

Practice Test I

English Test

1. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (F) (G) (H) (J)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (F) (G) (H) (J)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)
6. (F) (G) (H) (J)
7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
8. (F) (G) (H) (J)
9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
10. (F) (G) (H) (J)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (F) (G) (H) (J)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (F) (G) (H) (J)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)
16. (F) (G) (H) (J)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D)
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19. (A) (B) (C) (D)
20. (F) (G) (H) (J)
21. (A) (B) (C) (D)
22. (F) (G) (H) (J)
23. (A) (B) (C) (D)
24. (F) (G) (H) (J)
25. (A) (B) (C) (D)
26. (F) (G) (H) (J)
27. (A) (B) (C) (D)
28. (F) (G) (H) (J)
29. (A) (B) (C) (D)
30. (F) (G) (H) (J)
31. (A) (B) (C) (D)
32. (F) (G) (H) (J)
33. (A) (B) (C) (D)
34. (F) (G) (H) (J)
35. (A) (B) (C) (D)
36. (F) (G) (H) (J)
37. (A) (B) (C) (D)
38. (F) (G) (H) (J)
39. (A) (B) (C) (D)
40. (F) (G) (H) (J)
41. (A) (B) (C) (D)
42. (F) (G) (H) (J)
43. (A) (B) (C) (D)
44. (F) (G) (H) (J)
45. (A) (B) (C) (D)
46. (F) (G) (H) (J)
47. (A) (B) (C) (D)
48. (F) (G) (H) (J)
49. (A) (B) (C) (D)
50. (F) (G) (H) (J)

51. (A) (B) (C) (D)
52. (F) (G) (H) (J)
53. (A) (B) (C) (D)
54. (F) (G) (H) (J)
55. (A) (B) (C) (D)
56. (F) (G) (H) (J)
57. (A) (B) (C) (D)
58. (F) (G) (H) (J)
59. (A) (B) (C) (D)
60. (F) (G) (H) (J)
61. (A) (B) (C) (D)
62. (F) (G) (H) (J)
63. (A) (B) (C) (D)
64. (F) (G) (H) (J)
65. (A) (B) (C) (D)
66. (F) (G) (H) (J)
67. (A) (B) (C) (D)
68. (F) (G) (H) (J)
69. (A) (B) (C) (D)
70. (F) (G) (H) (J)
71. (A) (B) (C) (D)
72. (F) (G) (H) (J)
73. (A) (B) (C) (D)
74. (F) (G) (H) (J)
75. (A) (B) (C) (D)

English Test

45 Minutes — 75 Questions

DIRECTIONS: Following are five passages with underlined portions. Alternate ways of stating the underlined portions are to the right of the passages. Choose the best alternative; if the original is the best way of stating the underlined portion, choose NO CHANGE.

The test also has questions that refer to the passage or ask you to reorder the sentences within the passages. These questions are identified by a number in a box. Choose the best answer and blacken in the corresponding oval on your answer grid.

Passage 1

My Favorite Zoo Animal

Last weekend my mother took my younger¹ brother and I to the zoo. The zoo, it is not far from² our house, is my favorite place to visit. My brother,³ too, My brother asked me which animal I liked best. I told him I had trouble choosing among the⁴ giraffe and the zebra, but I finally decided on the latter.⁵ We stood and watched the giraffe for an hour. The keeper, noticing our interest, and coming⁶ over to us to tell us about the animal, I learned a lot I didn't know before.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. my younger brother and me
C. I and my younger brother
D. me and my younger brother
2. F. NO CHANGE
G. The zoo is not far from our house, it
H. It is not far from our house (the zoo) and it
J. The zoo, which is not far from our house,
3. A. NO CHANGE
B. It is my brother's favorite place to visit, too.
C. The zoo being my brother's favorite place also to visit.
D. My brother, his favorite place is the zoo, too.
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. trouble to choose among the giraffe and the zebra,
H. trouble choosing between the giraffe and the zebra,
J. trouble, to choose between the giraffe and the zebra,
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. last
C. better
D. best
6. F. NO CHANGE
G. , noticing our interest, and coming over to tell us about the animal.
H. noticing our interest by coming over to tell us about the animal.
J. noticed our interest and came over to tell us about the animal.

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For example, I learned that the word giraffe is thought to be derived from the Arabic word *zirafah*, which means "tallest of all." The name is not inappropriate⁷. Giraffes are the tallest animals on earth, and may reach a height of more than 15 feet. The more detailed scientific name also interesting⁸. Scientists officially call this animal *Giraffa camelopardalis* because it considers⁹ the animal to look like a camel with the markings of a leopard.

It appears that no two sets of markings are alike. While most visitors to the zoo consider all giraffes to have the same markings, a trained eye can distinguish subtle differences. The patterns vary from subspecies to subspecies¹⁰, as does the location of the patterns. Some giraffes, for example, have spots running down their legs, and others do not. The colors can also vary, from a blackish hue to a light yellow. The colors serve the purpose of camouflaging the giraffe, being that it blends in well¹¹ with the leaves of the trees in which it hides.¹² The long neck of the giraffe is mistaken for a tree branch. [13] The theory that the markings on a giraffe are comparable to the fingerprints of a human has¹⁴ gained ground. [15]

7. A. NO CHANGE
B. not appropriate
C. not appropriately
D. not inappropriately
8. F. NO CHANGE
G. name is also interesting.
H. name also is interested.
J. name, also interesting
9. A. NO CHANGE
B. they consider
C. they are considering
D. it is considered
10. F. NO CHANGE
G. from subspecies and subspecies
H. between subspecies to subspecies
J. subspecies and subspecies
11. A. NO CHANGE
B. which
C. to
D. OMIT the underlined portion.
12. F. NO CHANGE
G. good
H. best
J. and does well
13. Which of the following would be the best placement of the last sentence of the passage?
A. At the beginning of the first paragraph
B. At the beginning of the second paragraph
C. At the end of the second paragraph
D. At the beginning of the third paragraph
14. F. NO CHANGE
G. have
H. have been
J. are starting to
15. Which of the following additions would be the best conclusion to this paragraph?
A. Giraffes may be just as unique as human beings.
B. Giraffes are evolving and changing their color patterns to meet their environments.
C. Giraffes are the most colorful creatures in the animal kingdom.
D. Giraffes are my favorite animal.

Passage 2

Alex Haley, *Roots* Author

[1]

[1] *Roots* author Alex Haley turned his African¹⁶ ancestors into a book who's¹⁷ emotional impact on Black Americans cannot be overestimated. [2] Born in 1921 in Ithaca, New York, his early years were¹⁸ spent with his grandmother in Henning, Tennessee.¹⁹ [3] The oldest of three sons in his family. [20]

[2]

As a child, Alex wasn't desirous of becoming a²¹ writer. As an adult, Alex took a variety of jobs, eventually joining the Coast Guard and becoming a cook. Unchallenged by his daily routine in the U.S. Coast Guard, Haley wrote articles²² which he sent to many different magazines, hoping to catch an editor's attention. Eventually²³ his submissions were accepted, and occasionally he received payment for his work. Haley's literary abilities afforded him²⁴ an opportunity to change his career. It is not every cook who can become a military journalist. By 1959 when Haley retired from military service, he held the title of Chief Journalist.

16. F. NO CHANGE
G. stories about his African ancestors
H. his (African) ancestors
J. African, his ancestors' stories
17. A. NO CHANGE
B. whos'
C. who is
D. whose
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. Alex's early years were spent
H. Alex spent his early years
J. the years that Alex was early, he was spending
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. Tennessee — the oldest of
C. Tennessee because he was the oldest of
D. Tennessee. Alex was the oldest of
20. Which of the following is true about sentence 3 of paragraph 1?
F. It should be the first sentence of the passage.
G. It should be deleted because it adds little to the narrative and doesn't forward the passage.
H. It disagrees with information presented earlier in the passage.
J. It repeats information given elsewhere in the passage.
21. A. NO CHANGE
B. Alex's desires to become a writer were unstated when he was a child.
C. Alex didn't write much as a child.
D. OMIT the underlined portion.
22. F. NO CHANGE
G. articles written by Haley
H. Haley, writing articles
J. and writing articles
23. A. NO CHANGE
B. Although
C. Because
D. Nonetheless
24. F. NO CHANGE
G. allow him an opportunity
H. enabled him an opportunity
J. give him an opportunity

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[3]

Alex Haley wrote many articles on a variety of topics, both domestic and international. Eventually, he did family history research in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Haley took more than a dozen years to do the research and he traveled²⁵ more than a half a million miles to work in huge archives and small libraries ranging over three continents. Researching his ancestors took them²⁶ to Juffure, a small village in The Gambia. The Gambia's historian spoke about Kunta Kinte, who was sent to the United States on a British slave ship. After Haley completed his research, then he knew²⁷ he had to tell everyone the story of Kunta Kinte. The author emphasized that this was the saga of not only²⁸ the Haley family but also the story of Black Americans. That Black Americans agreed was amply demonstrated by the fascination surrounding the miniseries developed from the book. The miniseries *Roots* has been repeated and continues to earn high ratings every time it shows on television. ²⁹

25. A. NO CHANGE
B. research; but he traveled
C. research which traveled
D. the research, during which he traveled
26. F. NO CHANGE
G. takes him
H. took him
J. takes us
27. A. NO CHANGE
B. After Haley completed his research; he knew
C. When Haley, after completing his research, knew
D. Then, after having completed his research, Haley knew
28. F. NO CHANGE
G. was not only the saga of
H. was of not only his saga but
J. saga was not only of

Question 29 refers to the passage as a whole.

29. This passage was written as a homework assignment to "Discuss the literary abilities of Alex Haley." Did the passage fulfill the assignment?
- A. Yes, because the derivation of *Roots* is discussed.
B. Yes, because the reader learns the sources of Haley's ideas.
C. No, because the emphasis is on Haley's life, not his skill as a writer.
D. No, because the focus is more on Haley's family than on Haley.

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Passage 3

One Man's Opinion About Time Travel

by Carl Mack

Want to go back in time and discussing ³⁰ philosophy with Aristotle, rule with Nero, dine with Lincoln? If you want to travel in time, a space ship. ³¹ But given that you are on earth now, why would you need a space ship to return to a place you already are? The answer can be explained with a little science (or at least what I, a non-scientist, think is logical). The earth is rotating on its axis. ³² it is also orbiting the Sun. The Sun is traveling along the outer arm of the Milky Way galaxy which is traveling through space on it's endless ³³ journey to the infinite. Because ³⁴ in the minute you were thinking the earth has moved from where it was to where it is now, moving you with it so you do not notice any ³⁵ change. This is why you think you are not moving ³⁶ when you are. To simplify things, think of the earth as a car traveling down a road and you are a passenger in the car. If the car is moving at one mile an hour and you jump back in time one hour (discounting all the movement of the earth itself); ³⁷ you would find yourself sitting on the road with the car one mile away heading toward you. When you left the time you were in and went back in time, you did not take the car with you; therefore. ³⁸ it moved back in time and space to when and where it was one

30. F. NO CHANGE
G. be discussing
H. discuss
J. have discussed
31. A. NO CHANGE
B. a space ship is needed
C. you need a space ship
D. using a space ship
32. F. NO CHANGE
G. on it's axis, it is
H. on its axis and also it is
J. on its axis; it is
33. A. NO CHANGE
B. on its endless
C. on it's never-ending
D. not ending its
34. F. NO CHANGE
G. Due to the fact that
H. Despite
J. OMIT the underlined portion
35. A. NO CHANGE
B. and, moving you with it, so you do not notice any change
C. moves you with it so you do not notice any change
D. moving, and you move with it, so you are not noticing any change
36. F. NO CHANGE
G. Because of this, you think you're not moving, but you are moving.
H. You're moving when you think you're not moving, and this is why.
J. OMIT the underlined portion.
37. A. NO CHANGE
B. ,
C. :
D. .
38. F. NO CHANGE
G. you, therefore;
H. you; therefore;
J. you, therefore,

hour earlier. The same if you moved³⁹ in time accounting for the earth's movement. You would end up somewhere in space waiting for the earth to catch up to you!

And this is the reason because you⁴⁰ need a space ship, so you could travel to where the earth was at that time to which you return. Not only do you have to jump back in time, you have to go back to a time earlier than you wanted so you can travel to the earth and arrive "on time."

They say⁴¹ that the proof that time travel is impossible is that there are no time travelers here right now, it⁴² could be that time travel is possible but space travel has not advanced enough to get them here yet. ⁴³

39. A. NO CHANGE
B. Being the same if you moved
C. The same being true if you moved
D. The same would be true if you moved
40. F. NO CHANGE
G. And this being the reason why you
H. Because of this is the reason you
J. You
41. A. NO CHANGE
B. Scientists say
C. They are saying (scientists)
D. OMIT the underlined portion
42. F. NO CHANGE
G. now. It
H. now, and therefore it
J. and
43. Which of the following best summarizes the idea of this passage?
A. Time travel is impossible.
B. Time travel would require going backwards to return to the same time.
C. Time travel would require more technology than we currently have.
D. Time travel would allow people from different eras to converse.

Passage 4

The Findings of the Paleontologists

[1]

Paleontologists have called⁴⁴ the preserved burrows “devil’s corkscrews” (or *Daemonelix*) when⁴⁵ the time they were first found. At that time⁴⁶ there were then, scientists thought the corkscrews might be holes⁴⁷ left by the giant tap roots of some unknown plant. But when, however⁴⁸, *Palaeocastor* skeletons were found in the bottoms of the spirals, almost everyone had to concede that they were truly beaver burrows. Admittedly, the skeleton of a *Nothocyon* been⁴⁹ found in one burrow; but this⁵⁰ predator probably followed a beaver home for supper and just stayed. Three other kinds of beavers lived around Agate in the early Miocene epoch, but their bones have never been found in the burrows. in fact, no one⁵¹ knows what they did for homes. Perhaps there burrows⁵² were much shallower or were in the river banks where running water soon destroyed them.

44. F. NO CHANGE
G. calling
H. have been called by
J. used to be called
45. A. NO CHANGE
B. then
C. since
D. while
46. F. NO CHANGE
G. There were at that time
H. Then at that time
J. At that time
47. A. NO CHANGE
B. the bottoms of
C. the roots
D. it
48. F. NO CHANGE
G. knowing
H. there were
J. OMIT the underlined portion.
49. A. NO CHANGE
B. was
C. his
D. is being
50. F. NO CHANGE
G. burrow — however, this
H. burrow. But this
J. burrow, but this
51. A. NO CHANGE
B. burrows. In fact, no one
C. burrows, no one, in fact,
D. burrows, because in fact no one
52. F. NO CHANGE
G. there, burrows
H. their burrow’s
J. their burrows

[2]

[1]The paleontologists' findings seem incompatible with the divisions of epochs, periods, and eras until one considers that the divisions were based on breaks in the European sedimentary record reflecting local events that did not necessarily show up in North America's sediments. [2]Paleontologists can tell that no dramatic change layed in store for the fauna at the beginning of the Miocene epoch and that many Oligocene genera carried over into the new epoch. [3]Most of the primitive animals that had survived in the extensive forests become extant when the forests began to retreat; but for the most part, the record continued undisturbed. [4]This is to be expected where the accumulation of sediments continued nonstop without interruption. [57] [58] [59]

53. A. NO CHANGE
B. lay
C. lies
D. was laying
54. F. NO CHANGE
G. extensive forests, became extant
H. extensive forests became extinct
J. OMIT the underlined portion.
55. A. NO CHANGE
B. retreat. However, for the most part, the
C. retreat. Moreover, for the most part, the
D. retreat. But most of the part of the
56. F. NO CHANGE
G. nonstopping
H. nonstop but
J. OMIT the underlined portion.
57. Is the word reflecting in sentence 1 of paragraph 2 used appropriately in this passage?
A. Yes, because it means "indicating" or "corresponding."
B. Yes, because it refers to the smooth, mirrorlike lake in which the fossils were found.
C. No, because reflecting means "thinking back on, examining."
D. No, because it means the same as record, making the sentence redundant.

Question 58 refers to the passage as a whole.

58. The passage as a whole is best expressed by which of the following titles?
F. Tracking Ancient Rodents
G. What Fossils Reveal
H. A Paleontologist's Duties
J. The Extinction of Species
59. Which of the following represents the best order of the sentences in the second paragraph?
A. 2 — 3 — 4 — 1
B. 3 — 2 — 1 — 4
C. 3 — 4 — 1 — 2
D. 2 — 4 — 3 — 1

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Passage 5

Vietnam

In 111 B.C., ancestors of the present-day Vietnamese, inhabiting part of what is now southern China and northern Vietnam, were conquered, there being the warlike⁶⁰ forces of China's Han dynasty. Chinese rule lasted more than 1,000 years, since⁶¹ A.D. 939, when the Vietnamese ousted their conquerors and began a southward expansion, that, by the mid-eighteenth century, reached the⁶² Gulf of Siam.

The Vietnamese were rent by internal political divisions, however, and⁶³ for nearly two centuries contending families in the north and south struggled to control the powerless kings of the Le dynasty. During this period, Vietnam affectively⁶⁴ was divided near the 17th parallel. Just a few kilo-⁶⁵ meters above the demarcation line established at the 1954 Geneva Conference.

Vietnam having been⁶⁶ reunited following a devastating civil war in the eighteenth century but soon fell prey to the expansion of European colonialism. While the⁶⁷ French conquest of Vietnam began in 1858 with an attack on what is now the city of Da Nang. France imposed control gradually, to meet⁶⁸ heavy resistance, and only in 1884 was Vietnam officially incorporated into the French empire.

60. F. NO CHANGE
G. due to the warlike
H. by the warlike
J. OMIT the underlined portion.
61. A. NO CHANGE
B. when
C. from
D. until
62. F. NO CHANGE
G. expansion that is reaching, by the mid-eighteenth century,
H. expansion, by the mid-eighteenth century, reaching,
J. expansion, by mid-eighteenth century having been reached
63. A. NO CHANGE
B. divisions; however, and
C. divisions. And however,
D. divisions, although
64. F. NO CHANGE
G. in affect
H. in effect
J. ineffective
65. A. NO CHANGE
B. parallel, just a
C. parallel, that is just a
D. parallel; just a
66. F. NO CHANGE
G. being
H. was
J. OMIT the underlined portion.
67. A. NO CHANGE
B. When the
C. Whenever the
D. The
68. F. NO CHANGE
G. meeting
H. and meeting
J. about to have met

Vietnam's resistance was the precursor of nationalist activity directed against foreign rule. By 1930, the Vietnam Nationalist Party had staged the first significant armed uprising against the French, but its virtual destruction in the ensuing French repression left the leadership of the anticolonial movement to those more adapt at underground organization and survival — the Communists. In that same year, the recently formed Indochinese Communist Party (ICP) took the lead in setting up short-lived “soviets” in Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces, an action that identified the ICP with peasant unrest.

The Vietnamese communist movement began in Paris in 1920 when Ho Chi Minh became a charter member of the French Communist Party. Two years later, Ho went to Moscow to study Marxist doctrine, then he went to China. While in China, he formed the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, setting the stage for the formation of the ICP in 1930. French repression of nationalists and Communists forced some of the insurgents underground. Other dissidents were imprisoned, some emerging later to play an important role in the anti-colonial movement. [74] [75]

69. A. NO CHANGE
B. but it's
C. but, it's
D. so its
70. F. NO CHANGE
G. adept at
H. adopted from
J. adept with
71. A. NO CHANGE
B. took the lead in setting up
C. taking the led in setting up
D. taking the lead in setting up
72. F. NO CHANGE
G. doctrine; then went
H. doctrine, and then going
J. doctrine, then went
73. A. NO CHANGE
B. Other dissidents was imprisoned,
C. Other dissidents imprisoned
D. Other dissidents, imprisoned,

Questions 74 and 75 refer to the passage as a whole.

74. This passage may have been written for which of the following purposes?
F. to ridicule the futility of fighting Communism
G. to provide an historical overview of the government of Vietnam
H. to criticize foreign powers that attempt to control Vietnam
J. to show Ho Chi Minh's role in the development of modern communism
75. Which of the following topics would be most appropriate for the next paragraph in this passage?
A. the Vietnamese war for independence
B. the Vietnamese development of nuclear weapons
C. the change of Vietnam from an agrarian to an industrialized society
D. the role of the United States in developing a stronger human-rights program in Vietnam



DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.
DO NOT RETURN TO A PREVIOUS TEST.