

**E24**

## Temple Thare:

### Riddle:

Go there to temple Thare

Find the dare but be aware.

Their teeth are large

They're not small.

The dare is there, so this is fair.

Thare: A name

There: A place

Their: Plural possessive

They're: Informal for "they are"

Its: Singular possessive (animal or object)

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and money. By the 1880s, the Michigan Legislature had begun discussing the idea of building a bridge to span the,

Strait noting the success of the newly-built Brooklyn Bridge. However, many hurdles stood in the way.

<sup>35</sup> During the late nineteenth century, the Legislature heard plans for an elaborate system of bridges and causeways that would use three islands as intermediate points.

However, no action was ever taken on the project. In the 1920s, an assembly ordered resumption of ferry service

between the peninsulas; so within five years, Governor

Fred Green felt there great cost warranted investigation of the bridge idea once again. The State Highway Authority concluded that a bridge could be built for around \$30 million.

In the 1930s, The Mackinac Bridge Authority twice sought federal funding for construction of the bridge, but was denied each time. Even so, a route was plotted and careful study of the lakebed and the rock below began.

Any progress, however, that was put on hold for the duration of World War II, and it was not until 1950 that funds were fully invested in the bridge project.

Construction of the Mackinac Bridge finally began in 1954. It would become a crowning achievement for design engineer David Steinman and, for years, would be

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34. F. NO CHANGE  
G. Giving up by the 1880s  
H. Until the 1880s  
J. In terms of the 1880s

35. The writer is considering deleting the underlined portion from the sentence. 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 impetus for discussion of a potential bridge.  
C. the writer's opinion about the historical significance of the Mackinac Bridge.  
D. an indication of Michigan's desire to keep pace with the transportation development taking place in New York City.

36. F. NO CHANGE  
G. for the project  
H. by the project  
J. of the project

37. A. NO CHANGE  
B. peninsulas so  
C. peninsulas, but  
D. peninsulas; and

38. F. NO CHANGE  
G. their great cost  
H. it's great cost  
J. its great cost

39. A. NO CHANGE  
B. however that  
C. however  
D. however,

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[2] The technology is dynamic and, for the most part,  
engaging. [3] There's indeed something for everyone.

[4] I also believe, however, that these new forms of  
entertainment have taken time away from "unplugged"

fun. [5] A good hands-on hobby should be an important  
part of any childhood. [6] Instead of simple story books,  
toddlers have interactive learning computers that read for  
them. [7] When children aren't watching satellite  
television, they have console games to entertain them.

[8] It seems to me that more and more of the joys of  
childhood are being lost to the allure of the video screen.

[3]

Building a sports card collection is a rewarding endeavor  
for children and adults alike that is fun for everyone. It  
teaches quality lessons, such as patience and organization.

For young fingers, it develops a careful touch. I remember  
how hard I tried to slide each card into a plastic sleeve  
without damaging the delicate corners of the card. Nearly  
all weekend, there was a card show at the local mall where  
I learned to bargain and trade for all the cards that I  
needed to fill the gaps in my collection. Although I very  
much enjoyed spending time alone looking at the cards,

I often shared the experience with others. Card collecting

is a social activity too encouraging the old and young to  
swap cards and stories. Today's electronic entertainment,  
however, keeps people apart and does little to benefit  
developing minds. The video screen silences spectators as  
it holds their attention to the screen. Television and video  
games deliver instant gratification. Tune a channel or insert  
a disc and off you go. Hours and hours of sedentary

51. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined  
portion would be LEAST acceptable?

- A. and, generally,
- B. but, thoroughly
- C. and, therefore,
- D. and, as such,

52. For the sake of logic and coherence of Paragraph 2 this  
sentence should be:

- F. placed where it is now.
- G. placed after Sentence 1.
- H. placed after Sentence 7.
- J. OMITTED, because the paragraph focuses only on  
electronic forms of entertainment.

53. A. NO CHANGE

- B. alike.
- C. alike, which can benefit both groups.
- D. alike that want a wholesome hobby.

54. F. NO CHANGE

- G. each and every
- H. every
- J. every unique

55. A. NO CHANGE

- B. we often shared
- C. I often share
- D. I then shared

56. F. NO CHANGE

- G. too, encouraging
- H. too; encouraging
- J. too, by encouraging

57. A. NO CHANGE

- B. at the screen.
- C. for the screen.
- D. OMIT the underlined portion and end the sentence  
with a period.

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satisfaction are at their fingertips!

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[4]

I am concerned that this trend toward electronics will lead to less physical activity and make the fun in life effortless and instant available. The younger generation needs to know that pleasure can also come from a hobby that demands patience, care, hard work, and concentration.

58. F. NO CHANGE  
G. your  
H. one's  
J. people's

59. A. NO CHANGE  
B. instants  
C. instantly  
D. more instant

Question 60 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

60. Suppose the writer had chosen to write an essay that indicates that sports card collecting is superior to electronic entertainment. Would this essay fulfill the writer's goal?
- F. No, because the writer admits that electronic entertainment has become more popular than sports card collecting.  
G. No, because the writer states that electronic entertainment is dynamic and engaging.  
H. Yes, because the writer claims that, unlike electronic entertainment, sports card collecting teaches valuable life skills such as organization and careful handling of fragile items, and also provides a medium for social interaction.  
J. Yes, because the writer suggests that any hands-on hobby is better than watching television.

#### PASSAGE V

The following paragraphs may or may not be in the most logical order. You may be asked questions about the logical order of the paragraphs, as well as where to place sentences logically within any given paragraph.

#### Spies Online

[1]

People who choose to use a personal computer to connect to the Internet should know the risks that this poses. Most computer users have some experience with slow computers, unexplainable program crashes, and indecipherable warnings about missing system files. These same computer users are more likely to wait, until

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61. A. NO CHANGE  
B. wait, until,  
C. wait until,  
D. wait until

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a sunless New York sky during our week at home. <sup>14</sup> But that's okay; it will just reinforce for me the purpose of getting right back on the road in seven days to head back to sunny Las Vegas.

14. The writer is considering deleting the preceding sentence. If the sentence was deleted, the essay would primarily lose:
- F. the writer's focus of the entire essay.
  - G. the gravity of the situation that is being discussed in the essay.
  - H. a reinforcement of the reason the writer doesn't mind her constant travels.
  - J. detail that reiterates why the narrator does not like to live in New York.

Question 15 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

15. Suppose the writer had chosen to write a travel article about Las Vegas, Nevada. Would this essay fulfill the writer's goal?
- A. Yes, because the writer expounds on the beautiful weather of Las Vegas and the surrounding areas.
  - B. Yes, because the writer clearly gives reasons for leaving New York to go to Las Vegas.
  - C. No, because the writer likes Las Vegas only for the warm, sunny weather.
  - D. No, because the essay is a personal account of a trip to Las Vegas, and does not highlight any particular features about the city.

PASSAGE II

Listening to a Different Language

Dog obedience training is an important undertaking when one acquires a new dog. This is particularly <sup>16</sup> important if the dog owner is a social person or plans to interact with other dogs and the owners. One problem, <sup>17</sup> however, is that obedience training was a form of one-way <sup>18</sup> communication from the owner to the dog. Many owners fail to consider that the animal actually communicates back.

Carefully watching a dog movements and facial <sup>19</sup> expressions reveals a great deal about what a dog is thinking. A dog's forehead, for example, may wrinkle

16. F. NO CHANGE  
G. one's acquiring  
H. one who acquires  
J. it acquires
17. A. NO CHANGE  
B. their  
C. there  
D. they're
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. can sometimes becoming  
H. is  
J. sometimes is becoming
19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. dogs  
C. dogs'  
D. dog's

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when the dog is confused or waiting for a signal from its

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owner. When the dog wants to play, it might pull the lips back slightly, showing its teeth in a “smile.” A relaxed dog might let its tongue loll out of its mouth, creating a look of contentment on its face. [22]

Other forms of body language can also indicate which emotion a dog is experiencing. For example, if its ears are raised, it is probably absorbing the sounds around it.

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Shifting its ears back flat against its head demonstrates submission or fear. [24] A high, wagging tail shows that the dog is happy and ready to play. If the wagging tail is held low and taut, however, the dog is probably on guard and may be ready to pounce. When it feels threatened or indicates submissiveness, the dog might tuck its tail between its legs, crouch down, and then roll over onto its

back. Body language and even vocalizations are good indicators of a dog’s emotions.

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[1] While most dogs are capable of learning a variety of

human words and physical signals; training a dog becomes much easier when the owner tries to discern its unique communication signals. [2] As an owner begins tuning in

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20. F. NO CHANGE  
G. confusing  
H. confused by some  
J. confused with

21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. its  
C. its’  
D. their

22. The author is considering deleting the previous sentence. If the sentence were deleted, the essay would primarily lose:  
F. an example of how a dog communicates with its owner.  
G. support for the author’s suggestions regarding the importance of obedience training.  
H. an irrelevant detail.  
J. an important fact about dog anatomy.

23. A. NO CHANGE  
B. can do the indicating of  
C. shall be indicative of  
D. can show by indicating

24. Given that all of the following are true, which one, if added here, would provide the most effective support for the statements made in the preceding sentence?  
F. The dog’s owner should immediately try to determine what the dog is responding to.  
G. Dogs are often fearful of unusual or unfamiliar situations and people.  
H. It is important to have a dog’s hearing assessed by a veterinarian and to check the ears frequently for mites or ticks.  
J. Many purebred dogs have their ears trimmed or clipped in a particular manner to suit their breed.

25. Given that all of the choices are true, which one would most effectively conclude this paragraph?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. Smaller dogs generally have a higher-pitched bark, while a larger dog usually vocalizes with a much louder and deeper tone.  
C. A yip or whimper indicates some type of pain or discomfort, while a deep bark probably shows more dominance and assertiveness and may be a signal of danger.  
D. Part of obedience training is teaching a dog when it is appropriate to bark and when it isn’t.

26. F. NO CHANGE  
G. signals, training  
H. signals training  
J. signals and training

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than candy or toys as is customary today. Once the seeds  
were spilled, they were gathered and burned as a ritualistic

practice. The ashes of the seeds were in keeping until the  
end of the year and were thought to bring good luck to  
their owners.

The Italian, explorer, Marco Polo, is probably  
responsible for bringing the Chinese piñata to Europe. The  
piñata quickly became associated with religious  
ceremonies and was also used in celebrations. Often,  
the piñata was made into the shape of a star, which  
represented the Star of Bethlehem. During this time in  
Italy, the piñata was often made of fragile clay

that broke easily. In fact, the Italian word *pignatta*

translates to "fragile pot." The clay pots would be hung  
from a tree or a pole and a stick would be used to hit the

pot until it broke. The broken pots dispensed of tiny  
treasures that would fall to the ground, where eager  
children and adults would quickly gather them up.

With colorful ribbons and paper, these clay pots could be  
unadorned or decorated.

In the United States, piñatas' are generally made either  
of papier-mache or a cardboard-type material. American  
piñatas come in almost every shape and design imaginable.

33. A. NO CHANGE  
B. like they do today  
C. which is the standard customary way today  
D. OMIT the underlined portion.

34. F. NO CHANGE  
G. were kept  
H. by being kept  
J. are keeping

35. A. NO CHANGE  
B. The Italian explorer Marco Polo  
C. The Italian explorer, Marco Polo  
D. The Italian explorer, Marco Polo,

36. At this point, the author is considering adding the following sentence:

Europeans celebrate many historic events.

Would this be a logical and relevant addition to the essay?

- F. Yes, because Europeans use piñatas during their celebrations.  
G. Yes, because historic events are important.  
H. No, because the essay focuses on piñatas, not on historic events.  
J. No, because the essay does not say that Europeans use piñatas.
37. A. NO CHANGE  
B. breaking easily  
C. that was easy to break  
D. OMIT the underlined portion.

38. F. NO CHANGE  
G. clay pots, would be hung  
H. clay pots would have been hanging  
J. clay pots, hanging

39. A. NO CHANGE  
B. dispensed  
C. dispensing  
D. dispense

40. F. NO CHANGE  
G. With colorful ribbons and paper, these clay pots could be unadorned or decorated.  
H. These clay pots could be unadorned or decorated with colorful ribbons and paper.  
J. With colorful ribbons these clay pots could be unadorned or decorated with paper.

41. A. NO CHANGE  
B. piñata's  
C. piñatas  
D. piñata





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Every holiday has their own host of possible choices and

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themes. In America, baseball bats are the preferred tool used to break open the piñata. In general, using a baseball

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bat should make it simple to break open the piñata, laden with pounds of candy and toys; however, each person attempting the feat is first blind-folded and then spun around several times, which presents a challenge.

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Onlookers will generally try to help the participant by offering suggestions, but the audience most enjoys watching the blindfolded person swing mightily at nothing but thin air. Everyone wins when the broken piñata spills its contents, and onlookers scramble to collect the fun surprises.

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PASSAGE IV

A Gift From the Heart

Contrary to advertisements seen on television, read,

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in magazines, or heard on the radio, having spent a lot of money on a gift for a friend or loved one is totally

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unnecessary. Many people collect photos or mementos from special events, trips, or celebrations throughout their lives, throwing them in a drawer or cardboard box somewhere, intending to sort them out later. It seems, though, that "later" never comes. So, the next time you're ready to plop down a plastic credit card for a silk scarf or pair of leather gloves for that special someone

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- 42. F. NO CHANGE
- G. its
- H. they're
- J. it's

- 43. A. NO CHANGE
- B. In America baseball bats
- C. In America baseball, bats,
- D. In America, baseball, bats

- 44. Which of the following alternatives would NOT be appropriate?
- F. filled
- G. packed
- H. loaded
- J. barren

- 45. A. NO CHANGE
- B. but the audience watching the blindfolded person most enjoys
- C. watching the blindfolded person, but the audience most enjoys
- D. most enjoyed by the audience is watching the blindfolded person

- 46. F. NO CHANGE
- G. television read in magazines
- H. television; read in magazines
- J. television, read in magazines,

- 47. A. NO CHANGE
- B. having to spend a lot of money
- C. to have to spend a lot of money
- D. spending a lot of money

- 48. F. NO CHANGE
- G. Many people, collect
- H. Many people collecting
- J. Many people, who collect

- 49. A. NO CHANGE
- B. your ready
- C. you, will be ready
- D. you, being ready,