

# 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

### Of Whalebones and Bonnets

Over the centuries, different cultures have used different methods to iron wrinkles from clothing and household fabrics such as curtains and tablecloths, each<sup>1</sup> culture has performed the task on some kind of flat surface. For example, although ancient Koreans and Vikings had different types of irons, both used smooth surfaces to iron their clothes. On the other hand, the<sup>2</sup> Koreans used stone slabs. The Vikings used whalebone.

If the idea of ironing on these surfaces seems prehistoric, maybe they<sup>3</sup> shouldn't. The modern ironing board—the type that has legs and can be folded and neatly stored—wasn't patented

in the United States until the 1860s. Before their<sup>4</sup> invention, Americans ironed on makeshift tables,

which could sometimes be easily taken apart after use.<sup>5</sup>

- A. NO CHANGE  
B. tablecloths, each and every  
C. tablecloths that each  
D. tablecloths, but each
- F. NO CHANGE  
G. Be that as it may, the  
H. By now, the  
J. The
- A. NO CHANGE  
B. those  
C. it  
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
- F. NO CHANGE  
G. its  
H. its'  
J. it's
- Given that all the choices are true, which one most specifically describes what was sometimes used to create temporary ironing boards?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. surfaces that might be used for other household projects after the ironing chores were completed.  
C. often laying a plank across two chairs to form a literal ironing board.  
D. making do with whatever they could find around the house.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Some types of wood were considered better suited to the job then others. In her 1841 book, *Cottage Comforts*, Esther Copley writes, “No wood does so well as deal [pine or fir] for an ironing board; the heat draws out a stain from any other kind.”

- 6. F. NO CHANGE
- G. than others.
- H. than another.
- J. then another.

Accustomed to their traditional boards, 1860s Americans weren't quick to adopt new, often mass-produced, ironing boards. As a result, inventors began to craft more specialized boards that weren't so general.

- 7. A. NO CHANGE
- B. that weren't the same as the others had been.
- C. that they made.
- D. DELETE the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.

Patents emerged for newly designed ironing boards

- 8. F. NO CHANGE
- G. newly designed,
- H. newly, designed
- J. newly, designed,

intended exclusively for difficult-to-iron attire, like bonnets.

- 9. A. NO CHANGE
- B. most exclusively
- C. more exclusive
- D. exclusive

[1] Of the numerous ironing board inventors, of which there were many, Sarah Boone is credited by

- 10. F. NO CHANGE
- G. who spent time coming up with new objects,
- H. invention being a good thing,
- J. DELETE the underlined portion.

the US Patent and Trademark Office, turning the tide against homemade boards. [2] Boone, a former slave,

- 11. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Office, it was she who turned
- C. Office with turning
- D. Office she turned

patented an ironing board that had a tapered end in 1892 so that anyone could iron a sleeve easily and quickly.

- 12. Which of the following placements of the underlined portion most clearly indicates that Boone patented her ironing board design in 1892?

- F. Where it is now
- G. After the word *slave* (and before the comma)
- H. After the word *board*
- J. After the word *could*

[3] Her board had collapsible legs and was reversible, allowing the user to iron one side of a sleeve and then the other without having to move the shirt at all. [4] Popular for its efficiency and convenience, Boones' invention pushed the modern ironing board into the American domestic mainstream while simultaneously obscuring its long, homemade history. [14]

- 13. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Boone's
- C. Boones's
- D. Boones

- 14. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 4 should be placed:

- F. where it is now.
- G. before Sentence 1.
- H. after Sentence 1.
- J. after Sentence 2.

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Question 15 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

15. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a brief essay explaining some of the history behind a common household object. Would this essay accomplish that goal?
- A. Yes, because it describes precursors to Boone's ironing board, which the essay shows became a common household item in the United States.
  - B. Yes, because it explains that Boone developed the first ironing board that was used in US households.
  - C. No, because it indicates that Boone's ironing board design was just one of many that became popular in the United States.
  - D. No, because it focuses instead on Boone's many inventions, only some of which were used for household work.

PASSAGE II

Meriwether Lewis: Botanist by Request

[1]

In 1803, Meriwether Lewis,

private secretary to President Jefferson,

<sup>16</sup>

was commissioned by the president to lead

a newly formed Corps of Discovery and travel

<sup>17</sup>

west to the Pacific Ocean. [A] Lewis was expected

to record "with great pains and accuracy" the "growth

and vegetable production" of the country the Corps

passed through. [18] Jefferson hoped the information

would provide a key to the agricultural and commercial

possibilities of the western territory.

16. If the writer were to delete the underlined portion (adjusting the punctuation as needed), the paragraph would primarily lose:

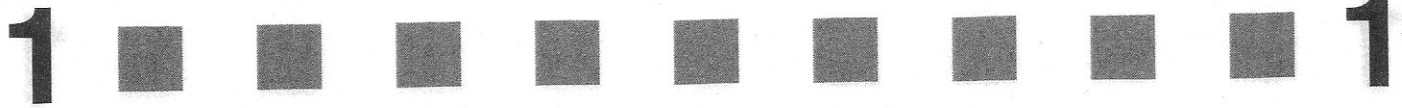
- F. a comment that begins the essay's discussion of the various professions Lewis held.
- G. a detail that, in part, explains Lewis's connection to Jefferson.
- H. a claim about Lewis that shifts the focus of the paragraph away from Jefferson.
- J. an aside that introduces the two men who are the main focus of the essay.

17. A. NO CHANGE

- B. a, newly formed, Corps of Discovery
- C. a newly, formed Corps of Discovery
- D. a newly formed, Corps of Discovery,

18. The use of quotation marks around two phrases in the preceding sentence is most likely intended to:

- F. suggest the task of cataloging plants would be one Lewis would have to struggle to accomplish.
- G. distinguish Jefferson's exact words from the essay writer's paraphrase of the directive.
- H. emphasize that the words were directed only to Lewis and not to the rest of the Corps.
- J. add drama to what would otherwise be a dry historical narrative.



[2]

Lewis might of seemed to be an odd choice. He was no botanist but rather an army officer with only a few years of schooling. Lewis had, however, grown up in the presence of an expert. His mother, Lucy Meriwether Lewis Marks, was a respected herbal doctor in Virginia.

[B] From her, Lewis had learned to identify which plants were beneficial and the ones that weren't to avoid. He had a catalog of medicinal herbs committed to memory and a talent for observation.

[3]

Prior to setting out with William Clark, Lewis spent two years learning the principles of preserving and cataloging botanical specimens. [C] His mentor was the countries most prominent botanist,

Benjamin Smith Barton. [22] During what could

be summarized an apprenticeship, Lewis perfected his ability to dry a specimen between pages of blotting paper and methodically keeping notes.

- 19. A. NO CHANGE
- B. could seemingly been
- C. might have seemed
- D. could seem being

- 20. F. NO CHANGE
- G. which plants were beneficial and which were to be avoided.
- H. which plants were beneficial and avoiding the ones that weren't.
- J. the beneficial plants and the ones that weren't should be avoided.

- 21. A. NO CHANGE
- B. country's most prominent
- C. countries' more prominent
- D. country's most prominently

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

As a young man, Barton had gone to Scotland, intending to complete his study of medicine at Edinburgh University.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- F. Yes, because it establishes the scientific qualifications of Lewis's mentor.
  - G. Yes, because it indicates that Barton was accustomed to studying in distant places.
  - H. No, because it doesn't indicate whether Barton was still at Edinburgh University at the time.
  - J. No, because the information doesn't pertain to Lewis's preparations for the trip.
- 23. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. exclaimed
  - C. called
  - D. cited
- 24. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. had been keeping
  - H. had kept
  - J. keep



1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

On the expedition, he would meticulously describe, in writing and through sketches, each plant, including: details about how it

25

tasted, smelled, seemed, and handled.

26

[4]

Lewis diligently collected seeds and brought back over 150 specimens, at least half of which had been previously unknown to botanists. [D] He more than fulfilled Jefferson's directive despite the fact that his own botanical skills were, as he put it, "slender."

27

[5]

Declared a national hero, the collection of botanical specimens became one of the richest legacies of the expedition. Among the plants were species that would become official state flowers. Your state flower may be one of them.

28

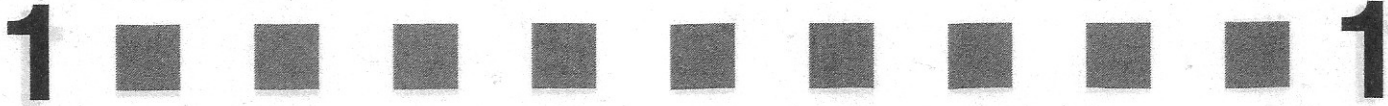
29

25. A. NO CHANGE  
B. including details about how it:  
C. including details about: how it  
D. including details about how it
26. F. NO CHANGE  
G. appeared, and touched.  
H. looked, and felt.  
J. saw, and sensed.

27. The writer is considering deleting the underlined portion (adjusting the punctuation as needed). Should the underlined portion be kept or deleted?
- A. Kept, because it serves as the only indication that it was Lewis himself who described his botanical skills as lacking.  
B. Kept, because it emphasizes how unqualified Lewis was to lead the Corps of Discovery.  
C. Deleted, because it presents Lewis in an unflattering light.  
D. Deleted, because it weakens the essay's point that Lewis performed an extraordinary task.
28. F. NO CHANGE  
G. An impressive contribution to science,  
H. Regardless of his minimal expertise,  
J. Better known as an explorer,
29. Which choice provides the most logical conclusion to the paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE  
B. flowers: Idaho, Montana, and Oregon.  
C. flowers. None of them were states yet, of course.  
D. flowers, although Lewis couldn't have known it a the time.

Question 30 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

30. The writer plans to add the following sentence to the essay:
- The president's directive was clear.
- This sentence would most logically be placed at Point:
- F. A in Paragraph 1.  
G. B in Paragraph 2.  
H. C in Paragraph 3.  
J. D in Paragraph 4.



PASSAGE III

Responsible Ecotourism

[1]

When ecotourism first became popular during the 1970s, people were excited by its goal touring natural habitats while affecting them as little as possible. Taking an ecotour, by definition, meaning minimizing the environmental impact of the trip. It was inevitable, therefore, that an increase in any sort of tourism in a

natural environment would impact those in some way. [A] People throughout the world have had to confront unintended consequences of the growing popularity of ecotourism. Now, guides are striving to preserve the original goal, of low-impact tours, of the natural world.

[2]

[B] Ecotourism guides in heavily visited locales must take great care in monitoring their clients to minimize their effect on the natural environment. When leading hiking tours, for example, guides must be vigilant that groups don't trample native plants or disturb wild animals. [C]

[3]

Equally important, you need to be wise advisors and diplomats for their clients. [D] For instance, when helping travelers make lodging arrangements, guides should recommend accommodations that comply with environmentally sustainable practices, such as conserving energy and water. Ecotourists have tended to seek out natural beauty in remote locations, where there may not have been an active tourist industry previously.

- 31. A. NO CHANGE  
B. goal: touring  
C. goal. To tour  
D. goal. Touring
- 32. F. NO CHANGE  
G. meant minimizing  
H. meaning to minimize  
J. meant that minimizing
- 33. A. NO CHANGE  
B. however,  
C. for instance,  
D. thus,
- 34. F. NO CHANGE  
G. it  
H. them  
J. these
- 35. A. NO CHANGE  
B. goal, of low-impact tours  
C. goal of low-impact tours,  
D. goal of low-impact tours
- 36. F. NO CHANGE  
G. vigilant. That  
H. vigilant, that  
J. vigilant that,
- 37. A. NO CHANGE  
B. we  
C. I  
D. guides

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Some areas have suddenly become burdened by the needs of travelers. It's not uncommon for overeager ecotourists to trespass on private land, sometimes they build campfires

38

using wood that's integral to the local environment. 39

Responsible ecotourism guides know what areas and

resources are available for tourists use and they advise their clients accordingly.

40

[4]

Teaching tourists how to minimize their impact on the environment, it is essential to responsible ecotourism.

41

With redoubled commitment to this goal, ecotourism

can continue to foster maximum enjoyment of nature with

42

minimum disruption, even as the number of tourists grows.

43

38. F. NO CHANGE

G. land

H. land or

J. land sometimes they

39. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose:

A. examples of ways that some ecotourists have burdened communities and environments.

B. examples of steps ecotourism guides have taken to minimize the environmental impact of hikers.

C. reasons that there hasn't been much of a tourist industry in certain areas.

D. reasons that ecotourists seek out natural beauty in remote locations.

40. F. NO CHANGE

G. tourists' use,

H. tourist's use,

J. tourist's use

41. A. NO CHANGE

B. environment

C. environment that which

D. environment, it is this which

42. F. NO CHANGE

G. the most maximum enjoyment

H. the most maximum enjoyment and pleasure

J. maximum enjoyment and pleasure

43. Which choice most effectively concludes the sentence and the essay by referring to a specific problem mentioned early in the essay?

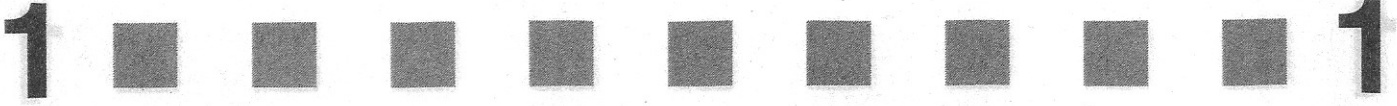
A. NO CHANGE

B. while the world makes efforts to combat global warming.

C. while many tourists prefer other ways of traveling.

D. even though some people don't enjoy activities like hiking and camping.





Questions 44 and 45 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

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

In some cases, guides must spread out hikers to avoid unintentionally trampling down a new path.

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

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

45. Suppose the writer's goal had been to write a persuasive essay arguing that more people should take ecotours. Would this essay accomplish that goal?

- A. Yes, because it provides compelling reasons to preserve natural habitats.
- B. Yes, because it describes the beauty of the natural world.
- C. No, because it focuses instead on efforts ecotourism guides must take to reduce the environmental impact of tourists.
- D. No, because it focuses instead on the reasons why ecotourism is a faulty idea that should be abandoned.

PASSAGE IV

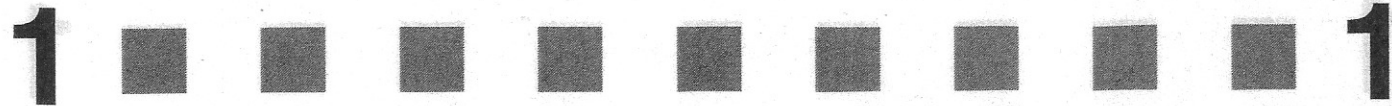
Crossing an Icon

Shortly after its completion in 1883, the recently completed Brooklyn Bridge was <sup>46</sup> dubbed the Eighth Wonder of the World and became a symbol both of American industry, of modernism, and <sup>47</sup> the rise of New York City. <sup>48</sup> They want to cross the bridge because it's beautiful. And because it's big. And so they can say, "I did it." As for me, a native New Yorker, I recently walked across the Brooklyn Bridge for the first time for the same reasons.

Stepping onto the elevated promenade that serves as the bridge's pedestrian walkway and bicycle path, I began my trek to Brooklyn. Though Frank Sinatra had sang about the bridge's "lovely views from Heaven," <sup>49</sup> my first view, consequently, <sup>50</sup> was far from heavenly.

- 46. F. NO CHANGE  
G. around that time, the  
H. soon thereafter, the  
J. the
- 47. A. NO CHANGE  
B. both of American industry, and  
C. of: American industry,  
D. of American industry,
- 48. Which of the following sentences, if added here, would provide the most logical transition from the preceding sentence to the rest of the paragraph?  
F. Most tourists who cross the mile-long suspension bridge, however, don't know all that.  
G. Some tourists don't even know that Manhattan and Brooklyn are separate boroughs.  
H. Unlike the tourists, I know a lot about the history of cities on the eastern seaboard.  
J. Many tourists come to New York to see Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty.
- 49. A. NO CHANGE  
B. has sang about the bridge's  
C. had sung about the bridges  
D. sang about the bridge's
- 50. F. NO CHANGE  
G. view, furthermore,  
H. view, otherwise,  
J. view





Tourists, joggers, cyclists: each were jostling on the  
51

promenade, an elevated walkway overlooking the bridge's  
52

six-lane highway. Looking past the crowds and out toward  
53

the East River through the bridge's steel cables made you  
54  
dizzy.

I began to enjoy the views, for example, as I walked  
55  
under the Gothic archway of the bridge's first tower and  
inched my way to the bridge's midpoint. Beyond the  
tourists in their floppy foam Statue of Liberty hats  
stood the real statue in the harbor. Looking back toward  
Manhattan, I could appreciate the tininess of the island,  
a seventeenth-century city bearing the weight of a modern  
superstructure.

"Watch out!" The warning cry of a speeding  
cyclist brought my attention back to the promenade,  
where I had edged into the bicyclists' lane. 56 Though

some tourists near the bridge's second tower paused to take  
57  
pictures of the views, the press of the crowd reinforced my  
desire to keep moving.

- 51. A. NO CHANGE  
B. was each  
C. all were  
D. was all
- 52. F. NO CHANGE  
G. elevated promenade, which serves as a walkway and bicycle path, overlooking  
H. promenade, which is elevated and overlooks  
J. promenade overlooking
- 53. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Looking passed  
C. To look passed  
D. Past
- 54. F. NO CHANGE  
G. make you  
H. make one  
J. made me
- 55. A. NO CHANGE  
B. in other words,  
C. otherwise,  
D. however,
- 56. If the writer were to delete the preceding two sentences, the paragraph would primarily lose:
  - F. a reference to an incident that momentarily interrupts the narrator's enjoyment of the view.
  - G. a description of an event that illustrates the narrator's dissatisfaction with the view of Manhattan.
  - H. a contrast between the calm of the promenade's pedestrian walkway and the crowded conditions of the bicyclists' lane.
  - J. an explanation of how the press of the crowd inadvertently forced the narrator into the bicyclists' lane.
- 57. A. NO CHANGE  
B. some—tourists near the bridge's second tower,  
C. some, tourists near the bridge's second tower  
D. some tourists, near the bridge's second tower

[1] Finally, approaching Brooklyn, the  
58

cities low quiet architecture came into focus.

[2] But I had already crossed it once. [3] Now, at dusk, the lights on the bridge's cables snapped on.

[4] Turning around, I could see the illuminated bustle of Manhattan. [5] Hesitating, I contemplated a return crossing. [6] The bridge was beautiful and definitely an icon. [7] I was taking the subway home. 60

- 58. F. NO CHANGE
- G. Finally, as I approached
- H. Finally, to approach
- J. Approaching

- 59. A. NO CHANGE
- B. city's low, quiet,
- C. city's low, quiet
- D. cities low, quiet

- 60. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 2 should be placed:
  - F. where it is now.
  - G. after Sentence 3.
  - H. after Sentence 4.
  - J. after Sentence 6.

PASSAGE V

Researching "Frozen Smoke"

[1]

Nicknamed "frozen smoke" because their semitransparent when formed into  
61

bricks—silica aerogel is the lightest solid  
62 material known. Approximately 99 percent air

by volume, considering silica aerogel has a density  
63 only three times that of air. The dry, spongelike substance is created by scientists who apply heat and pressure to silica gel until all the liquid has been removed. Only a solid, 3-D framework of dried-out gel, consisting mostly of empty space that will be filled with air, remains.

- 61. A. NO CHANGE
- B. its semitransparency
- C. it's semitransparent
- D. its semitransparent

- 62. F. NO CHANGE
- G. bricks;
- H. bricks,
- J. bricks

- 63. A. NO CHANGE
- B. given this characteristic
- C. and
- D. DELETE the underlined portion.

[2]

The structure of silica aerogel—air trapped in a highly porous web of dried gel—makes it an ideal insulator and soundproofing material. It's thirty-seven <sup>64</sup> times more effective as an insulator than the widely used insulating material called fiberglass. Researchers claim that a one-inch-thick window of silica aerogel has the insulating properties of a ten-inch-thick system of glass windows. [A] The use of silica aerogel to insulate buildings would discharge huge energy savings through reduced <sup>65</sup> heating and cooling costs.

[3]

So far, silica aerogel has rarely been used in building construction or other industries isolating small applications, such as to insulate <sup>66</sup> skylights. Large-scale use has been limited by the high cost of processing *tetraethyl orthosilicate*, the type of silica most commonly used to create aerogel. <sup>67</sup>

For years, though Dr. Halimaton Hamdan of Malaysia, has <sup>68</sup> been researching a way to lower aerogel manufacturing costs. [B]

64. F. NO CHANGE  
G. also for use as a  
H. additionally a  
J. and for

65. A. NO CHANGE  
B. relinquish  
C. yield  
D. emit

66. F. NO CHANGE  
G. the exception to which is a use in  
H. exempting  
J. except in

67. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one provides information that is most relevant at this point in the essay?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. though aerogels made out of aluminum oxide are being considered by NASA for use in capturing dust in space.  
C. which creates an aerogel that isn't as resistant to compression as aerogel created from vanadium oxide.  
D. which creates an aerogel that has a blue cast.

68. F. NO CHANGE  
G. though, Dr. Halimaton Hamdan of Malaysia  
H. though, Dr. Halimaton Hamdan, of Malaysia  
J. though Dr. Halimaton Hamdan, of Malaysia,

[4]

Hamdan's findings that discarded rice husks offer a nearly limitless supply of silica. [C] Rice husks, which are 20 percent silica, by weight are readily available from

Malaysian farmers, who must find a way to dispose of

great quantities of the husks after harvest. Although the husks are cheap to obtain, Hamdan claims that using them as raw material could reduce silica aerogel production costs by 80 percent. [D] Hamdan hopes her process, when perfected, will make silica aerogel affordable to a variety of industries for the first time, with energy-saving benefits to follow.

69. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. Hamdan has found that discarded rice husks  
 C. Hamdan, having found that discarded rice husks  
 D. Discarded rice husks are Hamdan's findings that
70. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. silica, by weight,  
 H. silica by weight,  
 J. silica by weight
71. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. which  
 C. whom  
 D. that
72. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. Since  
 H. Until  
 J. Unless

73. The writer is considering revising the underlined portion to the following:
- process
- If the writer were to make this revision, the sentence would primarily lose:
- A. a tone of admiration for Hamdan and her focus on a new method for making silica aerogel.  
 B. a hint regarding the types of experimental trials Hamdan has designed to test her silica aerogel.  
 C. the suggestion that Hamdan's method for making silica aerogel is still being fine-tuned.  
 D. nothing at all, because the underlined portion as written creates a redundancy.

Questions 74 and 75 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

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

The only by-products of processing rice husks to make aerogel are alcohol and water, so Hamdan's method also offers a pollution-free means of disposing of the husks.

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

- F. A in Paragraph 2.  
 G. B in Paragraph 3.  
 H. C in Paragraph 4.  
 J. D in Paragraph 4.

75. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to explain the ways in which silica aerogel is used by industries as an alternative to fiberglass. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?
- A. Yes, because it indicates that due to a decrease in the cost of creating silica aerogel, this material's use in several industries has expanded.  
 B. Yes, because it suggests that several manufacturers hope to create an affordable silica aerogel that will eventually replace fiberglass.  
 C. No, because it instead has the broader purpose of explaining what silica aerogel is and how this material might be used and made more cheaply.  
 D. No, because it instead focuses on describing the many areas of research of Dr. Halimaton Hamdan of Malaysia.

END OF TEST 1

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