
Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program
TCAP

**TNReady — Grade 8 English Language Arts
Part II**

PRACTICE TEST

Student Name

Teacher Name



Tennessee Department of Education

Directions

This Practice Test contains several types of questions. The following samples show the types of test questions used. For all items, circle the correct answer(s).

Sample A: Multiple-choice (one correct response)

What does the word cruel mean as it is used in paragraph 6?

- A. happy
- B. slow
- C. unkind
- D. easy

Sample B: Multiple-select (multiple correct responses)

Read this sentence from paragraph 14.

“Having a dog as a pet is a huge task.”

Select **two** sentences that support this statement.

- A. Dogs show love and affection by licking faces.
- B. Dogs require being fed on a regular schedule.
- C. Dogs often help improve the health of their owners.
- D. Dogs make good companions for many people.
- E. Dogs need supplies and healthcare that can be costly.

Sample C: Two-part multiple-choice (with evidence responses)**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.****from Heidi**

by Johanna Spyri

Heidi, climbing on a chair, took down the dusty book from a shelf. After she had carefully wiped it off, she sat down on a stool.

"What shall I read, grandmother?"

"Whatever you want to," was the reply. Turning the pages, Heidi found a song about the sun, and decided to read that aloud. More and more eagerly she read, while the grandmother, with folded arms, sat in her chair . . . When Heidi had repeated the end of the song a number of times, the old woman exclaimed: "Oh, Heidi, everything seems bright to me again and my heart is light. Thank you, child, you have done me so much good."

Heidi looked enraptured¹ at the grandmother's face, which had changed from an old, sorrowful expression to a joyous one.

Excerpt from *Heidi* by Johanna Spyri. In the public domain.

¹enraptured: very pleased

The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

How does the grandmother feel when Heidi finishes reading?

- A. bored
- B. tired
- C. happy
- D. patient

Part B

Which quotation from the passage **best** supports the correct answer to Part A?

- A. "Heidi, climbing on a chair, took down the dusty book from a shelf."
- B. "Turning the pages, Heidi found a song about the sun, and decided to read that aloud."
- C. "More and more eagerly she read, while the grandmother, with folded arms, sat in her chair."
- D. "Heidi looked enraptured at the grandmother's face, which had changed from an old, sorrowful expression to a joyous one."

Sample D: Editing Task

Some test items require you to determine if an underlined word or phrase in a passage is used correctly.

There are words or phrases in the passage that are underlined to show they may be incorrect. For each underlined word or phrase, select the correct replacement.

The creator of Mickey Mouse was born December 5, 1901, in Chicago. His name was Walter Disney. He began drawing pictures when he were a young boy. His first drawings were of his neighbor's horse, Rupert.

Replace were with

- A. were
- B. was
- C. am
- D. is

Answers to Sample Questions

A

B

Select two

C **Part A**

Part B

D

Read the passages and circle the answers for Numbers 1 through 7.

Passage 1
from *Into the Beautiful North*

by Luis Alberto Urrea

Nayeli is a young woman in a small village in Mexico. In this excerpt, she reflects on her close friend Vampi (a nickname given because of her "goth" appearance), and her own father, from whom she has not heard in many months.

- 1** Night.
- 2** Mami was asleep—Nayeli could hear her soft, whistling snores coming from her room.
- 3** Poor Vampi, Nayeli thought. She was an orphan—her parents had died in one of those events Nayeli thought of as somehow especially Mexican. They had gone south instead of north, seeking work in Jalisco. Their bus driver had fallen asleep, and the bus had plunged off a cliff, killing all the passengers. The driver had survived.
- 4** Vampi's grandmother had raised her. No mother or father in Tres Camarones would have allowed her to get away with her goth outfits, but a tired grandmother could not hope to contain her.
- 5** Nayeli wandered through her mother's small house in the dark. The sideboard that held her father's picture was always lit with a few votive candles standing on saucers, Doña María's small altar to Don Pepe.
- 6** Nayeli used the hem of her blouse to dust the standing picture frame. Her father looked so handsome in his police uniform, erect and grim—he believed no real man ever smiled in photographs, especially not in uniform. After all, aside from the mayor, Don Pepe was the sole representative of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic. A man's man, but also a leader among men.
- 7** He used to take her down to the Baluarte River to shoot his .38. She smiled. He'd set up soda bottles, and she'd shoot six rounds at a time and miss the bottles with every shot. He never said he wished he'd had a son, though she could tell he thought it often. He'd park his police car beside the soccer field, and when she scored a goal, he'd set off the siren, sorely frightening the mothers in the stands.

- 8** But he could not make enough money to take care of them. He earned the equivalent of twenty American dollars a week. And he had to buy his own pistol and bullets.
- 9** On the day he left, there was wailing and breast-beating. He held Nayeli for a moment—she could smell his aftershave and his shaving cream and his deodorant and his breath mints. And he . . .
- 10** The bus . . .
- 11** The empty street . . .
- 12** She shook her head.
- 13** Don Pepe had been philosophical. He had always offered her nuggets of wisdom that he would have given his son if he had only been so blessed. And the short girl he called La Chaparra was a good kid and had listened intently to his insights. So when he told Nayeli, “The more I learn, the less I know,” she pondered it. He was a big reader, and he informed her once that all water that ever existed remained in its original form. “You drink the same water that Jesus Christ washed his feet in,” Don Pepe lectured. “Cleopatra once took a bath in your ice cube.”
- 14** His favorite saying, because it was concise, was: “Everything passes.” He had written this gnomic prophecy on his postcard from KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS, with its luridly colored picture of a mentally ill wild turkey and cornfield. *“Mi Dear Chaparra—things go well here. Good boys at work. I will send funds soon. I have much luck. But . . . Everything Passes. Your Father, Pepe.”*
- 15** Don Pepe was a Mexican man: a fatalist. He meant to impart much more than comfort. He meant that all good things would also end. All joy would crumble. And death would visit each and every one of them. He meant that regimes and ancient orders and cultures would all collapse. The world as we know it becomes a new world overnight.

Excerpt from *Into the Beautiful North* by Luis Alberto Urrea, © 2009.

**Passage 2
from *Emma***

by Jane Austen

- 16** Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.
- 17** She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father; and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses; and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.
- 18** Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse's family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between *them* it was more the intimacy of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal¹ office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming² Miss Taylor's judgment, but directed chiefly by her own.
- 19** The real evils, indeed, of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy³ to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her.
- 20** Sorrow came—a gentle sorrow—but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness.—Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss which first brought grief. It was on the wedding-day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over, and the bride-people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost.
- 21** The event had every promise of happiness for her friend. Mr. Weston was a man of unexceptionable character, easy fortune, suitable age, and pleasant

¹ **nominal:** in name only

² **esteeming:** regarding highly

³ **alloy:** dilute; reduce the purity of

manners; and there was some satisfaction in considering with what self-denying, generous friendship she had always wished and promoted the match; but it was a black morning's work for her. The want of Miss Taylor would be felt every hour of every day. She recalled her past kindness—the kindness, the affection of sixteen years—how she had taught and how she had played with her from five years old—how she had devoted all her powers to attach and amuse her in health—and how nursed her through the various illnesses of childhood. A large debt of gratitude was owing here; but . . . the last seven years, the equal footing and perfect unreserve which had soon followed Isabella's⁴ marriage, on their being left to each other, was yet a dearer, tenderer recollection. She had been a friend and companion such as few possessed: intelligent, well-informed, useful, gentle, knowing all the ways of the family, interested in all its concerns, and peculiarly interested in herself, in every pleasure, every scheme of hers—one to whom she could speak every thought as it arose, and who had such an affection for her as could never find fault.

- 22** How was she to bear the change?—It was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma was aware that great must be the difference between a Mrs. Weston, only half a mile from them, and a Miss Taylor in the house; and with all her advantages, natural and domestic, she was now in great danger of suffering from intellectual solitude. She dearly loved her father, but he was no companion for her. He could not meet her in conversation, rational or playful.
- 23** The evil of the actual disparity in their ages (and Mr. Woodhouse had not married early) was much increased by his constitution and habits; for having been a valetudinarian⁵ all his life, without activity of mind or body, he was a much older man in ways than in years; and though everywhere beloved for the friendliness of his heart and his amiable temper, his talents could not have recommended him at any time.

Excerpt from *Emma* by Jane Austen. In the public domain.

⁴ **Isabella:** Emma's older sister

⁵ **valetudinarian:** someone overly anxious about his or her health

1. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

Which **best** describes Nayeli in passage 1?

- A. impatient with her friend’s fondness for goth clothing
- B. fatalistic and accepting of change, as her father would have wanted her to be
- C. determined to behave more like a boy to gain her father’s approval
- D. reflective over her father’s absence and her friend’s lost parents

Part B

Select **two** quotes from passage 1 that **best** support the correct answer to Part A.

- A. “Poor Vampi, Nayeli thought. She was an orphan—her parents had died in one of those events Nayeli thought of as somehow especially Mexican.”
- B. “Nayeli wandered through her mother’s small house in the dark. The sideboard that held her father’s picture was always lit with a few votive candles standing on saucers, Doña María’s small altar to Don Pepe.”
- C. “He used to take her down to the Baluarte River to shoot his .38. She smiled.”
- D. “He earned the equivalent of twenty American dollars a week. And he had to buy his own pistol and bullets.”
- E. “He meant that regimes and ancient orders and cultures would all collapse. The world as we know it becomes a new world overnight.”

2. What does Don Pepe’s lesson to Nayeli in paragraph 13 reveal about their relationship?
- A. He was protective of her and did not want to worry her about life’s difficulties.
 - B. He thought she would be able to understand complicated ideas.
 - C. He found her annoying and wanted to limit their conversations.
 - D. He was interested in unusual trivia and wanted to share it with her.
3. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

What does the phrase “a man’s man” in paragraph 6 imply about Don Pepe?

- A. He was a well-educated, well-dressed, and polite man.
- B. He sought the respect of other men.
- C. He was always looking to start a fight.
- D. He was a rugged man, able to live off the land.

Part B

Which quote from passage 1 **best** supports the correct answer to Part A?

- A. “Her father looked so handsome in his police uniform, erect and grim—he believed no real man ever smiled in photographs, especially not in uniform.”
- B. “He never said he wished he’d had a son, though she could tell he thought it often.”
- C. “But he could not make enough money to take care of them.”
- D. “Don Pepe was a Mexican man: a fatalist.”

4. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

What does the reader understand about Emma that she does not understand about herself?

- A. She is self-centered and somewhat spoiled.
- B. She resents being mistress of her father's house.
- C. Miss Taylor would not be such a good friend to Emma if she were not being paid by Emma's father.
- D. Her fears of being lonely are unfounded.

Part B

Select the quote from passage 2 that **best** supports the correct answer to Part A.

- A. "Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence. . . ."
- B. "She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father. . . ."
- C. "She recalled her past kindness—the affection of sixteen years—how she had taught and how she had played with her from five years old. . . ."
- D. "[Miss Taylor] had been a friend and companion such as few possessed . . . peculiarly interested in herself, in every pleasure, every scheme of hers. . . ."

5. Which theme is common to both passages?
- A. When a loved one leaves home, a person left behind can feel great sorrow.
 - B. Children who are allowed to have their own way face the consequences later.
 - C. Parents should not try to become close friends with their children.
 - D. Accepting all things as inevitable causes a person to have a pessimistic outlook.
6. Nayeli and Emma both describe memories of their missing loved ones. Select **one** idea from paragraphs 6–13, and **one** from paragraphs 20–21, that **best** describe the effect those memories have on the two young women.
- A. Nayeli feels comforted when she remembers going shooting with her father.
 - B. Nayeli feels ashamed when remembering her father because she was not born a boy.
 - C. Nayeli feels worried when she remembers her father's nuggets of wisdom.
 - D. Emma feels grateful, when she remembers Miss Taylor, for their 16 years together.
 - E. Emma feels a deepening grief when she remembers Miss Taylor.
 - F. Emma feels so angry that she lashes out when she remembers Miss Taylor.

7. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

Select the sentence that summarizes a theme shared by both passages.

- A. Fathers and daughters share their own unique relationships.
- B. A father's status in society benefits his daughter.
- C. Fond memories of one's father should be treasured.
- D. A father's sacrifice for his daughter is the ultimate expression of love.

Part B

Select the **one** statement about **each** passage that **best** supports the correct answer to Part A.

- A. Nayeli's father frightens the mothers at her soccer games.
- B. Nayeli's father writes her a postcard saying that his good luck is fleeting.
- C. Nayeli's father leaves home so he can earn enough money to take care of his family.
- D. Emma's situation allows her to run her father's household even though she is young.
- E. When Emma is depressed on the wedding day of her dear friend, Emma's father goes to bed after dinner, as usual.
- F. When Emma's mother dies, her father does not remarry, instead hiring a governess.

Read the passage and circle the answers for Numbers 8 through 14.

Welcome to Korea!



- 1** Legend says that long ago, Prince Hwanung, the son of heaven's supreme deity, descended to earth along with 3,000 servants and built the City of God. A bear was transformed into a woman, and Hwanung took her as his wife. The Samguk Yusa (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms) records that their child, Tan-gun, founded the first Korean kingdom of Chosen in Pyongyang and began his reign in 2333 B.C.
- 2** As this legend shows, Koreans have an intense love of their land. They see their country as a place that is so beautiful and inviting that a deity would want to live there. This feeling is reflected in almost every aspect of Korean life. Like Hwanung, the ancestors of modern-day Koreans came to this part of northeastern Asia voluntarily. But rather than alighting from heaven, they came from the plains of Siberia and Manchuria.
- 3** The Korean peninsula is bounded by Russia to the north, China to the northeast (across the West Sea, or Yellow Sea), and Japan to the west (across the East Sea, or Sea of Japan, or Tonghae). Practically everywhere you look in Korea, you can see mountains. The name "Korea" comes from the Koryo dynasty (A.D. 918–1392) and means "high and clear," a reflection of the country's rugged mountains, clear streams, and blue skies. Although outsiders tend to think of Korea as a land of mountains and valleys, Koreans think of their country as a land of mountains and rivers.
- 4** Koreans, who are descended from several different Mongol tribes, have shared a common language, history, and culture since the year 600. Although they see themselves as culturally distinct from China and Japan, Korea has

functioned as a cultural bridge between these two giants through the centuries. The Korean language has played an important part in forming and maintaining that identity.

- 5 The Korean alphabet is considered one of the most logical writing systems in the world. Korean art also is distinct from that of its neighbors on the Asian continent. And although Western influences have diluted many of the old traditions, Korea is still believed to be the most “Confucian”¹ of all societies, holding on to that philosophy’s rules of the proper way of life.
- 6 The family is the cornerstone of Korean culture. Family relationships have a powerful influence in Korean society both at home and at work. Young people are taught to show respect for their parents and other elders in the community. Community service and spirit are nurtured through the acknowledgment of the importance of family, social order, loyalty, and fidelity. According to the beliefs of Confucianism, children must obey their parents and teachers, wives are subject to their husbands, and workers must submit to their bosses.
- 7 Education is an important part of South Korean life. Parents go to great lengths to make certain that their children attend the best schools in preparation for acceptance to one of the best universities. As a result, Korea has one of the highest literacy rates in the world.
- 8 Koreans also have a high regard for their own family history, or genealogy. Many maintain records providing every detail of each generation’s activities—sometimes going back centuries—including all achievements, awards, births, locations of tombs, and so on. These records form an ongoing history of the Korean people.
- 9 Human activity on the Korean peninsula has been traced back 500,000 to 700,000 years, but the beginning of Korean history is most often dated to 2333 B.C., when Tan-gun founded Chosen, a name that means “Land of the Morning Calm.” Although many historians question the Tan-gun myth, a number of city-states did exist in Korea at the time. By the first century B.C., three kingdoms—the Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla—thrived on the Korean peninsula.
- 10 During the 18th century, the country was the object of an intense tug of war between China, Japan, and Russia. When Japan annexed Korea in 1910, it brought an end to the Yi Dynasty.
- 11 Although the Japanese relinquished control of the country in 1945, Korea’s difficulties did not end. During World War II, Korea had been promised

¹ **Confucian:** following the teachings of the philosopher Confucius, who focused on a love for humanity and harmony in thought and conduct

independence once Japan was defeated, but at the close of the war, the country was divided along the 38th parallel. Troops from the Soviet Union occupied the area north of the line, and American troops were stationed in the south. In 1948, the independent states of North and South Korea were formed. The Korean War (1950–1953), sparked by North Korea’s invasion of the south, ended with virtually no change in the two countries’ status.

- 12** Since the division of north and south occurred, the countries have been guided by two very different political systems. In the south, a U.S.-backed democratically elected government has managed to create a successful export-based economy that has become one of the strongest in the world. The north has adopted a system of rigid communism and, in contrast to the south, has focused most of its energy on becoming economically self-sufficient. Attempts to reunify the countries have consistently failed. At present, great tension exists between them, but South Koreans feel it is just a matter of time before the two countries are reunited.
- 13** Over time, the Korean people have shown grace and endurance. Because of those traits, they have managed to maintain a unique civilization that has survived for almost 5,000 years. Although much has changed over the centuries, the natural beauty of the countryside and the impeccable character of the people remain.

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8. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

Which is a central idea of the passage?

- A. Myths play a critical role in Korean culture.
- B. Korea is a unique place of which its inhabitants are very proud.
- C. The people called “Koreans” are truly Mongols.
- D. The story that Tan-gun founded Korea may not be true.

Part B

Select the detail from paragraphs 1 and 2 that **best** supports the correct answer in Part A.

- A. “Legend says that long ago Prince Hwanung, the son of heaven’s supreme deity, descended to earth along with 3,000 servants and built the City of God. A bear was transformed into a woman, and Hwanung took her as his wife.”
- B. “The Samguk Yusa (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms) records that their child, Tan-gun, founded the first Korean kingdom of Chosen in Pyongyang and began his reign in 2333 B.C.”
- C. “As this legend shows, Koreans have an intense love of their land. They see their country as a place that is so beautiful and inviting that a deity would want to live there. This feeling is reflected in almost every aspect of Korean life.”
- D. “Like Hwanung, the ancestors of modern-day Koreans came to this part of northeastern Asia voluntarily. But rather than alighting from heaven, they came from the plains of Siberia and Manchuria.”

9. What is **most likely** the author's point of view on the Tan-gun legend?
- A. The legend changed over time as different authors added details.
 - B. The legend is based on facts from Korean historical records.
 - C. The legend is primarily important for its place in Korean culture.
 - D. The legend was created out of older legends from Siberia and Manchuria.
10. In paragraph 13, Korea is described as a "unique civilization." Select **two** statements from the passage that **best** support this idea.
- A. "Koreans have an intense love of their land."
 - B. "Practically everywhere you look in Korea, you can see mountains."
 - C. "The Korean alphabet is considered one of the most logical writing systems in the world."
 - D. "Korea is still believed to be the most 'Confucian' of all societies, holding on to that philosophy's rules of the proper way of life."
 - E. "Young people are taught to show respect for their parents and other elders in the community."
 - F. "During the 18th century, the country was the object of an intense tug of war between China, Japan, and Russia."

11. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.

Part A

What is the structure of paragraph 1?

- A. It tracks the timeline of a historical event.
- B. It provides a summary of a mythical story.
- C. It gives the gods' perspective before the humans'.
- D. It contrasts the human element with the spiritual.

Part B

Select **two** statements that **best** describe the purpose of the structure.

- A. to create interest on the part of the reader
- B. to tell a familiar tale to which most readers can connect
- C. to offer a balanced view among many sides
- D. to provide a background for information about Korean beliefs
- E. to present critical information to understand the rest of the passage

12. What does the word annexed mean as it is used in paragraph 10?

- A. built onto
- B. fought alongside
- C. assisted with
- D. seized control of

13. What role does the clause “Korea’s difficulties did not end” play in the structure of paragraph 11?
- A. It introduces Korea’s troubles after gaining independence from Japan.
 - B. It demonstrates that other nations took advantage of Korea.
 - C. It introduces the section that focuses on Korea’s own point of view.
 - D. It moves the focus of the discussion from the benefits to the costs of war.
14. The following item has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.
- Part A**
Which **best** describes the author’s general point of view on Korea?
- A. The author worries for its future.
 - B. The author is curious about its culture.
 - C. The author admires its many aspects.
 - D. The author believes the world has misjudged it.

- Part B**
Which quote **best** supports the correct answer to Part A?
- A. “Although they see themselves as culturally distinct from China and Japan, Korea has functioned as a cultural bridge between these two giants through the centuries.”
 - B. “Korea had been promised independence once Japan was defeated, but at the close of the war, the country was divided along the 38th parallel.”
 - C. “At present, great tension exists between them, but South Koreans feel it is just a matter of time before the two countries are reunited.”
 - D. “[T]he natural beauty of the countryside and the impeccable character of the people remain.”

There are five words or phrases in the passage that are underlined to show they may be incorrect. For each underlined word or phrase, circle the correct replacement.

One never knows what treasures might be found in one's own backyard. For instance, an absurd discovery occurred in China quite by chance. In March of 1974, a farmer was in the middle of digging a deep well when he saw a clay soldier in the dirt. It was in perfect condition. Word soon spread about the discovery, and archaeologists rushed to the spot. Eventually they uncovered some 6,000 figures of warriors. Today this find is known as the Qin Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses.

The clay figures were ordered by Emperor Qin Shihuang, considered the first emperor of China, more than 2,200 years ago. China was helped unified and the Great Wall of China was started by him.

The life-sized clay soldiers were buried next to Qin's tomb. The warriors, in battle formation, almost seem alive; they all have different facial expressions, their uniforms differ, and their gestures are all individualized. According to historians, it took 720,000 workers 37 years to craft the terra cotta warriors.

Defending the tomb of Qin Shihuang from thieves and marauders, some believe this is what the terra cotta army was meant for. Others think the warriors and horses were put there to allow Qin to rule another empire in the afterlife. Whatever the reason the terra cotta army is a magnificent spectacle to view. It is a testament to the power the emperor possessed to commission such a monumental undertaking.

15. Replace an absurd with

- A.** an absurd
- B.** an incredible
- C.** a meaningless
- D.** a ridiculous

16. Replace in the middle of digging a deep well with

- A. in the middle of digging a deep well
- B. in the middle of a deep well
- C. digging a deep well
- D. digging a well

17. Replace China was helped unified and the Great Wall of China was started by him. with

- A. China was helped unified and the Great Wall of China was started by him.
- B. The Great Wall of China was started by him and China was helped unified by him too.
- C. He helped unify China and also started construction on the Great Wall of China.
- D. China was helped unified by him and he started construction on the Great Wall of China.

- 18.** Replace Defending the tomb of Qin Shihuang from thieves and marauders, some believe this is what the terra cotta army was meant for. with
- A.** Defending the tomb of Qin Shihuang from thieves and marauders, some believe this is what the terra cotta army was meant for.
 - B.** From thieves and marauders the tomb of Qin Shihuang was defended, some believe this is what the terra cotta army was meant for.
 - C.** Some believe this terra cotta army was meant to defend the tomb of Qin Shihuang from thieves and marauders.
 - D.** Some believe this terra cotta army from thieves and marauders was defending the tomb of Qin Shihuang.
- 19.** Replace reason the with
- A.** reason the
 - B.** reason; the
 - C.** reason, the
 - D.** reason . . . the