



ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Questions

DIRECTIONS: In the five passages that follow, certain words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the right-hand column, you will find alternatives for the underlined part. In most cases, you are to choose the one that best expresses the idea, makes the statement appropriate for standard written English, or is worded most consistently with the style and tone of the passage as a whole. If you think the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE." In some cases, you will find in the right-hand column a question about the underlined part. You are to choose the best answer to the question.

You will also find questions about a section of the passage, or about the passage as a whole. These questions do not refer to an underlined portion of the passage, but rather are identified by a number or numbers in a box.

For each question, choose the alternative you consider best and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. Read each passage through once before you begin to answer the questions that accompany it. For many of the questions, you must read several sentences beyond the question to determine the answer. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead each time you choose an alternative.

PASSAGE I

My "Sister" Ligia

Every year my high school hosts international exchange students, those teenagers join our senior class.

Each student usually lives with the family of one of ¹ the seniors. I can recall students from Costa Rica, Italy, Norway, and Nigeria. Last year, one of our school's exchange students being Ligia Antolinez,

who came from Bucaramanga, Colombia. I was a

junior then. I wasn't in any of Ligia's classes and didn't

know her, but I saw her at school events, which are ⁵ sometimes supported financially by local businesses.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. students, he or she is invited to
C. students who
D. students they
2. F. NO CHANGE
G. students was
H. students, named
J. students,
3. A. NO CHANGE
B. whom
C. which
D. she who
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. junior, therefore, so
H. junior because
J. junior, since
5. Given that all of the choices are true, which one provides the most relevant information with regard to the narrator's familiarity with Ligia?
A. NO CHANGE
B. had read a story about her in our school paper, which is written by students interested in journalism.
C. saw her at school events and had read a story about her in our school paper.
D. had read a story about her when I was checking our school paper for local movie listings.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

About halfway through the school year, I learned that the exchange program was looking for a new home for Ligia. After a severe storm, the basement of her hosts⁶ house had flooded, leaving two bedrooms unusable. The two "little brothers" of Ligia's host family, who had volunteered to move, to those bedrooms for a year,⁷ had to be moved upstairs to the room Ligia was using.⁸

I told my parents about Ligia's problem, which needed to be solved.⁹

We agreed¹⁰ that it would be fun to host a student from another country. My older sister had gotten married the summer before, so not only did we have a room for Ligia,

and we all admitted that the house had seemed too quiet lately.¹¹

The second half of my junior year was anything but quiet. Introduced by me to my favorite music, at top¹² volume, I started being taught by Ligia the most popular¹² Colombian dance steps.¹² My father spoke fondly of the

days before two teenagers taken¹³ over the phone, the stereo, the kitchen—well, most of the house, really. My mother helped Ligia with her math homework, and Ligia taught Mom beginning Spanish. Both Ligia and I were studying French that year, and we practiced it at home. When we

- 6. F. NO CHANGE
G. her hosts'
H. Ligia's hosts
J. Ligias hosts'
- 7. A. NO CHANGE
B. volunteered to move to those bedrooms for a year
C. volunteered to move to those bedrooms for a year,
D. volunteered, to move to those bedrooms for a year,
- 8. F. NO CHANGE
G. upstairs to the room Ligia was using, which had been freshly painted just that year.
H. upstairs (it was a two-story house) to Ligia's room.
J. OMIT the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.
- 9. A. NO CHANGE
B. problem, which was a dilemma.
C. problem that needed a solution.
D. problem.
- 10. Three of these choices indicate that the family felt confident about inviting Ligia to live in their home. Which choice does NOT do so?
F. NO CHANGE
G. decided
H. knew
J. supposed
- 11. A. NO CHANGE
B. but
C. while
D. yet
- 12. F. NO CHANGE
G. Introducing Ligia to my favorite music, at top volume, she started teaching me the most popular Colombian dance steps.
H. Teaching me the most popular Colombian dance steps, Ligia was introduced by me to my favorite music, at top volume.
J. I introduced Ligia to my favorite music, at top volume, and she started teaching me the most popular Colombian dance steps.
- 13. A. NO CHANGE
B. took
C. had took
D. begun to take



planned a surprise anniversary party for my mom and dad, we did it all right under their noses, in French.

At the end of the year, Ligia had gone home to Colombia. This year I'm busy with senior activities and with a part-time job. I'm trying to save enough to go see my new sister next year.

- 14. F. NO CHANGE
G. will have gone
H. went
J. goes
15. Which of the following true sentences, if inserted here, would best conclude the essay as well as maintain the positive tone established earlier in the essay?
A. I'm afraid of flying, but I think I'll be OK.
B. I'm eager to eventually join the workforce full-time.
C. I've been practicing my Spanish—and my dance steps.
D. Senior activities are a lot of fun.

PASSAGE II

Down at the Laundromat

[1] Down the street from the college, I attend, the Save-U Laundromat is always open, and someone is always there. [2] It was on a corner, across the street; from a drugstore on one side and a big park on the other. [3] The park isn't really a park at all but part of the grounds of a private boarding school. [4] But no one is ever around to enforce the threats, and in the summer everyone enjoys the benches, the grass, and the coolly magnificence of the shade trees. [5] Signs are posted all over the lawn threatening every sort of drastic action against trespassers who wrongfully enter the property.

- 16. F. NO CHANGE
G. college, I attend
H. college I attend,
J. college I attend
17. A. NO CHANGE
B. is
C. had been
D. was located
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. street from,
H. street, from
J. street from
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. cool magnificence
C. magnificently cool
D. cool magnificent
20. F. NO CHANGE
G. those who trespass by walking on private property.
H. trespassers who ignore the signs and walk on the grass.
J. trespassers.
21. For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 5 should be placed:
A. where it is now.
B. before Sentence 1.
C. after Sentence 1.
D. after Sentence 3.



The Save-U has a neon sign out front that says

“Friendly 24-Hour Service,” but as far as I can tell, no one really works there. The washers and dryers are lime green, and the paneling on the walls has been painted to match, although it was later varnished with some kind of artificial

wood grain finish. ²³ I often stare at that paneling when I don’t have a magazine or newspaper to read and don’t want to do my schoolwork. Deep in thought, I contemplate the competence of the laundromat’s interior designer.

Some machines even provide a certain amount of sustenance and entertainment. This laundromat has three ²⁴ soda machines, two candy machines, two pinball machines, five video machines, and a machine that eats

dollar bills and spits out too much or too few quarters.

There are many regular customers whose faces ²⁵ have become familiar—mostly older people from around the neighborhood. ²⁶ Usually a crowd of

thirteen-year-old kids that is gathered around the ²⁷ video machines, regardless of the time of day.

Imagining all these people, it is that I know they remain there even after I have left. I know that I could go in there ²⁸ anytime, and someone would look up from playing pinball

22. F. NO CHANGE
G. have been
H. were
J. are

23. At this point, the writer wants to add a sentence that would further describe the laundromat’s paneling. Which of the following sentences would best accomplish this?
A. I guess the brush strokes are intended to resemble wood grain, but they don’t.
B. I know that the varnish provides some protection for the wood paneling.
C. To me, it seems that lime green was a bizarre choice for an interior wall paint.
D. I imagine that the person who chose that color scheme must be a unique individual.

24. Which choice most effectively guides the reader from the preceding paragraph into this new paragraph?
F. NO CHANGE
G. The Save-U has to have friendly service because it is across the street from a park.
H. Maybe what the Save-U means by friendly service is an abundance of machines.
J. Washing machines are the Save-U’s version of 24-hour service.

25. A. NO CHANGE
B. many or too fewer
C. many or too few
D. much or few

26. The writer is considering deleting the following phrase from the preceding sentence:

—mostly older people from around the neighborhood

If the writer were to make this deletion, the essay would primarily lose:

- F. specific descriptive material.
G. detail providing a logical transition.
H. foreshadowing of the conclusion.
J. an understatement of important information.

27. A. NO CHANGE
B. kids who
C. kids, and they
D. kids

28. F. NO CHANGE
G. It being that I imagine all these people, they
H. Imagining all these people, they
J. I imagine that all these people

1 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] 1
or folding clothes and nods and smiles at me. It is

29

comforting to know that the Save-U Laundromat. And its
people are always nearby.

30

29. A. NO CHANGE
B. nod and smile
C. nodding and smiling
D. nods to smile
30. F. NO CHANGE
G. Laundromat. Its
H. Laundromat and that its
J. Laundromat and its

PASSAGE III

The following paragraphs may or may not be in the most logical order. Each paragraph is numbered in brackets, and question 45 will ask you to choose where Paragraph 1 should most logically be placed.

Bill Williams Brings America Home to Dinner

[1]

You have to admire the honesty of a company
 who's slogan is "Just About the Best." Glory Foods'

31

president, and founder Bill Williams, explains the unusual
slogan by admitting that while he knows that his foods

32

can't beat the taste of real home cooking, it does come
very close.

33

[2]

Even as a child, Williams loved to prepare food, and
as a young adult, he refined his cooking skills at the

34

prestigiously acclaimed Culinary Institute of America.

35

In 1989, he came up with his idea for a line of Southern-
inspired cuisine, a time when there were no convenience
foods designed for African American consumers. Over the
next three years, he developed a line of products that

36

36

31. A. NO CHANGE
B. whose
C. that's
D. that the
32. F. NO CHANGE
G. president, and founder Bill Williams
H. president and founder Bill Williams,
J. president and founder, Bill Williams,
33. A. NO CHANGE
B. it has
C. they do
D. and that they
34. F. NO CHANGE
G. his cooking skills were refined
H. his skill in cooking was refined
J. the refinement of his cooking skills occurred
35. A. NO CHANGE
B. famed, renowned, and notable
C. luscious
D. prestigious
36. F. NO CHANGE
G. He came up with his idea for a line of Southern-inspired cuisine in 1989,
H. He came up in 1989, with his idea for a line of Southern-inspired cuisine,
J. The idea came to him in 1989, that a line of Southern-inspired cuisine should be marketed,

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

included canned greens, sweet potatoes, beans, and okra, as well as bottled hot sauce and cornbread mixes.

[3]

Eventually, Williams was ready to launch his products in grocery stores. Initially, Glory Foods were first offered for sale in Ohio in 1992 and soon became available in neighboring states. Within a year, sales were twice the original projections. 38

[4]

The company's African American focus is evident in all aspects of Glory Foods. The firm's headquarters are located in the same black neighborhood where Williams grew up, and the company helps to support several local community projects. The firm also employs African American professional advisers and subcontractors whenever possible and contracts African American farmers to grow much of the produce that goes into Glory Foods. 40

[5]

The company's name reflects this African American focus as well. *Glory* is meant to evoke both the exultant spirit of gospel churches and the

37. A. NO CHANGE
B. Glory Foods were
C. They were originally
D. At the outset, the earliest Glory Foods were
38. Given that all of the following sentences are true, which one would most effectively conclude this paragraph?
F. Bill Williams's company continues to refine the recipes of its products.
G. By 1995, Glory Foods were being distributed in twenty-two states.
H. Today, there are several other companies that target their products to African American consumers.
J. Bill Williams, however, sought the advice of food marketing experts.
39. A. NO CHANGE
B. professional, advisers,
C. professional advisers,
D. professional advisers;
40. The writer is considering deleting the phrases "whenever possible" and "much of" from the preceding sentence. If the writer were to delete these phrases, would the meaning of the sentence change?
F. Yes, because without these phrases, the reader would think that all of the subcontractors and farmers were African Americans.
G. Yes, because without these phrases, the reader would not know that the company made an attempt to employ African American contractors in the production of its goods.
H. No, because these phrases are examples of wordiness, and they can easily be eliminated from the sentence.
J. No, because although these phrases describe the subcontractors and the farmers and provide interesting detail, they are not essential to the meaning of the sentence.
41. A. NO CHANGE
B. at evoking
C. in evoking of
D. OMIT the underlined portion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



movie during the Civil War of the same name, which tells

42

the story of a black regiment. [43]

[6]

With twenty full-time employees in its administrative offices, Glory Foods has come a long way from its beginnings. America's dinner tables were the beneficiaries of Bill Williams's drive, determination, and culinary expertise.

44

42. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:

- F. where it is now.
- G. after the word *name* (but before the comma).
- H. after the word *story*.
- J. after the word *regiment* (ending the sentence with a period).

43. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence:

The actor Denzel Washington starred in the film, which earned several awards.

Should the writer make this addition?

- A. Yes, because the additional detail explains why the film *Glory* was so inspiring.
- B. Yes, because if readers understand that the film *Glory* earned awards, they will also understand why the company was named "Glory Foods."
- C. No, because the information distracts the reader from the focus of the essay.
- D. No, because the essay does not say if Bill Williams had ever met the actor Denzel Washington.

44. F. NO CHANGE

- G. had been
- H. would have been
- J. are

Question 45 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

45. For the sake of logic and coherence, Paragraph 1 should be placed:

- A. where it is now.
- B. after Paragraph 2.
- C. after Paragraph 3.
- D. after Paragraph 6.

PASSAGE IV

Pinball and Chance

[1]

Doesn't anyone play pinball anymore? I was disappointed the other day when I took my kids to a game arcade. Afterwards, I went to the movies. Not one of the

46

46. F. NO CHANGE

- G. I made my way to the movie theater after that.
- H. (The movie theater was my next stop.)
- J. OMIT the underlined portion.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



many colorful machines with flashing lights were a pinball machine. Video games filled the room.

47

[2]

[1] I can understand why video games might seem more attractive than pinball. [2] Video screens which have been populated by movie stars, monsters, and heroes. [3] You can blow up cities, escape from dungeons, and battle all sorts of villains. [4] Pinball machines, on the other hand, are essentially all the same. [5] Some machines are bigger and fancier than others, but the object of pinball never changes: you have to keep a steel ball in play long enough to rack up a high score and win a free game.

49

[3]

The attractions of video games, however, are superficial and short-lived. As you guide your character through the game's challenges, you come to know exactly how the machine that's built to last will respond to your

50

every move. He or she learns where the hazards lurk and

51

the special weapons are hidden. Pinball, though, can't be predicted with such accuracy. You never know when the ball will drain straight down the middle, out of reach of both flippers. Then again, you can sometimes get lucky, and a ball you thought was lost, will inexplicably bounce back into play.

53

47. A. NO CHANGE
B. was a
C. were an actual
D. would have been an actual

48. F. NO CHANGE
G. that are
H. are
J. OMIT the underlined portion.

49. For the sake of the logic and coherence of Paragraph 2, Sentence 4 should be:
A. placed where it is now.
B. placed after Sentence 1.
C. placed after Sentence 5.
D. OMITTED, because the paragraph focuses only on video games.

50. F. NO CHANGE
G. machine, which is constructed durably,
H. machine, which is built to last,
J. machine

51. A. NO CHANGE
B. We learn
C. You learn
D. People learned

52. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be LEAST acceptable?
F. therefore,
G. however,
H. by contrast,
J. on the contrary,

53. A. NO CHANGE
B. lost will
C. lost, will,
D. lost will,



[4]

It is the element of chance that makes pinball more interesting than video games. Most video games are

designed so that your main opponent in these video games is a predictable computer program. Once you have

mastered a game, the challenge is gone, and you must look for a new game to conquer. After you learn the new game,

you get bored again. The cycle keeps repeating. But in pinball, you have three factors to consider: you, the machine, and chance, which is sometimes your enemy sometimes your ally. No matter how many games you play

on any pinball machine, the various times of each game is

different. That's what makes pinball a continually challenge.

54. Which choice would most effectively and appropriately lead the reader from the topic of Paragraph 3 to that of Paragraph 4?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. Pinball does share certain similarities with video games.
- H. Pinball, although less challenging than video games, can still be fun to play.
- J. Video games do generally evolve into subsequent editions or enhanced versions.

55. A. NO CHANGE
B. during these video games
C. in video games
D. OMIT the underlined portion.

56. F. NO CHANGE
G. you then looked
H. one then looks
J. one must look

57. A. NO CHANGE
B. enemy,
C. enemy;
D. enemy, and,

58. F. NO CHANGE
G. each
H. each single unique
J. every single time, each

59. A. NO CHANGE
B. continuously
C. continual
D. continue

Question 60 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

60. Suppose the writer had chosen to write an essay that indicates that pinball is superior to video games. Would this essay fulfill the writer's goal?

- F. No, because the writer admits that video games have become more popular than pinball machines.
- G. No, because the writer states that video games are designed to challenge the skills of the player.
- H. Yes, because the writer claims that pinball games require luck and are more visually attractive than video games.
- J. Yes, because the writer suggests that it is more difficult to become skilled at a pinball machine than at a video game.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



PASSAGE V

When a Computer Gets Sick . . .

[1]

Imagine sitting in front of a computer monitor, filling the screen with your mind's jumbled thoughts.

Tomorrow's assignment is slowly materializing before your eyes. Suddenly, without warning, each of the letters, in front of you tumbles to the bottom of the screen.

Is this a bad dream? Not exactly. The computer is probably sick, unless the diagnosis may be that the computer has a virus.

[2]

Analogous to a biological virus that takes over a living cell, a computer virus is a program, or set of instructions, that invades a computer either to create mischief or do real damage. The type of computer virus mentioned above is more mischievous than harmful. Eventually, the letters reorder themselves on the screen.

Not all viruses however, straighten themselves out.

[3]

Computer viruses range from being temporary annoyances to permanently destroying data. Computer vandals rig these viruses to go off at a preset time. These bombs can permanently destroy data, and that can be

disastrous to the operation of a computer.

61. A. NO CHANGE
 B. letters in front of you tumbles,
 C. letters in front of you, tumbles
 D. letters in front of you tumbles
62. F. NO CHANGE
 G. except
 H. and
 J. as if
63. A. NO CHANGE
 B. viruses; however,
 C. viruses, however
 D. viruses, however.
64. Which choice is the most effective first sentence of Paragraph 3?
 F. NO CHANGE
 G. Among the more serious viruses are those referred to as "bombs."
 H. Most people would agree that they'd rather have a computer virus than a virus that puts them in bed for a week.
 J. Despite technological advances, computers are still fragile devices in many ways.
65. A. NO CHANGE
 B. a devastating disaster to the operation
 C. devastation to the operating
 D. possibly disastrous to operating



[4]

Detection programs are available that

66

searches for and then destroys computer viruses.

67

Evidence that some software writers have played

up the medical analogy being found in the names of their

68

programs: Vaccine, Checkup, Antitoxin, and Disinfectant.

69

[5]

As with all diseases, the best cure is prevention.

70

Experts suggest that you avoid borrowing computer

disks because they might contain viruses. They

warn that many of these viruses are quite sophisticated in

71

their programming. They also say that you should make

71

copies of your computer files, so that if a virus does strike

and you must delete your infected files, you will at least

have backup copies. Experts also point out that using the

Internet and World Wide Web has led to new risks of

infection in the form of viruses hidden in programs

downloaded, or copied, from these resources.

[6]

If there is a virus in your system, you had hope that it

better responds to the appropriate treatment and therapy.

72

Otherwise, you could be in for a long night at the

computer.

66. F. NO CHANGE
 G. Detection programs that detect computer viruses
 H. Computer viruses can be found by detection programs that
 J. Detection programs that find computer viruses
67. A. NO CHANGE
 B. searches for and destroys
 C. search for and destroys
 D. search for and destroy
68. F. NO CHANGE
 G. analogy is
 H. analogy, having been
 J. analogy,
69. A. NO CHANGE
 B. programs;
 C. programs
 D. programs,
70. F. NO CHANGE
 G. Similarly to
 H. In the same way as
 J. According with
71. In this paragraph, the writer intends to recommend a number of specific ways to protect computer data against viruses. This is to be the second recommendation. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would best accomplish the writer's intention?
 A. NO CHANGE
 B. propose adding software that checks the spelling in the papers you write on your computer.
 C. advise you to give your system frequent checkups with antivirus programs.
 D. suggest that in order to protect your computer, you must be aware of the various ways to prevent viruses.
72. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:
 F. where it is now.
 G. after the word *your*.
 H. after the word *had*.
 J. after the word *responds*.

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1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Questions 73–75 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

73. Upon reviewing this essay and realizing that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence, incorporating that information:
- Names like these suggest that the problem is serious.
- The most logical and effective place to add this sentence would be after the last sentence of Paragraph:
- A. 2.
 - B. 3.
 - C. 4.
 - D. 5.
74. Paragraphs 1, 5, and 6 of this essay are written in the second person (*you, your*). If these paragraphs were revised so that the second-person pronouns were replaced with the pronouns *one* and *one's*, the essay would primarily:
- F. gain a more polite and formal tone appropriate to the purpose of the essay.
 - G. gain accessibility by speaking to a broader and more inclusive audience.
 - H. lose the sense of directly addressing and advising the reader.
 - J. lose the immediacy of its setting in terms of time and place.
75. Suppose the writer had decided to write an essay discussing the moral and ethical consequences of programming a computer virus to tamper with a computer system. Would this essay successfully fulfill the writer's goal?
- A. Yes, because the essay explains the moral and ethical consequences when a virus enters a computer system.
 - B. Yes, because the essay details the process of ridding a computer system of viruses, which helps the reader understand the consequences of programming computer viruses.
 - C. No, because the essay does not explain how to program a virus, so the reader has no basis for making a moral or ethical judgment.
 - D. No, because the essay limits itself to describing computer viruses and the basic precautions to be taken against them.

END OF TEST 1

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.



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PASSAGE I

Grandpa's Remote Control

[1]

My grandfather is not known for embracing technological change. He still drives his '59 Chevy ⁷⁶

Impala. (He says, he can't imagine needing frivolous options like automatic transmission or power steering.) ⁷⁷

So, when he has went to buy a new color television— ⁷⁸

owing to the knowledge that his old black-and-white model had finally quit—and the salesperson tried to talk him into buying a model with a remote control, he resisted.

He said that he had two good legs and was perfectly capable of getting out of his chair. 80

[2]

However, the salesperson was persistent and, appealing to Grandpa's TV-viewing habits, described the

- 76 A. NO CHANGE
B. change he still drives
C. change still driving,
D. change, and still driving

- 77 F. NO CHANGE
G. says
H. says, that
J. says, that,

- 78 A. NO CHANGE
B. had went
C. went
D. goes

- 79 F. NO CHANGE
G. due to the understandable fact that
H. because
J. so

- 80 Given that all are true, which of the following additions to the preceding sentence (replacing "chair.") would be most relevant?

- A. chair that was made of black leather.
B. chair when he wanted to change the channel.
C. chair by the south window in the family room.
D. chair where he liked to sit.

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various functions on the remote. However, my grandpa

81

81. F. NO CHANGE
G. Additionally, Grandpa
H. Conversely, my grandpa
J. Grandpa

could punch in the time, and the channel of his favorite
daily news program, and the TV would turn on that
program at the proper time. In the end, Grandpa did buy
the remote, and it has since become something he uses all
the time.

[3]

Grandpa is intrigued by the various uses for that
remote. He has confided in me that the volume control is
perfect for turning up the sound whenever Grandma asks
him to take out the garbage. For example, he says, the

83

82. A. NO CHANGE
B. time and, the channel,
C. time and the channel
D. time and the channel,

button that mutes the sound lets him cut them off in
midsentence.

84

83. F. NO CHANGE
G. To illustrate,
H. On the one hand,
J. On the other hand,
84. A. NO CHANGE
B. advertisers
C. it
D. its function

[4]

Grandpa's favorite feature on the remote is the sleep
function. This option automatically turns the TV off after a
preset amount of time, which is very convenient when he

85

85. F. NO CHANGE
G. convenient, when
H. convenient. When
J. convenient; when

falls asleep while watching a show. For him, Grandpa says
what he wants his TV doing, even when he sleeps, is to
know a source of both pleasure and power.

86

[5]

86. A. NO CHANGE
B. Even when he sleeps, Grandpa says that to know
his TV is doing what he wants is a source of both
pleasure and power for him.
C. Doing what he wants, even when he sleeps, is to
know his TV is a source of both pleasure and
power for him, Grandpa says.
D. Grandpa says that to know his TV is doing what he
wants, even when he sleeps, is a source of both
pleasure and power for him.

[1] As for the programming function, Grandpa not
only uses it for the news but also for playing jokes on his

youngest grandchildren. [2] Explaining to the unsuspecting child that he has a remote control implanted in his little finger, Grandpa points his finger at the TV and, to the child's amazement, seemingly turns it on. [3] I suppose Grandpa hasn't learned all the possible uses of the remote control, but I don't doubt he will continue to discover new and creative ways of using it.

87. F. NO CHANGE
G. pointing
H. having pointed
J. Grandpa has pointed

88. Which of the choices would provide an ending most consistent with the essay as a whole?
A. NO CHANGE
B. and he probably won't bother learning them either.
C. so the salesperson should explain how to interpret the 200-page manual.
D. and Grandma gratefully acknowledges this.

89. Upon reviewing Paragraph 5 and realizing that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence:

He programs the TV to turn on at a time when a grandchild will be visiting.

The most logical placement for this sentence would be:

- F. before Sentence 1.
G. after Sentence 1.
H. after Sentence 2.
J. after Sentence 3.

Question 15 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

90. The writer is considering deleting the first sentence from Paragraph 3. If the writer removed this sentence, the essay would primarily lose:
A. information about the intriguing uses of the remote.
B. details supporting the fact that Grandpa liked using the remote.
C. a humorous blend of descriptive details and relevant information.
D. a transition from the first two paragraphs to the rest of the essay.

PASSAGE II

Tejano Music and Its Meadowlark

One of the liveliest folk music forms to develop in the twentieth century is Tejano music. Also known as Tex-Mex or border music because of it's having origins on both sides of the Texas-Mexico border, this form combines

91. F. NO CHANGE
G. One of the most liveliest
H. The most lively
J. The liveliest

92. A. NO CHANGE
B. its
C. it's
D. its'

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

elements from Spanish, German, and English musical traditions.

In the late nineteenth century, German immigrants to south Texas and northern Mexico brought with them their dance music ⁹³ and the button accordion. The music and the instrument were adopted by musicians in that region,

who began to use the accordion, in their own dance music, ⁹⁴ *huapangos* and *rancheras*. At the same time, the Spanish and English folk ballad traditions took root in Tejano music in the form of *corridos*, narrative songs of bravery, romance, and tragedy set in the towns and ranches of the region. Eventually, a unique musical style developed; based on duet singing and ⁹⁵ an instrumentation of accordion, drums, upright bass, and *bajo sexto*, the Spanish twelve-string bass guitar. It was conjunto and became the heart of Tejano music.

⁹⁶ [1] The first Tejano musician to gain star status was Lydia Mendoza. [2] She was born in Mexico in 1916, but her family soon immigrated to the United States. [3] The Mendoza family made their living working alternately as ⁹⁷ field hands and they were touring musicians. [4] Mendoza ⁹⁸

93. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following parenthetical phrase:

—polkas and waltzes—

Given that it is true, would this be a relevant addition to make here?

- F. Yes, because it can help the reader have a better understanding of the music being referred to.
- G. Yes, because it helps explain to the reader why this music became so popular.
- H. No, because it fails to explain the connection between this music and the button accordion.
- J. No, because it is inconsistent with the style of this essay to mention specific musical forms.

94. A. NO CHANGE
B. accordion in their own dance music,
C. accordion, in their own dance music
D. accordion in their own dance music

95. F. NO CHANGE
G. style developed based on
H. style developed based on,
J. style, developed based on

96. A. NO CHANGE
B. This style, known as *conjunto*,
C. Being known as *conjunto*, it
D. It being *conjunto*

97. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?

- F. earned their living by
- G. made their living from
- H. made their living on
- J. earned their living

98. A. NO CHANGE
B. as well
C. being
D. as



learned the words to many of her songs from bubble gum wrappers, where music publishers had song lyrics printed in the hope of making them popular. [99] [5] In 1928

in San Antonio, Texas, where Mendoza and her family made their first recording. [6] Her clear and expressive singing style soon gained her widespread popularity in the Spanish-speaking regions of

North and South America. [102]

Others have followed Lydia Mendoza's lead and immigrated to the United States from Mexico. Like other folk music forms, Tejano music has an intensity, literary richness, and rhythmic variety that means it'll stick around a while.

99. The writer is considering deleting the following clause from the preceding sentence (placing a period after the word *wrappers*):

where music publishers had song lyrics printed in the hope of making them popular

Should the writer make this deletion?

- F. Yes, because the information is unrelated to the topic addressed in this paragraph.
- G. Yes, because the information diminishes the musical accomplishments and successes of Lydia Mendoza and her family.
- H. No, because the information explains the reference to bubble gum wrappers, which might otherwise puzzle readers.
- J. No, because the information shows how popular the songs were that Lydia Mendoza performed.

100. A. NO CHANGE
 B. it was there that
 C. was where
 D. OMIT the underlined portion.

101. F. NO CHANGE
 G. popularity: in the Spanish-speaking regions
 H. popularity, in the Spanish-speaking regions,
 J. popularity in the Spanish-speaking regions,

102. Upon reviewing this paragraph and finding that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence incorporating that information:

She became widely known as La Alondra de la Frontera (The Meadowlark of the Border).

This sentence would most logically be placed after Sentence:

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.
- D. 6.

103. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would most effectively tie together the two main subjects of this essay?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. and have expanded the influence of Tejano music.
- H. such as Santiago Jiménez and his son Flaco.
- J. and have signed large recording contracts.

104. A. NO CHANGE
 B. causes it to be one of those enduring things with a timeless appeal.
 C. makes lots of people really like it.
 D. ensures its continued vitality.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Question 30 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

105. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a brief essay focusing on the history and development of Tejano music. Would this essay successfully fulfill that goal?
- F. Yes, because the essay describes the origins of Tejano music and one of its early important figures.
 - G. Yes, because the essay mentions the contributions that Tejano music has made to other folk music traditions.
 - H. No, because the essay refers to other musical forms besides Tejano music.
 - J. No, because the essay focuses on only one Tejano musician, Lydia Mendoza.

PASSAGE III

"Topping Out" the Gateway Arch

During the early morning hours of October 28, 1965, engineers stationed 630 feet above the ground

made careful measurements for the days work.

The results indicated a problem that threatened to

postpone and delay the topping-out ceremony marking the placement of the final section between the two

freestanding legs of the St. Louis Gateway Arch. 110

106. A. NO CHANGE
B. 1965, and engineers
C. 1965. Engineers
D. 1965; engineers

107. F. NO CHANGE
G. days'
H. day's
J. days's

108. A. NO CHANGE
B. had been threatened
C. will have threatened
D. threatens

109. F. NO CHANGE
G. to a later time
H. by delaying
J. OMIT the underlined portion.

110. The writer is considering deleting the following from the preceding sentence:

marking the placement of the final section between the two freestanding legs of the St. Louis Gateway Arch

If the writer were to delete this phrase, the essay would primarily lose:

- A. a minor detail in the essay's opening paragraph.
- B. an explanation of the term "topping-out ceremony."
- C. the writer's opinion about the significance of the topping-out ceremony.
- D. an indication of the topping-out ceremony's importance to the people of St. Louis.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Thirty-two years of planning and effort resulted in this moment. In 1933, attorney and civic leader Luther Ely Smith envisioned a memorial that would recognize St. Louis's major role in the westward expansion of the United States. 112 Architect

Eero Saarinen, who created the design that symbolized the memorial's theme of St. Louis as the "Gateway to the West." Meanwhile, the arch would have a stainless steel exterior and interior structural supports made of concrete. Both legs of the arch would be built simultaneously using triangular sections. Those at the base of each arch leg would be the largest, with the higher sections progressively smaller.

After nearly three years of construction, the day had come to place the final section at the top of the arch and finish the project. But a problem had arisen. The engineers confirmed that the heat of the sun had caused the south leg of the arch to expand five inches. This small but critical deviation caused concern that the two legs and the final section might not connect properly. The engineers called in local firefighters in the hope that spraying the leg with water to cool it would make it contract. The firefighters, using 700 feet of hose, were able to reach as high as 550 feet on the south leg in

- 111. F. NO CHANGE
- G. attorney, and civic leader
- H. attorney and civic leader,
- J. attorney, and civic leader,

- 112. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose:
 - A. an explanation of why St. Louis had a major role in the westward expansion of the United States.
 - B. details about what Luther Ely Smith thought the memorial he envisioned should look like.
 - C. background information about the history leading to the Gateway Arch.
 - D. biographical information about Luther Ely Smith.

- 113. F. NO CHANGE
- G. Saarinen, creator of
- H. Saarinen created
- J. Saarinen creating

- 114. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Therefore, the
- C. However, the
- D. The

- 115. F. NO CHANGE
- G. reduce.
- H. decrease.
- J. compress.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

they're attempt to reduce its expansion.

116

The plan worked. By late morning,

the crowd cheered as, welded to the two legs of

117

the arch, the final section was hoisted up. Over three

117

decades and more than thirty years of planning and

118

building had come to a conclusion, and the tallest

119

monument in the United States was now complete.

- 116.
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. they're attempt to reduce it's
 - C. their attempt to reduce its
 - D. their attempt to reduce it's

- 117.
- F. NO CHANGE
 - G. as the crowd cheered, the final section was hoisted up and welded to the two legs of the arch.
 - H. as the crowd cheered, welded to the two legs of the arch, the final section was hoisted up.
 - J. the final section was hoisted up as the crowd cheered and welded to the two legs of the arch.

- 118.
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. decades amounting to more than thirty years
 - C. decades—over thirty years—
 - D. decades

- 119.
- Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be LEAST acceptable in terms of the context of this sentence?

- F. reached completion,
- G. come to a halt,
- H. come to an end,
- J. ended,

Question 45 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

- 120.
- Suppose the writer had intended to write a brief essay that describes the entire process of designing and building the St. Louis Gateway Arch. Would this essay successfully fulfill the writer's goal?
- A. Yes, because it offers such details as the materials used to make the exterior and the interior structural supports.
 - B. Yes, because it explains in detail each step in the design and construction of the arch.
 - C. No, because it focuses primarily on one point in the development of the arch rather than on the entire process.
 - D. No, because it is primarily a historical essay about the early stages in the development of the arch.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

PASSAGE IV

Our Place in the World

In the dusk of a late summer evening, I walked ¹²¹ quietly with a small gathering of people toward a shelter at the edge of a field in northern Indiana.

Although I had never met more of the people who ¹²²

walked with me, a few of them I did know quite well. ¹²³
We were Miami Indians, and we had waited years to

make this journey across Miami land into a ceremonial ¹²⁴

longhouse made of saplings and earth. ¹²⁵

For years I had seen other Miami's pictures— ¹²⁶
many of them the ancestors of the

people, who walked along with me, ¹²⁷
to the longhouse that summer evening.

121. F. NO CHANGE
G. On
H. With
J. From

122. A. NO CHANGE
B. more of the people whom
C. most of the people who
D. most of the people whom

123. The writer wants to balance the statement made in the earlier part of this sentence with a related detail that suggests the unity of the people. Given that all of the choices are true, which one best accomplishes this goal?
F. NO CHANGE
G. we each had our own personal reasons for being there.
H. I hoped I could get to know some of them.
J. I felt a kinship with them.

124. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
A. among
B. over
C. on
D. through

125. The writer is considering revising the preceding sentence by deleting the phrase "into a ceremonial longhouse made of saplings and earth" (placing a period after the word *land*). If the writer did this, the paragraph would primarily lose:
F. information comparing the narrator's own journey to similar ones made by members of other tribes.
G. details describing the destination of the people the narrator is traveling with.
H. details that establish the time and place of the events in the essay.
J. interesting but irrelevant information about the Miami.

126. A. NO CHANGE
B. pictures in which other Miami were present—
C. pictures of other Miami—
D. other Miami whose pictures had been taken—

127. F. NO CHANGE
G. people who, walked along with me
H. people, who walked along, with me
J. people who walked along with me

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

My mother and grandmother helped preserve tribal history by collecting books and newspaper clippings.

Books describing the history and culture of the Miami people lined the bookshelves, and framed photos of Miami lined the walls of these rooms. While I was growing up I often found my mother and grandmother each sitting quietly in her own room, reading old letters or listening to the music of Native American drums.

That room contained everything I knew about being a

Miami, and unlike the larger Plains tribes, the Miami had retained no reservation lands. Once a year, the tribe held a

powwow that was always well attended. This social gathering was the only tribal event that my grandmother or mother had ever participated in. For generations, the tribe had owned no land on which a longhouse could be built and Miami religious ceremonies conducted. Because of this, I had never attended a Miami religious ceremony,

never danced in front of a crowd of Miami. Still, I had never known any other Miami children outside of my own family.

When the tribal council was able to purchase land and build a longhouse, my mother, grandmother, and I traveled to the summer ceremony. As we walked together through the open field that evening, hundreds of tiny fireflies flashing softly from the tall grasses. The

insects lit our path like the spirits of ancestors accompanying us home.

128. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would most effectively lead the reader from the first sentence of this paragraph to the description that follows in the next two sentences?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Some of those pictures had been reprinted in books my mother and grandmother collected.
- C. My grandmother and mother proudly displayed those pictures in their houses.
- D. Like many Miami, my grandmother and mother had each dedicated a room in her own house to the tribe.

129. F. NO CHANGE
G. Her rooms
H. Those rooms
J. This room

130. A. NO CHANGE
B. Miami unlike
C. Miami, unlike
D. Miami. Unlike

131. Given that all of the choices are true, which one provides information most relevant to the main focus of this paragraph?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. notable for its exquisite dancing.
- H. on borrowed land.
- J. that lasted several days.

132. A. NO CHANGE
B. Miami ceremonies were conducted there.
C. there were Miami ceremonies conducted there.
D. the conducting of Miami ceremonies.

133. F. NO CHANGE
G. Meanwhile,
H. In fact,
J. On the other hand,

134. A. NO CHANGE
B. fireflies, which flashed
C. fireflies that flashed
D. fireflies flashed

135. F. NO CHANGE
G. just as
H. as like
J. such as

PASSAGE V

Why Wolves Howl

Why do wolves howl? Thanks to the work of naturalists and animal behaviorists, we know wolves are highly social animals that live in structured packs and that communicate using a variety of sounds, including whining, growling, and barking. Howling, the sound most often

136

associated with wolves, by themselves perform several key social functions within wolf packs.

137

One of these, self-defense, which includes protecting territory. Packs claim sections of land as private hunting and living spaces and will howl to warn away potential intruders, those are usually other wolves. This "Keep Out"

138

warning serves as a peacekeeping technique because it helps prevent competing packs from warring over prey, fighting for mates, or otherwise interfering with pack life.

139

Wolves also howl to locate and communicate with one another over long distances. Like their dog

140

descendants, wolves possess intense hearing, which makes it possible for them to pick up the sound of howling

141

from as far away as ten miles. Frequently, common activities, such as hunting for prey, often

142

136. A. NO CHANGE
B. Howling has been
C. While howling is
D. Howling is

137. F. NO CHANGE
G. on themselves perform
H. by itself performs
J. on itself performs

138. A. NO CHANGE
B. One of these is
C. One being
D. One,

139. F. NO CHANGE
G. most often these are
H. and are typically
J. usually

140. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be the LEAST acceptable?
A. although
B. in that
C. since
D. as

141. F. NO CHANGE
G. It's also the case that howling is employed
H. In addition, howling is a way
J. Howling is also used

142. A. NO CHANGE
B. cunning
C. acute
D. vivid

143. F. NO CHANGE
G. Quite regularly, common
H. Many times, common
J. Common

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



call upon animals' sharp instincts; in order to reunite, the separated wolves howl to one another.

144.

Given that all of the choices are true, which one provides the most logical cause for the action described in the statement immediately following this underlined portion?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. disperse a pack over large areas of land;
- C. require the pack to travel some distance;
- D. involve the entire pack;

Finally, wolves use howling in the pack's social rituals. Upon waking, pack members howl morning

145.

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. Nevertheless,
- H. Second,
- J. Thus,

greetings while wagging their tails, they nuzzle each other, and engaging in mock fights. Before leaving on a hunt, the pack gathers for a "group sing" called chorus howling.

146.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. nuzzling
- C. nuzzled
- D. nuzzle

Usually begun by the alpha or, dominant, pair of wolves,

147.

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. alpha, or dominant, pair
- H. alpha or dominant pair,
- J. alpha or, dominant pair

the pack is excited in preparation for the hunt partly by chorus howling. The collective sound of wolves howling

148.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. the purpose of chorus howling is to help excite the pack in preparation for the hunt.
- C. excitement in the pack is raised, in preparation for the hunt, by chorus howling.
- D. chorus howling helps excite the pack in preparation for the hunt.

in various keys also make the pack seem larger and more powerful to potential enemies than it really is.

149.

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. have the effect of making
- H. are intended to make
- J. makes

Further study of wolves will likely uncover still more reasons for their howling. What's already clear, is that the stereotypical image of the lone wolf howling at the full moon obscures the importance howling has in the social life of these animals.

150.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. clear is that,
- C. clear is, that
- D. clear is that

END OF TEST 1

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.



ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Questions

DIRECTIONS: In the five passages that follow, certain words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the right-hand column, you will find alternatives for the underlined part. In most cases, you are to choose the one that best expresses the idea, makes the statement appropriate for standard written English, or is worded most consistently with the style and tone of the passage as a whole. If you think the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE." In some cases, you will find in the right-hand column a question about the underlined part. You are to choose the best answer to the question.

You will also find questions about a section of the passage, or about the passage as a whole. These questions do not refer to an underlined portion of the passage, but rather are identified by a number or numbers in a box.

For each question, choose the alternative you consider best and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. Read each passage through once before you begin to answer the questions that accompany it. For many of the questions, you must read several sentences beyond the question to determine the answer. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead each time you choose an alternative.

PASSAGE I

A Literary Magazine

[1]

Whether or not wanting to work for *Fairground*,
you have to be willing to push yourself. The editors of

our triannual literary magazine is kept busy all year
with a wide variety of tasks.

[2]

Our year begins in July, with fund-raising and promotion for the magazine, which presents a mixture of poetry, short stories, and essays. Our office fills up with subscription forms and fliers that we must sort, bundle,
and tote to the post office to be mailed.

[3]

In August, we send letters to our favorite authors, inviting them to send manuscripts. Meanwhile, we're receiving unsolicited submissions from other writers. During September and October,

151. A. NO CHANGE
B. If you want to work for *Fairground*,
C. Wanting to work for *Fairground*, if you do,
D. Having decided whether or not you want to work for *Fairground*,

152. F. NO CHANGE
G. keeps
H. are kept
J. has been keeping

153. A. NO CHANGE
B. fliers, these we must
C. fliers these we have to
D. fliers, we must



we read and evaluate hundreds of manuscripts.

154

[4]

Some offerings are scrawled in pencil; others, are expertly typed. Some arrive with letters proclaiming the writer's genius; others may be written even more illegibly. We base our decisions only on the work itself.

155

156

Actual typesetting will come later. The editors

157

agree that every issue has to be good and has to

158

reflect and show the varied diversity of the United States.

159

Within they're policy that's plenty of room for discussion,

160

and editors have to be ready to sprint the distance favoring their choices.

161

[5]

By November, we have selected enough material to fill three issues. Once we've found artwork suitable for the covers, editorial production, begins. We plan

162

154.

Which choice should the writer use to create the clearest and most logical transition to Paragraph 4?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. the leaves fall faster than the manuscripts piling up on our desks.
- H. you can imagine it's different from back in August.
- J. they see hundreds of manuscript readings and evaluations.

155.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. pencil others
- C. pencil; others
- D. pencil so others,

156.

Given that all are true, which of the choices creates the most logical and appropriate contrast in this sentence?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. can't appreciate how much work our editors put in.
- H. come with apologies for taking up our time.
- J. arrive folded up and dog-eared.

157.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. The typesetting comes in much later.
- C. Typesetting is handled later on.
- D. OMIT the underlined portion.

158.

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. more good
- H. positively well
- J. as well as we can make it

159.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. reflect and show the cultural diversity of a multi-cultural
- C. mirror and reflect the diversity of a diverse
- D. reflect the cultural diversity of the

160.

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. our policy their is
- H. that policy theirs
- J. that policy there's

161.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. argue spiritedly for
- C. contend the spirit of
- D. be argumentative to

162.

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. editorial production begin.
- H. we begin, editorial production.
- J. editorial production begins.



the contents of the year's issues, page by page.
163

It may snow just after New Year's Day; the first issue is mailed to a typesetter. While that issue is being set, we complete the next one's layout. Thus, as soon as an issue comes back from the typesetter for proofreading, the next can go in for typesetting.

By this time, there's plenty of material for three issues. After the proofreading is done, each issue is sent to a printer, who prints it, binds it, and delivers it to our door. Our office fills up again with the printed copies, ready to be mailed to subscribers, reviewers, and contributors. Finally, in midsummer, we ship out our third and final issue—just in time to begin another publishing year.

163. A. NO CHANGE
B. years issues,
C. years issues
D. issue's for the year,

164. F. NO CHANGE
G. After what may be a snowy New Year's Day but not by much
H. Shortly thereafter New Year's Day,
J. Just after New Year's Day,

165. A. NO CHANGE
B. Three issues' worth of material has already been selected.
C. We have chosen material sufficient for all three issues.
D. OMIT the underlined portion.

PASSAGE II

Are Wolves Making a Comeback?

[1]

[1] At dawn a hunter crept across a steep, wooded, pine-covered slope in northwest Wyoming.
166

166. F. NO CHANGE
G. sloping, pine-covered hill
H. pine-covered slope
J. slanting, pine-covered slope

[2] He was searching for signs of elk when he noticed an

167. A. NO CHANGE
B. elk when noticing
C. elk, when
D. elk, when seeing

unusual track, broad as a human hand, in the fresher fallen

168. F. NO CHANGE
G. freshly fallened
H. newly fallen
J. newer falling

snow. [3] He thought it might have been made

169. A. NO CHANGE
B. might of
C. could of
D. could

by something.

170

[2]

[1] Even though wolves supposedly disappeared from the area years ago, the hunter's story was not

171

unusual. [2] Many reports, most of them filed by hunters have recounted howlings, tracks, and possible wolf kills (that is, animals killed by wolves). [3] A few people even claim to have stood face-to-face with wolves before the

172

animals faded into black timber. [13] [4] The United States Forest Service has verified thirty reports of wolf sightings in the past decade in Wyoming's Bridger-Teton National Forest.

[3]

According to Forest Service officials, the Rocky Mountain gray wolf was common throughout most of Wyoming in the 1860s and 1870s. However, ranchers and government "wolfers" made a concerted effort to eliminate the predators by trapping and poisoning

174

them. [15]

[4]

Wolves are now classified as an endangered species in all the lower forty-eight states except Minnesota, after which the animals began migrating from Canada in the 1960s. There is also a sizable population of wolves just north of the Montana border. Biologists believe that the recent flurry of possible wolf sightings in Wyoming may indicate that a few wolves are moving south.

170. Which choice provides the most specific transition to the next paragraph?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. someone else.
- H. a wolf.
- J. a large animal.

171. A. NO CHANGE
B. wolves, supposedly
C. wolves supposedly,
D. wolves' had

172. F. NO CHANGE
G. reports—most of them filed by hunters—
H. reports; most of them filed by hunters,
J. reports, having been filing by hunters,

173. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would best strengthen the assertion that wolves are present in northwest Wyoming?

- A. Many other wolf sightings have no doubt gone unreported.
- B. Others have mentioned seeing garbage cans tipped over and food spilled on the ground.
- C. A camper's daughter imagined seeing wolf-shaped shadows near her tent at nightfall.
- D. Many rangers have reported hearing the soft cry of wolf cubs in the evening.

174. F. NO CHANGE
G. through traps
H. with traps
J. in traps

175. Given that all of the following sentences are true, which one, if added here, would offer the best transition from Paragraph 3 to Paragraph 4?

- A. This caused some problems for the wolves.
- B. There were not too many "wolfers" employed in Wyoming, however.
- C. By the turn of the century, there was scarcely a wolf left in the state.
- D. The Rocky Mountain gray wolf was a majestic animal and, thus, not easily trapped.

176. F. NO CHANGE
G. from which
H. when
J. into which



[5]

Although Forest Service officials consider the sightings to be honestly reported, they need to confirm the presence of wolf packs and breeding pairs in the Bridger-Teton area. So, biologists decided, to look for the wolves themselves. They have flown to elk and deer wintering areas, ridden horses and snowmobiles through the mountains, and throwing back their heads and called out with low, moaning howls in hopes of communicating with the wolves. Occasionally, the wolves have answered back.

177. A. NO CHANGE
 B. So biologists decided
 C. So biologists decided,
 D. So biologists, decided

178. F. NO CHANGE
 G. throw
 H. threw
 J. even thrown

179. A. NO CHANGE
 B. to hope to communicate
 C. in hopes to communicate
 D. in hope's communication

Question 30 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

180. In order to explain why it is not ordinarily dangerous for people to be near wolves, the writer is considering adding the following sentence to the essay:

(Contrary to popular belief, wolves rarely attack humans.)

If added, this sentence would most logically be placed after:

- F. Sentence 3 in Paragraph 1.
 G. Sentence 2 in Paragraph 2.
 H. Sentence 4 in Paragraph 2.
 J. the first sentence in Paragraph 3.

PASSAGE III

The Suzuki Method

In the early 1930s, Dr. Shinichi Suzuki was teaching violin at the Imperial Conservatory in Japan, a father brought in his four-year-old son for lessons. Although Suzuki had never taught anyone so young, he reluctantly agreed to accept the tiny violin student.

As he pondered what training might work for this preschooler, Suzuki began to think about how young

181. A. NO CHANGE
 B. Dr. Shinichi Suzuki taught
 C. that Dr. Shinichi Suzuki was teaching
 D. while Dr. Shinichi Suzuki was teaching

182. At this point in the essay, the writer wants to show that Dr. Suzuki did not feel prepared to teach music at the preschool level. Given that all of the choices are true, which one best conveys that message?

- F. NO CHANGE
 G. Generally, conservatory students were between seventeen and twenty-five years of age, and he
 H. Given the fact that his music students were much older, he deliberately
 J. After conversing with the boy's parents, he

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1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

children learn to use language in very sophisticated ways. He suspected that this miraculous-seeming process

183

may or may not offer valuable insights into how all learning occurs, including learning to play a musical instrument.

[1] Immersion was already understood to be a

key to a child's language development by Suzuki.

185

[2] Newborns are immersed in language. [3] Babies first attempts at speech generate excited responses from adults who encourage and guide the children toward more precise and complex speech. [4] Teachers provide in-depth language understanding, and children are rewarded for improving his or her communication skills. [5] Based on these realizations, Suzuki

developed an awareness of how children learn language.

[6] His program has since grown into an internationally

acclaimed philosophy of music education. 189

In the Suzuki method, students are immersed in music. Each day students and their families listen to

190

183. A. NO CHANGE
B. Nevertheless, he suspected
C. He suspected, however,
D. Instead, he suspected

184. F. NO CHANGE
G. might offer
H. could suggest important
J. might indeed provide one with

185. A. NO CHANGE
B. As Suzuki already understood, that immersion is a key to a child's language development.
C. Suzuki already understood that immersion is a key to a child's language development.
D. A key to a child's language development, Suzuki already understood that it was immersion.

186. F. NO CHANGE
G. Baby's
H. Babys
J. Babies'

187. A. NO CHANGE
B. one's
C. there
D. their

188. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would provide the most effective link between Sentences 4 and 6?
F. NO CHANGE
G. developed a unique approach to violin studies.
H. transferred his knowledge into something positive.
J. decided to see where this information might acquire more additional applications.

189. The writer is considering adding the following true statement to this paragraph:

Babies begin to coordinate hand and eye movements early in life.

Should the sentence be added to this paragraph, and if so, where should it be placed?

- A. Yes, after Sentence 1.
B. Yes, after Sentence 2.
C. Yes, after Sentence 3.
D. The sentence should NOT be added.

190. F. NO CHANGE
G. music, and that each
H. music and that each
J. music, each

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recorded music that at a future date the students later learn on an instrument. When the time comes to play a composition, the student already feels intimately familiar with it. The child's early musical accomplishments are greeted with enthusiasm. Lessons provide expert assistance; group sessions and concerts reward students with opportunities to share music.

- 191.
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. subsequently
 - C. before long
 - D. OMIT the underlined portion.

Even so, for a long time, Suzuki encouraged students and teachers alike to strive toward lifelong learning. Worldwide, he promoted the idea that every child possesses the potential to develop musical talent and for the joys of achievement.

- 192.
- F. NO CHANGE
 - G. rewarded
 - H. had rewarded
 - J. in rewarding
193. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would provide the most effective introductory phrase?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Recurrently with time,
 - C. For many decades,
 - D. For scores of years then,

All that his teaching inspired are enriched, who hear the beautiful music.

- 194.
- F. NO CHANGE
 - G. the joys of achievement can be experienced.
 - H. for experiencing the joys of achievement.
 - J. to experience the joys of achievement.
- 195.
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. that his teaching inspired who hear the beautiful music are enriched.
 - C. who hear the beautiful music that his teaching inspired are enriched.
 - D. are enriched by hearing the beautiful music of which his teaching inspired.

PASSAGE IV

The Beltway: Washington's Expressway

If you visit our nation's capital, recently, as I did, you will probably plan trips to several of the famous memorials there, many of which you have probably seen on television. These celebrated landmarks were designed to inspire

- 196.
- F. NO CHANGE
 - G. recently visit our nation's capital, as I did,
 - H. visit recently, as I did, our nation's capital,
 - J. visit our nation's capital, as I did recently,
197. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would conclude this sentence by providing the clearest examples of some of the attractions that are available in the nation's capital?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. including the ones that are readily recognizable to us.
 - C. including the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.
 - D. those structures that potentially add to the history of the capital.

feelings of patriotism and pride. Nevertheless, the structure I remember most vividly from my trip was an expressway

- 198.
- F. NO CHANGE
 - G. Therefore,
 - H. As a result,
 - J. In addition,

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

called the Washington Beltway, which seems to be a memorial to the frenzier and crazy lunacy of modern life.

This expressway resembles an ordinary highway about as much as a space shuttle resembles an airplane. At ten lanes wide, they are much larger than the bypass loops I have driven around Indianapolis and Cincinnati. The

beltway is also far more busier, perhaps because it extends through two populous states—Virginia and Maryland—and intersecting with many lesser highways.

It's also fast, the thousands of Washingtonians who dash from home to work and back sometimes ignore the posted speed limit. The one, redeeming, feature of the beltway is that it's impossible to get lost on it. If you keep driving long enough, you will eventually circle the city and return to the point where you began.

As I've already mentioned, I was on a visit to Washington. I was staying with friends in their suburban Virginia home, and I asked them for help with alternate, more scenic routes. But by their puzzled looks, I realized

199. A. NO CHANGE
B. frenzy of modern
C. frenzy of modern contemporary
D. confused disarray of

200. F. NO CHANGE
G. it is
H. it was
J. they were

201. A. NO CHANGE
B. far busier,
C. more busier,
D. most busiest,

202. F. NO CHANGE
G. but intersects
H. and intersects
J. and

203. A. NO CHANGE
B. It's also fast:
C. Its also fast:
D. Its also fast,

204. F. NO CHANGE
G. one redeeming, feature of the beltway
H. one redeeming feature of the beltway,
J. one redeeming feature of the beltway

205. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:
Atlanta and Houston also are surrounded by such giant loop highways.
Should the writer make this addition here?
A. Yes, because it informs the reader that such highways are not unique to Washington, D.C.
B. Yes, because it helps the reader to better understand what the beltway looks like.
C. No, because it distracts the reader from the main focus of the paragraph.
D. No, because it is inconsistent with the tone and style of the essay.

206. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would most effectively introduce this paragraph?
F. NO CHANGE
G. Initially, I planned to avoid driving on the beltway.
H. The hustle and bustle was evident everywhere I went.
J. The beltway seems to turn official Washington into an island.

they had surrendered to the beltway long ago. Graciously, I 207

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Carefully, however,
- C. So, unhappily,
- D. In fact,

learned to navigate this expressway. I approach it as if it 208
were an unpredictable natural force that required careful

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. approached it,
- H. approached it
- J. approach it,

monitoring. Was it congested? Overcrowded? Moving 209
freely? Blocked completely? What about construction
zones? The radio provided me with frequent updates. Just
as some people on vacation like to keep a close watch on
the weather, I wanted to keep track of beltway conditions.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Jammed with cars?
- C. Proceeding smoothly?
- D. OMIT the underlined portion.

I'm not sure how much American history I learned on
my trip, as my powers of concentration were taxed merely
reading road signs. 210

210. Which of the following sentences, if added here, would provide the best conclusion to the paragraph and is most consistent with the main focus of the essay?
- F. However, my ability to merge in traffic improved immensely!
 - G. Nevertheless, I did learn a lot about the Washington Monument and the Jefferson Memorial.
 - H. Washington's celebrated landmarks are truly inspirational.
 - J. Opportunities, nevertheless, for learning this history abound in our nation's capital.

PASSAGE V

Modern Uses for Old Ways

[1] At first glance, Jane Mt. Pleasant's
garden plots look a total mess. [2] The ground
being bumpy with mounds and covered with old leaves. 211

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. was bumpy with mounds and is
- C. is bumpy with mounds and
- D. bumpy with mounds and

[3] Beans hang on the cornstalks, and squash vines

had sprawled everywhere. [4] But this apparent 212

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. sprawl
- H. sprawled
- J. could have sprawled

chaos is the subject of scientific research. [5] Mt. 213

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. chaos, is the subject
- C. chaos is the subject,
- D. chaos: is the subject

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Pleasant's gardens are modeled for those grown by the
 Iroquois and other Native peoples. ²¹⁴ [6] The data the gardens
 are yielding may provide evidence to support the use of
 old methods to improve modern agriculture. ²¹⁵

A Cornell University agronomist and an Iroquois
 herself, Jane Mt. Pleasant questions some of modern
 agriculture's practices, and she has a Ph.D. degree. Many
 farmers and agronomists believe that the recent boom in ²¹⁶

crop production in the last few years—fueled by the
²¹⁷ intensive use of farmland and increased dependence on
 herbicides and pesticides—have come with hidden costs.
²¹⁸ Soil erosion and pollution have put our food supply and
 our health at risk. ²¹⁹

The Iroquois method begins with corn being planted
 at three-foot intervals. Later, soil had been mounded
²²⁰
 around the young stalks, enhancing drainage and warming
²²¹

- 214. F. NO CHANGE
- G. on
- H. as
- J. by

- 215. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this para-
 graph, Sentence 6 should be placed:
- A. where it is now.
- B. after Sentence 1.
- C. after Sentence 2.
- D. after Sentence 3.

- 216. At this point, the writer wants to add a statement that
 would lead into the sentence that follows it. Given that
 all of the choices are true, which one would best
 accomplish that purpose?
- F. NO CHANGE
- G. her concern is shared by others.
- H. she's enjoyed gardening since she was a child.
- J. her opinions are based on scientific research.

- 217. A. NO CHANGE
- B. production of late—
- C. production lately—
- D. production—

- 218. F. NO CHANGE
- G. has
- H. are
- J. OMIT the underlined portion.

- 219. Which of the following sentences, if added at this
 point, would both reinforce the conclusions presented
 in the essay and create an effective transition to the
 next paragraph?
- A. Iroquois farming techniques, however, offer pos-
 sible solutions to such problems.
- B. Many diseases have a direct link to these toxins in
 our air, land, and water.
- C. Certain farming practices have been employed by
 the Iroquois people.
- D. These social problems must be resolved one way
 or another.

- 220. F. NO CHANGE
- G. has been
- H. was
- J. is

- 221. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined
 portion would NOT be acceptable?
- A. stalks because of enhancing drainage and warming
- B. stalks in order to enhance drainage and warm
- C. stalks, which enhances drainage and warms
- D. stalks. This enhances drainage and warms



the soil. Beans are then planted on the mounds, and squash
is planted between the mounds.

Corn, beans, and squash—

all of which might be grown in your garden—

work as a team. The corn stalks support the bean vines, the nitrogen-fixing roots of the beans enrich the soil, and the squashes' broad leaves stifle the weeds. After the harvest, the remains of the plants are left to rot, further enriching the soil and reducing the potential for erosion. Mt. Pleasant has found that total crop production in her experimental plots rivals that of high-tech, single-crop farming. Her research is helping farmers make better decisions about planting soil-protecting cover crops.

Perhaps the best endorsement of the Iroquois "three-sisters" system is that it has worked for over four centuries. Mt. Pleasant notes, "It is a balance between production and soil protection."

222. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?

- F. mounds, while squash
- G. mounds. Squash
- H. mounds; squash
- J. mounds squash

223. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would provide information that is most relevant and meaningful to the essay as a whole?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. which could make a nice vegetarian dish—
- C. the Iroquois "three sisters"—
- D. representing various food families—

224. F. NO CHANGE
G. system, is
H. system is,
J. system is:

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

225. Suppose the writer had chosen to write a brief essay about an example of how the past can inform the present. Would this essay successfully fulfill the writer's goal?

- A. Yes, because the essay compares the traditional techniques of three-sisters farming to the high-tech methods of modern farming.
- B. Yes, because the essay describes how the traditional farming practices of the Iroquois people can offer ways to improve modern agriculture.
- C. No, because the essay presents the theories of Jane Mt. Pleasant, who is currently an agronomist at Cornell University and, therefore, not a reflection of the past.
- D. No, because the essay describes the planting of cover crops, which has always been a common practice among farmers.

END OF TEST 1

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

Please double

Check and Make

Sure you

have 225

total Questions

for the

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File!