

38. C See R✓2
The preceding line 21 states that Boone had lost his land. The passage continues, *Undaunted, he staked out more claims . . .* It can be inferred that if someone loses all his or her land, he or she will be discouraged. Boone staked out *more claims*, indicating that he was not at all discouraged (C).
39. B See R✓6
The correct answer (B) is found in lines 25–26 which state *But the Louisiana Purchase, which embraced Missouri, again left him . . . landless*. The land previously given to Boone was taken away by the Louisiana Purchase. (A) is incorrect—Boone’s claim was revoked not legitimized. (C) is not mentioned in the passage, and (D) is incorrect—Missouri was included not excluded from the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Purchase.
40. A See R✓7
The correct answer (A) can be inferred from lines 1–2 which state that Boone’s son Nathan had an *elegant stone Missouri farmhouse*, and line 26 which states that Boone—but not his children—were *landless*. Boone ended up *old and broke* while his son lived in an elegant house and owned land, both of which imply wealth—a good financial condition.
41. A See R✓8
The correct answer is (A) because the author describes Boone in positive terms throughout the passage. In the first paragraph the author states that Boone was an example of the *pioneer at his best* and gives examples to support this view. In the last paragraph Boone is portrayed as *undaunted, hopeful, and cheerful*, all positive attributes. This description of Boone reflects an admiring attitude on the part of the author.
42. C See R✓3
The correct answer is (C) because this is the central idea of the passage. Answers (A), (B), and (D) are supplementary ideas.
43. B See R✓6
The correct answer (B) is found in lines 3–6, which state that the rate at which bacteria in the mouth produce acid depends in part on *whether the bacteria of the plaque have been “primed” by frequent exposure to sugar*. This means that frequent exposure to sugar causes plaque to produce more bacteria. Answers (A) and (C) are true according to lines 7–9 and answer (D) is true according to lines 9–10.
44. A See R✓7
The correct answer (A) is found in lines 11–13 *some fluoride is incorporated into the enamel of the teeth, making them more resistant to attack by acid*. It can be inferred that being resistant to attack is similar to strengthen. Answers (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned in the passage as benefits of fluoride to teeth.
45. C See R✓5
The correct answer is (C) because this is the noun phrase that logically makes the surfaces of the teeth accessible to healthy saliva.
46. B See R✓2
The correct answer is (B) because the passage discusses the relation of sweets to cavities and suggests how to reduce the risk of cavities if sweets are eaten. Lines 23–24 state . . . *if these rules are followed when eating sweets*. Following rules implies being careful when eating sweets. (A) is too strong based on the information in the passage; (C) is incorrect according to lines 16–17; (D) is incorrect according to line 19.
47. C See R✓2
Clues to the meaning of “scrape-off” are the immediate context *eat foods . . . that scrape-off plaque* and the phrase *acting as a toothbrush*.
48. D See R✓7
From the context of lines 21–23 we have the image of food rubbing against the teeth as a toothbrush does. Such an action is *abrasive*.
49. C See R✓6
The correct answer (C) is found in lines 22–23. . . . *that scrape off plaque, acting as a toothbrush* is similar in meaning to . . . *remove the plaque from your teeth*. (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned in the passage.
50. B See R✓6
The correct answer (B) is found in lines 17–19 which states *The number of times you eat sweets rather than the total amount determines how much harmful acid the bacteria in your saliva produce*. (A) is incorrect because the amount of sweets influences the quality of your saliva, not the amount of acid. (C) and (D) are incorrect because they are not mentioned in the passage as related to acid production.