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ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Questions

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

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

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

PASSAGE I

Rubén Blades's Salsa Conciente

While music and politics are an unusual career combination, salsa singer Rubén Blades has tightly interwoven the two. ¹ "Music can do more than offer an escape," said Blades. "It can help bring people together and change their lives." Blades's music, known as "*salsa conciente*" (salsa with a message), ² deals with the same political issues on which he based his 1994 campaign for the presidency of Panama.

³ In Blades's 1977 hit song "Pablo Pueblo" tells the story of a man returning from work, hungry and tired, struggling to survive on inadequate wages. ⁴ Conversely, the song's popularity extended beyond Panama. ⁵ Its lyrics resonated throughout Latin America, where, according to United Nations standards, more than a third of the people lived in poverty.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. combination salsa singer, Rubén Blades,
C. combination, salsa singer, Rubén Blades
D. combination, salsa singer Rubén Blades,
2. F. NO CHANGE
G. were dealing
H. have dealt
J. deal
3. A. NO CHANGE
B. Though
C. While
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. On the other hand, the
H. Similarly, the
J. The
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. It's own
C. Their
D. Its



After a series of military dictatorships seized control of Panama in the early 1980s, Blades wrote songs denouncing the governments' violence and corruption. His 1984 album *Buscando América* is a call for reform, Blades believed this would be possible

6

only if Panama were freed from then dictator Manuel Noriega's oppressive regime. Blades believed this change should come from within Panama. Thus, when the United States ousted the dictator in 1989, Blades opposed the outside interference, though he was living in the U.S. at the time.

8

[1] To inspire his fellow Panamanians, Blades wrote songs that celebrated the beauty of his homeland.

9

[2] Many now considering his song

10

"Patria," a second national, anthem.

11

[3] Expressing deep national pride, the song compares the country to "the sun in endless springtime" and "the laughter of a newborn sister."

6. F. NO CHANGE
G. reform, however Blades believed this
H. reform, which Blades believed
J. reform which Blades believing
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. along than
C. along then
D. from than
8. Given that all the choices are true, which one best concludes the paragraph and reaffirms Blades's belief in *salsa conciente* ?
F. NO CHANGE
G. a position that was expressed around the world.
H. objecting to U.S. involvement in Panama.
J. a position he expressed in his music.
9. A. NO CHANGE
B. he created to inspire people to appreciate the beauty of their native country.
C. sung the notes praising the beautiful country of Panama.
D. stirred the beauty of his native country.
10. F. NO CHANGE
G. who are now considering
H. now consider
J. who consider
11. A. NO CHANGE
B. "Patria," a second, national,
C. "Patria" a second, national,
D. "Patria" a second national

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[4] This sense of pride in our country and in its
12

people were a driving force behind Blades's
13 presidential campaign. [5] Blades's music,

however, wasn't always critical. [14]

Although he didn't win the 1994 election, Blades's political career wasn't over. In 2004, he was appointed Panama's Minister of Tourism. His dual background in music and politics uniquely positioned Blades to promote Panama's culture and develop economic opportunities for its citizens.

12. F. NO CHANGE
G. his country and in their
H. his country and in its
J. its country and in its

13. A. NO CHANGE
B. being a driving force
C. were driving forces
D. was a driving force

14. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 5 should be placed:
F. where it is now.
G. before Sentence 1.
H. after Sentence 1.
J. after Sentence 3.

Question 15 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

15. Suppose the writer's goal had been to describe an election campaign in detail. Would this essay accomplish that goal?
A. Yes, because the essay describes how Blades used his music to influence voters during his presidential campaign.
B. Yes, because the essay offers a detailed description of Blades's *salsa conciente*.
C. No, because the essay primarily focuses on how Blades expressed his political convictions through music, not on his presidential campaign.
D. No, because the essay clearly states that Blades withdrew from Panama's 1994 presidential race.

PASSAGE II

Listening for Whales

[1]

Each spring, North Atlantic right whales migrate from their winter habitat [16] to their summer feeding grounds around Nova Scotia, Canada. Their route includes the highly industrialized coastline of New England.

16. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following accurate information:
in the waters off Georgia and Florida
Should the writer make this addition here?
F. Yes, because it provides a detail that connects the right whales' near-extinction to a specific region of the United States.
G. Yes, because it creates a sentence that states the location of the right whales' winter habitat and summer habitat.
H. No, because it creates confusion regarding whether the right whales' winter habitat is in Massachusetts Bay or in Georgia and Florida.
J. No, because it provides information that blurs the essay's focus on describing a means of detecting right whales.

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Because right whales tend to stay closely to the shore
¹⁷
and feed on zooplankton near the water's surface,

the risk for them of colliding with ships moving along
¹⁸
the busy shipping lanes in Massachusetts Bay.

[2]

[1] In the mid-1700s, right whales were hunted
to near extinction, and they have yet to relapse.
¹⁹

[2] Marine biologists estimate that fewer than
400 North Atlantic right whales exist today. [3] The
researchers' aim is to detect the presence of whales
in shipping areas where the endangered whales may be
²⁰

and then quickly alerting nearby ships to slow down.
²¹

[4] Recently, an international energy company

and federal regulators has funded a group of
²²

scientists, from the Woods Hole Oceanographic
²³
Institution (WHOI), and Cornell University to
²³
design an underwater system to listen for these

endangered right whales. [24]

17. A. NO CHANGE
B. more closely
C. closer
D. close

18. F. NO CHANGE
G. they are at risk of
H. while risking
J. their risk of

19. A. NO CHANGE
B. recover.
C. rebuild.
D. remain.

20. F. NO CHANGE
G. that they would like to be able to locate in areas
where ships travel
H. in shipping areas where cargo is transported by
ship
J. in shipping areas

21. A. NO CHANGE
B. they would alert
C. having alerted
D. alert

22. F. NO CHANGE
G. been funding
H. have funded
J. is funding

23. A. NO CHANGE
B. scientists from the Woods Hole Oceanographic
Institution (WHOI)
C. scientists, from the Woods Hole Oceanographic
Institution (WHOI)
D. scientists from the Woods Hole Oceanographic
Institution (WHOI),

24. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this para-
graph, Sentence 3 should be placed:
F. where it is now.
G. before Sentence 1.
H. after Sentence 1.
J. after Sentence 4.



[3]

This whale-detection system consists of thirteen “auto-detection buoys,” ten of which are installed along a sixty-mile belt of commercial shipping lanes in and out of Boston Harbor. [A] Each buoy is equipped with a hydrophone (an underwater microphone) that carries sound to the surface by means of a hoselike cable. [B] Data from the hydrophones are transmitted via the cables ²⁵ to computers that can recognize whale calls. During the months when right whales are likely to migrate through Massachusetts Bay analysts at a Cornell lab ²⁶ monitor the computer transmissions twenty-four hours a day. [C]

[4]

When whale calls have been detected, the analysts notify captains of ships in the area. [D] By federal law, these ships must then slow to less than ten knots ²⁷ (about twelve miles per hour) and post a lookout for twenty-four hours. Typically, right whales easily move around slow-moving ships. Biologists at WHOI and Cornell are optimistic that having ships reduce speed for the whales will alleviate this condition. ²⁸

- 25. A. NO CHANGE
B. traveling
C. with
D. as
- 26. F. NO CHANGE
G. Bay, analysts at a Cornell lab,
H. Bay, analysts at a Cornell lab
J. Bay analysts at a Cornell lab,
- 27. A. NO CHANGE
B. fewer then
C. less than
D. few as
- 28. F. NO CHANGE
G. prevent these regrettable occurrences.
H. avert tragic collisions.
J. stop it.

Questions 29 and 30 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

29. The writer is considering adding the following sentence to the essay:
- The cable is designed to stretch to twice its normal length, a feature that allows it to adapt to harsh sea conditions and also keeps the buoy above water at all times.
- If the writer were to add this sentence, it would most logically be placed at Point:
- A. A in Paragraph 3.
 - B. B in Paragraph 3.
 - C. C in Paragraph 3.
 - D. D in Paragraph 4.

30. Suppose the writer’s primary goal had been to explain the rate of success of a recent project to protect the North Atlantic right whale population. Would this essay accomplish that goal?
- F. Yes, because it provides information about the number of North Atlantic right whales alive today.
 - G. Yes, because it suggests that the project described in the essay has been successful.
 - H. No, because it instead focuses on providing an overview of a project and does not report results.
 - J. No, because it instead focuses on describing what an “auto-detection buoy” is and how it works.



PASSAGE III

Rachael Scdoris on the Iditarod Trail

Trademarked as “The Last Great Race on Earth,” the Iditarod is a grueling competition that crosses 1,150 miles of rugged frontier between Anchorage on Alaska’s southern coast and Nome on its northwestern one. A single musher, from the back of a dogsled, directs a team of twelve to sixteen dogs, often through fierce snowstorms and subzero temperatures.

Rachael Scdoris, who works hard to train for races,³¹ was born and raised in Bend, Oregon. By age fifteen, she³¹ had become the youngest musher to finish a 500-mile

race. Despite her achievements though she felt the Iditarod³²

might be too dangerous for her. Scdoris had been born³³

with achromatopsia, a medical condition that limits her³⁴

vision. 35

- 31. Given that all the choices are true, which one serves as the best transition between the preceding paragraph and this paragraph?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. a participant in dogsled races, also ran competitive long-distance track and cross-country.
 - C. a musher since the age of eleven, had always dreamed of competing in the Iditarod.
 - D. featured on a number of TV shows, has various magazine articles written about her.

- 32. F. NO CHANGE
 - G. achievements, though, she
 - H. achievements, though she
 - J. achievements though she,

- 33. A. NO CHANGE
 - B. might be to
 - C. maybe too
 - D. may be to

- 34. F. NO CHANGE
 - G. achromatopsia. A
 - H. achromatopsia; a
 - J. achromatopsia a

- 35. Given that all the following statements are true, which one, if added here, would most specifically elaborate on the effects of achromatopsia on Scdoris’s eyesight?
 - A. She is one of 33,000 people in the United States affected by achromatopsia, a condition that affects more men than women.
 - B. She can’t discern colors, shapes, or depth and has a difficult time seeing more than a few feet in front of her.
 - C. Because she has achromatopsia, she can’t see as clearly as others, and she can’t see as much.
 - D. Because of this condition, she might not be able to race as fast as the other mushers.



In 2003, the Iditarod committee approved Scdoris's request to race with a visual interpreter. Driving a separate team alongside her, and using a two-way radio, this guide would warn her of upcoming hazards, such as fallen trees and sharp turns. The rest (including hauling three tons of supplies and caring for her dogs) Scdoris would have to do just like the other competitors: being alone by herself.

Beginning the 2005 Iditarod in Anchorage, the race lasted twelve to sixteen hours a day across frozen rivers, barren tundra, and precipitous mountain passes.

After reaching Eagle Island, 732 miles into the race;

Scdoris's team concluded with surprising rapidity. Even though Scdoris had taken expert care of her dogs, they had fallen ill with a virus. She decided

her dogs' health was more important than completing the course.

As she withdrew from the 2005 race, however, Scdoris immediately made plans to enter again. In 2006, she crossed the finish line in Nome, completing her first Iditarod. In 2009, along with her fellow mushers who also made it to Nome,

36. The best placement for the underlined portion is:
F. where it is now.
G. after the word *guide*.
H. after the words *warn her*.
J. after the word *hazards* (and after the comma).
37. A. NO CHANGE
B. singly and single-handedly.
C. solo on her own.
D. solo.
38. F. NO CHANGE
G. running the race took
H. Scdoris raced
J. it was taking
39. A. NO CHANGE
B. Island, 732 miles into the race,
C. Island 732 miles into the race;
D. Island 732 miles into the race
40. F. NO CHANGE
G. abruptly bottomed out of the race.
H. closed the book on this race.
J. came to a sudden halt.
41. Given that all the choices are true, which one provides the most relevant and specific transition into the last sentence of this paragraph?
A. NO CHANGE
B. she was pondering a hard decision at the Eagle Island checkpoint.
C. she spoke with Mark Nordman, the race marshal, on the telephone.
D. they rested on beds of straw while Scdoris also slept.
42. F. NO CHANGE
G. her dog's
H. her dogs
J. they're
43. Given that all the choices are true, which one most clearly suggests that it was a particularly noteworthy accomplishment to complete the race in 2009?
A. NO CHANGE
B. through some of the most severe conditions in Iditarod history,
C. averaging a speed of 3.05 miles per hour,
D. at one point taking a full twenty-four hours to rest,

she completed the race again, securing her status at the age
of twenty-four as an experienced Iditarod racer.

44

44. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively concludes the essay?
- F. NO CHANGE
 - G. a goal she wants to continue to reach over and over throughout the years of her future.
 - H. which was actually the southern Iditarod course for 2009.
 - J. having been guided by veteran musher Tim Osmar.

Question 45 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

45. Suppose the writer's primary goal had been to present a musher's reflections on the difficulty of racing the Iditarod. Would this essay accomplish that goal?
- A. Yes, because it emphasizes the length of the race throughout the essay.
 - B. Yes, because it discusses Scdoris's challenges during the race.
 - C. No, because it describes Scdoris's participation in the race more than her personal reflections.
 - D. No, because it doesn't mention difficult aspects of the race.

PASSAGE IV

Dog Days

"Come Bye!" the shepherd shouts to a black-and-white border collie. Excitedly, the dog races to gather a group of sheep. Several sheep have broke away. "Look Back!" the shepherd calls.

46

The dog whirls back to round up the errant sheep. 47

46. F. NO CHANGE
G. has broken
H. broke
J. break
47. The writer is considering deleting the preceding sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?
- A. Kept, because the sentence indicates that the shepherd is frustrated by the dog's inability to follow multiple commands.
 - B. Kept, because the sentence describes the dog's response to the shepherd's command.
 - C. Deleted, because the sentence identifies the reason why the dog sometimes misunderstands the shepherd's commands.
 - D. Deleted, because the sentence interrupts the paragraph's focus on the interaction between the dog and the shepherd.



Then, the shepherd shouts more commands, the dog

48

moves all around the flock. Keeping the sheep in a

49

controlled group, they are driven across a pasture.

50

The border collie, whose popularity in the United States dramatically increased in the 1990s, emerged along

51

the borders of England, Scotland, and Wales; similarly, the Industrial Revolution increased demand for wool and large-scale farming. This breed was quick and agile, woven by the rough terrain typical of sheep farms in the area. Most importantly, this medium-sized dog

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socialized well with other breeds of dog. Rather than barking, nipping, or biting, these dogs often used “the eye”—a commanding stare inherited from the dogs’ wolf ancestors—to quietly intimidate stubborn sheep into rejoining the flock.

54

Today, border collies herd sheep in much the same way as your ancestors did centuries ago. To gather a flock of sheep, for example, a shepherd uses a series of whistles or shouted commands to direct the dog to run in a wide arc around the sheep. Once the flock is gathered, the border collie eyes the sheep with an intense gaze to prevent them from scattering.

55

48. F. NO CHANGE
G. the shepherd who shouts
H. as the shepherd shouts
J. the shepherd shouted
49. Which choice most vividly captures the energy of the dog’s movements?
A. NO CHANGE
B. keeps the flock together through a series of movements.
C. stalks, darts, and circles around the flock.
D. continues to herd the flock together.
50. F. NO CHANGE
G. the dog was driving them
H. they are driven by him
J. the dog drives them
51. Given that all the choices are true, which one provides material most relevant to the paragraph’s focus?
A. NO CHANGE
B. whose coat ranges in color from black and white to red or blue merle,
C. the quintessential sheep-herding dog,
D. often considered a demanding pet,
52. F. NO CHANGE
G. Wales, being it was that
H. Wales, whereas
J. Wales when
53. A. NO CHANGE
B. made to order by
C. well suited to
D. just like
54. Which choice would best serve as a transition to the next sentence?
F. NO CHANGE
G. performed in bleak weather conditions common to the region.
H. developed affection for the shepherd who worked with it.
J. worked without agitating a flock of sheep.
55. A. NO CHANGE
B. their
C. it’s
D. its

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Next, the dog drives the gathered flock toward a specific location, such as a holding pen. The border collie then isolates a small number of sheep by moving within the flock and flanking (running alongside) particular animals. Finally, guiding the smaller group of

sheep through a gate and into a pen.

Many people are familiar with the loving companionship border collies offer as pets. These dogs, however, are also tireless workers that can perform farming and ranching tasks that normally require the work of three people. Highly intelligent and energetic,

border collies are being considered by many farmers and ranchers to be essential to raising sheep.

56. F. NO CHANGE
G. flock, in one group, toward the direction of
H. flock of animals in the direction of
J. flock, consisting of sheep, toward

57. A. NO CHANGE
B. the dog guiding
C. the dog guides
D. having guided

58. F. NO CHANGE
G. sheep, through a gate, and
H. sheep through a gate, and
J. sheep, through a gate

59. A. NO CHANGE
B. generally demanding, approximately, the work
C. that, on average, generally require the efforts
D. that, in general, typically demand the work

60. F. NO CHANGE
G. border collies are considered by many farmers and ranchers
H. many farmers and ranchers are considering as border collies
J. many farmers and ranchers considering border collies

PASSAGE V

With the Sun Behind Me

When my parents were both professional photographers, gave me a camera for my tenth birthday. I immediately expected to shoot the same kinds of stunning photos that decorated the walls of our home. My father was known for his spectacular sunrises over the harbor, my mother for her glittering nighttime cityscapes. My first photos, however, looked nothing like theirs. "Person without a Head," "Blurry Dog in Motion," "Blob on the Beach"—these were some examples of photos I took.

61. A. NO CHANGE
B. parents who were
C. parents, were
D. parents,

62. Which choice most effectively completes the sentence and uses sarcasm to emphasize that the photos named in the sentence were, artistically speaking, unsuccessful?
F. NO CHANGE
G. some of the titles I gave my photos.
H. just a few of my masterpieces.
J. not very good photos.



Determined to improve, I diligently adhered to every photography rule my parents taught me, such as: use diagonal lines to draw the⁶³ viewer's gaze to the photo's main subject. Carefully "frame" your shot by paying attention to the details that make up the borders of the picture. [A] Remember to position your main subject by using "the rule of thirds."⁶⁴ And, finally, when taking a photo outdoors, always make sure the sun is behind you. [B] It was this last rule that I expressed loudly to my mother one afternoon when,⁶⁵ fumbling with her camera bag, she told me to sit down on a park bench. [C] "Just trust me," she said. Skeptical,⁶⁶ I waited while she pulled out her camera and attached an electronic flash to the top. [D] Now I was baffled. Not only was she going to take my picture with the sun *behind* me but she was going to use a flash? In daylight? Instead of answering my questions, she simply smiled and goes⁶⁷ something about rules not always being as clear-cut as I thought. 68

63. A. NO CHANGE
B. me, for example, use
C. me; to use
D. me: Use
64. F. NO CHANGE
G. you're main subject by using,
H. you're main subject by using
J. your main subject by using,
65. The writer wants to emphasize that the narrator is repeating information she had learned from her mother. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?
A. NO CHANGE
B. stated confidently
C. parroted back
D. announced
66. F. NO CHANGE
G. said, skeptically,
H. said skeptically,
J. said, skeptical,
67. A. NO CHANGE
B. murmured
C. was like
D. says
68. The writer wants to divide this paragraph into two in order to separate the list of photography rules from the anecdote that follows. The most logical place to begin the new paragraph would be at Point:
F. A.
G. B.
H. C.
J. D.



When I saw the prints a few days later, they were far from the blurry, shadowy mess I had expected. Next, the setting sun behind me had created a soft halo along the edges of my hair. This effect, my mother explained, was the result of two techniques. Called “backlighting” and “flash fill.” Usually backlighting results in a silhouette, but she’d had prevented that by using the electronic flash to radiate my face. The combination of light behind and in front of me yielded a portrait that, perfectly captured the golden glow of that late afternoon.

69. A. NO CHANGE
B. Meanwhile,
C. As a result,
D. Instead,
70. F. NO CHANGE
G. affect,
H. effect
J. effect
71. A. NO CHANGE
B. techniques, they were called
C. techniques;
D. techniques,
72. F. NO CHANGE
G. she’d prevented
H. she had prevent
J. she prevent
73. A. NO CHANGE
B. illuminate
C. dazzle
D. gleam
74. F. NO CHANGE
G. portrait, that,
H. portrait, that
J. portrait that

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

75. Suppose the writer’s goal had been to illustrate that producing professional-quality photographs is as easy as following a few simple rules. Does this essay accomplish that goal?
- A. Yes, because it shows how the narrator’s mother created an excellent photograph by breaking what the narrator believed to be an important rule.
- B. Yes, because it lists several rules of photography the narrator learned and then used to take successful photographs.
- C. No, because it instead describes an experience that reveals that producing a good photograph can be more complicated than following a few simple rules.
- D. No, because it instead lists some of the narrator’s favorite kinds of photographs and explains how they influenced the narrator’s own work.

END OF TEST 1

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