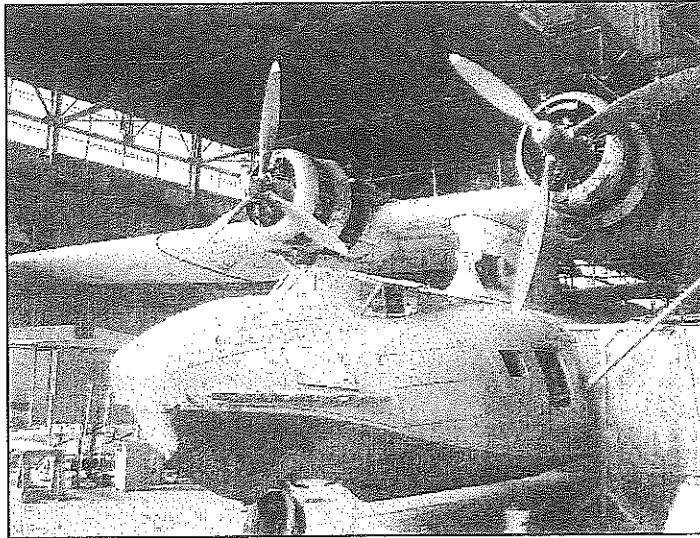


Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

## HARP and Its Angels

- 1 At the southeast end of Brooklyn, New York, lie the ruins of a once-great airfield. Floyd Bennett Field was New York City's first municipal airport. It opened in 1931, when propeller planes were commonplace. Many well-known pilots used this airport, including Amelia Earhart, who took off and landed at the airfield several times.
- 2 When the United States entered World War II in 1941, Floyd Bennett Field was the most active airport in the country. By then it had become a military air station. Some of the soldiers stationed there flew missions watching for enemy submarines. Others trained as pilots. Still others flew planes across the country to the West Coast to prepare for battles in the Pacific region.
- 3 Activity declined at the airport in the years following World War II, and Floyd Bennett Field was closed in the early 1970s. The airfield and its hangars, large garages that had once stored airplanes, fell into disrepair. On the outside of the buildings, sheets of partially peeled aluminum flapped in the wind. Weeds grew in cracks in the runways.
- 4 World War II veteran Arnie Migliaccio imagined a better fate for the historic airfield. He thought the area could be used to preserve and display old planes. In 1996, Migliaccio presented his idea to the National Park Service, an agency that works to preserve historic sites. Because of his suggestion, HARP—the Historic Aircraft Restoration Project—was born.
- 5 The project brought new life to the airfield. What had become a neglected remnant of history transformed into a place where people could learn about and explore planes from the past. To accomplish this, the National Park Service focused on three goals for the project. First, its volunteers conducted research in order to reproduce full-scale models of historic airplanes to the highest standard. Second, volunteers performed restoration work to return aircraft to near-perfect condition in appearance, although the planes will not fly again. Finally, the project assured that the aircraft will be maintained in good condition so that future generations can learn about aviation history. HARP continues to strive to meet these goals today.
- 6 At the heart of HARP are its "angels," the volunteers who have given thousands of hours every year to work on the aircraft. Some are retired pilots and engineers. Many of the angels served during wartime on aircraft like the ones restored by HARP.
- 7 For example, Robert Weiss was a navy reservist during the Cold War era in the 1950s. He flew on a P2V Neptune, patrolling the Atlantic coast for enemy submarines. Now he returns weekly to Hangar B, where the restored planes are kept. "I love it," he says. "It brings back memories and keeps us young."

- 8 The jewel of the fleet in Hangar B is a PBY Catalina plane. During World War II, seaplanes like the Catalina would roll down the ramp behind the hangar and into New York Harbor. These seaplanes, which could float as well as fly, had the important role of defending ships leaving the harbor. After taking off from the water, the planes would escort the ships from above to safeguard them from enemy submarines below.



A PBY Catalina Plane on Display in Hangar B

Courtesy of NPS

- 9 The HARP program has been responsible for restoring nine historic aircraft. The public is able to view the impressive collection of planes in Hangar B three days a week. At least 1,000 students visit every week. Visitors can see, hear, and feel what it is like to be in a functioning airplane hangar. Visitors and volunteers share moments in aviation history. It is like traveling back in time.

1. How did the idea for HARP come about?

- F A veteran thought of a practical use for a historic airfield.
  - G The National Park Service wanted to open an airfield to the public.
  - H Citizens of New York City wanted to honor their airfield's military past.
  - J Pilots who flew during World War II needed a place to restore old planes.
- 

2. What is the most likely reason the National Park Service chose the three goals mentioned in paragraph 5 for the project?

- A It wanted the work of HARP to create accurate portrayals of history that would last.
- B It wanted to provide opportunities for HARP volunteers to learn aircraft maintenance skills.
- C It wanted to be sure the planes restored by HARP would not be flown for other purposes.
- D It wanted HARP researchers to discover information that could be useful for future aircraft.

3. Read the dictionary entry.

**jewel** \ˈjü-əl\ *n*  
1. a decorative piece of metal worn as an accessory 2. a valuable gem  
3. a person or object that is highly valued 4. a part of a watch that is made of crystal or glass

Which definition best matches the meaning of jewel as it is used in paragraph 8?

- F Definition 1
- G Definition 2
- H Definition 3
- J Definition 4

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4. Read this sentence from paragraph 1.

*At the southeast end of Brooklyn, New York, lie the ruins of a once-great airfield.*

Which fact from the selection best supports this claim?

- A *When the United States entered World War II in 1941, Floyd Bennett Field was the most active airport in the country.*
- B *It opened in 1931, when propeller planes were commonplace.*
- C *Floyd Bennett Field was New York City's first municipal airport.*
- D *Still others flew planes across the country to the West Coast to prepare for battles in the Pacific region.*

5. What does the word remnant mean in paragraph 5?

- F Story
- G Leftover
- H Machine
- J Discovery

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6. What is the best summary of the selection?

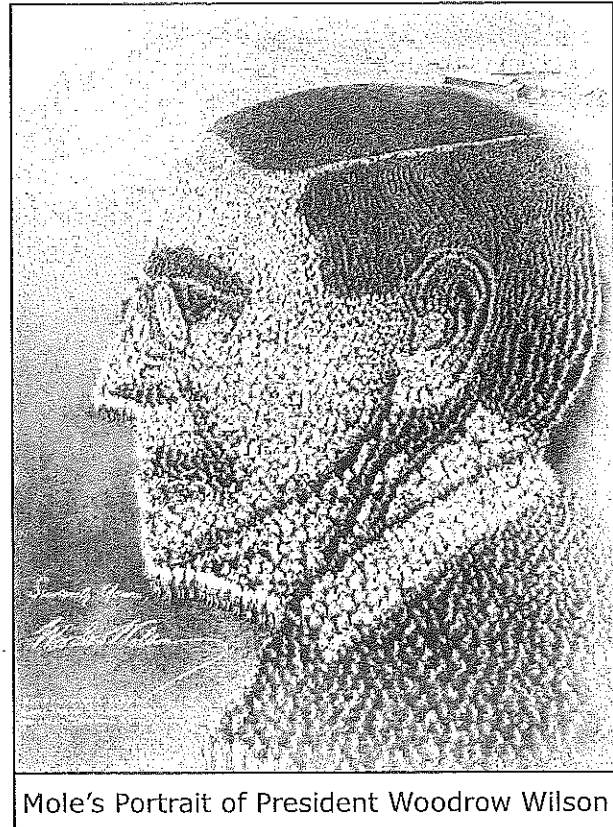
- A Floyd Bennett Field was an airfield from which notable pilots and military aircraft flew important missions. The airfield was closed in the early 1970s, but in 1996, Arnie Migliaccio proposed an idea to the National Park Service to make the neglected airfield a place to display restored aircraft. The project became known as HARP, and volunteers known as "angels" work to help meet the project's goals. Today visitors to Hangar B learn about the history of the airfield and planes.
- B HARP was founded in order to restore aircraft and an old airfield where the rebuilt aircraft could be displayed. The aircraft were restored by volunteers, many of whom were retired military pilots or aircraft engineers. They spent thousands of hours making planes such as the PBV Catalina like new. Students go each week to view the aircraft and learn about the history of aviation from the volunteers of HARP.
- C In 1996 a veteran named Arnie Migliaccio proposed an idea to the National Park Service to make Floyd Bennett Field a place to view restored airplanes. The HARP volunteers began working to repurpose the site and several aircraft from the World War II era. Today the restored planes no longer fly, but the HARP volunteers work to ensure that the planes will remain in good condition for many years.
- D Floyd Bennett Field was opened in 1931 and became a busy airport over the years. Famous pilots used the airfield, and military planes used it during times of war to fly important missions. After it was closed in the early 1970s, the airfield became run-down. But in 1996, veteran Arnie Migliaccio proposed to the National Park Service that the airfield be used as a place to restore and display planes.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

## Connecting the Human Dots

1 People have been connecting the dots to form pictures for centuries. The famous French painter Georges Seurat used tiny dots of color on his canvases to form beautiful paintings of outdoor scenes. In needlepoint, tiny stitches of colored thread fit together to form an image that decorates a pillowcase or a blanket. Television and computer screens use tiny spots of color called pixels to form images for TV programs, video games, and websites.

2 One of the most unusual examples of connecting dots to make images, though, dates back to World War I. During the war Arthur Mole, a photographer from Zion, Illinois, traveled from military camp to military camp across the country to create different pictures of patriotic symbols using individuals as dots. He gathered 25,000 soldiers to form a likeness of the Liberty Bell. He also created a giant U.S. shield, an Uncle Sam, and a Statue of Liberty. But perhaps his best-known photo was that of President Woodrow Wilson. After the Allied victory in 1918, people living in the United States were relieved that the war was over. A sense of national pride pervaded the country. Mole was looking for a way to express the love he and others felt for the United States. He decided to create a living photograph of the president as a symbol of American pride.



Mole's Portrait of President Woodrow Wilson

Courtesy of Library of Congress # LC-USZ62-77278

3 At Camp Sherman, Ohio, he organized 21,000 troops into an image of their commander in chief, President Woodrow Wilson. The men formed a huge likeness of the president. Before any of the participants moved, Mole took a photograph of the image from above. President Wilson was so impressed with the method in which the portrait was created, he signed a copy of the photograph. Mole felt honored to have his work appreciated by the president of the United States.

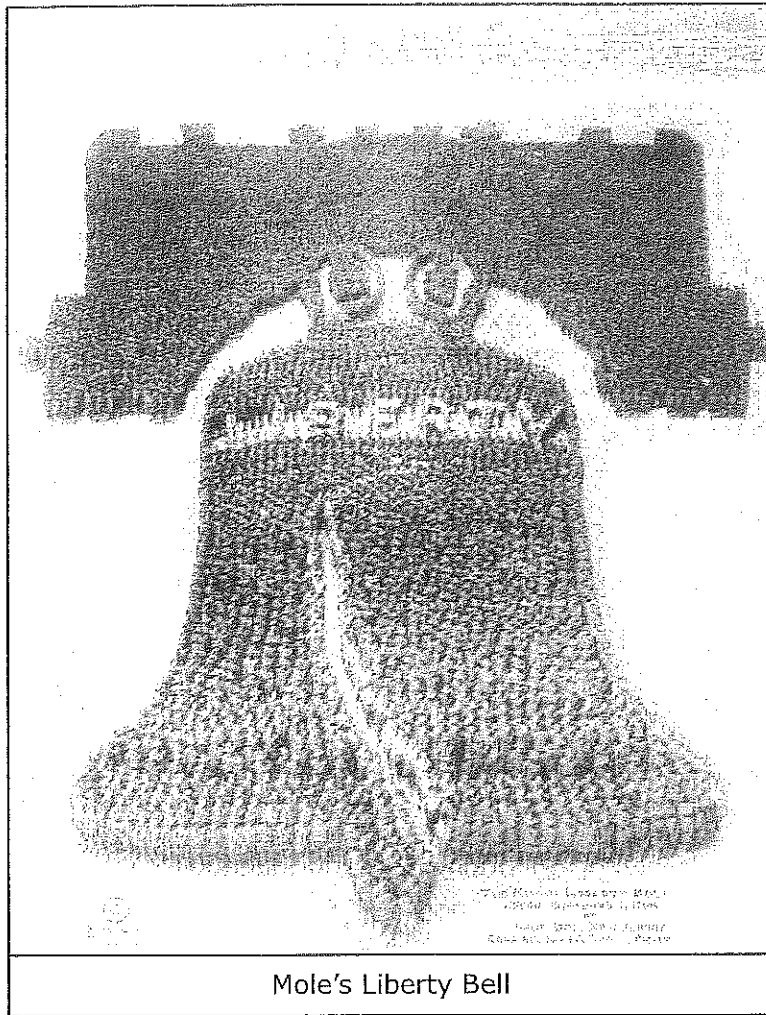
4 So how exactly did Mole accomplish this feat? Mole had a special method of planning and photographing his living pictures. He and his partner John Thomas would first construct a wooden tower 70 or 80 feet above the soldiers' gathering area. It usually took Mole and Thomas about a week to plan and take a picture, tracing an outline first on the glass plate of the camera and then on the ground. Mole would then make plans for his dots of color—which soldier would wear a

hat, a jacket, or a shirt of a particular color and where those wearing each color would stand. Once each soldier was in the correct position, Mole climbed up the tower. From there the people he would photograph below looked like tiny specks of living color. It would take hours to get everyone in the exact location so that the image looked perfect.

- 5 Each new undertaking was a challenge. Often the biggest obstacle involved getting the proportions right. Sometimes the images were so large that Mole was a half-mile from the very farthest edge of his human picture. Mole figured out that to make the image look realistic, more people had to stand at the farthest edges than at the bottom of the picture, which was always closest to the camera. For the Statue of Liberty photograph, thousands of people stood to represent the torch at the top of the image, while only 17 people formed the base of Lady Liberty's pedestal at the bottom.



- 6 Many adjustments were needed to make each picture perfect. Mole had to pay close attention to detail and consider all the minute parts within his patriotic images. Because of this, participating in one of Mole's pictures was a time-consuming experience. People had to wait patiently for everyone to be positioned just right. When Mole photographed living art of the Statue of Liberty at Camp Dodge in Des Moines, Iowa, it was a very warm day, but many of the men in the photograph wore heavy wool coats to represent the dark colors of the statue. Some fidgeted as they waited because it was difficult to stand still for such a long period of time. Others fainted in the heat of the day.



Courtesy of Library of Congress #LC-USZ62-70909

- 7 Despite these physical challenges, Mole's work is fondly remembered by those who contributed to his art. One soldier recalled that though participating in the formation of the image was only a temporary activity, he and other soldiers were honored to be part of something that allowed them to demonstrate their patriotism in a lasting way.



7. The author wrote this selection most likely to —
- A inform the reader about a photographer's creation of living photographs
  - B persuade the reader to use a challenging method to create unique photographs
  - C explain the difficulties that can arise when photographing human subjects
  - D provide evidence of the patriotism that typically occurs during a war
- 
8. The reader can infer that Mole and Thomas built a tower for each photo because —
- F Mole needed all the soldiers to be able to look at the camera
  - G the view from the ground did not provide the correct perspective for the photograph
  - H Mole wanted to be able to see when participants were having difficulty standing still
  - J the view from the ground made it difficult to select the participants needed for the photograph
- 
9. Mole's motivation for creating living pictures came from his —
- A desire to meet the president of the United States
  - B interest in using U.S. soldiers as the subjects of his art
  - C admiration of other talented people who created art during World War I
  - D desire to demonstrate his respect for the United States

10. Which detail from the selection is best supported by Mole's living photograph of Lady Liberty?
- F *During the war Arthur Mole, a photographer from Zion, Illinois, traveled from military camp to military camp across the country to create different pictures of patriotic symbols using individuals as dots.*
  - G *It would take hours to get everyone in the exact location so that the image looked perfect.*
  - H *Because of this, participating in one of Mole's pictures was a time-consuming experience.*
  - J *Mole figured out that to make the image look realistic, more people had to stand at the farthest edges than at the bottom of the picture, which was always closest to the camera.*
- 

11. How does the organization of paragraph 4 contribute to the selection?
- A It explains in sequential order the steps Mole took to create a living photograph.
  - B It presents arguments to support the claim that Mole's living photographs are a great accomplishment.
  - C It compares the making of the picture of President Wilson with the way Mole made his other photographs.
  - D It describes the problems people experienced while participating in Mole's photographs and how Mole solved the problems.
- 

12. Which idea does the author develop throughout the selection?
- F Soldiers and civilians alike admired President Wilson during his presidency.
  - G Mole could not have completed the living pictures without the help of John Thomas.
  - H Mole's living pictures captured the feeling of American pride during and after World War I.
  - J Many Americans looked for ways to express their patriotism through art after World War I.

