

Practice Test 2

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)
18. (F) (G) (H) (J)
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.

You also have questions that refer to the passage or ask you to reorder the sentences within the passage. 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

Food Trends

by Joel Shapiro

It has¹ been a recent trend in the food service industry toward lower fat content, and less sodium. This trend, which was spearheaded by the medical community as a method of fighting heart disease, has had some unintended side effects² obesity and heart disease — the very thing the medical community was trying to fight.

Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. It is³ required to process the food that we eat, to recover from injury, to stay hydrated, and for several other bodily functions. Fat and salt are⁴ required parts of diet. When fat and salt are removed from food, the food tastes as if it is missing something. As a result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing. Even worse, the amount of junk food that people eat goes up. Such as potato chips, soda, candy, and⁵ doughnuts, my favorite. Junk food is full of fat and salt; by eating more junk food people will get more salt and fat than they need in their diet.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. There have
C. There has
D. Having
2. F. NO CHANGE
G. effects, including obesity
H. affects, such as obesity
J. affects: obesity
3. A. NO CHANGE
B. It's
C. They are
D. OMIT the underlined portion
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. Fat, and also salt, are required parts of diet.
H. When on a diet, fat and salt are required.
J. OMIT the underlined portion
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. Junk food includes potato chips, soda, candy and my favorite, doughnuts.
C. Junk food, including potato chips, soda, candy and my favorite doughnuts.
D. Potato chips, soda, candy and doughnuts are my favorite junk foods.

Go on to next page

There is another interesting side effect of removing salt and fat from food — less flavor. It took me several years to figure out why the food that I get at restaurants has had lesser flavor as time went by, while the food that I prepare at home has strong flavors. I discover the answer in a bowl of chili. I had been making chili (my family's favorite dish and one that I serve at least once a week) with low-fat meats, following the current trend toward low-fat food. One day at the grocery, the store had run out of the low-fat meat, so I bought some meat with much higher fat content than I normally get. The chili made from this meat had a much better flavor than the previous chili.

From that point on, I experimented with ingredients that were not low in fat. The resulting dishes were much more satisfying than before. In addition, I found that people didn't eat as much. After talking to several, I discovered that they found the meals much more satisfying than they had in the past. Therefore, they ate less. As a result of eating less, ending up eating fewer calories than they had with the low fat meals.

6. F. NO CHANGE
G. less and less
H. lesser and lesser
J. the least
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. discovering
C. discovered
D. had discovered
8. F. NO CHANGE
G. the previous chili's
H. that of the previous chili
J. the previous chili's did
9. A. NO CHANGE
B. on; I experimented,
C. on, I experimented;
D. on, I experimented
10. F. NO CHANGE
G. After talking with several,
H. After talking to several people,
J. Talking afterwards to several,
11. A. NO CHANGE
B. As a result, they are eating less, ending up eating
C. As a result, consuming less,
D. As a result of eating less, they consume
12. The writer wants to add the following sentence:
While salt has no calories, it also affects how much food is consumed.
This sentence would most logically be placed:
F. before Sentence 1
G. after Sentence 1
H. before sentence 4
J. at the end of the first paragraph
13. A. NO CHANGE
B. the meal doesn't taste well
C. the meal doesn't taste good
D. the meal isn't tasting good

[1] Salt is a more difficult ingredient to judge.

[2] If there is too much, the meal isn't tasting well,
and diners will push the food aside uneaten.

[3] If there isn't enough, then the dish tastes like something is missing and diners will eat more food to obtain enough salt. [4] Salt also helps bring out the flavors of the dish. [5] The trick is to find just the right amount. [6] I generally do this by tasting. [7] As I cook, I taste the sauce or food that I am preparing. [8] If it tastes like "something is missing," then I add a little salt. [9] Stir it in and give it a few minutes, and then try it again. [10] Eventually, it's just right.

Fat and salt are important parts of any diet and also important to the food that you cook. Having enough in your meals will reduce the urge to snack between meals (often on unhealthy, empty-calorie treats) and will improve the taste and flavor of your food. However, be careful not to go overboard. Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, not good for the health. [15]

14. F. NO CHANGE

G. which is not good for the health.

H. not being good for the health.

J. and that is for the health not good.

15. The author wants to conclude the passage by emphasizing the importance of having the right amounts of fat and salt, rather than eliminating them altogether. Which version does that best?

A. NO CHANGE

B. But don't eliminate these vital ingredients totally, or you won't like the way your food tastes.

C. However, if you have no salt or fat, you are likely to overeat and become obese.

D. Having no salt or fat is just as bad as having too much, maybe even more so.

Passage 2

Native American Government

The question has been asked how Native American tribes, whom govern themselves¹⁶ do so. Most tribal governments are organized¹⁷ democratic, that is, with an elected leadership. The governing body is referred to as a council¹⁸ it is composed of persons elected by vote of the eligible adult tribal members. The presiding official is the chairman, although some tribes use other titles, such as principal chief¹⁹, president, or governor. An elected tribal council, recognized as such by the Secretary of the Interior and the people working for him, have²⁰ authority to speak and act for the tribe and to represent it²¹ in negotiations with federal, state, and local governments.

Just what do tribal governments do? They generally define conditions of tribal membership, regulate²² domestic relations of members, prescribe rules of inheritance for reservation property not in trust status, levy taxes, regulate property under tribal jurisdiction, control conduct of members by tribal ordinances, and they administer²³ justice.

16. F. NO CHANGE
G. who govern themselves,
H. governing them
J. whom, governing themselves,
17. A. NO CHANGE
B. organized democratically
C. organized in a democracy
D. OMIT the underlined portion
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. council; however, it is
H. council, but is
J. council, and is
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. such as a principle
C. like a principle
D. like principle
20. F. NO CHANGE
G. had
H. has
J. having
21. A. NO CHANGE
B. be representing it
C. to represent them
D. representing them
22. F. NO CHANGE
G. regular
H. regulating
J. having regulated
23. A. NO CHANGE
B. and administering
C. and administer
D. and to be administering

What role do Native Americans have in the American political system? They have the same obligations for military service as do other U.S. citizens. They have fought²⁴ in all American wars since the Revolution, they served on both sides in the Civil War. Eli S. Parker, a Seneca from New York, was at Appomattox as an aide to General Ulysses S. Grant when Lee surrendered, and the unit of Confederate Brigadier General Stand Watie, a Cherokee, was the last to surrender. It was not until World War I that Native American's²⁵ demonstrating patriotism (6,000 of the more than 8,000 who served were volunteers) moved Congress to pass the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924. One reads in your history books²⁶ about using the Navajo Marines of their language²⁷ as a battlefield code, the only such code that the enemy could not break. Today, one out of every four Native American men is a military veteran, and 45 to 47 percent of tribal leaders is a military²⁸ veteran. **29**

- 24.** F. NO CHANGE
G. They did fight
H. It has fought (the tribal)
J. Fighting
- 25.** A. NO CHANGE
B. when the Native Americans, who demonstrated
C. that the Native Americans' demonstrated
D. when the Native Americans'
- 26.** F. NO CHANGE
G. in history books
H. in their history books
J. in one of their history books
- 27.** A. NO CHANGE
B. about the use by Navajo Marines of their language
C. about Navajos using their Marine language
D. , the Navajo Marines' language use
- 28.** F. NO CHANGE
G. is military veterans
H. are military veterans
J. are a military veteran

Question 29 refers to the entire passage.

- 29.** Which of the following best describes the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. to argue the need for governmental withdrawal from Native American affairs
B. to explain tribal structure and Native American military participation
C. to hypothesize causes of racial tension between Native Americans of warring tribes
D. to predict the roles of Native Americans in future wars

Go on to next page

Passage 3

Mountains and Volcanoes

[1]The theory of plate tectonics hold that as³⁰ the expanding oceanic crust is thrust beneath the continental plate margins; it penetrates³¹ deep enough into the Earth to be partly remelted. [2]Pockets of molten rock (magma) result.³² [3]Before Lassen Peak was emplaced, Mount Tehama had collapsed, but its caldera was breached, and no large lake ever developed as did Crater Lake in Oregon. [4]About 500,000 years ago, Mount Tehama gradually building up³³ here throughout countless eruptions. [5]These become the feeding chambers for volcanoes, like³⁴ the great Pacific Ring of Fire stratovolcano, Mount Tehama; remnants of its caldera flanks are Brokenoff Mountain, Mount Diller, Pilot Pinnacle, and Mount Conard.

[6]If you connect these peaks in a circle on the map, you can envision Mount Tehama's base, which was more than 18 kilometers (11 miles) wide. [7]The park's plant life mixes species of the Sierra Nevada to the south from³⁵ those of the Cascade Range. [8]The result is more species than³⁶ you can break a stick over. The park boast some³⁷ 715 plant species, but nearby Mount Shasta has only

30. F. NO CHANGE
G. hold when
H. holds that whichever
J. holds that as
31. A. NO CHANGE
B. margins, it penetrates
C. margins; however, it penetrates
D. margins and penetrating
32. F. NO CHANGE
G. resulting
H. results
J. resulted
33. A. NO CHANGE
B. was bilt up here, going through countless
C. had built up here throughout uncouncted
D. built up here through countless
34. F. NO CHANGE
G. as
H. as if
J. likely
35. A. NO CHANGE
B. with
C. form
D. to
36. F. NO CHANGE
G. more species than you can shake a stick at
H. as many species as you can find in two shakes of a stick
J. so many species that they break the sticking point
37. A. NO CHANGE
B. boasts and has
C. boasts some
D. boast some more of the

485 species. Of 38 transitional species, about 24 Sierran species are at the northern limit of their range here; therefore, about 14 Cascadian species are at their southern limits. [39] [40]

What was life like on these peaks? Sometimes historians have difficulty determining that. The Lassen area, for example, was a meeting point for four groups of Native Americans: Atsugewi, Yana, Yahi, and Maidu. Because of its weather and snow conditions, generally high elevation, and seasonally mobile deer populations, the Lassen area was not conducive to year-round living. These Native American groups encamped here in warmer months for hunting and gathering. The Native Americans left few artifacts. History generally describes the period from 1840 on, even though mountain man Jedediah Smith passed through in 1828 on his overland trek to the West Coast. Two pioneer trails, developed by William Nobles and Peter Lassen, are associated with the park. [43]

38. F. NO CHANGE
G. , therefore;
H. ,
J. : and

Question 39 refers to the entire passage.

39. Using a cliché in sentence 8 does which of the following?
A. It changes the meaning of the passage.
B. It introduces a new concept.
C. It forestalls an opposing argument.
D. It inserts inappropriate humor into a serious discussion.
40. Which of the following would be the correct order of sentences in the first paragraph?
F. 3 — 5 — 4 — 2 — 1
G. 2 — 3 — 4 — 5 — 1
H. 2 — 5 — 3 — 1 — 4
J. 1 — 2 — 5 — 4 — 3
41. A. NO CHANGE
B. Since
C. Therefore,
D. OMIT the underlined portion
42. F. NO CHANGE
G. have few artifacts.
H. with few artifacts left.
J. leaving few artifacts.
43. Which of these best describes the effect of the last paragraph?
A. It summarizes the information given in the previous paragraphs.
B. It presents a personal opinion that contradicts the beginning of the passage.
C. It introduces a new concept.
D. It supports the author's hypothesis.

Passage 4

One Boy's Role Model

As a young boy, I having dreamed of following
 44
 in the footsteps of explorer Richard Halliburton,
who it is fair to say has been my hero since child-
 45
 hood. Let other boys dream of being Viking war-
 riors or knights in shining armor. I have always
 wanted to be a world-famous explorer, going places
 no one has ever been, or returning to places where
 civilization flourished long ago. Richard
 Halliburton lived the life I always wanted to live
 and wrote about it in ways that motivated me as a
 youngster and still have the power to thrill me as a
 man. I am especially fascinated by his stories of his
 46
 trip to Pompeii, which he calls the city that rose
 from the dead. A few miles past Naples, Italy, along
 the slopes of Vesuvius. This city is found, which is
 47
 much the same as it was in A.D. 79, with wine jars
 still lying in place and the ruts in the streets from
 48
 the passing chariots still visible.

[1]He calls these chilling effects the volcano's
 "tantrums" and mentions that while the locals treat
 49
them causally, he himself cannot help but think of
 what future explorers would think if they found his
 body, complete with tourist guide, wristwatch, and
 toothbrush. [2]My favorite is, "Good health to any-
 body who invites me to dinner." [3]Neither too
 50
 wordy or too concise, the explorer's writing appeals
 51
 to the secret fears of all of us by mentioning that as
 he sat in his hotel room that evening and looked out
 52
over the landscape, he could see flashes of red light
 shooting up from the summit of Vesuvius.

44. F. NO CHANGE
 G. As a young boy, I dreamed of
 H. As a young boy, I am dreaming of
 J. Dreaming, as a young boy, of
45. A. NO CHANGE
 B. who fairly says
 C. who, its' fair to say
 D. of whom it is fairly said
46. F. NO CHANGE
 G. enslaved with
 H. captivated to
 J. enriched of
47. A. NO CHANGE
 B. Vesuvius, is found this city,
 C. Vesuvius: This city is found,
 D. Vesuvius, finding this city
48. F. NO CHANGE
 G. laying
 H. being to lay
 J. lain
49. A. NO CHANGE
 B. whereas the locals treat them causally
 C. although the locals treat them causally
 D. while the locals treat them casually
50. F. NO CHANGE
 G. invite me to dinner
 H. invite him to dinner
 J. OMIT the underlined portion
51. A. NO CHANGE
 B. or concise, too
 C. nor too concise
 D. nor concisely
52. F. NO CHANGE
 G. and looks out over
 H. and is looking out over
 J. , having looked

[4]Halliburton makes his writing breathing by ⁵³ showing the homey points that we all can relate to. ⁵⁴
The graffiti on the walls. [5]He also mentions the signboards and posters in very perfect condition ⁵⁵ that show the announcements of new plays and the contests of the gladiators. Sure to ⁵⁶ inspire every young boy's imagination to feats of daring and bravery. [57] [58] [59]

53. A. NO CHANGE
B. makes his writing vivid
C. , making lively writing,
D. made his writing breath
54. F. NO CHANGE
G. relate with — the graffiti on the walls.
H. relate to, one example is the graffiti on the walls.
J. relate to, such as the graffiti on the walls.
55. A. NO CHANGE
B. in perfect condition
C. , which are in completely perfect condition,
D. — perfect —
56. F. NO CHANGE
G. gladiators, they're sure to
H. gladiators and sure to
J. gladiators, which are sure to
57. Which of the following represents the best order of the first four sentences for the second paragraph to make the most sense?
A. 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
B. 4 — 3 — 1 — 2
C. 4 — 2 — 3 — 1
D. 2 — 3 — 1 — 4

Questions 58 and 59 refer to the entire passage.

58. In which of the following places would you be most likely to find this passage?
F. an encyclopedia
G. a newspaper editorial
H. a memoir
J. a geography textbook
59. Why did Halliburton mention a toothbrush (paragraph 2, sentence 1)?
A. to show how far hygienic practices have come
B. to add a touch of humor to the prospect of having his body found in a lava flow
C. to ridicule the idea of treating a volcano casually
D. to emphasize the completely destructive effects of volcanoes

Go on to next page

Passage 5

Bird Mating Habits

The courting ritual of many birds that⁶⁰ includes elaborate dances and posturing. Some birds have intricate set routines that never vary⁶¹ patterns that are repeated over and over again in a dance as old as the species itself. Other birds appear to be improvising, making up steps as they go along, adapting their movements to fit the situation. Some of the dancers appears⁶² more warlike than romantic, with puffed-out chests and aggressive strutting. Some of the dancers even charge the object of their affections. A type of pheasant called the tragopan pops out from behind a rock to show himself to the female. ^[63] While one would except⁶⁴ the female to be surprised or at least startled, more often than not she is what one zoo curator called “amazingly unimpressed.”

Another part of the mating ritual is to be⁶⁵ providing an appropriately enticing home, often called a bower⁶⁶ for the female. The nesting areas are decorated with everything and anything the bird can find, including twigs, feathers, small rocks, also bits of trash bags⁶⁷ and broken glass. Some experts have noted that the birds with the less attractive plumage, dull light brown birds with no exceptionally attractive coloring, create the more colorful and elaborate⁶⁸ bowers, perhaps as compensation.

60. F. NO CHANGE
G. which
H. those
J. OMIT the underlined portion
61. A. NO CHANGE
B. sets of routines, and they never vary these,
C. routines and sets, never varying
D. routines
62. F. NO CHANGE
G. appear
H. who appear
J. they appear
63. The author used the phrase “pops out” most likely
A. to express the awkwardness of the bird
B. to show his unfamiliarity with this type of bird
C. to paint a picture of the bird’s appearance
D. to further the idea of the aggressiveness of some birds
64. F. NO CHANGE
G. accept
H. expect
J. be expecting
65. A. NO CHANGE
B. to have provision for
C. to have provided
D. to provide
66. F. NO CHANGE
G. often called a bower —
H. often called, a bower
J. often, called a bower
67. A. NO CHANGE
B. and also bits of trash bags,
C. bits of trash bags,
D. trash, and bag bits
68. F. NO CHANGE
G. most colorful and elaborate
H. mostly colorful and elaborate
J. more than colorful and elaborate

Not all birds are plain-colored. The male tragopan (found in southern Tibet) has a bright yellow face and a red head. The wattled pheasant has a dark body but a fan of snowy, almost painfully white tail feathers. He also has a blue wattle around the head, and red irises in the eye region. The bird of paradise can range from black to bright orange and blue. You may know that a peacock has “eyes” on its tail feathers, but did you know that a pheasant is with them, too? The Argus pheasant can raise his wing feathers which are decorated with a pattern that seems to resemble eyes. This is why the Argus pheasant got its name, after Argus, the watchman in Greek mythology who had a hundred eyes. Some birds are so stunning that people who observed them in captivity, brought back by explorers, theorized that the birds must have come from the Garden of Eden, the only place that could possibly support such beauty.

The courtship dances of birds have been emulated by humans. In New Guinea, for example, Warriors wear large headdresses made with bird of paradise feathers, and dye their bodies to resemble those of their favorite birds. The dances the men perform are thought by some to resemble the mating dances of those same birds. [74] [75]

69. A. NO CHANGE
B. red irises
C. red in the irises region
D. red irises in the regions of the eye
70. F. NO CHANGE
G. with them
H. has them
J. also has them
71. A. NO CHANGE
B. The Argus pheasant was named
C. This is the reason why they named the Argus pheasant
D. Therefore, the name is the Argus pheasant
72. F. NO CHANGE
G. has been initiated
H. has been emulated by humans
J. by humans have been emulated
73. A. NO CHANGE
B. For example, in New Guinea.
C. In, for example, New Guinea.
D. Take New Guinea, for example.

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

74. If the passage were to continue, it would most likely discuss which of the following?
F. The costumes the male dancers wear to attract the females.
G. The dances the males perform.
H. The origins of the names of the birds the human males imitate.
J. Homes the human males build to provide for their mates.
75. Suppose the writer had been assigned to write an essay detailing the courtship ritual of birds. Did the author complete his task successfully with this essay?
A. No, because only a few birds were mentioned.
B. No, because the author digressed by talking about human mating rituals.
C. Yes, because the author discusses how the males attract the females.
D. Yes, because the author gives a common theory and provides examples and counterexamples.



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