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## ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Questions

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

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

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

## PASSAGE I

## The Ants Go Marching

[1]

Ants' search for food can require traveling as far as one hundred meters away from their nests (the rough equivalent of a human walking fifteen miles). 1 Yet no matter how winding a path ants might have taken to find

food. They are able to navigate back to their starting point with remarkable precision.

[2]

To test their scientific hypothesis, a team of research biologists studied ants in the Tunisian desert. [A]

1. If the writer were to delete the parenthetical information in the preceding sentence, the essay would primarily lose:
  - A. an approximation of the distance that humans typically travel on a daily basis to obtain food.
  - B. a detail that puts the distance ants travel on a scale readers might better be able to imagine.
  - C. an estimation of the distance that ants travel in order to find food.
  - D. a correlation that indicates a similarity between humans and ants.
2. F. NO CHANGE  
G. food, they  
H. food; they  
J. food they
3. Which choice most clearly introduces the research question central to the essay?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. To discover how certain animals navigate their way over long distances,
  - C. To determine how ants accomplish this navigational task,
  - D. To answer this question,

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The scientists will place food a short distance from the

4

ants' home and then tracked the ants' paths to the food.

5

[3]

The team's first experiment involving relocating the ants after they'd found the food. [B] By moving the ants to a new location, the scientists changed the direction the ants would need to walk in order to return to their nest.

6

When the ants headed away from their nest, walking in the

~~direction in which they would have gone if they hadn't been moved, scientists concluded that ants rely on an internal navigation system rather than external markers.~~

direction they would have gone if they hadn't been moved, scientist concluded that ants rely on an internal navigation system rather than external markers.

[4]

They also tested what they referred to as "the pedometer hypothesis." [C] The scientists tied tiny stilts made out of pig hair to some ants' legs. With the extended legs, which were made of pig hair, the ants

8

moved a greater distance with each step. Marching far

9

past their nest on the way home, the researchers determined that ants count their steps.

10

[5]

Plenty of questions remained. For instance, why were the ants' paths back to their nests more direct than the ants' routes to the food? The scientists suspected that the ants, in addition to having an exoskeleton, were constantly maintaining a sense of their location in relation to their nest. [D] Because the routes home were so direct, the ants must have been making adjustments all along.

11

4. F. NO CHANGE  
G. have placed  
H. placed  
J. place
5. A. NO CHANGE  
B. the paths that were taken by the ants as they went  
C. the ants' paths that the ants took  
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
6. F. NO CHANGE  
G. involved that they relocated  
H. involving them relocating  
J. involved relocating
7. A. NO CHANGE  
B. referred, to as  
C. referred to, as  
D. referred to as,
8. F. NO CHANGE  
G. legs that had been extended by attaching pig hair,  
H. extensions made of pig hair attached to their legs,  
J. the extended legs,
9. A. NO CHANGE  
B. So when the ants marched  
C. So as they marched  
D. By marching
10. F. NO CHANGE  
G. passed there  
H. passed their  
J. past there
11. Which choice reiterates information most relevant to the essay at this point?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. being social insects of the Formicidae family,  
C. counting their steps,  
D. forming colonies,,

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Were they using the sun's position in the sky as a

12

marker of time and location. Perhaps? Even with these  
uncertainties, the research team was confident it was on  
the path to figuring out how ants are able to navigate  
relatively long distances.

Questions 14 and 15 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

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

The desert was the ideal place to study ants: the homogenous terrain lacked visual landmarks, and the constant wind destroyed any tracks or scent cues.

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 5.

- 12. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. sun's position in the sky,
  - H. suns position in the sky,
  - J. suns position in the sky
- 13. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. location? Perhaps.
  - C. location; perhaps?
  - D. location. Perhaps.

15. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to briefly summarize some scientific research that investigates one particular skill of an animal or insect. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?
- A. Yes, because it outlines some experiments conducted by a team researching navigation techniques of ants.
  - B. Yes, because it summarizes the navigational methods of a number of animals that have to travel long distances.
  - C. No, because it instead summarizes the methods that ants use to locate food in the harsh conditions of the Tunisian desert.
  - D. No, because it acknowledges that the team researching ants' navigation techniques still had unanswered questions.

## PASSAGE II

### Maria Telkes: The Sun Queen

[1]

About fifteen miles west of Boston, a  
1949 photo captured the image of two women  
in overcoats talking as they stood in front of a

house in Dover, Massachusetts. [17] The house,

heated from the sun when it was out and shining,  
was the first of its kind. [A]

16. Assuming that the capitalization and punctuation would be adjusted as needed, the best placement for the underlined portion would be:
- F. where it is now.
  - G. after the word *photo*.
  - H. after the word *women*.
  - J. after the word *Massachusetts*.
17. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would provide the best introduction for the essay?
- A. The coats they wore indicated that the weather that day was not very warm.
  - B. The two women, Dr. Maria Telkes and Eleanor Raymond, had designed it.
  - C. It was difficult to tell from the picture what time of day it was.
  - D. One woman had lighter hair than the other woman.
18. F. NO CHANGE
- G. totally heated just from sunlight and that warmth,
  - H. using the sun's heat to heat the house,
  - J. heated only by the sun,

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[2]

Ten years earlier—before the sun first warmed it's<sup>19</sup> chilly Dover home—Telkes had been studying how to use the sun's energy to produce clean drinking water from salt water. Telkes had been working with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before World War II began, and her reputation as a chemical engineer got the US government's attention.<sup>20</sup> The US military hired Telkes to design a water filtration system that could easily

be used by sailors, stranded at sea. Her solar still, which removed the salt through vaporization instead of boiling,<sup>21</sup> produced countless gallons of drinkable water and saved<sup>22</sup> many lives.

[3]

After the war, Telkes went back to work at MIT on a much larger project, a home heating system powered only by sunlight. [B] Then, in 1948, she began work with Eleanor Raymond, an architect, who was designing a home for a sculptor named Amelia Peabody.

Together, Telkes and Raymond, blended form<sup>23</sup>

with function, and the end result home dazzled<sup>24</sup> architects and scientists alike.

[4]

[C] Its design improved on top of<sup>25</sup>

traditional solar-heating systems. By transferring heat from the air (instead of from rocks or water).<sup>26</sup>

19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. that's  
C. that  
D. its
20. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one provides the most relevant information at this point in the essay?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. eventually she would develop other inventions for private use.  
H. she hoped to solve global hunger problems through inventions like a solar oven.  
J. she had been interested since high school in how the sun's energy could be used.
21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. by, sailors, stranded  
C. by sailors stranded,  
D. by sailors stranded
22. F. NO CHANGE  
G. having saved  
H. and saving  
J. saving
23. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Together, Telkes, and Raymond  
C. Together, Telkes and Raymond  
D. Together Telkes and Raymond,
24. F. NO CHANGE  
G. resulting  
H. results  
J. result
25. A. NO CHANGE  
B. above  
C. upon  
D. over
26. F. NO CHANGE  
G. systems and by  
H. systems; by  
J. systems by

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The heat activated a chemical compound trapped between—an exterior glass wall and a series of metal walls, which served as the heating elements.

This system could withstand winter months and, during hot summers, work in reverse by drawing in

and transferring the heat from inside to outside.

[5]

[D] The successes of her solar still and solar house did not mark the end of Telkes's career. She continued to find practical, innovative, and cost-effective ways to use the sun's energy.

27. A. NO CHANGE  
B. between, an exterior glass wall  
C. between an exterior glass wall,  
D. between an exterior glass wall
28. Which choice most strongly emphasizes the difficult conditions the heating system could withstand?  
F. NO CHANGE  
G. the bitter cold of a Massachusetts winter  
H. some chilly temperatures  
J. the cold season
29. A. NO CHANGE  
B. the interior to the exterior, or the inside to the  
C. the interior, or inside, to the exterior, or  
D. the interior inside to the exterior

Question 30 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

30. The writer is considering adding the following sentence to the essay:
- The Peabody home became known as the solar house.
- If the writer were to add this sentence, it would most logically be placed at Point:
- F. A in Paragraph 1.  
G. B in Paragraph 3.  
H. C in Paragraph 4.  
J. D in Paragraph 5.

### PASSAGE III

#### From Theater to Film

Hindi cinema, which is the Hindi-language film

industry based in Mumbai, India. It's nique aesthetic derives from Parsi theater troupes in Mumbai in the late 1800s. An ethnic group possessing a diversity of skills in business and the arts, the Parsis used this expertise to produce elaborate theatrical productions.

31. A. NO CHANGE  
B. cinema who's  
C. cinema is  
D. cinema
32. F. NO CHANGE  
G. Hindi cinema's  
H. Their  
J. Your

1



These productions appealed to broad audiences

by drawing upon <sup>33</sup> ancient Indian epic literature and drama as well as incorporating dance, spectacle,

and song. 34

Hoping to emulate the success of the Parsis, they adopted Parsi theatrical methods. <sup>35</sup> Hindi cinema's first feature film, *Raja Harishchandra* (1913), was

based upon an ancient Indian epic poem. <sup>36</sup> Hindi filmmakers continued this epic tradition in subsequent films exploring social and economic conditions in India. The 1957 film *Mother India*, for example, portrays a families <sup>37</sup> struggles against poverty through several generations.

*Mother India*, like many Hindi films since sound rose <sup>38</sup>

in movies, also did not use synchronous sound—<sup>39</sup> actors dubbed their lines after filming was complete. <sup>39</sup>

33. A. NO CHANGE  
B. arriving at the traditions of  
C. throughout  
D. calling out
34. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:  
In the 1800s, the city of Mumbai was known as a center of commerce and industry.  
Should the writer make this addition here?  
F. Yes, because it describes why the Parsis chose to integrate song and dance elements into their theatrical productions.  
G. Yes, because it explains how the Parsis appealed to the diverse population then living in Mumbai.  
H. No, because those facts about Mumbai have no place in a discussion of how Parsi theater influenced Hindi cinema.  
J. No, because it indicates that Parsi theatrical productions were not successful.
35. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Parsi theatrical methods were adopted by early Hindi filmmakers.  
C. early Hindi filmmakers adopted Parsi theatrical methods.  
D. the methods of Parsi theater were adopted.
36. F. NO CHANGE  
G. based on an ancient, Indian, epic,  
H. based by an ancient Indian epic  
J. base on an ancient, Indian epic
37. A. NO CHANGE  
B. family's  
C. families'  
D. family
38. F. NO CHANGE  
G. sound put an appearance  
H. the advent of sound  
J. sound gave rise
39. Which choice most effectively introduces the subject of the paragraph and leads into the next sentence of the essay?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. incorporated the Parsi theater's tradition of elaborate song and dance.  
C. was epic in length, lasting nearly three hours and included an intermission.  
D. portrayed protagonists faced with difficult social and economic issues.

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Complex musical numbers are a defining characteristic of

40

most Hindi films. This serves as interludes designed to

41

entertain the audience rather than to advance the plot. 42

Often featuring multiple settings or romanticized backdrops, musical numbers in Hindi cinema emphasize spectacle. One number in the 1951 film *Awara* was shot on thirteen different sets. Two love songs in the 1981 film *Silsila*, set at large in India, was shot among tulips in

43

Holland. In regarding the Parsi tradition of using spectacle to appeal to a broad audience, many Hindi films today incorporate elements from Indian folk music, classical music, and modern pop, often within a single song.

44

Hindi cinema is now one of the largest film industries in the world, enduring criticism by some for its use of outdated technology. Modern Hindi filmmakers continue to apply the conventions of Parsi theater by remaining faithful to Indian traditions while appealing to a wide range of audiences.

45

45

40. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. being a defining characteristic of  
 H. is defining characteristics with  
 J. is a defining characteristic of
41. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. These numbers serve  
 C. These then serve  
 D. Those serve
42. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose:  
 F. a description of the musical components that make up typical song and dance numbers in Hindi films.  
 G. a definition of the term *interlude* and its multiple functions within Hindi films.  
 H. an analysis of the effectiveness of musical numbers in Hindi films.  
 J. an explanation of the main function of musical numbers in Hindi films.
43. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. largely for the part in India, were  
 C. for the large part in India, was  
 D. largely in India, were
44. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. In the account of  
 H. During  
 J. True to
45. Which choice most effectively emphasizes the prolific nature of Hindi cinema today?  
 A. NO CHANGE  
 B. world, releasing more than 150 new films per year.  
 C. world and has its own, unique traditions.  
 D. world and is based out of Mumbai, India.

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## PASSAGE IV

## The Construction of a Graphic Novel

[1]

The story begins at my cluttered wooden desk, where I write in whatever space I can clear among the haphazard stacks of sketchbooks, photos, and comics. I jot down notes about characters and plots, collecting recurring images and themes as I go. Eventually, a story line I can imagine as a graphic novel emerges. I keep scribbling until I've written a full first draft. When I was younger, I preferred stories about superheroes in space. <sup>46</sup> I approach that draft one chapter at a time and carve out

the plot, taking away text until only the barest framework <sup>47</sup>

had been left. <sup>48</sup>

[2]

Once the story is solid, I swivel my chair around and face the gleaming, white, surface of my tilted, drawing <sup>49</sup> table. [A] I map out a storyboard, limiting myself to five or six sentences per page. The sentences are accompanied by a series of: thumbnails, small panels that I use to <sup>50</sup> experiment with the sequence of images. Because <sup>51</sup> graphic novels demand such economy of language, I often deviate from a strictly chronological narrative.

46. The writer is considering deleting the preceding sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?
- F. Kept, because it illustrates the kinds of topics the narrator enjoys writing about.
- G. Kept, because it demonstrates that the narrator has loved writing and drawing from an early age.
- H. Deleted, because it doesn't identify any of the superheroes.
- J. Deleted, because it interrupts the paragraph's focus on the narrator's writing process.
47. Which choice best maintains the carving imagery introduced earlier in the sentence?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. whittling away at
- C. eliminating
- D. removing
48. F. NO CHANGE
- G. would have been
- H. was
- J. is
49. A. NO CHANGE
- B. gleaming, white, surface of my tilted
- C. gleaming white surface of my tilted,
- D. gleaming white surface of my tilted
50. F. NO CHANGE
- G. of thumbnails—
- H. of: thumbnails—
- J. of thumbnails
51. A. NO CHANGE
- B. The reason is that because
- C. The reason being that
- D. The reason because



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[B] Devoting even a single panel to a flashback of an event in a character's past can reveal a motivation that might have taken a whole page of words to explain.

52

[3]

[53] A circular panel that features a close-up of a character's shocked face, for example, emphasizes the

emotion; it creates an entirely different effect than a rectangle containing a wide view of a character in a crowd.

54

[C] I work in pencil at this stage, constantly making adjustments to get each image just right I tilt the angle of one character's torso to suggest her distrust of the woman

55

sitting next to her. I sharpen the lines of a character's tightened jaw to give away the anger behind his seemingly polite reply. [D] Each visual detail is as vital to the narrative as any word.

56

[4]

[1] Over weeks and months, that stack becomes heavy, its weight a satisfying affirmation of my progress.

57

[2] When I'm ready to fully commit the story to the paper, I uncap a pen and then ink every penciled line. [3] The finished pages pile up steadily. [58]

58

52. F. NO CHANGE

G. have took

H. of taken

J. of took

53. Which of the following statements would create the most effective transition from the preceding paragraph to this one?

A. I enjoy drawing and writing equally; for this reason, the graphic novel is my favorite form of storytelling.

B. The thumbnails become my guide as I then divide blank pages into panels of different shapes and sizes.

C. In my art classes, I learned many techniques to improve my drawing skills.

D. When I'm ready, I move on to the next step: mapping out a storyboard.

54. F. NO CHANGE

G. affect, than

H. effect then

J. affect then

55. A. NO CHANGE

B. right, for example,

C. right:

D. right,

56. F. NO CHANGE

G. some characters'

H. the characters'

J. characters'

57. A. NO CHANGE

B. it's weight is

C. its weight is

D. it's weight

58. Which of the following sequences of sentences makes Paragraph 4 most logical?

F. NO CHANGE

G. 1, 3, 2

H. 2, 3, 1

J. 3, 2, 1

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Questions 59 and 60 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

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

I smudge a lamppost to make rain.

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

- A. A in Paragraph 2.
- B. B in Paragraph 2.
- C. C in Paragraph 3.
- D. D in Paragraph 3.

60. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to analyze various artistic styles of graphic novels. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?

- F. Yes, because it explains in detail how the narrator comes up with new ideas for graphic novels.
- G. Yes, because it explores some of the narrator's artistic influences.
- H. No, because it describes instead the narrator's general process for creating a graphic novel.
- J. No, because it summarizes rather than analyzes various artistic styles of graphic novels.

PASSAGE V

That High Lonesome Sound

[1]

Bill Monroe gets most of the credit for popularizing the hybrid genre of music known as bluegrass. [A] A high-energy country music that emerged in the 1940s, Monroe wanted to feature

61

acoustic stringed instruments, such as: the fiddle, banjo, mandolin, guitar, and upright bass.

62

High-pitched, harmonized vocals given the music what Monroe called "that high lonesome sound."

63

While few dispute Monroe's critical role in the formation of this now-classic American genre of music, Monroe was always quick to acknowledge his musical influences, which included music he had heard on the radio and in church; musicians he had met; and a talented uncle.

64

64

- 61. A. NO CHANGE
- B. the bands consisted of
- C. bluegrass features
- D. Monroe featured
- 62. F. NO CHANGE
- G. instruments, such as
- H. instruments: such as,
- J. instruments such as,
- 63. A. NO CHANGE
- B. had gave
- C. gives
- D. give
- 64. Which choice best introduces the essay's main focus and sets up a clear organizational pattern for the essay?
- F. NO CHANGE
- G. influences: his uncle Pen and a blues musician named Arnold Schultz.
- H. influences for the lasting impression they had made on Monroe and others.
- J. influences.

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[2]

Monroe was raised in rural Kentucky with a large family. [B] His uncle Pen taught him and his eight siblings to play a variety of instruments. [C] The family performed the music of their Scottish and Irish ancestors—folk songs and ballads that settlers had brought to the Appalachian region during the eighteenth century. Monroe became skilled at playing mandolin and guitar and being a skilled

66

fiddle player. Eventually, he was often providing

67

accompaniment for Uncle Pen at local dances. 68

[3]

Arnold Schultz was an African American traveling musician who taught Monroe how to play the blues. "I'm a farmer with a mandolin and a high tenor voice," Monroe modestly insisted.

69

65. A. NO CHANGE  
B. ancestors, of which  
C. ancestors whose  
D. ancestors
66. F. NO CHANGE  
G. a skilled mandolin player and guitar player, and he also became skilled at being a  
H. skilled at playing mandolin, guitar, and  
J. a skilled mandolin, guitar, and
67. Which choice creates the most logical and specific transition to the rest of the sentence?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. In the later years of his childhood,  
C. By the time he was twelve,  
D. Someday, however,
68. Which of the following true statements best concludes this paragraph and prepares the reader for the subject of the next paragraph?  
E. It was at one of these dances that Monroe encountered his next musical influence.  
G. They were a popular duo, hired regularly to provide music for local square dances.  
H. Most often, Uncle Pen played fiddle, and Monroe played mandolin or guitar.  
J. Their music was fast-paced and lively, perfect for energetic country dancing.
69. Given that all the quotations are accurate, which one most directly elaborates on the information in the preceding sentence?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. "Bluegrass has brought more people together . . ." claimed Monroe, "than any music in the world. You meet people at festivals and renew acquaintances year after year."  
C. "It's plain music that tells a story," Monroe said about bluegrass. "It's played from my heart to your heart, and it will touch you."  
D. Monroe said that when he heard Schultz's music, "I tried to keep in my mind a little of it. . . . I wanted some blues in my music."

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Schultz's bluesy, syncopated style can be heard in bluegrass music's use of polyrhythms <sup>70</sup>. These jazzlike

polyrhythms are one of Monroe's clearest deviation in <sup>71</sup>

style from the old-time folk music he'd grown up playing. <sup>72</sup>  
The music Monroe had played with his family was

primarily Scottish and Irish folk music. <sup>73</sup>  
[4]

Unfortunately, Schultz never recorded his music, so he wasn't well known to the public. Monroe, however, spoke of Schultz's influence frequently with gratitude and respect. [D] Monroe also later honored his uncle

Pen: in a song, <sup>74</sup> "When the caller hollered do-si-do / You knew Uncle Pen was ready to go." The influences of both men, Pen and Schultz, live on in bluegrass music.

70. At this point, the writer is considering making the following addition to the sentence:

—the sounding of two or more independent rhythms at the same time

Should the writer make this addition here?

- F. Yes, because it defines a technical musical term that is likely to be unfamiliar to many readers.
- G. Yes, because it provides an example of a polyrhythm.
- H. No, because the paragraph doesn't explain why Monroe chose to use polyrhythms in his music.
- J. No, because it adds unrelated details that interrupt the progression of ideas in the paragraph.

71. A. NO CHANGE  
B. most clearer deviations  
C. clearest deviations  
D. clear deviation

72. F. NO CHANGE  
G. he had grow  
H. he'd grown  
J. he grown

73. The writer is considering deleting the preceding sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A. Kept, because it provides a useful detail about the music Monroe had played with his family.
- B. Kept, because it defines the term "old-time folk music," used earlier in the paragraph.
- C. Deleted, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on Monroe's uncle.
- D. Deleted, because it repeats information given earlier in the essay.

74. E. NO CHANGE  
G. Pen in a song:  
H. Pen, in a song,  
J. Pen, in a song

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

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

Meanwhile, Monroe's mother sang, and his father danced.

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 2.
- C. C in Paragraph 2.
- D. D in Paragraph 4.

**END OF TEST 1**

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