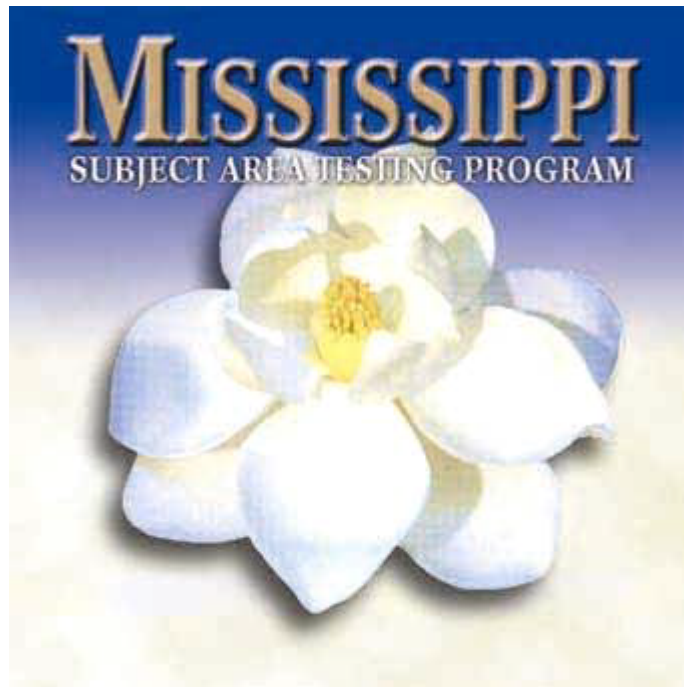


Student Name:

English II

Multiple Choice

Practice Test Booklet



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English II Multiple Choice

DIRECTIONS

The English II Multiple Choice Test is divided into two parts. Part I is Vocabulary/Reading, and Part II is Writing/Grammar. Some Vocabulary/Reading items will be related to passages, and others will be stand-alone items.

The items associated with passages may reference particular lines in the passages. Every fifth line is numbered to help you locate these referenced lines.

Stand-alone items may reference a stimulus for you to study before you respond to the question.

Once you complete Part I: Vocabulary/Reading and turn to Part II: Writing/Grammar, you are not allowed to return to Part I. Therefore, if you plan to review your answers in Part I, you must review them before you begin Part II.

The following four boxes contain samples of Vocabulary/Reading and Writing/Grammar items.

SAMPLE A

Read the following sentences.

Sentence 1: The good news of the evening mitigated the morning's bad news just as anesthesia acts against pain.

Sentence 2: The lawyer's pleading did not mitigate the harsh sentence of the judge; indeed, the lawyer's pleading only exacerbated the extent of the punishment as if throwing fuel into fire.

Which explanation below shows the relationship between mitigate and exacerbate as they are used in the contexts above?

- A Mitigate is to listen as exacerbate is to hear.
- B Mitigate is to explain as exacerbate is to learn.
- C Mitigate is to oppose as exacerbate is to agree.
- D Mitigate is to soften as exacerbate is to intensify.

SAMPLE B

Examine the Table of Contents in the box below.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page Numbers
Preface	i–xi
Chapter 1: A Boy’s Dream	1–15
Chapter 2: A Young Man’s Search	16–27
Chapter 3: Overcoming Obstacles	28–39
Chapter 4: Beginning the Climb	40–61
Chapter 5: Reaching the Pinnacle	62–74
Chapter 6: Descent	75–88
Chapter 7: Worldwide Fame	89–105

Now read the following excerpt from the book *Conquering Everest*.

“... I knew that I only had another thousand yards before I attained a height no man had ever gained. My legs were numb, but I pressed on. As the last few hours of the day eclipsed, I found my footing more sure and my efforts more vigorous. I knew that I would see the top within the next hour. I realized my goal in half that time.”

Which chapter in the Table of Contents is supported by the excerpt in the box?

- F Chapter 3: Overcoming Obstacles
- G Chapter 4: Beginning the Climb
- H Chapter 5: Reaching the Pinnacle
- J Chapter 6: Descent

SAMPLE C

Read the following paragraph.

Bolting from my bed as I heard the awful clamor of the alarm clock, I quickly jumped into my clothes, stumbled down the stairs, and turned the corner into the kitchen. As I buttered my toast, I listened to the meteorologist's forecast while the thunder clapped outside. I quickly perused my list of things to do and wondered how I ever would finish without getting soaked. Stuffing the list into my pocket and grabbing my umbrella, I braced myself for the cold rain and headed out the door.

Which of the following sentences concludes the paragraph while maintaining the narrative mode and the voice already established?

- A** The rain was coming down in buckets, and I looked down, seeing that I was soaked to the skin.
- B** Falling to the ground, the rain continued its deluge on my neighborhood as I was standing there uncovered.
- C** Sprinting to the car, I slipped on the slick surface of the driveway and fell headlong into the rose bush, not the best omen for beginning the day.
- D** The meteorologist had not prepared me for the amount of precipitation that was falling to the ground, and I could see that my efforts were going to be tested by the weather.

SAMPLE D

Read the following sentences.

Sentence 1: Marissa called Yolanda while she was at the library last weekend.

Sentence 2: Marissa called Yolanda last weekend while she was at the library.

Sentence 3: While Marissa was at the library last weekend, she called Yolanda.

Sentence 4: Since she was at the library, Marissa called Yolanda last weekend.

Which of the sentences above avoids pronoun ambiguity?

- F** Sentence 1 because the pronoun is closer to the antecedent
- G** Sentence 2 because the pronoun is separated from the antecedent
- H** Sentence 3 because the arrangement provides a clear reference between the pronoun and the antecedent
- J** Sentence 4 because the arrangement provides two clear references to the antecedent

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Part I:

Vocabulary/Reading

When you complete Part I and turn to Part II,
you will **not** be allowed to return to Part I.

**If you plan to review your answers in Part I,
you must review them before you begin Part II.**

To begin Part I, turn the page.

Directions: Read and answer question 1.

1 Read these statements taken from a television advertisement.

- (1) The Television Dustcover is all you need to protect your most precious investment—your television.
- (2) The Television Dustcover attaches to the screen of the television.
- (3) The cover protects your television screen from potentially damaging dust, and it makes a wonderful fashion statement in your home.
- (4) Whether you opt for the striped or the floral print, the Television Dustcover looks so good you may prefer leaving it on instead of watching television.

Which statement expresses a *fact*?

- A Statement 1
- B Statement 2
- C Statement 3
- D Statement 4

Directions: Read the following passage and answer questions 2–6.

Playing the Game

History tells us that people long have loved to compete in games. From the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the modern day, the desire to master a game and defeat opponents has driven athletes to do their best.

5 The same passionate drive experienced by athletes is a spark igniting enthusiastic sports fans everywhere. This love of sports is not merely a result of the growth of professional sports and the sports industry during the last fifty years. This love of sports, which has been present for

10 centuries, is exemplified in the American-Indian game of *toli*.

Over the past century, baseball often has been called the American pastime. However, baseball, as it has come to be known, was not this country's first game to be

15 played with a ball and a bat. In nineteenth-century cities of the northeastern United States, children often played stickball in the streets with broomsticks and old balls. At the same time, another kind of stickball also was being played, with origins that go back even further. For over

20 four hundred years, American Indians of the southeastern United States have been playing *toli*, a traditional field game played by two teams using handcrafted sticks and a leather ball. As the twenty-first century opens, this traditional stickball game still is played by the Mississippi

25 Choctaw and is a featured sport of the State Games of Mississippi.

The first account of a Choctaw stickball game was recorded around 1729. At that time the Choctaws inhabited towns and villages in what is now southern Mississippi.

30 The stickball games earned the nickname "little brother of war" because they were used occasionally to settle disputes between tribes. A hundred years later, the renowned artist George Catlin wrote a vivid description of a Choctaw stickball game that he witnessed. That particular game

35 involved six to seven hundred players with nearly six times that number of spectators. This Choctaw stickball game and one of the most famous Choctaw ball players of the time were also depicted in paintings Catlin completed in the 1830s.

40 In the nineteenth century, Choctaw stickball matches were played regularly between districts or counties. Players from opposing teams, along with their followers, would camp out near the playing field on the night before a contest. That night the twenty-five to thirty players on each

45 team would hold meetings to discuss strategies for the game. On the morning of the game, following each team's ceremonial entry, the contest would begin with a flourish and would be played unceasingly until one team attained the winning score.

50 The size of the teams ranged from as few as twenty to as many as several hundred players. A playing field was marked at the boundaries by two goalposts and varied in length from a hundred feet to five miles. The time span of the games differed as well, with some games reportedly
55 lasting for several days. Like these aspects of the game, the rules of Choctaw stickball were also ambiguous. The most important rule was the limitation that no players were to touch the ball with their hands.

The object of the game in Choctaw stickball is for
60 each team's players to use their sticks to move the ball down the field to the other team's goalpost. The players must never touch or throw the ball with their hands. Points are scored when a player hits the opposing team's goalpost with the ball. The ball, or *towa*, is made of deerskin and is
65 moved about by two hickory sticks, or *kabocca*. The *kabocca* are three to four feet long, with one flat end that is bent into an oblong loop or racket. A webbing of skin strips is laced across this end to form a cup.

Mississippi Choctaws continue to play *toli* today.
70 Some of the rules have changed, but the intensity and excitement of the game are still present. The game now has time limits of four fifteen-minute quarters, much like basketball and football. Other modern changes include a playing field set at one hundred yards and teams consisting
75 of thirty to forty members. However, the players still move the ball without touching it by using the *kabocca*. In fact, the playing equipment has not changed over the years. Both the *kabocca* and the *towa* are handcrafted by the Choctaws.

Each year at the Choctaw Indian Fair, the World
80 Series of Stickball takes place with teams competing from Mississippi Choctaw communities. In 1949 when the first Choctaw Fair was held, only a few teams participated. Today many teams meet in this single-elimination tournament, with fans filling the stadium to cheer on their
85 teams. Following the precedent of their ancestors, the Choctaw athletes play the game with skill and enthusiasm. This love of sport that began centuries ago remains strong.

- 2 The author is considering adding this sidebar to the passage.

Toli players' uniforms have changed over the years. During most of the twentieth century, players at the Choctaw Indian Fair wore pants that came just beneath the knee and shirts that featured an open neck. Designed especially for the competition using community colors, the outfits featured a diamond pattern copied from traditional Choctaw attire. Lately, wearing shorts and other athletic gear has become more common; but many players still wear headbands featuring the traditional diamond pattern.

How would the sidebar support the information of the passage?

- F It offers more information about the social events of the Choctaw.
- G It provides more detail about the evolution of Choctaw stickball.
- H It demonstrates how seriously the Choctaw view stickball competitions.
- J It discusses how important it is in Choctaw culture to be part of a community.

- 4 Read this paragraph (lines 50–58) from the passage.

The size of the teams ranged from as few as twenty to as many as several hundred players. A playing field was marked at the boundaries by two goalposts and varied in length from a hundred feet to five miles. The time span of the games differed as well, with some games reportedly lasting for several days. Like these aspects of the game, the rules of Choctaw stickball were also ambiguous. The most important rule was the limitation that no players were to touch the ball with their hands.

In this paragraph the author uses description to reveal the lack of uniformity in historical games of Choctaw stickball. Which of the following organizational structures could the author have used to achieve the same purpose?

- F Comparison and contrast
- G Problem and solution
- H Order of importance
- J Cause and effect

- 3 Read lines 69–78 from the passage.

By including the phrase “intensity and excitement,” what does the author want to express to the reader?

- A *Toli* is as competitive today as it was in the past.
- B *Toli* has become similar to more modern athletic events.
- C *Toli* is played with more restrictions today than in the past.
- D *Toli* reflects the traditions of the people who created the game.

5 Read these paragraphs.

Paragraph from the passage (lines 1–11)

History tells us that people long have loved to compete in games. From the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the modern day, the desire to master a game and defeat opponents has driven athletes to do their best. The same passionate drive experienced by athletes is a spark igniting enthusiastic sports fans everywhere. This love of sports is not merely a result of the growth of professional sports and the sports industry during the last fifty years. This love of sports, which has been present for centuries, is exemplified in the American-Indian game of *toli*.

Revised paragraph from the passage

History tells us that people long have loved to compete in games, and my own experience supports this. In playing sports from tennis to basketball, I have been driven to do my best by the desire to master the game and defeat my opponents, as athletes have done from the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the modern day. As a spectator watching athletes' passionate drive, I've felt that same spark ignited within me. Though the growth of professional sports and the sports industry during the last fifty years has no doubt contributed to my love of sports, I've been particularly inspired by the American-Indian game of *toli*, which my ancestors played centuries ago and my family still plays today.

In comparing the two paragraphs above, what effect does point of view have?

- A** The point of view makes the second paragraph more informative.
- B** The point of view makes the first paragraph more persuasive.
- C** The point of view makes the first paragraph more forthright.
- D** The point of view makes the second paragraph more personal.

6 Read lines 12–26 from the passage.

Based upon the author's use of details and language, which of the following can the reader conclude from these lines?

- F** Baseball is played at the State Games of Mississippi.
- G** The Mississippi Choctaw began playing *toli* early in the twenty-first century.
- H** Baseball is called the American pastime because American Indians first played it.
- J** Modern baseball may have been inspired by primitive games of stickball.

Directions: Read and answer questions 7–8.

7 Read these paragraphs.

Paragraph 1

Astronomy is a hobby that many people find *boring*. They *deny* that it can be exciting to gaze through the small eyepiece of a telescope for hours at a time, trying to catch a glimpse of an elusive star, planet, or astronomical event. What they *fail* to grasp is that the night sky is full of mystery. Many great thinkers, such as Galileo and Isaac Newton, spent their time *studying* it, *worried* that knowledge of what was really happening in the universe would *elude* them.

Paragraph 2

Astronomy is a hobby that many people find *awe-inspiring*. They *believe* that it can be exciting to gaze through the small eyepiece of a telescope for hours at a time, trying to catch a glimpse of an elusive star, planet, or astronomical event. What they *manage* to grasp is that the night sky is full of mystery. Many great thinkers, such as Galileo and Isaac Newton, spent their time *contemplating* it, *certain* that knowledge of what was really happening in the universe would *inspire* them.

What impact did replacing the italicized words have on paragraph 2?

- A The paragraph is less emotional.
- B The paragraph is less judgmental.
- C The paragraph is more optimistic.
- D The paragraph is more informative.

8 Read the following excerpt from an electronic encyclopedia entry.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, later known as Mark Twain, was born in Florida, Missouri. When he was four, his family moved to nearby Hannibal, a port town on the Mississippi River that would serve as the background for his famous characters Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. Here the young boy witnessed a colorful parade of humanity that the steamboats brought ashore: gamblers, singers, swindlers, plantation gentlemen, and innumerable gradations between. These early days would prove invaluable when Clemens, writing as Mark Twain, recreated his boyhood.

Now read the following excerpt from an electronic biographical dictionary.

The first great author to be produced by the frontier was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as Mark Twain. His parents were pioneers who left Virginia for Kentucky, then Tennessee, and finally Missouri. The boy was born in a village of a hundred inhabitants; but he grew up in Hannibal, a port on the Mississippi River. Gifted with uncommon powers of observation, he absorbed every secret of the region and thus laid the basis for the masterpieces of his career.

Which of the following accurately presents the findings based upon the information in both excerpts?

- F** Samuel Langhorne Clemens, later known as Mark Twain, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, and based his famous books on things that happened to him while growing up along the Mississippi River.
- G** Samuel Langhorne Clemens's boyhood days along the Mississippi River in Hannibal, Missouri, provided the setting for his books he later wrote as Mark Twain about the characters Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn.
- H** Samuel Langhorne Clemens's famous books about Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn were pioneer stories about the Mississippi River and its characters that he discovered and wrote about throughout his life as Mark Twain.
- J** Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who grew up in Missouri and later became Mark Twain, enjoyed exploring the Mississippi River, discovering the secrets that lay along its banks, and later writing about them in his masterpieces.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer questions 9–13.

The Bat-Patrol

Rob Miles

Even the most stalwart outdoorsperson might feel a chill when encountering a bat swooping around the yard at dusk. Perhaps it's a natural reaction to fear flying things we can't see well, or maybe we're conditioned by lore and legend to abhor these furry fliers. In either case, bats share the floor with spiders when it comes to inspiring unwarranted fear.

Bats' nocturnal nature has made them a poor subject for study in the past, but a great deal of progress has been made in the last 20 years in researching the nearly 1,000 different varieties. It's clear to many people now that bats play an important role in nature and are largely beneficial to humans around the world—their appetite for insects being only one of the services they provide.

Like birds, bats play a critical role in seed dispersal. For example, fruit bats living in the tropics excrete seeds from the ripe fruit they eat. They do this in flight, often a considerable distance from the parent tree. The seeds, packed into their own fertilizer . . . , then grow into new fruit trees, regenerating the vulnerable rainforests. Some bats also drink nectar from flowers and—like hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies—pollinate the flowers. The saguaro and organ-pipe cactuses, which grow in the southwestern United States, depend on long-tongued bats for their pollination and survival. The cactuses, as nocturnal as the bats, flower only at night, and their configurations make it impossible for any creature but bats to access the nectar.

The most obvious contribution bats make to humans is their unparalleled insect consumption. Many bats, and almost all in the United States, thrive on an insect diet. A bat can eat up to 1,200 mosquito-sized insects every hour, and each bat usually eats 6,000 to 8,000 insects each night.

Their appetite for mosquitoes certainly makes a back yard more comfortable. Bats are opportunistic, and their lack of discretion benefits everyone. Some of their favorite prey include crop-destroying moths, cucumber beetles, flies, and gnats.

40 Unfortunately, about 40 percent of bat populations
worldwide are in danger of going extinct. Several
characteristics of bats cause them to be vulnerable. First,
they are slow at reproducing. Most give birth to only one
45 pup a year, which means they cannot quickly rebuild their
populations. Second, most bats roost in large colonies. Bats
living in temperate climate zones hibernate in caves or
mines during the winter. During the summer, maternity
roosts can house several million female bats and their
offspring. Like putting all of your eggs in one basket,
50 putting all your bats in one cave can result in disaster if the
shelter is disturbed or destroyed.

Much of the blame for declining bat populations
rests on human shoulders. Bats can be poisoned when they
consume insects that have been sprayed with synthetic
55 pesticides. But the biggest problem for bats is the loss of
natural habitat. Many bats prefer to roost in dead or dying
trees under the loose and peeling bark, or in tree cavities.
Some prefer to roost in caves or caverns. Populations have
dwindled and diversity has suffered without the protection
60 of these important natural roosts.

Several things can be done by landowners to counter the
devastation:

- 65 **1. Leave dead trees on your property if they pose no hazard.** They provide homes for bats,
as well as for birds and other mammals.
- 2. Keep your yard as natural as possible.** Do
not use synthetic pesticides. If you do, spray
only during the day and keep it low to the
70 ground. Plant trees and vines to provide
roosting areas for solitary bats that use plants
for camouflage during the day.
- 3. Attract bats by planting herbs and flowers that invite night-flying insects.** Flowers such
as evening primrose and sweet rocket release
75 scent at night, which attracts insects and gives
bats an easy meal. Herbs, such as chives, mint,
and marjoram, will also attract insects.
- 4. Provide a water source.** By adding a water
garden or backyard pond to your property, you
80 will provide needed water for the colony. It
will also benefit from the insects that will live
in and around the water.
- 5. Build a bat house.** Properly designed and
placed houses provide alternative roosting sites
85 for bats. They also give them a place to live
outside of our attics, barns, and garages.

- 6. Teach others about bats.** Talk to friends and family members to let them know bats are not to be feared, and provide substantial benefits to people and the environment.

90

“The Bat-Patrol” by Rob Miles. Reprinted with permission of Copyright Clearance Center, Danvers, MA. Copyright © 2001. All rights reserved.

9 Read these two paragraphs.

Paragraph from the passage (lines 1–7)

Even the most stalwart outdoorsperson might feel a chill when encountering a bat swooping around the yard at dusk. Perhaps it’s a natural reaction to fear flying things we can’t see well, or maybe we’re conditioned by lore and legend to abhor these furry fliers. In either case, bats share the floor with spiders when it comes to inspiring unwarranted fear.

Paragraph from an article

The night is calm and quiet. Then, one bat darts out of the cavern flying in a circular motion as it ascends into the night sky. Eventually, a few others find their way to the opening of the cave and follow in its path. Then suddenly, the silence of the night is shattered with the flutter of thousands and thousands of Mexican Freetail Bats. As they rush through the opening, they are no longer bats. They become a black cyclone circling in the air.

How does the use of figurative language by these two authors contribute to the mood?

- A** Both authors use symbolism as they represent the speed and agility of the bats.
- B** Both authors use alliteration as they reveal that bats can be startling to humans.
- C** Both authors use oxymoron to show the contrast between the size of bats and their great abilities.
- D** Both authors use hyperbole to exaggerate the qualities and impact bats have on their environment.

10 Read these two paragraphs.

Paragraph from the passage (lines 40–51)

Unfortunately, about 40 percent of bat populations worldwide are in danger of going extinct. Several characteristics of bats cause them to be vulnerable. First, they are slow at reproducing. Most give birth to only one pup a year, which means they cannot quickly rebuild their populations. Second, most bats roost in large colonies. Bats living in temperate climate zones hibernate in caves or mines during the winter. During the summer, maternity roosts can house several million female bats and their offspring. Like putting all of your eggs in one basket, putting all your bats in one cave can result in disaster if the shelter is disturbed or destroyed.

Paragraph from an article

While no one will ever say a bat has eyes like a hawk, bats do have something in common with dolphins and whales. These mammals all use echolocation to guide their movements. In fact, a bat may send out as many as 200 sonar beeps every second. The sound immediately hits any object in the bat's path. As the sound bounces back to the bat's extremely sensitive ears, the bat swiftly makes course corrections to avoid any flight interference. When traveling at speeds as high as 60 miles per hour, bats must be able to change course quickly for a safe and successful flight.

In comparing the two paragraphs above, how does structure support the meaning of the texts?

- F** The first paragraph describes characteristics of bats by order of importance; the second paragraph describes the order of steps bats must take to fly.
- G** The first paragraph uses cause and effect to show how bats are vulnerable; the second paragraph elaborates on how bats use echolocation.
- H** Both paragraphs use comparison and contrast to show how bats are similar to and different from other animals.
- J** Both paragraphs describe different problems that bats face and explore solutions to those problems.

11 Read this paragraph (lines 52–60) from the passage.

Much of the blame for declining bat populations rests on human shoulders. Bats can be poisoned when they consume insects that have been sprayed with synthetic pesticides. But the biggest problem for bats is the loss of natural habitat. Many bats prefer to roost in dead or dying trees under the loose and peeling bark, or in tree cavities. Some prefer to roost in caves or caverns. Populations have dwindled and diversity has suffered without the protection of these important natural roosts.

Which is an appropriate and accurate explication of this paragraph?

- A** Bats would thrive if humans did not use synthetic pesticides.
- B** Responsible citizens should construct friendly habitats for wildlife.
- C** Humans have unintentionally contributed to declining bat populations.
- D** Bats must seek roosts in caves and caverns when other roosts are unavailable.

12 Which of the following is an appropriate and accurate explication of the passage?

- F** Since bats are nocturnal, they will always be subject to irrational human fears.
- G** Without bats, humans will have no choice but to use greater amounts of pesticides.
- H** In learning more about the role of bats in nature, we now know that we should do more to help bat populations thrive.
- J** Humans should protect endangered animal populations, even when those populations provide little benefit to humans.

13 The author is considering adding this statement to the suggestions for landowners, lines 61–90.

Be sure to move any fallen limbs away from buildings to reduce the risk of fire.

Under which suggestion in the passage does the above statement appropriately fit?

- A** Suggestion 1
- B** Suggestion 2
- C** Suggestion 3
- D** Suggestion 6

Directions: Read and answer questions 14–15.

14 Read this excerpt from a newspaper article.

Although American automobile producers continue to dominate the market, they face increasing challenges. Aggressive foreign competition, staggering financial obligations, and increasing gasoline prices are forcing the American auto industry to cut costs and rethink manufacturing strategies.

The effect for the American consumer is not all that dismal. Many dealerships are offering incentive packages to entice people to buy American-made cars and trucks. Financing packages with attractively low interest rates, free upgrades, and manufacturer-supported rebates mean that customers can drive away with the deal of a lifetime. Though this will cause falling sales revenues in the short term, the big American carmakers are paying for long-term customer loyalty.

Now read this billboard.

Big Labor Day Sale
Rightprice Motor Company

**100's of American-Made Cars, Trucks, SUV's,
4 × 4's, and Family Vehicles**
Rightprice Motor Company has the lowest prices in town.

No credit? No problem!
HUGE DISCOUNTS AND EASY FINANCING

Which statement below is an accurate evaluation of how facts and opinions are used in the newspaper article and the billboard?

- F** The reader can infer from facts in both the newspaper article and the billboard that automobile dealerships are giving large rebates.
- G** The reader can infer from opinions in both the newspaper article and the billboard that American-made vehicles are of better quality than foreign-made vehicles.
- H** The idea that consumers should consider upgrades before purchasing a vehicle is an opinion the reader can infer from both the newspaper article and the billboard.
- J** The idea that American automobile manufacturers are willing to cut profits to increase sales is a fact the reader can infer from both the newspaper article and the billboard.

15 Read this statement.

The dreadful clamor emerging from the parking lot reminded me of a woodpecker's persistent hammering on a utility pole.

Which of the following can the reader infer from the analogy between the woodpecker's knocking and the clamor?

- A Both are irritating noises.
- B Both can be found in the parking lot.
- C Both are associated with wooden structures.
- D Both can be pleasant memories of time spent in nature.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer questions 16–20.

Why Bother?

For the third winter evening in a row, Janet had heard the plaintive, almost otherworldly cries drifting through her bedroom window from the bushes in front of her house. She knew what was making them. Stray or wild cats were common visitors to her neighborhood. These feral felines were the same, physically, as their domestic counterparts—but appearance was about the only thing they had in common. The wild cats led nomadic lives, moving from one neighborhood to another, one porch stoop, yard, or garbage dumpster to the next, depending on where food was available. By and large, they were extremely skittish. They bolted at the first sign of someone’s approach. Years of living on the streets had made them wary and untrusting; but they also knew they needed humans to survive, especially in times of scarcity and harsh weather. Thus, two famished cats had decided to park themselves in front of Janet’s house, hoping their cries would elicit a charitable response.

In the past Janet had refrained from feeding any of the strays that showed up around the house. Her own cat, Max, she was certain, would not like the idea of other cats making his yard their new home. But as Janet stood by the window listening, her heart felt heavy. “Three nights now!” she thought to herself. “Those strays must be really hungry and cold.” She turned to see Max peacefully curled up on her warm bed, his side rising and falling with his steady breathing.

She no longer could ignore the cries. When she opened the front door of the house, she could hear the cats scrambling from the bushes. In a moment they reappeared about fifty feet away beneath a streetlamp. The two tabby-orange cats were almost identical. “Siblings,” she thought as she watched their eager faces eyeing the small bowls of food and water she was putting out on the porch. A light snow had begun to fall, the winter’s first. Janet knew feeding these strays would be only a temporary solution. The much bigger problem was how they would survive through the coming months of bitter cold.

The next morning the cries came again, but not for lack of food. When Janet opened the door this time, she found the cats huddled together beneath the snow-covered bushes: They were too cold to run away. She knew something had to be done—but what? If only she could find a way for them to keep warm until spring, they’d be all

45 right. Taking them into her house was not an option. She
knew that feral cats, even when faced with the harshest
conditions, could not adapt to living in close proximity to
humans, not to mention a domestic cat. She decided to call
her veterinarian, Dr. Wilkerson, and ask his advice.

50 “Well, you may want to try one of those plastic
outdoor shelters. You can buy them at your pet store. The
thing is, Janet, the chances are slim that you’d be able to
coax them into the shelter. With so many of these feral cats
around, even if you did save these particular cats, more
55 would come next winter and the winter after that and . . .
why bother? I think the best thing you can do is to keep
taking good care of your own cat.”

“Thanks, Dr. Wilkerson.”

The words “why bother” kept ringing
60 uncomfortably in her mind.

* * *

The cat shelter Janet purchased was little more than
a plastic igloo-shaped domicile: a simple shell, really. She
insulated the shelter with a warm wool blanket and placed
it at the far edge of the porch. She put bowls of water and
65 food in front of the igloo and for the next few days
watched the cats from her window. Little by little, they
inspected the shelter. Every day Janet’s hopes rose higher.
Her plan seemed to be working, regardless of the “slim
chances” of which Dr. Wilkerson had spoken. By week’s
70 end the acclimatization process was over: The cats had
decided the igloo was safe and warm. They remained inside
their new residence full-time, taking turns to poke their
heads out the door for some food or water. Janet was
ecstatic!

* * *

75 As the days grew warmer, two very plump tabby-
orange cats abandoned the igloo. For a few days, they
lingered on the porch; and then they were gone. Every
winter Janet set the igloo, lined with a new wool blanket,
on the edge of the porch for the next cats in need.

80 They always came. That was why she bothered.

- 16 Read this sidebar proposed for “Why Bother?”

Remember: Feral cats can be dangerous. Anyone who wants to provide food or shelter for feral cats or other stray animals needs to maintain a safe distance from them, as Janet does in the story. Keeping domestic animals away from strays is also a good idea because cats and dogs born and raised in the wild may pose a danger to playful pets.

How does the sidebar support the meaning of the passage?

- F It proposes another strategy that the story’s main character could have tried.
- G It discusses in more detail some of the actions taken by the story’s main character.
- H It reminds the reader that the main character’s responses in the story are compassionate.
- J It encourages the reader to be as cautious as the story’s main character when dealing with feral animals.

- 17 Read lines 19–27 from the passage. Based on the author’s use of details and language, what can the reader infer?

- A The contrast between Max’s comfort and the feral cats’ distress leads Janet to help the feral cats.
- B The feral cats look so much like domesticated cats that they remind Janet of Max.
- C Janet’s attitude toward feral cats has changed now that she has Max, a cat of her own.
- D Max was once a feral cat that showed up in Janet’s yard in the wintertime.

- 18 Read this paragraph (lines 39–49) from the passage.

The next morning the cries came again, but not for lack of food. When Janet opened the door this time, she found the cats huddled together beneath the snow-covered bushes: They were too cold to run away. She knew something had to be done—but what? If only she could find a way for them to keep warm until spring, they’d be all right. Taking them into her house was not an option. She knew that feral cats, even when faced with the harshest conditions, could not adapt to living in close proximity to humans, not to mention a domestic cat. She decided to call her veterinarian, Dr. Wilkerson, and ask his advice.

Which of the following is an accurate and appropriate summary of this paragraph?

- F When Janet opens the door the next morning, the cats do not cry because they are too cold. She decides that she must do something to keep them warm during the winter.
- G Janet considers the possibility of bringing the cats into her house, but this is not the permanent solution she is trying to find. She knows that the cats will not be able to adapt to living with her or Max.
- H Janet decides to call Dr. Wilkerson because she is unable to figure out an effective way to keep the cats warm until spring. She realizes that she must find a solution because the cats are too cold to move when she opens the door.
- J Janet faces a dilemma. If the cats are to survive the winter, they must be kept warm; unfortunately, she cannot bring them into the house, for they are unable to live with humans or domestic cats. She decides to seek her veterinarian’s advice.

19 Read lines 50–57 from the passage. Based on the author’s use of details and language, what can the reader infer about Dr. Wilkerson?

- A** He disapproves of Janet’s approach to pet care.
- B** He doubts that Janet knows what to feed the feral cats.
- C** He knows from personal experience that feral cats are more dangerous than domestic cats.
- D** He believes that taking care of domestic cats is more important than taking care of feral cats.

20 Read this paragraph (lines 61–74) from the passage.

The cat shelter Janet purchased was little more than a plastic igloo-shaped domicile: a simple shell, really. She insulated the shelter with a warm wool blanket and placed it at the far edge of the porch. She put bowls of water and food in front of the igloo and for the next few days watched the cats from her window. Little by little, they inspected the shelter. Every day Janet’s hopes rose higher. Her plan seemed to be working, regardless of the “slim chances” of which Dr. Wilkerson had spoken. By week’s end the acclimatization process was over: The cats had decided the igloo was safe and warm. They remained inside their new residence full-time, taking turns to poke their heads out the door for some food or water. Janet was ecstatic!

How does the organizational structure of this paragraph support the author’s purpose?

- F** It summarizes Janet’s kind actions.
- G** It outlines the advice Dr. Wilkerson gave Janet.
- H** It describes the steps Janet took to help the cats.
- J** It reveals Janet’s reaction to the feral cats’ use of the igloo.

Directions: Read and answer question 21.

- 21** Read this excerpt from an article on global warming.

The Impact of Global Warming on Plants and Animals

Research has demonstrated that global warming has damaging effects on plants and animals. Global warming harms plants and animals that live in the oceans and forces some land-dwelling animals and plants to move or adapt to new habitats.

Through global warming the surface waters of the oceans become warmer, increasing the stress on ocean ecosystems such as coral reefs. High water temperatures cause a damaging process called coral bleaching. When corals bleach, they expel the algae that give them their color and nourishment. The corals turn white; and, unless the water temperature cools, they die. Added warmth also enables the spread of diseases that affect sea creatures.

As a result of global warming, widespread shifts occur in the natural habitats of animals and plants. Some species have difficulty surviving in the regions they now inhabit. For example, many flowering plants will not bloom without a sufficient period of winter cold.

Now read this proposed afterword to the article.

As a result of the findings on global warming presented in this article, many world leaders have pledged to curb their country's use of fossil fuels. While no definitive plans have been finalized, the leaders have agreed to investigate alternative methods for providing energy.

Does the proposed afterword help to verify the information in the excerpt?

- A** Yes, because it proposes plans to address the findings presented in the article
- B** Yes, because it indicates that steps have been taken based on the findings presented in the article
- C** No, because it does not identify changes that have taken place as a result of the findings presented in the article
- D** No, because it does not isolate further research being considered as a result of the findings presented in the article

Directions: Read the following passages and answer questions 22–27.

The Great Blue Heron

If someone describes seeing a four-foot tall, grayish-blue bird slowly stalking on stick-thin legs through shallow water, its long, S-shaped neck and pointed bill poised to strike an unsuspecting fish or frog, that person is most likely looking at North America’s largest heron, the great blue heron. Despite its skill and patience as a hunter, this magnificent aquatic bird continues to face problems as it coexists with its human neighbors.

The great blue heron is a water bird found, depending on the time of year, throughout North and Central America and in parts of the Caribbean and northern South America. It frequents swamps, mangroves, rivers, lake edges, marshes, and saltwater shores. Growing to a height of four feet and having a wingspan of up to six feet, this majestic wading bird is easy to distinguish from other birds. The great blue heron flies with very slow, almost hypnotic, wing beats. It has a deep, raspy call that sounds like “aunk” or “ahnk.” However, it emits a special call, which sounds more like “arr,” when greeting other great blue herons. This large heron is a beautiful bird. Its body is covered primarily with grayish-blue feathers. However, its neck is brown; its thighs are tinted reddish-brown; its throat is white; and the crown of its head is covered with striking bluish-black feathers. The great blue heron has a yellow bill and pale brown legs. In South Florida an all-white version of the great blue heron, known as the great white heron, exists. These birds were thought, until very recently, to be two different species. They are now known to be different versions or “morphs” of the same species.

An exceptionally skilled hunter, the great blue heron relies on patience, stealth, and precision to catch its prey, primarily fish, frogs, lizards, snakes, crabs, grasshoppers, and aquatic insects. Standing in ankle-deep water, the great blue heron will often remain frozen for a long time while eyeing its prey. Using a special vertebra that allows its neck to coil into the shape of an S, the great blue heron can uncoil its neck to attack at lightning speed and use its long, sharp bill to impale the prey. The heron then flips the prey into the air, catches it in its bill, and swallows. The great blue heron is a marathon hunter and spends up to ninety percent of its waking hours foraging for food.

During the breeding season (April and May), great blue herons usually nest in large colonies called “rookeries”

45 (named after a European member of the crow family, the
colonial rook, that also nests in colonies). These colonies
often consist of as many as one hundred pairs of nesting
great blue herons. The great blue heron often builds its nest
50 in pine, oak, or sycamore trees and uses sticks and soft
materials, such as moss and grass, to cushion its eggs. The
number of eggs the bird lays usually varies from three to
seven; these eggs normally hatch after a month or so. The
young initially are fed regurgitated food but eventually are
55 fed whole fish, which the parents drop into the nest. The
young leave the nest after about sixty days and may live as
long as fifteen years.

In spite of this aquatic bird's relatively long
lifespan, the blue heron population has been declining for
numerous reasons. At one time great blue herons were shot
60 for their feathers, which were used for cooking utensils and
as adornments for hats and garments. Their slaughter went
relatively unchecked until 1900 when the federal
government passed the Lacey Act protecting the birds from
being killed for their feathers. In 1918 the Migratory Bird
65 Treaty was passed, affording the great blue heron even
greater protection. Since these laws were established, the
once decimated great blue heron population has made an
enormous comeback.

Today the great blue heron faces a number of new
70 challenges. Housing and industry have destroyed much of
the bird's natural nesting habitat. Sewage and industrial
pollutants released into waterways have reduced the number
of fish and other aquatic species in wetland areas, thereby
reducing the great blue heron's food supply. The buildup of
75 toxic chemicals in the environment also has damaged the
great blue heron's ability to reproduce.

Preserving the heron's nesting and feeding habitats
will help ensure the great blue heron's survival. For this
protection to occur, legislators need to enact tougher
80 anti-pollution laws; and the public needs to be educated
about the dangers facing these birds. Only through
concerted efforts can this great bird endure.

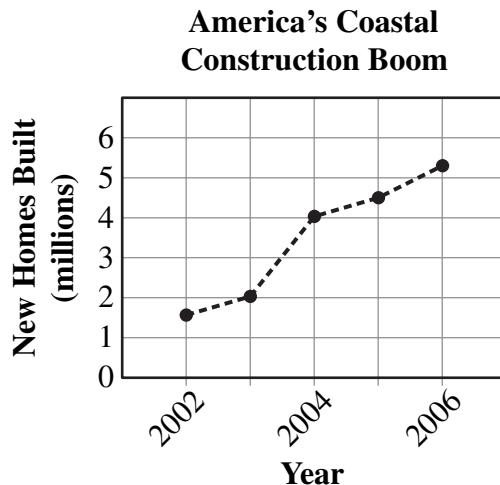
The Great White Heron

Along the fringes of the South Florida coast,
the spidery legs of mangroves rise up
from shallow blue water.
The slow tide moves
5 beneath this network of roots
like a sheet of glass,
mirroring clouds and sky and sun.
It is tranquil here. No wind.
The only sound I hear is the occasional *plip* of a dewdrop
10 falling from the mangrove leaves
into the reflected sky.
Rod and reel in hand, I stand motionless, ankle-deep
in the shifting shallows, scanning the placid surface
for any signs of hungry fish.
15 I have spent many mornings here like this—
a virtual statue gazing out at the water,
calmed by the tidal rhythm, its ebb and flow.
But somehow this morning
seems to be hiding something.
20 Perhaps there are fish I cannot see.
I take a few casts, but there is nothing but
the mangroves and sky and shimmering sun,
the silent blue tide.
It is only when I turn back to shore
25 that I begin to understand.
A shrieking cry rises from the gnarled and twisted limbs
of the lagoon's lush trees.
There, a large snowy-plumed bird hangs upside down from
a branch,
30 one of its spiny legs snagged in a tangled nest
of old fishing line.
It is a Great White Heron, I see,
as I move closer to the struggling bird.
I must be quick: more struggle may lead to broken limbs.
35 She is nearly out of breath when I reach her
and does not protest
as I slip each knotted loop
from her quivering legs.
I am just a friend, I whisper, hoping she will understand,
40 *just a friend*.
I lower her back to the ground,
and for a moment that I will always remember,
we are both still, face to face, bird and I,
staring at each other. And for that moment,
45 I think we understand.

22 How does the descriptive information in lines 1–42 support the author’s purpose in the passage?

- F It helps the reader visualize the nesting habits of the great blue heron.
- G It explains the environmental problems now facing the great blue heron.
- H It adds variety to the organizational pattern in the rest of the passage.
- J It justifies the persuasive tone in the final paragraphs of the passage.

23 Study the graph below.



Which conclusion is supported by information in the graph and the passage?

- A Millions of new coastal homes have been built in compliance with laws designed to protect the great blue heron.
- B Habitat for the great blue heron continues to be threatened by the construction of new coastal homes.
- C Gradual coastal construction growth has helped the great blue heron population recover in many areas.
- D The habitat of the great blue heron was threatened the most between 2002 and 2003.

24 Read these two statements.

Statement from the passage (lines 1–6)

If someone describes seeing a four-foot tall, grayish-blue bird slowly stalking on stick-thin legs through shallow water, its long, S-shaped neck and pointed bill poised to strike an unsuspecting fish or frog, that person is most likely looking at North America’s largest heron, the great blue heron.

Statement from an article

In the hush of the morning, the feathered fowl sweeps silently down to the shallow water and lands without as much as a ripple in the marsh.

Which of the following describes the effect of the authors’ use of alliteration in these two statements?

- F It helps convey the authors’ admiration for the heron.
- G It helps convey the authors’ concern for the heron.
- H It helps portray the heron as intelligent.
- J It helps portray the heron as fragile.

25 Based upon details in the poem, what can the reader conclude about the speaker?

- A The speaker is accustomed to the sounds of noisy wildlife.
- B The speaker is accustomed to catching fish in this spot.
- C The speaker fears a storm moving into the mangroves.
- D The speaker fears the danger of the rising tide.

26 Based on the details and organization in both the passage and the poem, which of the following describes a purpose they share?

- F** To encourage readers to appreciate the peaceful escape provided by nature
- G** To help readers understand the vital role that herons play in an ecosystem
- H** To cause readers to contemplate the results of human carelessness toward nature
- J** To persuade readers to support laws protecting the heron from fishermen and hunters

27 Read the following excerpts from the passage and the poem.

Excerpt from passage (lines 33–38)

Standing in ankle-deep water, the great blue heron will often remain frozen for a long time while eyeing its prey. Using a special vertebra that allows its neck to coil into the shape of an *s*, the great blue heron can uncoil its neck to attack at lightning speed and use its long, sharp bill to impale the prey.

Excerpt from the poem (lines 24–31)

It is only when I turn back to shore
that I begin to understand.

A shrieking cry rises from the gnarled and
twisted limbs
of the lagoon's lush trees.
There, a large snowy-plumed bird hangs upside
down from
a branch,
one of its spiny legs snagged in a tangled nest
of old fishing line.

Which comparison concerning the authors' use of language in these two excerpts is accurate?

- A** Both excerpts use irony to establish an oppressive tone.
- B** Both excerpts use imagery to construct a realistic scene.
- C** Both excerpts use alliteration to suggest quick movement.
- D** Both excerpts use metaphors to characterize the setting.

Directions: Read and answer questions 28–29.

28 Read this research abstract.

George Gordon, Lord Byron, enjoyed immense renown across Europe during his lifetime. In contrast, his contemporaries achieved only minor fame in England and America. He is considered by many to be one of the greatest British poets and the most typical Romantic writer. His masterpiece *Don Juan* is a neoclassic satire that mocks modern civilization. Byron's chief aim was to be recognized as the foremost Romantic poet. As a result the Byronic hero was born—a character who receives the admiration and sympathy of his contemporaries, a character who is moody, passionate, and remorse-torn but unrepentant. Often the Byronic hero is mysterious and gloomy but immensely superior in his passions to the average person, whom he deeply disdains. While many assume that Byron's characters were patterned after himself, he actually established deeper, more personal relationships than his characters ever could. In fact, his passions and his belief in freedom caused him to join the Greeks in a war for liberation from the Turks.

Now read this excerpt from an electronic entry.

George Gordon, Lord Byron, was one of the most recognized of the late Romantic poets. He was often identified with the Byronic hero, the main characters in his poems who were usually moody, rebellious, and self-reliant. His influence was felt in literature for three decades after his death, as other authors tried to recreate the hero who transcends the jurisdiction of the ordinary criteria for right and wrong. Byron's poetry could be old-fashioned and gentlemanly, such as in "Written after Swimming from Sestos to Abydos," or in the Cavalier tradition, extolling the virtues of womanhood, such as in "She Walks in Beauty." He is best known for two epics, *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and *Don Juan*. Byron died in a war for Greek independence.

Which of the following accurately presents the findings based upon the information in both the abstract and the excerpt?

- F George Gordon, Lord Byron, lived as his characters did. He was as disdainful of common ideals as were the most famous of his characters, such as Don Juan. He wanted to be the ideal Byronic hero, so he fought in the war for Greek independence.
- G The moody Byronic hero was the creation of George Gordon, Lord Byron. He was often satiric and superior to most people. Byron's poetry was well-known throughout Europe, as was Byron himself. His poetry embodies the spirit of the age, often full of passion and zest for life. Byron was an inspiration to poets of his time and for many years after his death.
- H Considered one of the greatest British poets, George Gordon, Lord Byron, created the essential Romantic hero, often called the Byronic hero. He was aloof and disdainful of common practices, often opting instead for adventure in his pursuit of passion. Byron's best known satire is *Don Juan*, a biting mockery of modern civilization and romantic inclinations. Byron was passionate in his political leanings too. He fought alongside the Greeks in their war for independence against the Turks; he ultimately gave his life in that war and solidified his reputation.
- J During his lifetime George Gordon, Lord Byron, was the most widely recognized of the late Romantic poets. His work was known throughout Europe, while his contemporaries had recognition only in England and America. Byron created memorable characters like Childe Harold and Don Juan who transcended popular conceptions of right and wrong. In time, Byron became associated with the Byronic heroes he created. In truth, Byron was passionate about many ideals, so much so that he gave his life in a war the Greeks fought against the Turks for independence.

29 Read this paragraph.

When I went to buy tickets to the new Lavaman movie, I nearly fainted when I saw the line of people snaking around the building. This human chain seemed endless! I groaned as I calculated the time I would spend in line. I was not the only parent *sent on a mission*. Some others had brought folding chairs with sun shields and ice coolers with cold drinks. I had not prepared that well. After I arrived at the ticket window exhausted, tired, and thirsty only to buy tickets for a matinee two weeks later, I resolved that in the future I would just wait a couple of weeks to see new movies.

Does the author's use of the phrase *sent on a mission* support the purpose of the paragraph?

- A Yes, because the phrase explains the narrator's motive for waiting in line
- B Yes, because the phrase emphasizes the narrator's attitude about waiting in line
- C No, because the phrase contradicts the narrator's surprise at the extent of the line
- D No, because the phrase minimizes the narrator's irritation with the other people in line

Directions: Read the following passage and answer questions 30–35.

Tennessee Williams, Mississippi's Playwright

Tennessee Williams, a native of Mississippi, was the greatest playwright ever to hail from the South. Three of his plays won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize, and his work has been produced both on Broadway and in
5 Hollywood. He wrote film scripts, short stories, novels, and poetry, in addition to numerous plays. While Williams set nearly all of his plays in the South, the best of his works rise above local interests to address the human experience through universal themes.

10 Thomas “Tennessee” Lanier Williams was born in 1911 in Columbus, Mississippi. His mother was a minister’s daughter, and his father was a shoe salesman from a family that included the first state governor and senator of Tennessee. Williams remembered his early childhood in
15 Mississippi as one of happiness and innocence. Although his family lived in Columbus for only eight years before moving to St. Louis, Missouri, those early years in the South made a lasting impression on him and influenced his work throughout his life.

20 Williams knew from an early age that he wanted to be a writer. He first enjoyed success at the age of sixteen when he won third prize for an essay published in a magazine. He entered the University of Missouri in 1929 but left two years later without graduating. Although
25 he began working for a shoe company in St. Louis, he continued to write. Six years passed before an amateur group in Memphis, Tennessee, produced his first play. His career as a writer truly had begun. In addition, two other plays he wrote around that time were produced in St. Louis.

30 In 1938 Williams entered the University of Iowa to study writing. While at the university, he worked on his first full-length play, a drama that reflected his concerns for social injustice and politics. His personal life had been quite troubled during these years; and his exhaustion, depression,
35 and inner turmoil were reflected in his work. Despite his personal difficulties, Williams continued to write. Indeed, sometimes writing seemed to be an obsession with him.

40 Williams wrote several other dramas during his years at the University of Iowa and shortly thereafter. Exploring topics that seemed shocking at the time, these plays often involve characters who are trapped in dead-end situations. The year after graduating from the University of

Iowa, Williams was awarded a prize for several of these short plays and also received a grant from the Author's
 45 League of America. In that same year, 1939, he submitted a short piece to *Story* magazine, using the name "Tennessee Williams" for the first time. As a result, he began to attract the attention of the public.

His fame began to grow in 1944 with a Chicago
 50 production of the play that many consider to be his finest—*The Glass Menagerie*. This play was later produced on Broadway and won the New York Drama Critics' Circle award as the best play of the season. At the age of thirty-four, Williams had proven himself both with the
 55 public and with other writers.

Over the next several years, more of his plays were produced on Broadway. In 1949 his play *A Streetcar Named Desire* won the Pulitzer Prize. Williams reached an even
 wider audience in the early 1950s when both *The Glass Menagerie* and *A Streetcar Named Desire* were made into
 60 movies. Consequently, his fame and success reached a level equaled by few other playwrights of his day.

The next several plays that Williams wrote contained unusual plots and attracted public attention for
 65 the controversial themes that they explored. Of these, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* became best known. This play was produced on Broadway and was made into a motion picture. In 1955 it won Williams his second Pulitzer Prize. Williams wrote several more plays and was awarded a third
 70 Pulitzer Prize in 1961 for *The Night of the Iguana*. Soon afterward, his health declined, and he saw little success with new plays. By then, however, his reputation and influence were established.

In 1975 Williams published *Memoirs*, a collection
 75 of thoughts and impressions about his personal life. Until his death in 1983, his reputation continued to grow, and he saw many more of his works both produced on Broadway and made into films. Though Williams experienced much of his success in New York, the focus of his work always
 80 reflected his Mississippi heritage. Many of the characters in his best-known plays portray Southerners left behind by changing times. Williams himself always identified closely with the South and chose to spend much of his time during his later years in the region, especially in New Orleans and
 85 Key West.

Through his work Tennessee Williams helped to change and to shape the modern idea of Southern literature. In so doing, he gave the region a strong voice and paved the way for other Southern writers.

30 What does the author emphasize by selecting the title, “Tennessee Williams, Mississippi’s Playwright”?

- F** Mississippi is Williams’s birthplace.
- G** Williams uses Mississippi characters.
- H** Williams is an important Mississippi writer.
- J** Mississippi functions as a setting in Williams’s plays.

31 Read this paragraph (lines 30–37) from the passage.

In 1938 Williams entered the University of Iowa to study writing. While at the university, he worked on his first full-length play, a drama that reflected his concerns for social injustice and politics. His personal life had been quite troubled during these years; and his *exhaustion, depression, and inner turmoil* were reflected in his work. Despite his personal difficulties, Williams continued to write. Indeed, sometimes writing seemed to be an obsession with him.

What effect does replacing the italicized words with the word *concerns* have on this paragraph?

- A** The paragraph would become more general.
- B** The paragraph would become less formal.
- C** The paragraph would become less objective.
- D** The paragraph would become more descriptive.

32 Read these two statements.

Statement from the passage (lines 40–42)
Exploring topics that seemed shocking at the time, these plays often involve characters who are trapped in dead-end situations.

Statement from an essay
Sidney Lanier’s poetry captures the harsh ease of summer in the deep South.

How does figurative language help reveal the meaning of the above statements?

- F** The first statement creates a visual image of a specific situation in a play. The second statement uses a simile to describe an aspect of the poet’s style.
- G** The first statement creates a visual image that conveys a sense of danger about the plays. The second statement uses a simile to describe the slow pace of summer.
- H** The first statement uses an idiom to emphasize the characters’ desperate circumstances. The second statement uses an oxymoron to convey a sense of inner conflict.
- J** The first statement uses an idiom to emphasize the writer’s desire to shock audiences. The second statement uses an oxymoron to convey a sense of physical discomfort.

33 Read the statement and the excerpt.

Statement from the passage (lines 2–6)
Three of his plays won the prestigious Pulitzer Prize, and his work has been produced both on Broadway and in Hollywood. He wrote film scripts, short stories, novels, and poetry, in addition to numerous plays.

Excerpt from an article
Tennessee Williams’s plays may fill theaters all across the country, but his complete works, including more than just plays, fill many libraries across the country. In fact, if Williams had not achieved so much as a playwright, it is likely most people would know him today as a poet.

Which of the following is an accurate explication of both the statement and the excerpt?

- A** Williams should be known more for his poetry than for his plays.
- B** Williams’s poetry and short stories are of a lesser quality than most of his plays.
- C** Williams lost interest in being a poet when he found success in other forms of writing.
- D** Williams’s interests extended beyond the form of writing that brought him the most fame.

- 34 Read this paragraph (lines 49–55) from the passage.

His fame began to grow in 1944 with a Chicago production of the play that many consider to be his finest—*The Glass Menagerie*. This play was later produced on Broadway and won the New York Drama Critics' Circle award as the best play of the season. At the age of thirty-four, Williams had proven himself both with the public and with other writers.

How does the organizational structure of this paragraph relate to the author's purpose?

- F It persuades the reader to appreciate Williams's genius.
- G It defines the main problem that Williams faced.
- H It shows the chronology of Williams's rise to fame.
- J It classifies the types of plays Williams wrote.

- 35 Read these two statements.

Statement from the passage (lines 1–2)

Tennessee Williams, a native of Mississippi, was the *greatest* playwright ever to *hail from* the South.

Revised statement from the passage

Tennessee Williams, a native of Mississippi, was the *biggest* playwright ever to *come out of* the South.

What effect does word choice have on the revised statement?

- A It is less formal.
- B It is less hopeful.
- C It is more sincere.
- D It is more objective.

This is the last question in Part I. If you wish to review your answers in Part I, you must do so now.

You may not return to Part I once you begin Part II.

Part II:

Writing/Grammar

Once you turn this page to begin Part II,
you will **not** be allowed to return to Part I.

**If you wish to review your answers in Part I,
you must do so now.**

If you are ready to begin Part II, turn the page.

Directions: Read each question and choose the correct answer. Then mark the space on your answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

36 Read this draft of the introductory paragraph for a historical essay.

One of the most popular of the traveling entertainers was the “panoramist.” A panorama is a long, continuous painting depicting scenes from foreign travel or literature. A canvas painting was mounted on spindles that could be turned by a crank. As the crank turned, the panorama moved across the screen of a traveling stage. Simultaneously, the panoramist narrated the travel or adventures depicted on the canvas—it was the nineteenth-century equivalent of a movie.

Which sentence is appropriate to place at the beginning of this paragraph?

- F People in the 1800s were willing to watch any entertainment available.
 - G Art in the United States has come a long way in the last two hundred years.
 - H People benefit from many types of entertainment today, perhaps too many types.
 - J In the 1800s entertainment had to travel to people because few people could travel to it.
-

37 Read the research information from these two sources.

Excerpt 1

By formulating a fictional county in which to set his stories, William Faulkner followed in a long tradition of creating an imaginary place that is at once very real. The world he created resembled our own, but it was not our own. Faulkner freed himself from the bonds of absolute literalism. No one could say “It wasn’t like that” because it was, after all, a fictitious place.

Excerpt 2

Faulkner often used real events and real people in his fiction. While he changed names and dates, factual information influenced his work. Actual events and real people provided the grit of sand that produced the pearl.

Which statement accurately compares the information in both excerpts?

- A Faulkner offended many people in his hometown by using them in his literary works.
- B Faulkner acknowledged that the world he created had to be an entirely imaginative realm.
- C Although Faulkner created a fictional setting for his stories, he based it on real people and real events.
- D Because he understood the importance of imagination, Faulkner used real events and people in his fictional works.

38 Read this draft of a concluding paragraph for an essay on volunteerism.

Volunteers do not have to travel far to make a difference. Dan found his own neighborhood a great place to volunteer. Although he regularly had passed Mrs. Mayer's house on his way to school, he rarely saw Mrs. Mayer; but he always saw the overgrown yard. Eventually, Dan realized how a little bit of his effort could make a significant difference in his neighborhood. Coordinating with a few of his friends one Saturday morning, Dan knocked at Mrs. Mayer's door. She was startled by his request but impressed with his initiative. A few hours later, Mrs. Mayer stepped out into the bright sunlight to admire the beautiful change outside her home.

Which would be the appropriate ending for this concluding paragraph?

- F Dan and his friends picked up their tools and said goodbye. They promised to come back the next time Mrs. Mayer's yard needed attention.
- G Volunteering is easy, and everyone can do it. Give it a try and see how quickly it makes a difference. It will help you feel better about yourself, and the person you serve will feel better, too.
- H Best of all the changes were those that reached beyond her yard. Dan and his friends changed their minds about making a difference in their community. They found that volunteering is easy, and it makes a difference.
- J A surge has occurred in the number of volunteers in the past year. Organizations are reporting enormous increases in the number of people who want to help make a difference. Despite those increases, volunteers are still needed for various community projects. Volunteers make a difference.

39 Which paragraph effectively utilizes a variety of sentence structures?

- A Having looked forward to the sequel to a favorite movie for three years, I found the film somewhat disappointing when it finally debuted. No longer new and surprising, the special effects often seemed just to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, however, were developed believably; and the many plot twists kept me in suspense for the entire movie.
- B I had waited three years for the sequel to a favorite movie but found it somewhat disappointing when it debuted at last. The special effects were no longer new and surprising but often just seemed to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, though, were developed believably. The many plot twists kept me in suspense for the entire movie.
- C I had looked forward to the sequel to a favorite movie for three years. I found the film somewhat disappointing when it debuted at last. The special effects were no longer new and surprising. They often seemed just to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, though, were developed believably; the many plot twists likewise kept me in suspense for the entire movie.
- D I had looked forward to the sequel to a favorite movie for three years. I found, however, the film to be somewhat disappointing when it debuted at last. The special effects being no longer new and surprising, they often seemed just to repeat what the first movie had achieved so innovatively. The major characters, on the other hand, were developed believably. The many plot twists, likewise, kept me in suspense for the entire movie.

40 Which sentence uses passive voice appropriately?

- F** Since I listened to that song constantly last summer, I am reminded of the fun I had by hearing it now.
 - G** By graduation it is intended by the superintendent that all seniors complete a community service project.
 - H** When an announcement was being made by the principal, the teacher lowered the volume on the documentary.
 - J** Nobody knows anything about where we are staying, but we have been told that arrangements have been made for us.
-

41 Read this narrative paragraph.

(1) The rope that held the canoe flapped in the wind as we rounded the last curve on our way to the river. (2) We could hardly wait to enter the launching area, leave the truck, grab the canoe, and rush to put it into the rushing water. (3) As we steadied the canoe and stepped in, the roar of the thundering rapids drowned out our voices. (4) Then, as quickly as the water splashed over our canoe and us, we settled gently into a calm current.

Which statement, if used to replace sentence 2, improves the narrative?

- A** Thinking about our river trip, we pulled into the parking lot, exited the vehicle, unloaded the canoe, and ran to place it into the water.
- B** Ready for anything, we skidded into the parking lot, scrambled from the jeep, freed the canoe, and raced to launch it into the rapids.
- C** Anticipation came over us as we made our way to the site, stepped out of the car, unfastened the canoe, and tossed it into the water.
- D** We were brimming with excitement as we found the right spot, got out of the vehicle, took down the canoe, and dropped it into the roaring water.

42 Read these two statements.

Statement 1

The name Rosalind may appear to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose.”

Statement 2

The name Rosalind is actually derived from the German words *hros lindi*, suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake.”

Which sentence emphasizes the idea from Statement 2?

- F** The name Rosalind is actually derived from the German words *hros lindi* and the Spanish words *rosa linda*, suggesting either “strong as a horse, clever as a snake,” or “pretty rose.”
 - G** Although the name Rosalind appears to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose,” it is actually derived from the German words *hros lindi*, suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake.”
 - H** Although actually derived from the German words *hros lindi*, suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake,” the name Rosalind may appear to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose.”
 - J** Suggesting “strong as a horse, clever as a snake,” the name Rosalind may appear to be from the Spanish words *rosa linda*, meaning “pretty rose,” although it actually derives from the German words *hros lindi*.
-

43 Which sentence correctly uses only active voice?

- A** Jake eyed the horizon and grinned broadly when he caught sight of us.
- B** The horse had been brushed and fed earlier, but it only sniffed the oats.
- C** The students are served better by companies contracted to prepare food.
- D** Shawna was the first to finish the exam, and she was rewarded with a smile.

44 Read the writing prompt.

Choose a group to which you belong (town, school, team) and explain why your involvement is important to you.

Which of the following is an appropriate thesis statement for a response to this prompt?

- F** Some students complain a lot about school, but not me because I think it is important to attend each day.
 - G** Being a member of the football team is valuable to me because it keeps me healthy, happy, and disciplined.
 - H** Some people would not consider a city this size to be a community, but the people living here really know the value of sticking together.
 - J** Even though my hometown includes all different kinds of people, we all know how to come together, put aside any differences, and have a good time.
-

45 Read this script for a television advertisement.

How can you combine mouth-watering outdoor barbecue with the convenience of to-go pizza? Call Pizza Pizzazzio! Choose Chicken Chunk, or bite into our spicy Bold Beef.

Which sentence is an effective persuasive conclusion for this script?

- A** Pizza Pizzazzio beats your boring dinner plans.
- B** Why are you still waiting for good weather and charcoal?
- C** Great-tasting pizza for barbecue lovers is just one simple phone call away.
- D** Whenever barbecue is too much trouble, Pizza Pizzazzio will be more convenient.

46 Read this thesis and outline of the body paragraphs of a student essay.

Thesis: Following a complex four-step process, paper can be made for a variety of artistic purposes.

- I.** Turning plant material into fiber
- II.** Mixing the plant fiber with water
- III.** Dipping the screen to form the sheet
- IV.** Removing the screen and drying the sheet

Which of the following conclusions is appropriate for this essay?

- F** The beauty of the finished product encourages papermakers to continue this difficult four-step process. First comes mixing the plant fiber with water, then dipping, and finally drying. This process, requiring effort and skill, is more than worth it for those looking to use the handmade paper for artistic purposes.
- G** The beauty of the finished product encourages papermakers to repeat this difficult four-step process. From the conversion of the plant material into fiber to the dipping and drying phases, the process requires effort and skill. For those who use the handmade paper for a variety of artistic projects, the effort is more than worth it.
- H** This four-step process creates beautiful handmade paper. Some people like to use this for arts and crafts, while others prefer the wide range of factory-produced paper now available. Factory papers can be found in huge variety at specialty paper stores. Websites sell mass-produced papers too, and a few even have handmade papers for sale.
- J** This four-step process creates beautiful handmade paper. First comes converting the plant material into fiber, then mixing in water, dipping, and finally drying. Some people like to use the resulting sheets for arts and crafts, while others are content to use the huge variety of factory-made paper now available. Both can be found at specialty paper stores and online, but the handmade paper is harder to find.

- 47** Read the research information from these two sources.

Source 1

Grades of Aluminum

3000 – Used for welding and soldering, for food service tables, heating hoods, bins, roofing, and lawn furniture

5000 – Used for ships, shipping containers, structural elements, incinerators, truck cabs, and train engine components

7000 – Used for architectural and aircraft components

Source 2

Aluminum alloys are available in different grades for different jobs, with the higher numbered grades providing greater thickness and strength. Aluminum is sold by the pound, with virtually any shape, from sheets to pipes to squares, available.

In comparing these two sources, which of the following strategies effectively organizes and presents the information in a research paper?

- A** Use Source 2 to provide a definition and use Source 1 to provide examples
 - B** Use Source 1 to help describe a process and use Source 2 to illustrate a result
 - C** Determine the main idea presented in both sources and compare and contrast the information
 - D** Extract the examples provided in both sources and classify the examples into appropriate categories
-

- 48** Read this draft of a paragraph about last names.

(1) Obviously, Johnson means “son of John.” (2) This type of last name is common in many languages. (3) The Slovakian form of John-son is Jovano-vich, while the Russian form is Ivan-off or Ivan-ov. (4) The Spanish language uses *-ez* or *-es* suffixes. (5) Sanchez is “son of Sancho.” (6) Rodriguez is “son of Rodrigo.” (7) The Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish use prefixes. (8) MacDonald is “son of Donald.” (9) O’Connor is “grandson of Connor.”

For variety in sentence structure, which is an effective combination of sentences 4–9?

- F** The Spanish language uses *-ez* and *-es* suffixes. Sanchez means “son of Sancho.” Rodriguez means “son of Rodrigo.” Gaelic languages, such as Irish and Scottish, use prefixes. MacDonald means “son of Donald,” and O’Connor means “grandson of Connor.”
- G** Spanish uses *-ez* and *-es* suffixes. Sanchez means “son of Sancho,” while Rodriguez means “son of Rodrigo.” By contrast, the Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish use prefixes. This yields MacDonald and O’Connor. These mean “son of Donald” and “grandson of Connor.”
- H** The suffixes *-ez* and *-es* are used in Spanish, with Sanchez being used for “son of Sancho” and Rodriguez being used for “son of Rodrigo.” In contrast, prefixes are used in the Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish. MacDonald is used for “son of Donald.” O’Connor is used for “grandson of Connor.”
- J** The Spanish suffixes *-ez* and *-es* result in names such as Sanchez, meaning “son of Sancho,” and Rodriguez, meaning “son of Rodrigo.” In contrast, the Gaelic languages of Irish and Scottish use prefixes: Donald’s son becomes “MacDonald,” and Connor’s grandson becomes “O’Connor.”

49 Read this writing prompt.

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees the right of free speech. Write a narrative essay about a time when you realized the importance of this right.

Based on the task of the writing prompt, which sentence is an appropriate beginning for a narrative essay?

- A** The United States stands apart from others because it has a Constitution and because Americans possess and exercise the right to free speech.
 - B** I have truly benefited from the right of free speech because I live in this country, and I know that I can always speak up for whatever I believe in without fear of retribution.
 - C** Many people do not realize, as I do, the importance of our Constitution, and of the free speech rights for all of us that it guarantees, even when we are subjected to speech that we do not want to hear.
 - D** As I watched my mother stand in front of the city council and confront our elected officials about the dangers in increasing the speed limit, I suddenly understood the significance of the First Amendment.
-

50 Read these two statements.

Statement 1

My brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center.

Statement 2

He asks me for help.

Which sentence correctly and appropriately combines these two statements and emphasizes Statement 2?

- F** Since my brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center, he asks me for help.
- G** My brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center when he asks me for help.
- H** While he asks me for help, my brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center.
- J** He asks me for help, but my brother never can figure out how to use the remote control for our television center.

51 Which sentence is an appropriate and effective thesis for a persuasive essay on the topic of volunteering?

- A** Although volunteering to help others never is required, it is encouraged.
 - B** I volunteered to help my father clean the garage, and it was actually almost fun.
 - C** There are many opportunities to volunteer to help those in need in our community.
 - D** Volunteer work provides for rewarding experiences and plays an important role in a community.
-

52 Read this television script.

In all of history, no table is as celebrated as King Arthur's round table in the halls of Camelot. There, King Arthur, Queen Guinevere, and Sir Lancelot sat with the other knights of the round table to break bread together. Join with them today by choosing Camelot Bread on your next quest to the grocery store. With a lightly toasted crust and a soft interior, whole-wheat bread has finally come of age.

Which sentence is an appropriate and effective conclusion for this television script?

- F** Camelot Bread is good quality bread with a fancy name.
- G** Try Camelot Bread today, and you will not be disappointed by its flavor.
- H** Even if you are not familiar with this legend, you will like Camelot Bread.
- J** Full of vitamins and minerals, Camelot Bread gives today's lords and ladies the nourishment they need.

53 Read the research information from these two sources.

Source 1

G-102 Hybrid Seed Corn

Germination rate: 95%

Estimated Yield: 160 bushels/acre

Cost per 50 pounds: \$85.00

Source 2

Open Pollinated Seed Corn

Germination rate: 85%

Estimated Yield: variable

Cost per 50 pounds: \$25.00

Based on these two sources, which of the following is an accurate contrast?

- A Open pollinated seed corn costs less but produces lower yields than hybrid seed corn.
- B Hybrid seed corn germinates at a higher rate but costs more than open pollinated seed corn.
- C Open pollinated seed corn produces unknown yields and germinates better than hybrid seed corn.
- D Higher germination rates make hybrid seed corn more cost-effective than open pollinated seed corn.

- 54** John wanted to combine several pieces of information into one sentence to include in his report on logging in old-growth forests. Below are the four sentences he wrote.

Sentence 1

Having been at the job for over an hour heaving heavy logs into the river, the young men gasped for breath and talked only briefly.

Sentence 2

Having been at the job for over an hour, gasping for breath, the young men heaving heavy logs into the river talked only briefly.

Sentence 3

The young men heaving heavy logs into the river talked only briefly as they gasped for breath after having been at the job for over an hour.

Sentence 4

The young men heaving heavy logs gasping for breath into the river after having been at the job for over an hour talked only briefly.

After reviewing his work, John decided that he could use any of the four sentences for his report. Was John correct?

- F** Yes, because the four sentences use different modifiers placed appropriately, giving each one of the sentences different but similar meanings
- G** No, because the different placement of modifiers in each of the four sentences results in misplaced modifiers in all four sentences and therefore changes the meaning John intended to communicate in the four sentences
- H** Yes, because the four sentences have identical meanings, even though similar modifiers are placed in different parts of each one of the sentences
- J** No, because the different placement of modifiers in one of the four sentences results in a misplaced modifier that changes the meaning for that sentence from the meaning John communicates in the other three sentences

-
- 55** Read this script for a television advertisement.

Are you tired of asking your parents to drive you around town? Take City Bus instead! For just \$20 you can get a boarding pass that's good all month long. Bus stops are conveniently located around town, and our new air-conditioned buses let you ride in cool comfort. Best of all, buses run from 4 a.m. until midnight, seven days a week.

Which sentence would be an effective and appropriate conclusion for this script?

- A** City Bus is always ready to take you where you need to go.
- B** City Bus will give you an enjoyable commute.
- C** City Bus helps protect the environment, too.
- D** City Bus makes riding the bus fun again.

-
- 56** Your teacher has given you an assignment to write a narrative essay about a time you successfully overcame an obstacle. Which of the following is the appropriate and effective introduction for a narrative essay on this topic?
- F** School is the source of many of the biggest obstacles young people face. Taking tests and writing papers are just the most obvious challenges. Even more difficult sometimes is having to deal with everyday problems, like getting along with teachers and other students.
 - G** Everyone faces obstacles in life, but the true test of your character is how you respond to those obstacles. Doing your best increases your chance of success and also helps to prepare you for other challenges you are likely to meet. It is important to be ready for whatever comes your way.
 - H** I have faced many obstacles in my life. One of the most difficult to overcome has been my older brother's success in school. He is extremely intelligent, and most subjects seem to come easily to him. I have had to convince myself and others that even though I have to work a little harder at it, I am just as smart as he is.
 - J** The school librarian introduced me to the group of first graders, and I asked myself again why I had volunteered to read during story hour. My voice trembled nervously as I said hello, but then I looked into their bright, expectant faces. I opened the book of fairy tales and took a deep breath. Then, in a stronger voice than I thought possible, I read the first sentence.
-
- 57** Which is an appropriate and effective persuasive catalog description?
- A** Bildit Backpacks might seem strange at first. After all, who wants to build a backpack? Anyone who wants to is in luck now with Bildit Backpacks. With Bildit Backpacks, people can order any kind of backpack in any color.
 - B** Imagine you could have a backpack just the way you wanted it. Think what it would look like. Now imagine you could have that backpack. You can have it today with Bildit Backpacks. Simply fill out the questionnaire for a great backpack.
 - C** Who wants an "off-the-rack backpack"? Not me! Now I can get any kind of backpack I want with Bildit Backpacks, a process by which I can order any kind of backpack just by answering a few questions so that I can build my own backpack just the way I want.
 - D** Bildit Backpacks has the backpack that is perfect for you. Simply fill out the questionnaire and have your backpack custom built. Want zipper pockets? Done! Want polka dots? No problem. Why buy a plain old backpack, no different from the rest? Stand out with a backpack built just for you by Bildit Backpacks.

58 Read this essay.

The Greek word for *foot* (*pous*, *pod-*) is used often in the English language. For example, the eight-armed *octopus* does not really have any feet (or even hands), but it received the name “eight-foot” anyway. *Centipedes*, which actually boast from 28 to 354 legs, inch along on what someone described as “a hundred feet.” Meanwhile *bipeds* may walk along briskly on just two, or *pedal* swiftly past *pedestrians* on a bike.

While a photographer sets up a *tripod* and a *podiatrist* means a foot doctor, not every *-pod* is related to *foot*. The transportation and aerospace industries use the word *pod* to refer to “compact detachable containers” or the “streamlined casing” in the container. This usage derives from the humble pea pod. The slender pea pod may look something like a foot, but its name is most likely derived from the term *peasecod*, quite unrelated to any word for *foot*.

Interpreting the origin of words can be as misleading as it is enlightening. “Folk” etymologies are often widely believed since they fit the surface facts. However, checking a reliable source helps differentiate the accepted explanation from the merely plausible one. The search is half the fun, though, and this language offers a never-ending supply of puzzles to explore.

Which of the following is an appropriate introductory paragraph for this essay?

- F The Greek word for *foot* exemplifies how the Greek language influenced English. Many common and uncommon words can be shown to be related to it. The origin of words can be extraordinarily interesting.
- G Etymology is a fun and interesting pastime. Sometimes, however, it can be misleading. The Greek word for *foot*, for example, is thought to influence many English words. These words actually have another origin, so researchers must take care.
- H The English language owes much more to the Greek language than just obscure scientific words. The Greek word for *foot*, for example, appears in a number of fairly common English words. Fascinating as the origin of words can be, however, false parallels may confuse the researcher.
- J Greek culture has influenced our own in various ways, including language and politics. Many Greek root words, such as the Greek word for *foot*, can be seen in English words, both scientific and ordinary. Looking into the origin of words is an enjoyable way to learn more about this Greek influence.

- 59 Read this letter and the response from a fitness magazine.

Letter

Don, a personal trainer at the gym where I work out, is always telling me to drink more water during my workout. He says that by the time I start to feel thirsty, my body is already starting to suffer from the effects of dehydration. If I am severely dehydrated, I can become disoriented and pass out, which is particularly dangerous when I'm working with heavy weights and complicated machinery. I try to keep a water bottle with me at all times in the gym, though it is hard sometimes to remember to drink as often as Don says I should.

Response

Doctors and other medical professionals have observed a troubling trend among people who exercise regularly: In their attempts to stay well hydrated, these people are drinking too much water, which in rare cases can lead to dangerous health conditions. One such condition is *hyponatremia*, an extremely low level of sodium in the blood. While elite athletes may need larger amounts of water if they are to remain hydrated, people who engage in moderate workouts at the local gym should limit their water intake, perhaps waiting until after they finish exercising to enjoy that refreshing drink.

Based on the letter and the response, which of the following is an accurate contrast to present in a research paper?

- A Personal trainers are not qualified to advise their clients about water intake, but medical professionals are.
- B Even though personal trainers routinely give their clients erroneous medical advice, medical professionals are reluctant to challenge them publicly.
- C Personal trainers are primarily concerned with helping their clients achieve their fitness goals, while medical professionals must consider their patients' overall health.
- D Though personal trainers may promote the benefits of drinking water while exercising, medical professionals say that drinking too much water during workouts may lead to health problems.

60 Read the information from these two sources.

Source 1

mu-sic [noun] Our English word *music* derives from the Old French word *musique*, the Latin word *musica*, and ultimately from the Greek word *mousikē*.

Source 2

The Greek word *mousikē* referred to any artistic production such as visual art, poetry, or singing that was governed by the muses. The muses were deities that inspired artists within the different categories of art. In the Greek mind, they were all gathered together under the general heading of *mousikē*.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- F Both sources show that the Greek and Latin languages are highly similar.
 - G Both sources describe how the word *music* is rooted in the more general concept of art.
 - H Source 1 describes how an English word is used; Source 2 reveals how that usage is inaccurate.
 - J Source 1 provides the general derivation of an English word; Source 2 explains the specific origin for the meaning of that word.
-

61 Which of the following is written in the narrative mode?

- A To set up your new computer, first remove its protective wrapping. Then place the tower on a hard, flat surface, making sure there is sufficient room around it to allow for good air circulation. You will notice that the jacks on the back of the tower are color-coded to match the ends of the different cables that must be attached. Attach the monitor first. Place the monitor so that your eyes are level with the top of the screen.
- B The audience yawned and fanned themselves as I walked slowly to the podium. The words of my speech stumbled hesitantly from my mouth at first; but as my neck, shoulders, and arms relaxed, the words strengthened and intensified. The audience nodded and even applauded at times. Finally, when the flow of words stopped, the audience rose to their feet and cheered.
- C I need to hurry home after school today. My favorite uncle is coming to visit, and I am supposed to help my brother clean our room before my uncle arrives. I'm not quite sure why my mother is so concerned with how our room looks. I doubt very seriously that my uncle will even see it because he will be sleeping on the fold-out couch.
- D Reading a mystery story is my favorite way to relax after a long day at school. I like to imagine that I'm working with the detective, following the clues to solve the crime. Sometimes I think I've solved the mystery long before the end of the book only to discover how wrong I was. Everyone should give mysteries a try.

62 Which sentence requires a comma to improve clarity?

- F** Around the spotlight the nocturnal moths circled endlessly.
- G** On the table were the cups and plates for the casual afternoon reception.
- H** He hoped that after eating the people at the table would move to the veranda.
- J** Students poured the chemical into the glass tube and held the tube over the blue flame.

63 Read this script for a television advertisement.

Need to hang up a poster, but you are afraid to ruin the wall with conventional tacks? Reach for Tacky-Tacks instead! This revolutionary type of tack may look like a regular tack, but just look at the back. There's no pin to stick in the wall; instead, Tacky-Tacks have an adhesive backing that will stick on the wall and hold the heaviest poster. Decide you want the poster on a different wall? No problem! Just lift the Tacky-Tack and reposition it wherever you want it.

Which sentence is an effective persuasive conclusion for this script?

- A** Other products make promises, but Tacky-Tacks sticks to its word.
- B** Try Tacky-Tacks; you'll never have to fix a ruined wall again.
- C** Hanging posters with Tacky-Tacks is easy.
- D** Tacky-Tacks are not your regular tacks.

64 Read this paragraph from a student essay.

(1) During my trip across the country this summer, I saw some incredible sights that have left a lasting impression on me. (2) In Kentucky the damp darkness of Mammoth Cave chilled me and left me appreciative of the light of day. (3) In Wyoming the craggy peaks of the Grand Tetons inspired me and left me with a desire to return to climb them one day. (4) The bizarre and puzzling rock formations of Arches National Park in Utah proved to me that nature could be quirky and creative. (5) In California the ancient trees of Redwood National Park humbled me and convinced me that nature is worth protecting. (6) The *most* meaningful experience, however, came unexpectedly as we made our way back home.

Which sentence revision improves the parallel structure of this paragraph by maintaining a consistent emphasis?

- F (1) I saw some incredible sights that left a lasting impression on me during my trip this summer.
- G (2) The damp, chilly darkness of Mammoth Cave in Kentucky made me appreciative of the light of day.
- H (3) In Wyoming after I saw the craggy peaks of the Grand Tetons, I left with a desire to return and climb them one day.
- J (4) In Utah the bizarre rock formations of Arches National Park puzzled me and proved to me that nature could be quirky and creative.

- 65 Read this draft of a report that Jerome is writing for his history class.

Just a little more than twenty miles from Jackson, Mississippi, is the small town of Crystal Springs. Crystal Springs today relies on tourism, small business, and recreational fishing like other small agricultural towns for its economic survival. Crystal Springs also boasts a rich intellectual past that includes a tradition known as the Chautauqua Movement.

The Chautauqua Movement dates back to the early 1870s when a minister and a businessman established an educational summer camp in New York on the shores of Lake Chautauqua. The Chautauqua Movement spread across the country and arrived in Crystal Springs in the early 1890s. By 1916 the location known as Chautauqua Park contained eighty-eight cottages, a forty-room hotel, a restaurant, and a grocery store. The Chautauqua Movement was active in Crystal Springs from 1892 to 1917.

For class peer review, Jerome's history teacher established this grading system for evaluating the sentence structure of a draft:

- A = no error
- B = one modifier error
- C = one juxtaposition error
- D = one parallel structure error

Rose, David, and Tanisha have reviewed Jerome's draft. Using the grading system, Rose has given the draft a B. David has given the draft a C. Tanisha has given the draft a D. Who is correct?

- A No one because the draft contains no errors
- B Rose because the draft contains one error in the use of a modifier to ensure clarity
- C David because the draft contains one error in the use of juxtaposition for contrast
- D Tanisha because the draft contains one error in the use of parallel structure for emphasis

66 Read the research information from these two sources.

Source 1

Bar-bar-i-an

Noun. An uncivilized person. The English word *barbarian* derives from the Latin word *barbarus*, of the same meaning.

Source 2

The Latin word *barbarus* derives from the Greek word *barbaros*, meaning an uncivilized person. The word originates from the Sanskrit word *barbara*. The Sanskrit word is an onomatopoeic word that referred to a person who was unable to speak Sanskrit. Thus, one whose speech is barbarous is an uncivilized person.

In comparing or contrasting the information from these two sources, which of the following is an accurate analysis?

- F Both sources focus on the complex meaning of an English word.
- G Both sources reveal that the word *barbarian* is rooted in the more general concept of language.
- H Source 1 provides the most recent derivation for an English word; Source 2 traces that word and its meaning back to its origin.
- J Source 1 shows that the English and Latin meanings for a word are identical; Source 2 shows there is little relation between the English and Greek meanings for that word.

67 Read this paragraph.

(1) One would think the people writing directions would make them as plain as possible for the struggling reader. (2) Instead, they are always skipping steps and making assumptions. (3) Drawings, if present at all, may be too small for you to see critical details. (4) Other drawings may be carelessly labeled, making it hard for the reader to determine where the label belongs.

Which sentence revision makes the point of view in the paragraph consistent?

- A (1) You would think the people writing directions would make them as plain as possible for the struggling reader.
- B (2) Instead, they are always skipping steps and making assumptions about you.
- C (3) Drawings, if present at all, may be too small for the reader to see critical details.
- D (4) Other drawings may be carelessly labeled, making it hard for me to determine where the label belongs.

68 Which sentence contains an error in comma usage?

- F** The dawn redwood, native to China, was once thought extinct.
- G** Andrew Jackson, served as a general, before becoming President.
- H** Coffee, America's favorite beverage, is harvested from shrubby trees.
- J** Davy Crockett, possessing an adventurous spirit, went west to Texas.

69 Read these two statements.

Statement 1

Students interested in joining the team can pick up application forms in the office.

Statement 2

Alternatively, they can download the forms from the school's website.

Which sentence combination equally emphasizes both statements?

- A** Students interested in joining the team can pick up application forms either in the office or download them from the school's website.
- B** Either students interested in joining the team can pick up application forms in the office or download them from the school's website.
- C** Students interested in joining the team can either pick up application forms in the office or download them from the school's website.
- D** Students interested in joining the team can either pick up or download application forms in the office or from the school's website.

70 Which sentence uses commas incorrectly?

- F** Most dogs, unlike most cats, are quite willing to perform tricks on command.
- G** Several people, including my father, told me that I had made the right decision.
- H** Most students complete their homework faster without distractions, such as, music.
- J** Many people continue to turn to television, not the Internet, for news and entertainment.

End of Test

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