Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier were papermakers, but they had been interested in flying for many years. One night, in 1782, Joseph noticed something that gave him an idea. He was sitting in front of the fire when he saw some small pieces of scorched paper being carried up the chimney.

Soon afterwards, the brothers conducted an experiment. They lit a fire under a small silk bag, which was open at the bottom; at once, the bag rose to the ceiling. After this, Stephen and Joseph conducted many more experiments, both indoors and in the open air. Eventually, they built a huge balloon of linen and paper. On June 5th, 1783, they launched their balloon in the village of Annonay.

Which specific detail in the above passage describes the first experiment the brothers did?

A) Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier were papermakers, but they had been interested in flying for many years.

B) He was sitting in front of the fire when he saw some small pieces of scorched paper being carried up the chimney.

C) After this, Stephen and Joseph conducted many more experiments, both indoors and in the open air.

D) They lit a fire under a small silk bag, which was open at the bottom; at once, the bag rose to the ceiling.

Sympathy
I lay in sorrow, deep distressed;
My grief a proud man heard;
His looks were cold, he gave me gold
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow passed, I paid him back
The gold he gave to me;
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks,  
And blessed his charity.  
I lay in want, in grief and pain;  
A poor man passed my way;  
He bound my head, he gave me bread,  
He watched me night and day.  

How shall I pay him back again,  
For all he did to me?  
Oh, gold is great, but greater far  
Is heavenly sympathy!  

-- Charles McKay.

What does the first stanza tell us about the poet?

A) The poet experienced an event which made him deeply sorrowful.

B) The poet wrote this poem when he was a proud man.

C) The poet wrote this poem when he was in need of money.

D) The poet was friends with the proud man.

Read the Passage and answer the question.
Archaeology is the study of past human life and culture through systematically examining and interpreting the material remains left behind. These material remains include archaeological sites (e.g. settlements, building features, graves), as well as cultural materials or artifacts such as tools and pottery. Through the interpretation and classification of archaeological materials, archaeologists work to understand past human behavior. In some countries, archaeology is often historical or art historical, with a strong emphasis on culture history, archaeological sites, and artifacts such as art objects. In the New World, archaeology can be either a part of history and classical studies or anthropology.

The exact origins of archaeology as a discipline are uncertain. Excavations of ancient monuments and the collection of antiquities have been taking place for thousands of years. It was only in the 19th century, however, that the systematic study of the past through its physical remains began to be carried out in a manner recognizable to modern students of archaeology.

What specific details in the passage tell the reader that archaeology is a part of history?

A) In the New World, archaeology can be either a part of history and classical studies or anthropology.
B) Archaeology is the study of past human life and culture through systematically examining the material remains left behind.

C) The exact origins of archaeology as a discipline are uncertain.

D) Excavations of ancient monuments and the collection of antiquities have been taking place for thousands of years.

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According to the poet, what did he feel was most important?

A) giving away food

B) blessing charity

C) sympathy
Which of the following statements about "The Mountain and the Squirrel" and "The Arrow and the Song" is true?

A) A squirrel is the narrator in both.

B) Both incorporate nature in the text.

C) Both are written in first person.

D) Both are about friendship.