



SECTION 2

TEST I (READING) SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE™) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

QUESTIONS

Read the passage below and review the accompanying map; then answer the six questions that follow.

General James Oglethorpe and the Queen of the Creeks

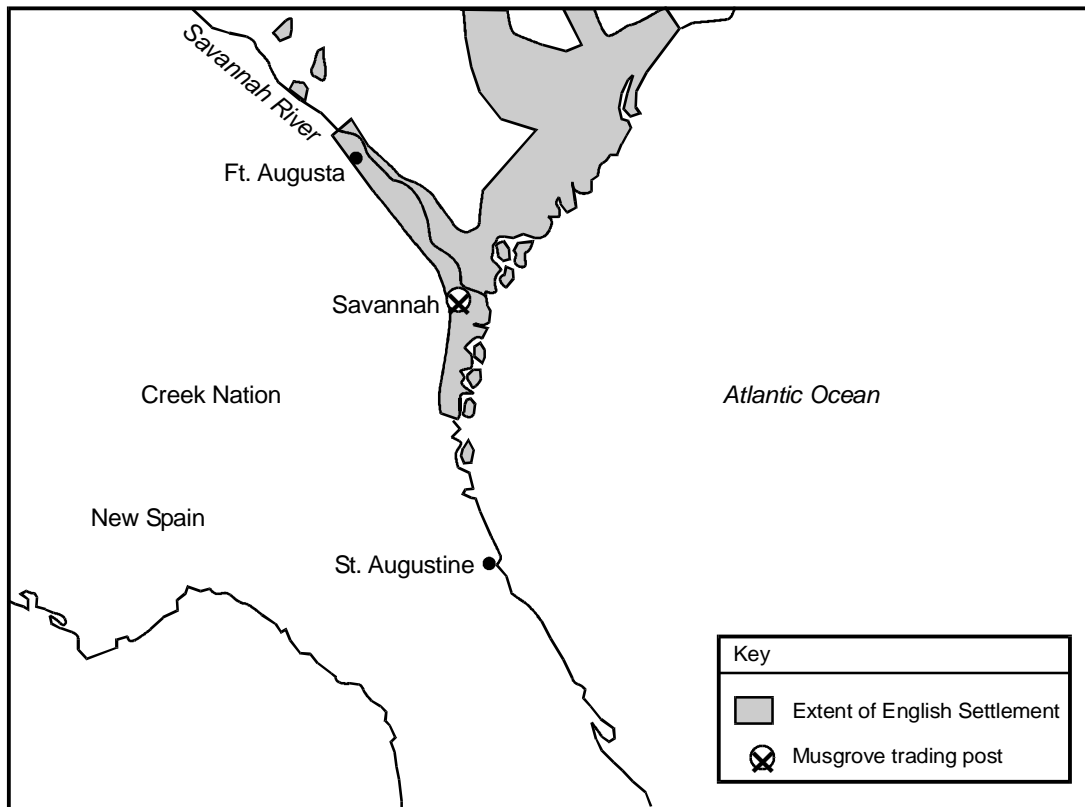
- 1 When General James Oglethorpe brought the first English colonists to Savannah in 1733, he knew he faced a great deal of competition for the territory he wanted to settle. The French were eager to expand their Mississippi Valley holdings and the Spanish were intent on moving north from Florida. But the group that would play the most important part in deciding which European power would claim the land as a new colony was in fact the nation that had inhabited the land before any Europeans arrived: the Creek Nation. No Europeans were powerful enough to establish a successful colony in Georgia without the cooperation of the Creeks.
- 2 One woman who had an English father and a Creek mother played an important role in securing this cooperation. She was Coosaponakeesa, whose father was a trader from the South Carolina Colony and whose mother was a royal princess, a niece of the emperor of the Creek Nation. Coosaponakeesa had spent her first ten years living among the Creeks with her mother and the following years living in South Carolina with her father. She became comfortably bilingual and retained her Creek ties and culture while adapting her daily life to English colonial society. When she married a South Carolina trader named John Musgrove in 1716, she used her English name and became Mary Musgrove, working with her husband to establish a trading post on a bluff overlooking the Savannah River. (See the map on the next page.)
- 3 When General Oglethorpe arrived to begin the task of establishing a new colony in Georgia for the British Crown, he perceived the need to make a lasting peace with the Creeks and to secure their agreement to land settlements and trade arrangements. He also saw the importance of persuading the Creeks to oppose competing Spanish and French efforts to settle in the area. To accomplish this, he sought an able mediator who would be sympathetic to the English and respected by the Creeks. Oglethorpe turned to Mary Musgrove.
- 4 Mary agreed to serve as a negotiator with the Creeks and an intelligence agent against the French and Spanish. She performed the task as a job, receiving from Oglethorpe fair pay for hard, dangerous, and delicate work. She was shrewd in negotiating agreements between the Creeks and the English and fearless in gathering intelligence about planned moves by the Spanish and French against the English settlers. Her skillful diplomacy during the Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simons Island denied the Spanish the support of the Creeks, which they needed, and helped the English win this decisive encounter.

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5 Mary Musgrove and her husbands (she married twice more after her first and then second husband died) became wealthy traders and acquired substantial land holdings by grants from the Creeks. When the British Crown ungraciously questioned her claims in court, Mary declared herself Queen of the Creeks and forced the British royal authorities to back down. Ultimately the Crown formalized her land grants and she became Georgia's largest landowner.

6 Mary Coosaponakeesa Musgrove Bosomworth died in 1765 at the age of 65 with the satisfaction of knowing that she had made important contributions to the founding and success of the Georgia Colony. In recognition of her work, she was named in 1993 a Georgia Woman of Achievement.

Early English Settlement



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1. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Mary Musgrove successfully bridged the gap between Native American and European cultures.
 - B. James Oglethorpe's efforts would have come to nothing without the help of Mary Musgrove.
 - C. Mary Musgrove played an important role in the establishment of the British colony in Georgia.
 - D. All who encountered her had reason to be impressed by Mary Musgrove's intelligence, shrewdness, and courage.

2. Based on the language used in the passage, which of the following words best describes the writer's attitude toward Mary Musgrove?
 - A. curious
 - B. grateful
 - C. admiring
 - D. astonished

3. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following events occurred first?
 - A. James Oglethorpe's arrival in Savannah
 - B. Coosaponakeesa's introduction to English colonial society
 - C. the Battle of Bloody Marsh
 - D. the marriage of John and Mary Musgrove

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4. Information in which of the following statements is most important to the writer's argument in the passage?
- A. Coosaponakeesa spent her early life living with her mother, who was a Creek princess.
 - B. When Coosaponakeesa married a South Carolina trader named John Musgrove, she used her English name and became Mary Musgrove.
 - C. When the British Crown questioned Mary's land claims in court, she declared herself Queen of the Creeks.
 - D. Mary Musgrove accepted General Oglethorpe's mission as a difficult job, which she performed well, and for which she was fairly paid.
5. Information presented in the map accompanying the passage could best be used to illustrate which of the following?
- A. why the trading post established by Mary and John Musgrove prospered
 - B. why the French were a threat to English settlement of the region
 - C. why the English victory at the Battle of Bloody Marsh proved so decisive
 - D. why Mary Musgrove was able to acquire land grants from the Creeks
6. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word mediator as it is used in Paragraph 3 of the passage?
- A. interpreter
 - B. informant
 - C. go-between
 - D. counselor

Read the passage below; then answer the six questions that follow.

The Truth, the Whole Truth, and the Map

- 1 When Christopher Columbus sailed for India from Spain, he was the victim of one of the most famous map blunders in history. Columbus's maps didn't show that the western ocean was in fact two oceans or that those oceans were divided by two continents running from the top of the world to the bottom. Of course, mapmaking has improved since Columbus's day, relying now on extensive land and sea surveys, scientific measuring instruments, and recently, satellite imaging. Surely the maps we use today are so superior to Columbus's that they amount to virtual perfection.
- 2 One might think so, but that is not always the case. Erroneous information still gets onto modern maps, and the surprising thing is that some of it is intentional. For example, Camp David, the presidential retreat in the mountains of Maryland, does not appear on any recent maps, for understandable reasons. Nor do the details of military installations, hydroelectric dams, nuclear power stations, and similar facilities appear on maps—again, for understandable reasons. The United States is not alone in hiding its areas of strategic importance. The Soviet Union was famous during the Cold War for falsely locating many of its cities and towns and then relocating them with each new edition of its maps.
- 3 There is another type of map distortion that is also understandable. Maps are expensive to create, and copyright protections are jealously guarded. Thus, a publishing company might be forgiven for seeking to prevent another publisher from simply copying its maps without permission. The problem for Company A lies in proving that Company B has copied its map. After all, cities, terrain, roads, and waterways exist in the real world. If two companies depict them on a map, who can tell if both companies used real-world knowledge or if one took a shortcut by copying the other's map? To make the detection of copying easier (and provable in a court of law), map publishers sometimes introduce intentional errors into remote, out-of-the-way sectors of their maps. The most common intentional error is nonexistent streets, called "trap streets." If Company B's map shows a fictitious street created by Company A, a case of copyright infringement becomes provable.
- 4 Another type of map deception is less acceptable because it supports a personal agenda. For instance, a Michigan highway map drawn in 1979 shows two fictitious towns on the Ohio portion of the map, Goblu and Beatosu. A moment's reflection reveals that these "towns" were created by a University of Michigan fan. The first is a version of "Go Blue!", the Michigan victory cheer, and the second encourages Michigan to defeat its rival, Ohio State University (OSU). Along the same lines, but even more personal, is Mount Richard, a land feature that appeared on a county map prepared in Boulder, Colorado, in the 1970s. Apparently, a public works department artist named Richard decided to memorialize himself on an official map.
- 5 The moral is that you can't always trust maps to give you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Sometimes, as in Camp David, you get less and sometimes, as in Mount Richard, you get more.

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7. Which of the following sentences from Paragraph 2 of the passage best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?
- A. One might think so, but that is not always the case.
 - B. Erroneous information still gets onto modern maps, and the surprising thing is that some of it is intentional.
 - C. For example, Camp David, the presidential retreat in the mountains of Maryland, does not appear on any recent maps, for understandable reasons.
 - D. The United States is not alone in hiding its areas of strategic importance.
8. This passage is most likely written for an audience of:
- A. textbook publishers.
 - B. professional mapmakers.
 - C. geography teachers.
 - D. general readers.
9. In Paragraphs 2–4 of the passage, the writer draws a distinction between which of the following forms of intentional map distortion?
- A. detectable and undetectable forms
 - B. justifiable and unjustifiable forms
 - C. legal and illegal forms
 - D. governmental and private forms
10. Which of the following assumptions most influenced the writer's argument in the passage?
- A. It is almost impossible to find truly useful sources of information.
 - B. Government publications are generally less reliable than other publications.
 - C. Intentional deception is sometimes justified.
 - D. The improvements in mapmaking made possible by technological advances have been vastly overstated.

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11. Which of the following lists of topics best organizes the information as it is presented in the passage?
- A.
 1. map distortion during the Age of Exploration
 2. map distortion during the Cold War
 3. map distortion in the publishing world
 4. map distortion in public works departments
 - B.
 1. Columbus's misuse of maps
 2. creating maps of presidential retreats
 3. enforcing map copyright laws
 4. Goblu, Beatosu, and Mount Richard
 - C.
 1. advances in mapmaking since Columbus's day
 2. distorting maps for national security reasons
 3. distorting maps for business reasons
 4. distorting maps to support a personal agenda
 - D.
 1. disguising military installations on maps
 2. creating nonexistent streets on maps
 3. adding fictitious towns to maps
 4. placing nonexistent mountains on maps
12. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word infringement as it is used in Paragraph 3 of the passage?
- A. borrowing
 - B. error
 - C. confusion
 - D. violation

ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	C	The writer focuses throughout on the important role Mary Musgrove played in the establishment of the British colony in Georgia. The writer pays particular attention to how Musgrove helped promote cooperative relations between the English and regional Native Americans and contributed to the economic development of the early colony.	0001
2	C	In addition to noting that Musgrove was “shrewd,” “fearless,” and an “able mediator,” the writer concludes that she could take satisfaction in “knowing that she had made important contributions to the founding and success of the Georgia Colony.” All of these statements reflect the writer’s admiration for Musgrove and her accomplishments.	0002
3	B	Information in the passage indicates that Coosaponakeesa’s introduction to English society preceded her 1716 marriage to John Musgrove. Oglethorpe did not arrive in Savannah until 1733, and the Battle of Bloody Marsh occurred at an even later date.	0003
4	D	Musgrove’s able service to General Oglethorpe as a negotiator with the Creeks is the primary basis for the writer’s argument that she played a major role in the establishment of the British colony in Georgia.	0004
5	A	The map shows that the trading post established by Mary and John Musgrove was located at the mouth of a river that passed through a major area of English settlement. This was an ideal place for securing trade goods from England and supplying the needs of upriver settlers. Thus, the location of the trading post greatly contributed to the success of the business and the prosperity it brought Musgrove and her three husbands.	0005
6	C	A <u>mediator</u> is someone who serves as a conciliator or intermediary between persons, groups, or sides. Thus, of the available choices, “go-between” is closest in meaning to “mediator.”	0006
7	B	The main idea of the second paragraph is that information about secret or strategic facilities is sometimes intentionally missing from maps. The writer cites as examples nuclear power plants, military installations, and hydroelectric stations.	0001
8	D	The writer’s accessible style, use of easy-to-understand supporting details and examples, and avoidance of technical language indicate that the passage was most likely written for an audience of general readers.	0002

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For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
9	B	In paragraphs 2–4 of the passage, the writer draws a distinction between justifiable forms of intentional map distortion (for example, those involving national security matters and copyright protection) and unjustifiable forms of intentional map distortion (for example, creating fictitious towns or mountains).	0003
10	C	In paragraphs 2 and 3, the writer states that intentional distortions involving national security and copyright protection are introduced “for understandable reasons,” and are therefore justified, whereas the distortion of maps purely for personal gratification “is less acceptable.”	0004
11	C	The writer begins the passage with a brief description of major advances in mapmaking since the early modern era and then devotes the remainder of the passage to a discussion of three reasons for intentional map deception: to hide the exact location of areas of strategic importance, to detect copyright violations, and to support a personal agenda.	0005
12	D	<u>Infringement</u> is a word used to describe the failure to observe the provisions of a law or the terms of an agreement. Thus, of the available choices, “violation” is closest in meaning to “infringement.”	0006