

Question 1-11 are based on the following passage.

**More than a Dream: the Legacy of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee**

[1] On the 2010 National Assessment of Educational Progress U.S. History Exam, students were asked to correctly identify and **1** will describe the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision, a piece of landmark legislation which officially ended segregated schooling in 1954. [2] Only 2 percent of 12,000 students demonstrated sufficient knowledge to receive full credit. [3] This telling statistic illustrates the fear expressed by Maureen Costello, director of the Southern Poverty Law Center’s Teaching Tolerance project. Costello has expressed concern that teachings related to the Civil Rights Movement are restricted to too few stories: **2** [4] However, the 1960s American Civil Rights Movement was more than just several iconic figures fighting racial segregation with impassioned **3** speeches, fiery rhetoric, or single acts of resistance, at its heart was the commitment and sacrifice of ordinary citizens. [5] An organization designed to involve young African Americans in the Civil Rights Movement, SNCC was instrumental in turning the struggle for equality into a popular and highly publicized movement. **4**

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) describe
- C) they described
- D) can describe

2

Which of the following quotations from Costello best supports the point being made at this point in the passage?

- A) “We have four years ahead in which our students will be bombarded by lies, omissions and wishful thinking about the Civil War.”
- B) “It’s not enough anymore to keep our heads down and hope we are making a difference in our own classrooms, offices and workspaces.”
- C) “Teachers’ very ability to succeed depends on being trusted allies of students and families.”
- D) “Many students’ knowledge of the civil rights movement boiled down to two people and four words: Rosa Parks, Dr. King and ‘I have a dream.’”

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) speeches, fiery rhetoric, or single acts of resistance;
- C) speeches; fiery rhetoric; or single acts of resistance,
- D) speeches; fiery rhetoric or single acts of resistance;

4

The writer would like to add the following sentence to the paragraph:

One organization in particular deserves a more prominent place in the Civil Rights narrative: the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

The best placement for the sentence is

- A) after sentence 1.
- B) after sentence 2.
- C) after sentence 4.
- D) after sentence 5.

SNCC focused on one of the most important barriers to civil rights: disenfranchisement in the South. **5** In many southern counties, 60 to 80 percent of the African American population was unregistered and therefore ineligible to vote; additionally, institutional racism barred many registered voters from political participation. Robert Parris **6** Moses, a teacher from New York, initiated the SNCC Mississippi voter registration project in 1961. Student volunteers accompanied residents to the courthouse to register—a dangerous **7** entertainment in the then-segregated South. SNCC brought the freedom movement to previously uninvolved populations, a critical step in the struggle against segregation.

5

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it provides supporting details that provide context for understanding SNCC's decision to focus on voter disenfranchisement.
- B) Kept, because it adds a second example of SNCC's goals in its fight to secure equal rights for African Americans in the South.
- C) Deleted, because it interrupts the paragraph's discussion of SNCC's efforts with irrelevant statistics about voter registration and the barriers to political participation.
- D) Deleted, because it digresses from the passage's main focus on organizations that contributed to the Civil Rights Movement.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Moses a teacher from New York,
- C) Moses, a teacher from New York
- D) Moses a teacher from New York

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) diversion
- C) bustle
- D) activity

Two years later, SNCC organized the Freedom Vote, a mock election for African Americans to demonstrate 8 it's determination to assert their rights to vote. 85,000 ballots were collected that summer, as SNCC spread the fire of freedom. The following year, SNCC's work reached its zenith with the "Freedom Summer" program, which flooded the South with over 800 volunteers to teach in "Freedom Schools" and to register voters. Nearly 50 schools were teaching basic literacy skills to roughly 2,500 students by summer's end. 9 SNCC did not experience much practical success in registering voters. Through their efforts, they brought the call for justice to the forefront of the American consciousness. National media outlets began following the work of SNCC and the violent reprisals they faced in the South.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) our
- D) his

9

The writer would like to combine the two underlined sentences concisely in a way that both emphasizes the positive impacts of SNCC and acknowledges its shortcomings. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Bringing the call for justice to the forefront of American consciousness, SNCC, although experiencing little success in registering voters, was still succeeding.
- B) SNCC, while bringing the call for justice to the forefront of American consciousness, did not have much success in the practice of registering voters.
- C) Although SNCC may have experienced little practical success in registering voters, the organization succeeded in bringing the call for justice to the forefront of the American consciousness.
- D) By their success, because they brought the call for justice to the forefront of American consciousness, even though they did not have much practical success in registering voters, SNCC made an impact.

10 SNCC's innovative spirit and organizational style continues to appear in today's grassroots movements that seek justice and peace. The work of SNCC was central to the effort because it created public pressure to pass key civil rights legislation. 11 It emphasized the principle that every voice had an integral part in the struggle, SNCC was able to accomplish what other civil rights organizations could not: it brought a unifying spirit to the American Civil Rights Movement.

10

The writer wants to set up a conclusion for the passage by contrasting two perspectives on the historical factors behind the success of the the Civil Rights Movement. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Given the preponderance of evidence, students of the Civil Rights Movement should recognize that success would have been impossible in the absence of a nationwide effort.
- C) Students may associate the Civil Rights Movement with one or two heroes, but its accomplishments depended on the committed efforts of citizens across the nation.
- D) Both SNCC members and the local African American populations, despite facing great resistance and hostility, continued to support the Civil Rights Movement.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) By emphasizing
- C) SNCC emphasized
- D) DELETE the underlined portion and adjust capitalization as needed.