



## 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

#### Bartering for Entertainment

[1]

During the Great Depression, Robert Porterfield, a young actor from southwestern Virginia, was among the series of actors in New York City who were unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> Porterfield was also familiar with the plight of farmers

back home and many farmers had livestock and produce in abundance but couldn't find buyers because money was scarce. [A] Porterfield reasoned that if he opened a theater

in Virginia that accepted food for tickets, so his actors

could eat regularly. At the same time, farmers would be able to enjoy quality entertainment they normally couldn't afford. [B] He convinced twenty-two of his colleagues to move from New York to Virginia to participate in this experiment in bartering.

1. Which choice most strongly emphasizes that unemployment was widespread among actors in New York City?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. numbered
- C. countless
- D. cast of

2. F. NO CHANGE

- G. home. Many
- H. home, many
- J. home many

3. A. NO CHANGE

- B. while
- C. then
- D. than

4. F. NO CHANGE

- G. In spite of this,
- H. For instance,
- J. That is,

5. A. NO CHANGE

- B. Virginia. In order to
- C. Virginia. To
- D. Virginia; to



[2]

[C] Barter Theater opened in June 1933 in a vacant church in Abingdon, Virginia. The price of admission to a Barter production was “40 cents or the equivalent in produce.” Tickets for the first performance sold out, along with four out of five patrons paying for their tickets <sup>6</sup> with vegetables, livestock, or dairy products. [D]

- 6. F. NO CHANGE
- G. as well as
- H. with
- J. so

[3]

Porterfield also convinced playwrights to take food in lieu of their usual cash royalties. For example, renowned writers such as Tennessee Williams, Rachel Crothers, and Clare Boothe Luce received payment in Virginia hams. George Bernard Shaw, a vegetarian, accepted his royalties in spinach. By the end of their first season, Porterfield’s actors had managed to earn <sup>7</sup>

- 7. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Porterfield’s actor’s
- C. Porterfields actor’s
- D. Porterfields actors

a profit of only \$4.35. The actors will, however, have <sup>8</sup> two barrels of jelly and a collective weight gain of three

- 8. F. NO CHANGE
- G. actors did,
- H. actors do,
- J. actors,

hundred pounds to show for their efforts. 9

- 9. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose:
  - A. the suggestion that Porterfield had stopped allowing farmers to pay for their tickets using livestock.
  - B. an illustration that implies the Barter Theater experiment was successful.
  - C. the suggestion that Porterfield paid some playwrights with jelly instead of ham.
  - D. a list of the types of food the actors received during their first season.



[4]

The Virginia General Assembly honored Barter  
<sup>10</sup>  
Theater in 1946 by designating it the State Theater of  
<sup>10</sup>  
Virginia. Many successful actors have gotten their start  
<sub>10</sub>

at the Barter 11. Today, the theater acknowledges

its bartering tradition by collecting nonperishable food  
<sup>12</sup>  
items in exchange for tickets for at least one performance

per year. Many new plays are debuted at Barter Theater.  
<sub>13</sub>

- 10. **F.** NO CHANGE
- G.** Designating it the State Theater of Virginia, the Barter Theater was honored by the Virginia General Assembly in 1946.
- H.** By designating it the State Theater of Virginia, 1946 was the year the Virginia General Assembly honored the Barter Theater.
- J.** Honoring Barter Theater, the State Theater of Virginia was what it was designated by the Virginia General Assembly in 1946.

- 11. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following accurate information:  
including Oscar winners Ernest Borgnine and Kevin Spacey

Assuming that a comma would be added after the word *Barter*, should the writer make this addition here?

- A.** Yes, because it helps explain why the Barter Theater scaled back its practice of bartering.
  - B.** Yes, because it provides support for the claim being made in the sentence.
  - C.** No, because it detracts from the paragraph's focus on the Barter Theater.
  - D.** No, because it provides a level of detail that's inconsistent with the rest of the essay.
- 12. **F.** NO CHANGE.
  - G.** its's
  - H.** it's
  - J.** its'
- 13. Given that all the choices are true, which one most logically concludes the paragraph?
    - A.** NO CHANGE
    - B.** The Barter Theater was closed for a time during World War II after Porterfield had been drafted.
    - C.** The actors don't eat these profits, however; they donate them to local food banks.
    - D.** Porterfield was one of the founders of the Virginia Highlands Festival.

Question 14 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

- 14. Upon reviewing the essay and finding that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence incorporating that information:  
It's believed that the first ticket was purchased with a small pig.  
If the writer were to add this sentence to the essay, it 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 2.

## PASSAGE II

## A Haven in Hummingbird Heaven

[1]

Since the Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve in <sup>15</sup> southeastern Arizona has a diversity of vegetation—valley, desert, and mountain—and provides habitat for a wide range of wildlife that includes: <sup>16</sup> mountain lions, coyotes, tortoises, rare fish, and some 300 species of birds. [A] Among the bird species that frequent the Patagonia area are fifteen kinds of hummingbirds. In fact, <sup>17</sup> this small corner of Arizona, one of the busiest hummingbird rest stops in North America, that is known as <sup>18</sup> Hummingbird Heaven. [B]

[2]

Each fall, as they travel to their winter homes, <sup>19</sup> tens of thousands of these tiny fliers stop in Patagonia to fatten up on their way to Mexico for the winter. In spring, they will visit again as they head north to their summer homes. [C] Hummingbirds weigh only 2 to 19 grams, the equivalent of a few dimes, but they have the fastest wing beat of any bird, up to 80 beats per second, and require constant refueling.

[3]

<sup>20</sup> Paton, a retired school cafeteria manager, created a 2.5-acre hummingbird oasis behind her small rural house several years ago.

15. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Although the  
C. While the  
D. The
16. F. NO CHANGE  
G. includes the following  
H. includes,  
J. includes
17. A. NO CHANGE  
B. For example,  
C. Later,  
D. Next,
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. which has been  
H. is  
J. DELETE the underlined portion.
19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. after starting on their flight to Mexico,  
C. needing to fatten up for their journey,  
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
20. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would provide the most effective transition from the preceding paragraph to this paragraph?  
F. Marion Paton has not seen numbers drop, despite increasing threats to migration routes.  
G. One place to fill up, just down the road from the entrance to the Patagonia Preserve, is Marion Paton's backyard.  
H. Hummingbirds also have the fastest heartbeat of any bird: nearly 1,260 beats per minute when in motion.  
J. If food is scarce, a hummingbird might guard a patch of flowers it has found.



Her yard gives human visitors a chance to observe the resplendence hummingbirds up close.  
21

However, bird watchers can find Paton's yard by looking for the handmade "Birder's Haven" sign on her chain-link fence. If the gate is open, all are welcome to enter. In return, Paton asks for a small donation to help her buy sugar water for the birds. Her affectionately jokes that tending to the hungry birds, which often consume several quarts of sugar water a day is like running a boarding house.  
22  
23  
24

[4]

In spring and fall, Paton refills rows of hummingbird feeders with sugar water, she does so throughout the day as she talks with visitors, telling them about the types of hummingbirds that may be spotted in her yard. [D] Lucky birders might see a broad-billed, a black-chinned, or someone watching the birds could indeed sight a  
25  
26  
27

striking violet-crowned hummingbird. Occasionally, representatives of almost all North American hummingbird species can be seen together, feeding in Paton's backyard haven.  
28

21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. resplendent  
C. resplendently  
D. resplenderer
22. F. NO CHANGE  
G. Moreover, bird  
H. Secondly, bird  
J. Bird
23. A. NO CHANGE  
B. She affectionately  
C. Her affectionate  
D. She affectionate
24. F. NO CHANGE  
G. day, is like running  
H. day, is like running,  
J. day is like running,
25. A. NO CHANGE  
B. water it happens  
C. water  
D. water,
26. F. NO CHANGE  
G. might have saw  
H. might of seen  
J. had saw
27. A. NO CHANGE  
B. along with those other hummingbirds they might possibly spot  
C. exceptionally  
D. even
28. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?  
F. Once in a while,  
G. Now and then,  
H. Sometimes,  
J. Sparsely,

Question 29 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

29. Upon reviewing the essay and finding that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence incorporating that information:

On a whiteboard by the feeders, she keeps a list of the species of hummingbirds most recently seen on her property, and she invites visitors to add to the list.

If the writer were to add this sentence to the essay, it would most logically be placed at Point:

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

PASSAGE III

**The Fastest Bicycle Rider in the World**

At the turn of the twentieth century, the most popular spectator sport in the United States wasn't football or baseball: it was bicycle racing. During that golden age of cycling, crowds of over twenty thousand gathered at tracks around the country to watch its' favorite athletes

30

compete. <sup>31</sup> One cyclist, Marshall "Major" Taylor, a young African American man from Indianapolis,

was a popular racer.

32

- 30. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. his or her
  - H. there
  - J. their
31. If the writer were to delete the phrases "of over twenty thousand" and "around the country" from the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose details that:
- A. describe a particularly well-attended cycling event that was talked about across the United States.
  - B. indicate the popularity of cycling as a spectator sport at the turn of the twentieth century.
  - C. explain why people liked to watch bicycle races at the turn of the twentieth century.
  - D. provide information about one of Taylor's most spectacular races.
32. Given that all the choices are true, which one makes clear that Taylor was unmatched in his ability to attract spectators to a bicycle race he was participating in?
- F. NO CHANGE
  - G. drew more fans to a race than did any other competitor.
  - H. would awe spectators with his moves as he competed.
  - J. was a participant in many of the major races.



[1] His skills attracted the attention of a bicycle shop owner, whom<sup>33</sup> hired Taylor to demonstrate stunts and help around the store. [2] Taylor got his start in cycling when he received a bicycle as a gift from his father's employer. [3] He soon excelled both at riding and at complicated stunts, such as standing on the handlebars. [4] That same year, 1892,<sup>34</sup> the shop owner encouraged

Taylor, then thirteen,<sup>35</sup> to enter his first road

race. [5] He won. 36

At fifteen, Taylor won a seventy-five-mile amateur road race and set a one-mile record at Indianapolis's Capital City track. After competing in Indiana and Illinois for another two years, when<sup>37</sup> Taylor relocated to Worcester, Massachusetts, with Louis Munger, a bicycle manufacturer and retired cyclist who had seen Taylor compete.<sup>38</sup> Munger, who planned to open a bicycle factory in Worcester,

knowing<sup>39</sup> that there would be better racing opportunities

on the East Coast for Taylor.

<sup>40</sup> Taylor turned pro at eighteen and began competing all over the United States. By 1899, he held seven world records.

33. A. NO CHANGE  
B. whom then  
C. who  
D. and
34. F. NO CHANGE  
G. 1892, and  
H. 1892;  
J. 1892
35. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?  
A. Taylor, who was thirteen,  
B. Taylor—then thirteen—  
C. Taylor, then thirteen  
D. Taylor, thirteen,
36. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 1 should be placed:  
F. where it is now.  
G. after Sentence 2.  
H. after Sentence 3.  
J. after Sentence 4.
37. A. NO CHANGE  
B. after that  
C. so then  
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
38. Given that all the choices are true, which one most clearly and effectively establishes the personal and business relationship between Munger and Taylor?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. had become Taylor's close friend and racing manager.  
H. had been manufacturing bicycles for decades.  
J. believed Taylor was talented.
39. A. NO CHANGE  
B. and he knew  
C. in knowing  
D. knew
40. All of the following placements for the underlined portion would be acceptable EXCEPT:  
F. where it is now.  
G. after the word *that*.  
H. after the word *better*.  
J. after the word *Taylor* (and before the period).

Taylor often outsmarted his competition by pretending to be tired or discouraged. <sup>41</sup> When his opponents

relaxed, Taylor would rocket past them in a dazzling sprint to the finish. No one could beat him in a sprint, which is one reason fans flocked to see him.

Major Taylor, who would write an autobiography, went on to win races in Europe, Australia, and New

Zealand. <sup>44</sup> In the last decade of his life, he wrote his autobiography, *The Fastest Bicycle Rider in the World*,

which describes his career, expresses his views on good sportsmanship, and offers advice to young athletes.

41. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose a statement that:
- A. helps explain a statement about Taylor's racing style that's made earlier in the paragraph.
  - B. describes a specific instance in which Taylor outsmarted his competition.
  - C. sets up information that follows in the next sentence.
  - D. contributes a humorous tone to a mostly technical essay.

42. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
- F. slackened their pace,
  - G. eased up,
  - H. reduced,
  - J. let up,

43. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Taylor, who in his autobiography offered advice to young athletes,  
C. Taylor, who even won races in New Zealand,  
D. Taylor

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

In U.S. races of Taylor's day, groups of riders were forbidden to team up to physically block an opponent's path.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- F. Yes, because it makes clear that the rules of a U.S. bicycle race were different from those of a bicycle race in Europe.
  - G. Yes, because it suggests that most riders honored the bicycle-racing regulations of the day.
  - H. No, because it strays from the paragraph's focus on Taylor's racing techniques.
  - J. No, because it isn't logically linked to the other information in the paragraph.
45. A. NO CHANGE  
B. he expresses  
C. to express  
D. express

#### PASSAGE IV

##### A Literary Challenge

[1] Dorothy West launched her literary journal *Challenge* in 1934 with just forty dollars.

46. F. NO CHANGE  
G. her, literary journal *Challenge*, in 1934,  
H. her, literary journal, *Challenge* in 1934,  
J. her literary journal: *Challenge*, in 1934





[2] Her goal was to revive the literary boom of the 1920s.  
47

Harlem Renaissance of which she had been apart.  
48

[3] West's plan relied on using young, emerging African

American writers. Because she hoped their fresh voices  
49

could take over the intellectual and cultural excitement  
50 of that era. [4] She saw *Challenge* as "an organ of the new  
voice," the place for new writers to shine. [5] *Challenge's*

first issue, which debuted in March 1934, ended up  
featuring both established and emerging writers. [6] West  
51 had decided that including a few well-known authors,  
such as Langston Hughes and Arna Bontemps, would  
attract more readers. [7] As planned, though, the

issue really flashed its lights on unknown writers,  
52 many of whom, including the Reverend Dr. Pauli Murray,  
the feminist and poet, would become famous participants  
in the civil rights movement. [53]

West had planned for the journal to run quarterly.  
The second issue, however, did not circulate until  
September 1934—three months late—because she  
was unable to acquire the well-crafted writing she  
sought from young writers. West came to rely on  
"tried and true voices" rather than on the new authors  
54

they had intended to highlight.  
55

47. A. NO CHANGE  
B. 1920s,  
C. 1920s;  
D. 1920s

48. F. NO CHANGE  
G. a part.  
H. apiece.  
J. pieces.

49. A. NO CHANGE  
B. writers—because,  
C. writers; because  
D. writers because

50. F. NO CHANGE  
G. recapture  
H. detain  
J. gain

51. Which choice best supports the writer's point that the first issue of *Challenge* deviated from West's original plan for the magazine?

- A. NO CHANGE  
B. previously unpublished and therefore little-known  
C. a variety of nonfiction essays by young  
D. poetry and fiction by African American

52. F. NO CHANGE  
G. issue's written stories were first off  
H. issue tried to keep its focus on  
J. issue paid attention with

53. The writer wants to divide this paragraph into two in order to separate the discussion of West's initial plans for *Challenge* from the discussion of its actual contents. The best place to begin the new paragraph would be at the beginning of Sentence:

- A. 3.  
B. 4.  
C. 5.  
D. 6.

54. F. NO CHANGE  
G. rather than  
H. other than  
J. than

55. A. NO CHANGE  
B. some  
C. those  
D. she

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

From 1934 to 1937, *Challenge* appeared only on and off, and it was often criticized for being too conservative. In addition, the magazine struggled with funding. As a result, two issues were compiled but not published.

In 1937, in an attempt to save the magazine, West relaunched it under a different name with a new

editor, Richard Wright, wanted *New Challenge* to be more progressive. His goal was to provide a forum for writers to express their political views and to promote increased social awareness.

One day, *New Challenge* did not survive. In fact, publication ceased after one issue because of financial difficulty. The Depression of the 1930s essentially ended both the Harlem Renaissance and West's attempt to revive its spirit.

56. Which choice most precisely identifies how few issues of the magazine were published?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. five more times,  
H. from time to time,  
J. occasionally,
57. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?  
A. making an attempt  
B. for attempting  
C. in attempting  
D. attempting
58. F. NO CHANGE  
G. editor—Richard Wright—  
H. editor. Richard Wright  
J. editor Richard Wright
59. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Like its predecessor,  
C. Each week,  
D. For a time,
60. F. NO CHANGE  
G. survive. In fact—  
H. survive. In fact;  
J. survive in fact

PASSAGE V

The following paragraphs may or may not be in the most logical order. Each paragraph is numbered in brackets, and question 75 will ask you to choose where Paragraph 4 should most logically be placed.

Putting More Art on Display

[1]

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met) in New York City divides its art collection into many departments, all of which have extensive gallery space. For example, the large American Decorative Arts department has twenty-five fully furnished rooms in the museum,



each in a different architectural style. Visitors can see a reception room from before the American Revolutionary War and a living room from 1915 designed, by the famous

61

architect Frank Lloyd Wright. After all, these rooms are only a small portion of the collection of American

62

Decorative Arts and an even smaller portion, of the Met's entire collection.

63

[2]

Artwork that isn't on display gets relegated to out-of-the-way storage areas where the art stays until it is exhibited. Variations

64

in light, humidity, and temperature can damage the art. To stabilize the environmental conditions and open their stored collections to visitors, a growing number of museums are adopting a new way of storing artwork called "visual storage." This type of storage, unlike the space found in gallery exhibits, crowds many artifacts in glass cases or hangs artwork close together on walls.

65

[3]

The American Decorative Arts department at the Met store most of

66

its collection in the Luce Center; in the American Wing of the museum.

67

61. A. NO CHANGE  
B. designed  
C. design,  
D. design
62. F. NO CHANGE  
G. These rooms, however,  
H. These rooms, at last,  
J. Also, these rooms
63. A. NO CHANGE  
B. portion of the Met's  
C. portion of the Mets,  
D. portion of the Mets
64. Given that all the choices are true, which one provides the best lead-in to the next sentence?  
E. NO CHANGE  
G. with few or no environmental controls.  
H. that the public cannot access.  
J. or off-site locations.
65. A. NO CHANGE  
B. has damaged  
C. is damaging  
D. damages
66. F. NO CHANGE  
G. have stored  
H. has stored  
J. storing
67. A. NO CHANGE  
B. collection, in the Luce Center;  
C. collection, in the Luce Center  
D. collection in the Luce Center



Any visitor can walk through and see items grouped

68

by category such as, glass, ceramics, oil paintings, woodwork, and furniture. Information about each item

69

is available in the Luce Center on the visitor computers in the center.

70

[4]

The Met is basic in limiting the amount of artwork publicly displayed in its galleries. Art museums usually display less than 10 percent of their artwork at any one time. [72] So what happens to a piece of art when

71

it isn't on display in a museum?

73

[5]

Rather than being hidden, artworks such as cupboards from 1680 or vases from 1900 are now accessible for visitors to study or simply enjoy. Visual storage, at the Met and other museums protects the art and benefits the community by moving art from closed vaults to the public eye.

74

68. Given that all the choices are true, which one best emphasizes a main goal of visual storage?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. The American Decorative Arts department has items that are
- H. Basically, the Met has placed the items so they are
- J. In the American Wing's center, items are

69. A. NO CHANGE  
B. category, such as,  
C. category, such as  
D. category; such as

70. F. NO CHANGE  
G. for visitors to access  
H. to obtain  
J. DELETE the underlined portion.

71. A. NO CHANGE  
B. run-of-the-mill  
C. fairly typical  
D. medium

72. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the essay would primarily lose:

- F. evidence that helps put the Met's storage practices into a broader context.
- G. a detail that adds specific information about the Met and the size of its collection.
- H. a factual detail about how visual storage increases museum attendance.
- J. a possible response to the question asked in the next sentence.

73. A. NO CHANGE  
B. they're not  
C. they aren't  
D. its not

74. F. NO CHANGE  
G. storage, at the Met,  
H. storage at the Met,  
J. storage at the Met

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

75. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this essay, Paragraph 4 should be placed:

- A. where it is now.
- B. before Paragraph 1.
- C. after Paragraph 1.
- D. after Paragraph 2.

END OF TEST 1

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