

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

The Greening of Winter

I love to snowboard, and, like most snowboarders and skiers, I love to be outdoors during winter. However, busy ski resorts can take a toll on the environment.

The clear-cutting of trees to create new ski runs on mountainsides, though, a one-time event,

devastate fragile ecosystems and destroys wildlife habitats. The effects don't stop there.

People often drive—or in many cases fly—to their favorite ski resorts. Long-distance travel generates CO₂ emissions, which, in turn, compound global warming.

Once at the resort, skiers and snowboarders rely on extensive networks of energy-hungry chairlifts—gondolas and high-speed quads—to whisk them up to the top of

the mountain. Often, on the other hand, the very snow they relish on the trip back down the mountain has been artificially made using powerful snow cannons that suck

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. mountainsides, though
C. mountainsides though,
D. mountainsides though

2. F. NO CHANGE
G. have devastated
H. are devastating
J. devastates

3. A. NO CHANGE
B. it's these that, in turn,
C. in turn,
D. DELETE the underlined portion.

4. F. NO CHANGE
G. who whisk
H. whisked
J. whisk

5. A. NO CHANGE
B. nonetheless,
C. however,
D. DELETE the underlined portion.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

water from creeks and streams. Due to some of the effects of global warming in recent years, even more snow must arrive to keep the slopes covered. This process further degrades local ecosystems.

[1] We've joined a growing number of skiers and snowboarders here in Colorado who take safety classes and participate in a type of backcountry skiing nicknamed "earn your turns." [2] Rather than visit a nearby ski resort, I strap my snowboard and gear on my back. [3] The hike can last for two hours or more, just so I can get in one

run down a slope. [4] But I enjoyed the slow climb up the mountain almost like they're the fast turns on the way down. [5] I then step into a pair of snowshoes and hike up into remote areas. 11

Even in the middle of winter, the sun, high in a blue sky, keeps me warm. Like me, wildlife avoids the ski resorts; I spot tracks made by elk, coyote, fox, and even the endangered lynx. Hiking up through the forest, and seeing fresh snow bunched on pine boughs, reinforces my effort to make snowboarding a little greener. And my reward at the end of the slow climb for two hours?

6. Which choice best characterizes the preceding sentence's description of how ski resorts' slopes often become covered in snow?
- F. NO CHANGE
 - G. be manufactured
 - H. be accumulated
 - J. fall
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. People will have
C. They have
D. I've
8. If the writer were to delete the underlined portion, the sentence would primarily lose:
- F. an indication that the writer prefers skiing in Colorado over other places to ski.
 - G. a clarification that the writer is primarily discussing ski resorts.
 - H. a suggestion that the writer lives close to ski resorts in Colorado.
 - J. an allusion to where the writer takes vacations.
9. A. NO CHANGE
B. did have enjoyment of
C. had enjoyed
D. enjoy
10. F. NO CHANGE
G. as much as
H. equally to
J. as
11. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 5 should be placed:
- A. where it is now.
 - B. after Sentence 1.
 - C. after Sentence 2.
 - D. after Sentence 3.
12. F. NO CHANGE
G. them,
H. we,
J. I,
13. A. NO CHANGE
B. resorts but
C. resorts,
D. resorts
14. F. NO CHANGE
G. climb that takes at least two hours?
H. slow, two-hour (or so) climb?
J. climb?

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Flying down the mountain through, untouched snow! I
can't imagine buying a chairlift ticket anytime soon.

15. A. NO CHANGE
B. down, the mountain, through
C. down the mountain through
D. down, the mountain through

PASSAGE II

Ashley Bryan: A Shining Life

Ashley Bryan, winner of numerous prizes, including the Coretta Scott King Book Award, has created more than thirty books for children. Born in New York City in 1923, this now-retired art professor began his career drawing on the walls, floors, and even the bedsheets in his parents' house.

Some of Bryan's most celebrated books retell folktales from around the world Japan, India, Nigeria, and

Zambia are only some of the countries who's stories make it into his pages. For instance, *Beautiful Blackbird* relates a Zambian folktale that explains how birds of various colors pleaded with the blackbird to grace them with distinguishing markings, such as stripes on their tails or rings around their necks. Amazing, right? In *The Story*

of Lightning and Thunder, Bryan, an award winner, shares

a Nigerian legend about a mother sheep and her only son.

16. Given that all the choices are true, which one ends the paragraph with the strongest indication that Bryan was enthusiastic about art at an early age?
F. NO CHANGE
G. has traveled all over the world during a long and prolific career that spans many decades.
H. lives on an island off the coast of Maine, where he makes stained glass art, puppets, and books for children of all ages.
J. makes appearances all over the country, showing great enthusiasm, in particular, for educating and inspiring young people.
17. A. NO CHANGE
B. world and
C. world.
D. world,
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. stories of whom makes
H. whose stories make
J. whom stories make
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. Who knew?
C. Could it be?
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
20. F. NO CHANGE
G. Bryan, who has won many awards,
H. Bryan, whose awards are many,
J. Bryan
21. Given that all the choices accurately reflect the story as told by Bryan, which one most clearly suggests what it is about the son that results in the fate of both sheep?
A. NO CHANGE
B. troublemaking
C. growing
D. beloved

The two are ultimately banished by the king to live in the sky after the son's youthful pranks were to end in disaster for the villagers.

22

[1] Ashley Bryan's *ABC of African American Poetry*

honors twenty-five poems and one spiritual, "the root of Black song and poetry," Bryan writes in the introduction.

23

[2] Each page spotlights one poem and one letter of the alphabet. [3] The work—celebrating poets Lucille Clifton,

Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, and others, invites readers to be enriched by their own heritage or that of another group, as the case may be. [4] Though his books

24

delve at times into somber subject matter—be it slavery, the loss of a harvest, or a misunderstanding between

25

friends—each one emerges as an affirmation of life. [5] That perspective is perhaps most

explicitly in evidence to be perceived in his

26

2007 work the name of it is *Let it Shine; Three*

27

Favorite Spirituals. [6] Here, in forty pages flooded

with color, Bryan leaves traces of tragedy. [7] However, the overwhelming messages in the text and the images

are to embrace life, to honor oneself and others, and

freely giving to a larger world. [8] The "retired" Bryan

28

continues to do just that. "Each time I finish something,"

says the artist, "I can't wait to start again and do

something even better." 29

22. F. NO CHANGE
G. how they ended
H. but ending
J. end

23. A. NO CHANGE
B. in which
C. that is
D. DELETE the underlined portion.

24. F. NO CHANGE
G. others—
H. others:
J. others
25. A. NO CHANGE
B. for example, it was
C. it will be
D. it was

26. F. NO CHANGE
G. explicitly expressed to be noted
H. prominently explicit for readers
J. explicit

27. A. NO CHANGE
B. by Ashley Bryan, it's called
C. the title of the book is
D. DELETE the underlined portion.

28. F. NO CHANGE
G. to give freely
H. given freely
J. a free gift

29. The writer wants to divide this paragraph into two so that the first paragraph focuses exclusively on Bryan's book combining poetry and illustrations of the alphabet. The best place to begin the new paragraph would be at the beginning of Sentence:
- A. 4.
B. 5.
C. 6.
D. 7.

Question 30 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

30. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write an essay about an artist with a long and successful career. Would this essay accomplish that goal?
- F. Yes, because it focuses on an artist and states that his most popular books are based on his childhood memories.
 - G. Yes, because it focuses on an artist with decades of experience and many books, including award winners, to his credit.
 - H. No, because even though it focuses on a successful artist, it does not provide the exact publication dates for each of his books.
 - J. No, because it focuses on what inspired a particular artist but does not indicate whether he was successful.

PASSAGE III

Edward Hopper: The Artist Who Painted Light

The American realist painter Edward Hopper (1882–1967) loved light, in the 1920s, Hopper painted pictures of cities and New England coastal regions in which he captured varieties and intensities of light ranging from brilliant afternoons to dusks to sinister nights. 32

Hopper once stated that human figures interested him less than the light in a scene he believed light was the dramatic element that conveyed vitality and immediacy in a painting. “What I really want to do,” he said, “is to paint sunlight on the side of a house.” In his *Sun in an Empty Room* (1963), light coming from a single window creates large rectangles that seems to inhabit the room. 34

31. A. NO CHANGE
B. light during
C. light, during
D. light. In
32. If the writer were to delete the phrase “ranging from brilliant afternoons to dusks to sinister nights” (placing a period after the word *light*), the paragraph would primarily lose:
- F. a sense of the variety of Hopper's depictions of light.
 - G. a hint at why Hopper painted few people.
 - H. an explanation for why Hopper appreciated light.
 - J. several examples of how mood affected Hopper's work.
33. A. NO CHANGE
B. scene, he
C. scene. He
D. scene that he
34. F. NO CHANGE
G. seem
H. appears
J. appeared

The light itself, takes on as much presence as a human figure might. Light also seems to become a character in *Rooms by the Sea* (1951). From an open door facing the sea, which intense light

pours into a hotel room.

In *Nighthawks*, Hopper's best-known painting, the viewer takes on the role of an outsider looking through a window into a well-lighted diner. The artificial light that shines down on three customers and a waiter, sets off the

dark world outside. 39

Sunlight attracts human figures in many of Hopper's paintings. In *Cape Cod Morning*, a woman bending forward from the waist seems to embrace the light outside her bay window. In other paintings people sit in light streaming through restaurant or hotel windows.

Perhaps the artistic rendering of colored matter on canvas that best depicts a person experiencing light is *Morning*

Sun. A woman, with legs drawn up sits on a bed facing an open window. Her expression of concentration on the light conveys a feeling of absolute serenity.

35. A. NO CHANGE
B. light, itself,
C. light, itself
D. light itself

36. F. NO CHANGE
G. sea, where
H. sea as
J. sea,

37. Which choice best reinforces the notion that the light was intense?
A. NO CHANGE
B. comes
C. drifts
D. files

38. F. NO CHANGE
G. customers and, a waiter,
H. customers, and a waiter
J. customers and a waiter

39. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would draw a conclusion most consistent with the information presented in this paragraph?
A. Landscapes were another interesting type of painting that Hopper created.
B. This contrast dramatizes the alienation and solitude of people in a large city.
C. Sunlight was also an important element in Hopper's landscapes.
D. Other Hopper depictions of urban scenes include *Early Sunday Morning* and *Sunlight in a Cafeteria*.

40. F. NO CHANGE
G. (Do NOT begin new paragraph) Nevertheless, in
H. (Begin new paragraph) Nevertheless, in
J. (Begin new paragraph) In

41. A. NO CHANGE
B. painting
C. colorful, hand-rendered work of art
D. thing

42. F. NO CHANGE
G. woman, with legs drawn up sits,
H. woman, with legs drawn up, sits
J. woman with legs drawn up, sits

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

At the age of eighty-three, just two years before he died, Hopper painted *Two Comedians*, ⁴³but it depicts a male and female clown on a stage, figures that represent him and his wife. Hopper couldn't resist showing the clowns portraying the two of them.
44

43. A. NO CHANGE
B. however, it
C. which
D. and
44. Given that all the choices are true, which one is most consistent with the main focus of the essay?
E. NO CHANGE
G. representing his happy life.
H. wearing funny costumes and makeup.
J. walking toward the sunlight.

Question 45 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

45. Suppose the writer were interested in conveying a source of Hopper's inspiration. Would this essay successfully fulfill the writer's goal?
A. Yes, because the essay describes the central role of light in Hopper's paintings.
B. Yes, because the essay includes some biographical information on Hopper.
C. No, because the essay only gives a few examples of portraits of individuals.
D. No, because the essay focuses more on Hopper's painterly technique than on his subjects.

PASSAGE IV

Mary Lease—Populist Activist

The daughter of a Pennsylvania farmer, Mary Elizabeth Lease possessed a natural sympathy for farmers, which made her a powerful champion in their fight for political reform in the late 1800s. After struggling financially in the Depression of 1873, she and her husband, moved to a farm in
46

Kansas attempting to regain financial security.
47

46. F. NO CHANGE
G. her and her husband,
H. she and her husband
J. her husband and her
47. A. NO CHANGE
B. Kansas, here they attempted
C. Kansas, which attempted
D. Kansas in an attempt

There, they experienced firsthand the difficulties that plagued farmers at that time, such as high mortgage rates and the railroads' inflated fees to ship agricultural goods. ⁴⁸

These conditions prompted Lease to become politically involved. By 1888, Lease

⁴⁹

begun delivering speeches for the emerging Populist Party, a political group that sought to represent the interests of farmers and workers. Party leaders, mindful of Lease's persuasive speaking ability, officially invited Lease to "stump" for them in the 1890 congressional election campaigns. Lease accepted the invitation and, during that year, delivered over 160 speeches for the party.

A shrewd speaker, Lease presented complex issues, such as interest rates, in a confident, straightforward,

⁵¹

manner that her audiences understand easier. She

⁵²

denounced big business and bank owners who, she believed, created disadvantages for farmers and workers

⁵³

by monopolizing wealth. Lease used genuinely accurate language to extol the Populist Party's call for election reforms, minimum wage laws, and a redistribution of wealth. Lease also ridiculed her opposition and presented

⁵⁴

48. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose a statement that:

- F. explains how banks and railroads attempted to alleviate the economic burdens farmers faced in the late 1800s.
- G. offers examples of issues that fueled farmers' desire for reform in the late 1800s.
- H. describes the economic reforms that prompted the Leases to turn to farming.
- J. evaluates attitudes toward farming that were prevalent at the time.

49. A. NO CHANGE

- B. active and involved in participating in political events.
- C. involved in the realm of politics.
- D. engaged and involved in politics.

50. F. NO CHANGE

- G. had begun
- H. had began
- J. has began

51. A. NO CHANGE

- B. as interest rates, in a confident, straightforward
- C. as, interest rates in a confident straightforward
- D. as interest rates in a confident straightforward

52. F. NO CHANGE

- G. most easily understand.
- H. easily understood.
- J. understood easier.

53. A. NO CHANGE

- B. that of whom,
- C. whom,
- D. DELETE the underlined portion.

54. Which choice most strongly conveys that the language Lease used to confront her opposition was intense?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. emotionally charged
- H. somewhat stirring
- J. clearly distinct

the Populist Party as both the logical and morally correct choice. Thus it was that critics and supporters alike

55

admired her ability to energize audiences. One critic

56

even noted, "She could recite the multiplication table

57

and set a crowd hooting and harraging at her will."

57

Such positive responses to Lease's compelling speeches gave the Populist Party the momentum it needed. In the fall of 1890, the Populists elected five representatives to Congress.

58

In the 1880s, Lease was admitted to the bar and later

59

practiced law in New York City.

59

55. A. NO CHANGE
B. Therefore it was true that critics
C. As it was, critics
D. Critics
56. F. NO CHANGE
G. that admired their
H. admired their
J. admiring her
57. Which of the following accurate quotations would best conclude the paragraph and create an effective transition into the next sentence of the essay?
- A. NO CHANGE
B. "Mrs. Lease is earnest, absolutely fearless, but uppermost in all her thoughts and deeds seems to be Mrs. Lease."
C. "Lease has been devoting altogether too much attention to raising cane in the field of Kansas politics."
D. "Seldom, if ever, was a woman so vilified and so misrepresented by malignant newspaper attacks."
58. F. NO CHANGE
G. Populists's
H. Populist's
J. Populists'
59. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively concludes the paragraph and the essay by maintaining the essay's focus on the power of Lease's political influence?
- A. NO CHANGE
B. Although the Populist Party eventually faded from the political scene, the Progressive Party of 1912 preserved some of its ideals.
C. After breaking with the Populist Party, Lease moved to New York City, where she became a political reporter.
D. In 1892, Lease's ability to garner support helped the party place its first presidential candidate on the ballot.

Question 60 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

60. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write an informative essay tracing the evolution of broad changes in a political party's beliefs. Does this essay accomplish that goal?
- F. Yes, because the essay clearly explains how the Populist Party was created and describes the development of its political platform.
 - G. Yes, because the essay explains how Lease altered the mission of the Populist Party over the course of several years.
 - H. No, because the essay focuses on Lease's involvement with the Populist Party, not on changes within the party itself.
 - J. No, because the essay fails to establish the Populist Party as a legitimate political party in the late 1800s.

PASSAGE V

With a Little Help from Friends

Quino checkerspot butterflies, each a red and black flutter of stained glass, ranging along the Pacific coast

⁶¹

from Mexico to Canada. With temperatures rising in the butterflies' southernmost habitats, plants that attract them are drying up, eliminating the insects' food source at the caterpillar stage.

Conservation biologist Camille Parmesan, was dismayed to find that nearly three-fourths of the quino checkerspot population in southern California has vanished. On the other hand, those currently living now in the cool, wet climates of northern California and Canada are faring better.

⁶³

⁶⁴

61. A. NO CHANGE
B. glass—range
C. glass. Range
D. glass, range
62. F. NO CHANGE
G. having rose
H. raising
J. risen
63. A. NO CHANGE
B. biologist, Camille Parmesan,
C. biologist Camille Parmesan
D. biologist, Camille Parmesan
64. F. NO CHANGE
G. living currently today
H. currently living
J. currently now

So, Parmesan has proposed a way to save the quarter-sized butterflies and that doing so, maintain biodiversity. Her ⁶⁵

plan, however, is raising eyebrows 66.

Parmesan, along with others, advocates the use of “assisted migration,” which is an interesting and relatively ⁶⁷ new idea some biologists are considering. For migrating ⁶⁷ checkerspots, there’s an additional problem: Los Angeles

lies directly in their path should they be inclined to try ⁶⁸ migrating to cooler climates. Parmesan is transporting cocoons north of L.A., hoping to augment the existing population by moving cocoons from one place to the other. ⁶⁹

[1] Opponents of assisted migration sight ⁷⁰ as two deterrents the cost and the likelihood that human interference could turn a species into an invasive pest. [2] The cocoons are portable and, consequently, cheap to transport. [3] Parmesan, though, thinks the checkerspot is the perfect candidate for an assisted move. [4] She also notes that the butterfly isn’t prolific enough to endanger its adopted habitat. 71

65. A. NO CHANGE
B. by which so doing,
C. in which doing so,
D. in so doing,
66. The writer is considering adding the phrase “among some of her colleagues” here. Should the writer make this addition?
F. Yes, because it clarifies that people with similar expertise disagree, not just the general public.
G. Yes, because it explains the argument biologists have raised against assisted migration.
H. No, because Parmesan’s colleagues are not specifically named.
J. No, because it abruptly changes the focus from the quino checkerspot butterfly to Parmesan.
67. Given that all the choices are true, which one most effectively introduces what might be an unfamiliar concept to readers?
A. NO CHANGE
B. in which humans transplant species to help them escape shifts in their environment caused by climate change.
C. a controversial solution to a problem that Parmesan has spent years studying along the Pacific coast.
D. a solution that would cost millions of dollars if the species in question was difficult to transport.
68. Which choice most clearly emphasizes Los Angeles’s size as a barrier to the butterflies’ migration?
F. NO CHANGE
G. sprawls
H. exists
J. sits
69. A. NO CHANGE
B. population by moving them to a cooler place.
C. population by bringing them north.
D. population.
70. F. NO CHANGE
G. sites
H. cite
J. site
71. 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.



Even so, many biologists consider any assisted migration the hubris of people who believe you had⁷² a right to reorganize Earth. The temptation to interfere, says critics,⁷³ is incompatible with preservation.

Their caution frustrates Parmesan she believes⁷⁴ such a mindset ignores⁷⁵ the fact that the alternative outcome could be extinction. Doing nothing, she insists, ultimately outweighs any risk that comes from doing something.

- 72. F. NO CHANGE
G. they have
H. Parmesan has
J. I have
- 73. A. NO CHANGE
B. interfere says critics,
C. interfere, say critics,
D. interfere say critics
- 74. F. NO CHANGE
G. Parmesan who, believing
H. Parmesan. She believes
J. Parmesan, she believes
- 75. A. NO CHANGE
B. snubs
C. pays no mind to
D. tunes out

END OF TEST 1
STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.