



## 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

#### A Saturday with the Sea Turtles

Hawaii's green sea turtle, has been classified as<sup>1</sup> an endangered species for over 25 years. Signs around the Mauna Lani lagoon warn<sup>2</sup> tourists to keep their distance from the humped creatures that look like gray-green boulders along the shoreline. My friends and me, however,<sup>3</sup> ignore the signs, wade into the water, and struggling to<sup>4</sup> flip a 150-pound turtle onto its back in the center of an oversized inner tube. We aren't being intentionally cruel. Nor are we breaking the law. We are spending another sunny Hawaiian Saturday volunteering for a government-sponsored sea turtle research project.

We float our latest turtle ashore. Flippers flapping and beak snapping, the turtle resists as we hoist it onto the examination table that we've set up beneath an awning on the beach. It's my turn to enact<sup>5</sup> the exam.

1. A. NO CHANGE  
B. turtle has been classified as  
C. turtle, has been classified as,  
D. turtle has been classified: as
2. F. NO CHANGE  
G. warns  
H. is warning  
J. has warned
3. A. NO CHANGE  
B. I, however,  
C. I however,  
D. me, however
4. F. NO CHANGE  
G. the struggle  
H. were struggling  
J. struggle
5. A. NO CHANGE  
B. act out  
C. perform  
D. operate

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

As I weigh the turtle and measure its carapace (shell), another volunteer, Kiko, watches as I record the data.  
6  
Tourists always seem delighted by the opportunity to closely observe a turtle.

Kiko tells the tourists that this turtle has likely  
7  
made a remarkable migration from breeding grounds

in shoals located over 400 miles away. 8 I open the

turtle's mouth so I can document what it has been eating,  
9

and I wonder if the turtle is hungry. Kiko laughs and says that one of the <sup>10</sup>first lessons a volunteer learns is that green sea turtles have terrible breath! A supervising marine biologist helps me insert a small microchip—a tag—beneath the skin of one flipper. Tagging helps with monitoring the turtle population and gathering information to help the turtles recover from their endangered status.

After we pull the heavy turtle back to the water. I don fins, a mask, and a  
11

snorkel watching the turtle after it's released.  
12

6. Given that all the choices are true, which one would most effectively provide a transition into the next sentence?
- F. NO CHANGE  
G. explains the project to people who have gathered nearby.  
H. stands near me as I work at the examination table.  
J. was the one who introduced me to this turtle project.
7. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
- A. totally  
B. most likely  
C. probably  
D. presumably
8. If the writer were to delete the phrase “in shoals located over 400 miles away” from the preceding sentence, the sentence would primarily lose:
- F. background information about why the turtles choose the shoals as breeding grounds.  
G. important geographical data for tourists who are interested in seeing a turtle.  
H. a generalization about the size of the breeding grounds.  
J. a specific detail that helps clarify why the migration would be remarkable.
9. A. NO CHANGE  
B. turtles'  
C. turtles  
D. turtles's
10. Which choice most specifically anticipates the lesson described in the next sentence?
- F. NO CHANGE  
G. wrinkle my nose.  
H. peer inside.  
J. look at the tongue.
11. A. NO CHANGE  
B. water. So  
C. water,  
D. water;
12. F. NO CHANGE  
G. that watch  
H. in order to watch  
J. that will be watching

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Though shy and quiet on land, these animals are graceful  
13

swimmers. Kicking my fins, I follow the turtle as  
14

it beats its flippers like wings and soars through the  
canyon reefs toward the deep water beyond.  
15

13. Which choice sets up the clearest contrast with the sentence's later description of the sea turtles' swimming?
- A. NO CHANGE
  - B. sluggish and cumbersome
  - C. mysterious and reclusive
  - D. sleek and colorful
14. F. NO CHANGE  
G. I followed  
H. were I to follow  
J. if I follow
15. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively completes the sentence and the essay by maintaining the focus on the turtle?
- A. NO CHANGE
  - B. I dream of being a marine biologist who spends a lifetime making the ocean a better place.
  - C. it swims farther into the ocean; when we both surface, my friends are distant figures on the sand.
  - D. I am soon left behind, and I look forward to returning to the sunny Hawaiian Saturday.

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PASSAGE II

**Patsy Mink: Equal Rights Champion**

[1]

Using just thirty-seven words, the federal law prohibiting sex discrimination against students and employees in school districts and universities changed public education. Enacted in 1972 as part of the Education  
16  
Amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX  
16 stipulates that no person shall be excluded from any arenas of public schooling on the basis of sex. The

most widely known thing about Title IX has been  
17  
equal participation in sports. Actually, though, the law requires fair and equal treatment in all educational

areas: which are including admissions, scholarships,  
18  
housing, and academic programs. One of its principal authors was the U.S. congresswoman from Hawaii,

Patsy Takemoto Mink. [A]

16. The writer is considering deleting the underlined portion. Should the underlined portion be kept or deleted?
- F. Kept, because it puts Title IX into its appropriate historical context.
  - G. Kept, because it explains the significance of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
  - H. Deleted, because it's a detail that's repeated at the conclusion of the essay.
  - J. Deleted, because the legal jargon it uses is inappropriate for this essay.
17. Which choice most effectively emphasizes that Title IX was a compelling influence in forcing change?
- A. NO CHANGE
  - B. impact of
  - C. thought about
  - D. meaning of
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. areas that included  
H. areas, since including  
J. areas, including

[2]

19 After completing

duel bachelor's degrees in zoology  
<sup>20</sup>  
and chemistry at the University of Hawaii

in 1948, Mink applied to twenty medical  
schools. At the time, none of the schools that  
<sup>21</sup>

she applied accepted women. A disappointedly  
<sup>22</sup>  
Mink vowed to spend her life opposing discrimination  
by using the legal system. [B] She enrolled in law  
school at the University of Chicago and received  
her degree in 1951. [C]

[3]

[1] After graduation, Mink and her husband  
moved to Honolulu, where she started her own law firm.

[2] Increasingly interested in politics, Mink ran for federal  
office. [3] Mink used her position in Congress to fight  
for the rights of immigrants, ethnic minorities, women,  
and children. [4] In 1965, she became the first  
Asian American woman to be elected to the U.S.

Congress when she won the first of six consecutive  
<sup>23</sup>  
elections. [5] For example, in addition to Title IX,

Mink introduced: the Early Childhood Education Act  
<sup>24</sup>  
and supported the Women's Educational Equity Act.

- 19. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would most effectively introduce this paragraph?
  - A. Mink was elected student body president her junior year in high school.
  - B. Mink began dating her future husband in college.
  - C. Mink knew about sex discrimination firsthand.
  - D. Mink made an unsuccessful run for the U.S. Senate in 1976.

- 20. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. twice
  - H. second
  - J. dual

- 21. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. to which
  - C. while
  - D. DELETE the underlined portion.

- 22. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. To disappointment,
  - H. A disappointed
  - J. Disappointing,

- 23. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
  - A. Congress, she won
  - B. Congress after winning
  - C. Congress, winning
  - D. Congress as a result of winning

- 24. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. introduced
  - H. introduced,
  - J. introduced—



[6] All three were landmark laws because

they substantially altered civil rights

25

policies. [26]

[4]

Mink used her passionate politics voice

27

to advocate equality for all citizens. [D] After her

28

death in 2002, Title IX was officially renamed the

Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act.

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

29. The writer is considering adding the following sentence to the essay:

Her enduring popularity among her constituents was further evidenced by her last election, which she won posthumously.

If the writer were to make this addition, it would most logically be placed at Point:

- A. A in Paragraph 1.
- B. B in Paragraph 2.
- C. C in Paragraph 2.
- D. D in Paragraph 4.

25. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?

- A. differed
- B. revised
- C. amended
- D. changed

26. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 3 should be placed:

- F. where it is now.
- G. after Sentence 1.
- H. after Sentence 4.
- J. after Sentence 5.

27. A. NO CHANGE

- B. passionately politics
- C. passionate political
- D. passionately politician

28. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?

- F. champion
- G. support
- H. endorse
- J. accept

30. Suppose the writer's goal had been to provide a detailed description of how legislation is written and enacted by the U.S. Congress. Would this essay accomplish that goal?

- F. Yes, because it explains that Title IX was an amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- G. Yes, because it shows how a congresswoman's personal experiences affected her support of Title IX.
- H. No, because it focuses on Title IX and gives a brief biography of one of Title IX's authors.
- J. No, because it primarily explains the differences between two important pieces of legislation.

PASSAGE III

Playing the Theremin

The theremin, the first electronic musical instrument, invented in 1918

31

by Russian physicist, Léon Therémin.

32

31. A. NO CHANGE

- B. inventing
- C. invents
- D. was invented

32. F. NO CHANGE

- G. physicist
- H. physicist—
- J. physicist:

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Its' <sup>33</sup> eerie, high-pitched sound has been compared to that of stringed instruments—particularly the violin—and even to a wailing human voice. Not in widespread use today, a major film featured the theremin is perhaps best known for its use in sound tracks of 1950s science fiction movies, such as *The Day the Earth Stood Still*.

The theremin is remarkable because, unlike most traditional musical instruments, it does not have any keys strings, or valves. Instead, it consists of a box with two antennae—one vertical antenna on the top and another antenna, shaped like a loop, on the side. When the theremin is turned on, weak electromagnetic waves are generated around the antennae. Early theremins were built into large wooden cabinets, but many of today's instruments are much lighter and more portable.

Theremin musicians play the instrument by moving their hands, which get tired easily, around the antennae. The resulting change in the frequency of the waves produce a theremins characteristic sound. The musician literally "plays the air" around the instrument without touching any part of the instrument itself. Theremin musicians can produce a higher pitch by moving their hands closer to the vertical antenna and a lower pitch

33. A. NO CHANGE  
B. It's  
C. Its  
D. It is
34. F. NO CHANGE  
G. the theremin  
H. the film that featured the theremin  
J. the theremin that
35. A. NO CHANGE  
B. keys, strings or,  
C. keys, strings, or  
D. keys strings or
36. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?  
F. antennae one  
G. antennae: one  
H. antennae, with one  
J. antennae. It has one
37. Given that all the choices are true, which one best maintains the paragraph's focus on how a theremin produces sound?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. look graceful above the instrument,  
C. act as electrical conductors,  
D. seem to be floating apart from the musician,
38. F. NO CHANGE  
G. produces  
H. produced  
J. had produced
39. A. NO CHANGE  
B. theremins'  
C. theremin's  
D. theremins,
40. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be LEAST acceptable?  
F. instrument.  
G. instrument at all.  
H. instrument however.  
J. instrument whatsoever.



by moving them farther away. They can also raise the volume of the sound by moving their hands away from the loop-shaped antenna and lowering the volume by moving them closer.

41

Because any disturbance of the electromagnetic field around the instrument causes a change in sound, the theremin musician must stand perfectly still, avoiding any odd or accidental moves while playing. 42 The

musician's hand movements must be precise in order

43

to manipulate the sound. In contrast, the theremin is

44

difficult to learn and demanding to play; however, theremin enthusiasts still practice the instrument today and even build their own versions of it.

45

- 41. A. NO CHANGE
- B. lower
- C. lowered
- D. have lowered

- 42. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:

Clara Rockman, a virtuoso who dedicated decades of her life to playing the theremin with symphony orchestras and other musical groups, died in 1998.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- F. Yes, because it proves that the theremin is an instrument that is used in the world of music.
  - G. Yes, because it adds specific details necessary for understanding the paragraph.
  - H. No, because it doesn't provide enough information about Rockman.
  - J. No, because it blurs the focus of the paragraph.
- 43. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be LEAST acceptable?
    - A. vigorous
    - B. exact
    - C. accurate
    - D. unerring
  - 44. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. As a result,
  - H. Nevertheless,
  - J. For proof of this,
- 45. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. play, however,
  - C. play however,
  - D. play however

PASSAGE IV

Radiocarbon Dating, Tree Rings, and the Distant Past

[1]

Radiocarbon dating, developed by Willard F. Libby in the 1940s, seemed to offer archaeologists a definitive method for determining the age of artifacts. The method for archaeologists to date artifacts was based on the amount of radioactive carbon 14 found in organic matter such as wood, bones, and shells. [A] A living organism absorbs carbon 14 until the moment it dies, at which point the amount of carbon 14 in an organism starts to decay to nitrogen 14. Carbon 14's half-life is 5,730 years. Therefore, as long as even the smallest

amount of carbon 14 is present; radiocarbon dating can date an artifact by calculating its ratio of carbon 14 to nitrogen 14. [B]

[2]

However, questions were arisen at the time about the method's accuracy. The data from radiocarbon dating conflicted with long-established theories archaeologists had developed on the basis of Egyptian dynastic records. [C]

46. F. NO CHANGE  
G. method that was developed for determining age  
H. method that Libby designed to figure out age  
J. dating method
47. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following accurate information:  
(the time it takes for half of the carbon 14 to decay to nitrogen 14)  
Should the writer make this addition here?  
A. Yes, because it explains the interaction between carbon 14 and nitrogen 14 during an organism's lifetime.  
B. Yes, because it provides a definition of the term *carbon 14's half-life*.  
C. No, because it doesn't explain how scientists discovered this information.  
D. No, because it's not relevant to the main point of the sentence.
48. F. NO CHANGE  
G. present. Radiocarbon  
H. present, radiocarbon  
J. present radiocarbon
49. A. NO CHANGE  
B. had arised  
C. arised  
D. arose
50. F. NO CHANGE  
G. has been developing  
H. were developed  
J. are developing



[3]

Even though Libby won the Nobel Prize in

<sup>51</sup>

1960, experts realizing, they needed another method to corroborate Libby's findings. They turned to a much older

dating method; dendrochronology, the use of tree rings

<sup>53</sup>

for mapping intervals of time. [D] Working together,

experts in both methods dated thousands of wood samples

from bristlecone pines, some of which share habitats with

<sup>54</sup>

Douglas firs and piñon pines. When plotted on a graph

<sup>54</sup>

called a calibration curve, these data with calendar dates

<sup>55</sup>

provided a method for correlating radiocarbon dates.

[4]

The radiocarbon dates, now verified as

accurate, overturned conventional thinking in

archaeology and proved that dating methods based

<sup>56</sup>

on Egyptian records were inaccurate. [57] Some

stone monuments in Europe, for example, were

found to be up to 800 years older than the Egyptian

and Greek structures that had supposedly inspired them.

51. A. NO CHANGE

B. Nevertheless,

C. Whenever

D. Indeed,

52. F. NO CHANGE

G. realized

H. realized,

J. realizing

53. A. NO CHANGE

B. method,

C. method:

D. method

54. F. NO CHANGE

G. trees that fascinate many with their scraggly appearance.

H. whose cones are prized by collectors.

J. DELETE the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.

55. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:

A. where it is now.

B. after the word *provided*.

C. after the word *method*.

D. after the words *radiocarbon dates* (and before the period).

56. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?

F. archaeology. They proved

G. archaeology; they proved

H. archaeology, proving

J. archaeology; proving

57. The writer is considering deleting the phrase "based on Egyptian records" from the preceding sentence. Should the phrase be kept or deleted?

A. Kept, because it adds a transition from the preceding paragraph's description of one type of dating method.

B. Kept, because it clarifies which dating methods were inaccurate.

C. Deleted, because it disrupts the sentence's description of Libby's dating method.

D. Deleted, because it adds information that's too specific at this point in the essay.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

These findings lead to the  
58

establishment of different facts and  
59  
things about many places, such as  
59  
Stonehenge and the stone temples of Malta.  
59

58. F. NO CHANGE  
G. will led  
H. leads  
J. led
59. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively concludes the paragraph and the essay?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. use of Libby's method to develop new time lines and hypotheses about the distant past.  
C. confirmation of dates of prehistoric monuments across the world.  
D. increase in other uses of radiocarbon dating, too.

Question 60 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

60. The writer is considering adding the following true statement to the essay:

For instance, although long-established theories had dated certain artifacts to 1400 BCE, the objects were dated with radiocarbon dating to only 1250 BCE.

The sentence would most logically be placed at Point:

- F. A in Paragraph 1.  
G. B in Paragraph 1.  
H. C in Paragraph 2.  
J. D in Paragraph 3.

PASSAGE V

The Influence of Public Relations

The popular breakfast of bacon and eggs are,  
61  
historically speaking, a relatively new tradition in most of the United States, and its beginnings reveal much about the art of public relations. In the 1920s, the Beechnut Packing Company, wanting  
62  
sales of bacon, hired a repute expert in public relations  
63  
named Edward Bernays.

61. A. NO CHANGE  
B. are  
C. is,  
D. is
62. F. NO CHANGE  
G. Company wanting  
H. Company wanted  
J. Company wants
63. A. NO CHANGE  
B. reputation of  
C. reputable  
D. reputing

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

[1] Bernays considered his uncle's insights into the human psyche and they're unconscious motivations to

64

- 64. F. NO CHANGE
- G. there
- H. it's
- J. its

be high-priced tools in manipulating the public to think and act in certain ways. [2] Bernays was the nephew of Sigmund Freud, "the father of psychoanalysis." [3] In his book *Propaganda*, Bernays suggested that if one could determine the "mechanisms and motive" of the group mind, it would be possible to exert indirect control over the public. [4] He termed this process, "the engineering

65

- 65. A. NO CHANGE
- B. invaluable
- C. expensive
- D. lavish

of consent." [67]

- 66. F. NO CHANGE
- G. process—
- H. process:
- J. process

- 67. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 2 should be placed:
  - A. where it is now.
  - B. before Sentence 1.
  - C. after Sentence 3.
  - D. after Sentence 4.

- 68. F. NO CHANGE
- G. a survey suggested by Bernays included
- H. Bernays's suggested survey asked
- J. they surveyed

- 69. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:

One type of direct advertising preferred by many manufacturers is coupons, a way to discount a product while simultaneously promoting it.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A. Yes, because it provides a specific example of other types of advertising that competed with Bernays's approach.
- B. Yes, because it clarifies the concept of direct advertising that is alluded to in the preceding sentence.
- C. No, because it contradicts Bernays's belief in avoiding publications such as newspapers when advertising a product.
- D. No, because it deviates from the paragraph's focus on an example of Bernays's public relations technique.

Instead of recommending that bacon be advertised directly, Bernays suggested surveying thousands of

68

physicians across the United States. [69] At the time, many people's breakfasts consisted of juice and coffee with either rolls or toast. Bernays asked a single question in the survey: is it healthier to eat a light breakfast or a hearty breakfast? Most doctors chose "a hearty breakfast,"

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

which Bernays himself had defined as including bacon and eggs. Then, Bernays simply released the survey

70

findings regarding the breakfasts to hundreds of

71

newspapers and other media sources. 72 Beechnut's bacon market expanded, generating profits for both Beechnut and Bernays.

Bernays gained fame from his application of psychology to business strategy; after being hired by varied groups and corporations, became known as "the father of public relations." However, unlike Freud, whose work was promoted in the United States by his nephew, Bernays used his understanding of psychology to mask his clients' motives. His indirect approach is why

some people today refer to public relations as the unseen power that shapes many of our individual decisions.

75

70. F. NO CHANGE  
G. Nonetheless,  
H. However,  
J. Also,

71. A. NO CHANGE  
B. findings about breakfast  
C. breakfast findings  
D. findings

72. Given that all the following statements are true, which one, if added here, would NOT provide a logical transition into the concluding sentence of the paragraph?
- F. He varied his ideas for different products.  
G. People started to eat more bacon and eggs.  
H. The public followed the doctors' advice.  
J. His indirect approach worked.

73. A. NO CHANGE  
B. strategy and,  
C. strategy; and  
D. strategy,

74. Given that all the choices are true, which one most clearly provides support for the sentence's contrast between the work of Bernays and the work of Freud?
- F. NO CHANGE  
G. whose work was designed to help people understand their unconscious drives,  
H. who communicated with his nephew regarding American publishers,  
J. some of whose work focused on the interpretation of dreams,

75. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively concludes the sentence and the essay by emphasizing the influence of the indirect approach to public relations?
- A. NO CHANGE  
B. circulate information over the Internet about advertising and public relations strategies.  
C. can enter the field of public relations through many different educational specialties.  
D. dislike public relations, especially when employed by political campaigns.

END OF TEST 1

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