

1. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 of the passage?

- (A) Some photographs are called daguerreotypes inaccurately
- (B) Daguerreotypes were popular for most of the 1800s
- (C) Not all daguerreotypes were made by technicians
- (D) Tintypes and ferrotypes were the first kinds of photographs

2. The phrase “**not more than**” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) at first
- (B) additionally
- (C) at most
- (D) historically

3. Why does the author mention proper laboratory procedure?

- (A) To contrast daguerreotypists with true scientists
- (B) To argue that daguerreotypists influenced other fields
- (C) To give an example of an expensive material
- (D) To indicate how dangerous daguerreotype making was

4. According to paragraph 3, why did daguerreotype plates need to be buffed carefully before exposure?

- (A) Dust could harm the plate surfaces
- (B) People preferred highly polished daguerreotypes.
- (C) Buffing made the chemicals stick to the copper surface.
- (D) A smooth surface was more sensitive to light.

Daguerreotypes

1 Only a small number of professional photographers ever had any practical experience as daguerreotypists, those technicians who made photographs through the daguerreotype process. By its strictest definition, the daguerreotype process was common for **not more than** 20 years in the mid-1800s. Other ways of making photographic images on metal plates, such as tintypes and ferrotypes, were developed rapidly after the advent of the daguerreotype. They quickly eclipsed it in popularity. Today, the surviving photographs produced by these methods are often referred to as daguerreotypes, but that designation is incorrect.

2 It is not surprising that photography enthusiasts began looking for alternatives to the daguerreotype almost immediately. The materials it required were both expensive -- the plates contained silver and one of the developing solutions contained gold -- and extremely risky. Strict adherence to **proper laboratory procedure** was necessary in order to avoid poisoning by noxious gases.

3 The steps involved in preparing and exposing a daguerreotype were as laborious and frustrating as they were hazardous. Images were recorded on copper plates to which several thin coats of silver had been applied. After being fastened to wooden blocks, the plates were scoured with alcohol and squares of soft flannel. Since even one speck of dust could easily create a deep enough groove to render the final image

5. The word “**fix**” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) correct
- (B) cut
- (C) brighten
- (D) attach

6. The phrase “this critical step” in the passage refers to

- (A) exposing the plates
- (B) fixing and developing the images
- (C) making sure the water was cold enough
- (D) applying hydrosulfate soda

7. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that mercury vapors

- (A) dissolved any remaining bromo-iodine
- (B) could cause the plates to break up
- (C) were not noxious
- (D) were used before the plates were exposed

8. In using the phrase “**more limited means**”, the author of the passage is referring to people who

- (A) did not have a great deal of money
- (B) used inferior photographic equipment
- (C) lived far from a daguerreotypist
- (D) were satisfied with low-quality images

worthless, they had to be perfectly buffed. The plates were then bathed in solutions of bromine and iodine. The thin layer of bromo-iodine that formed on them made them sensitive to light, at which point they were ready for exposure.

4 After exposure, the plates were dipped alternately in heated mercury and freezing-cold water. The mercury vapors helped **fix** the images to the plates and developed them. The chilled water kept the plates from breaking up during **this critical step**. The daguerreotypists next applied hydrosulfate soda to the plate surfaces to dissolve any bromo-iodine that had not been exposed to light and brushed them with a solution of gold and chlorine to brighten the images and sharpen their black-white contrast.

5 There were difficulties for the daguerreotypists’ customers too. The expense of materials and labor was passed on to them in the form of very high prices. Only the rich could easily afford to sit for a daguerreotype portrait. For those of **more limited means**, a daguerreotype was a once-in-a-lifetime treat. Additionally, daguerreotype plates required long exposures, from 8 to 20 minutes, in order to yield high-quality images. Chairs and tables with special support were designed to help those posing for portraits to remain absolutely still throughout the exposure time. If they did not, the resulting image would be blurred. Not even the cleverest such design, of course, could compensate for the need of the human eye to blink periodically.

9. According to paragraph 5, how did daguerreotypists prevent the production of blurred images during exposure?

- (A) They exposed the plates for shorter lengths of time.
- (B) They instructed their customers not to blink.
- (C) They had special furniture for their customers to use.
- (D) They allowed their customers to take short breaks.

10. Which of the following is mentioned in paragraph 6 as a detail recorded realistically in a daguerreotype?

- (A) differences in color
- (B) degree of luster
- (C) how tired the subject was
- (D) whether the subject blinked during exposure

11. The word “**they**” in the passage refers to

- (A) photographers
- (B) stalls
- (C) ferrotypes
- (D) street fairs and resorts

12. It can be inferred from paragraph 7 that storage space for ferrotypes should be

- (A) cleaned frequently
- (B) cool and dry
- (C) brightly lit
- (D) coated with enamel

6 For all the disadvantages involved in making daguerreotypes, no one could argue with the finished product when things went well. The process recorded textural detail with a realism that still seems shocking. The sheen of satin and the dull, heavy nap of flannel are easily distinguished. Those posing for daguerreotypes tired after trying to maintain the same facial expression for minutes at a time; the result was that their features often relaxed into an attractive thoughtfulness.

7 The incentive to develop a photographic process that retained the advantages of the daguerreotype without the disadvantages was thus powerful. The substitute with the most lasting popularity was the ferrotype, or tintype, which used an enamel-coated iron plate. Ferrotypes became popular with photographers who set up stalls at street fairs and inexpensive resorts because **they** could be exposed and developed very quickly. On the other hand, iron, unlike copper, could rust if not properly stored. Many old ferrotypes were destroyed by long-term display in hot and moist environments.

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Iron plates were also much less expensive than copper plates, and the resulting photographs were less fragile than daguerreotypes.

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

The incentive to develop a photographic process that retained the advantages of the daguerreotype without the disadvantages was thus powerful. [■] The substitute with the most lasting popularity was the ferrotype, or tintype, which used an enamel-coated iron plate. [■] Ferrotypes became popular with photographers who set up stalls at street fairs and inexpensive resorts because they could be exposed and developed very quickly. [■] On the other hand, iron, unlike copper, could rust if not properly stored. [■] Many old ferrotypes were destroyed by long-term display in hot and moist environments.

14. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The daguerreotype was a kind of photography that was briefly popular before being replaced by other methods.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) Some daguerreotypes have lasted long enough to be enjoyed today.
- (B) Daguerreotypes had to be brushed with gold and chlorine to make the images brighter than they would otherwise be.
- (C) The images in daguerreotypes were realistic and detailed, so people looked for easier ways to produce them.
- (D) The ferrotype was less expensive and more durable than the daguerreotype and became a popular substitute.
- (E) The daguerreotype process used dangerous chemicals and inconvenienced people posing for pictures.
- (F) Many photographers preferred to continue using the daguerreotype process even after alternatives were introduced.

답: ACDA / DBBA / CBCB / 3rd / CDE