



## 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

#### Therapy on Horseback

[1] Most people have heard of physical therapy, in which trained therapists help rehabilitate patients who have a physical difficulty. [2] But not many have heard of hippotherapy. [3] It's a physical therapy treatment strategy for humans that requires the aid of a horse, and it's used for physical therapy. [4] The name

comes from the Greek word for horse, *hippos*. [3]

Hippotherapy has been used in Europe since the 1960s, and more recently in the United States, as a treatment option for people with developmental disorders and neuromuscular problems. [4] Therapists trained in hippotherapy use horses to help patients improve their physical strength and coordination as well as build patients' self-esteem and confidence.

1. A. NO CHANGE  
B. whom have  
C. who has  
D. whom has
2. E. NO CHANGE  
G. horse.  
H. horse, but it's for humans.  
J. horse—for real.
3. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 1 should be placed:  
A. where it is now.  
B. after Sentence 2.  
C. after Sentence 3.  
D. after Sentence 4.
4. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:  
Dr. Ingrid Strauss, a leader in hippotherapy, is a neurologist from Germany.  
Should the writer make this addition here?  
E. Yes, because it provides information about the education of a leader in hippotherapy.  
G. Yes, because the writer suggests later in the essay that Dr. Strauss has trained therapists in the United States.  
H. No, because it doesn't make clear how and why Dr. Strauss became interested in hippotherapy.  
J. No, because the writer doesn't sufficiently link the statement to the paragraph or the essay as a whole.

1



1

Why a horse? The movement in a persons'  
 pelvis when he or she rides a horse is similar to<sup>5</sup>  
 the movement created by a person walking upright.  
 This movement is difficult to duplicate using typical  
 physical therapy tools, such as balls and swings,  
 since the possible motions, and functions; of<sup>6</sup>

those tools are relatively fixed.  7 It's easy,

however, a duplication of this pelvic movement<sup>8</sup>  
 with the assistance of a walking horse. A  
 horse-in-motion provides steady sensory input  
 to the patient, and then the walking speed of<sup>9</sup>  
 the horse can be controlled, so can the level  
 of sensory input.  10

5. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. persons  
 C. person's  
 D. persons's

6. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. motions and functions  
 H. motions, and functions  
 J. motions and functions,

7. If the writer were to delete the preceding sentence, the essay would primarily lose a statement that explains:  
 A. why balls and swings are widely used physical therapy tools.  
 B. how balls and swings are typically used in physical therapy.  
 C. a limitation of typical physical therapy tools, such as balls and swings.  
 D. a way in which typical physical therapy tools can be used in hippotherapy.

8. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. to duplicate  
 H. therapists duplicate  
 J. there can be a duplication of

9. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. this means  
 C. and because  
 D. DELETE the underlined portion.

10. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would most effectively conclude the paragraph by building on the information in the preceding sentence?  
 F. Hippotherapy has evolved over the last forty years.  
 G. Some hippotherapy patients are as young as eighteen months.  
 H. A therapist will modify the horse's pace in response to the patient's needs.  
 J. A horse handler tends to the horse's needs and care during and after hippotherapy sessions.



[1] Hippotherapy is not at all like recreational<sup>11</sup> horseback riding. [2] If you were to visit a hippotherapy

center, you would see patients in different positions. [12]

[3] One purpose of these positions is to allow the patient to learn how his or her body responds as the horse walks.

[4] In other words, trained spotters ensure the patient's safety. [5] <sup>13</sup>Horses are also used because many people are drawn to them. [6] Patients often work with the same horse and grow to love that animal. [7] Most of the patients are children, and they enjoy brushing the horses and seeing <sup>14</sup>the horse stables. [8] The experience is a lively and

invigorating variation on traditional physical therapy. [15]

11. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
- A. is a variable from
  - B. doesn't resemble
  - C. isn't similar to
  - D. is very different from
12. In the preceding sentence, the writer is considering revising the clause "you would see patients in different positions" to "you might see someone sitting backward or sideways on a horse or lying prone on a horse's back." Should the writer make this revision?
- F. Yes, because the revision highlights one person's experience with hippotherapy.
  - G. Yes, because the revision gives specific details about the ways patients are positioned on horses during therapy sessions.
  - H. No, because the revision doesn't add new information to the essay.
  - J. No, because the revision detracts from the main focus of the essay.
13. A. NO CHANGE  
B. For example,  
C. Of course,  
D. That is,
14. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
- F. children. These young patients
  - G. children; they
  - H. children, and these patients
  - J. children they
15. The writer wants to divide this paragraph into two in order to separate the discussion of hippotherapy positions from the discussion of the emotional link between horses and hippotherapy patients. The best place to begin the new paragraph would be at the beginning of Sentence:
- A. 3.
  - B. 4.
  - C. 5.
  - D. 6.

PASSAGE II

**The Birth of Broadcasting**

In the early 1900s, radio was not the widespread medium that it is today. Instead, its<sup>16</sup> use was limited to electronics buffs, many of whom built their own *wireless sets*, as radios were sometimes called in their infancy.

16. F. NO CHANGE  
G. its'  
H. it's  
J. their

On his way to becoming, chairman of the board, of the  
17

Radio Corporation of America (RCA), the visionary  
18  
David Sarnoff who saw a huge audience for radio.  
18

To create such an audience, Sarnoff believed would  
19  
require connecting citizens around the nation via radio

to a dramatic large-scale popular event with built-in mass  
20  
appeal. Broadcasting this event from receivers set up

in store windows, city parks, and other public spaces to  
21  
demonstrate that anyone could listen to the wireless, not  
just people with special skills and hard-to-build equipment.

The determinedly, ambitious Sarnoff latched onto  
22  
the perfect event. In 1921, he made elaborate plans to  
broadcast a heavyweight boxing match between American  
Jack Dempsey with Frenchman Georges Carpentier.  
23

24 Sports enthusiasts around the world were anxiously  
awaiting the bout between the experienced Dempsey and  
the popular underdog, Carpentier. When the time came,

a transmitter was borrowed from the U.S. Navy and hired  
25

Major J. Andrew White to describe the action, at RCA's  
26  
request, store managers, theater owners, and municipal  
workers across the country set up loudspeakers.

17. A. NO CHANGE  
B. becoming chairman of the board,  
C. becoming, chairman of the board  
D. becoming chairman of the board
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. David Sarnoff envisioned a huge audience for radio.  
H. David Sarnoff's vision of a huge audience for radio.  
J. the vision of a huge audience for radio belonged to David Sarnoff.
19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. audience Sarnoff believed,  
C. audience, Sarnoff believed,  
D. audience Sarnoff believed
20. F. NO CHANGE  
G. popular occurrence or  
H. appealing  
J. DELETE the underlined portion.
21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. would  
C. and thereby  
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
22. F. NO CHANGE  
G. determined, ambitiously  
H. determined, ambitious  
J. determined, ambitiousness
23. A. NO CHANGE  
B. against  
C. in a fight with  
D. and
24. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:  
Athletes continue to draw media attention worldwide.  
Should the writer make this addition here?  
F. Yes, because it provides an important context for understanding the significance of the broadcast.  
G. Yes, because it helps explain why radio's popularity diminished when television was invented.  
H. No, because it is not significant that the broadcast focused on an athletic event.  
J. No, because it is only slightly related to the essay's focus on radio's beginnings.
25. A. NO CHANGE  
B. a transmitter had been borrowed by Sarnoff  
C. Sarnoff borrowed a transmitter  
D. Sarnoff would borrow a transmitter
26. F. NO CHANGE  
G. action at  
H. action. At  
J. action then at



The match took place in Jersey City on a hot July afternoon. While the athletes battled it out, Major White described the action from ringside. All over the country, people listened in rapt attention. For the first time, they were hearing a distant event as it happened and sharing the experience with millions of others.

During the fourth round, Dempsey defeated Carpentier, just as the Navy's overheated transmitter broke down into a molten mass of wires and tubes. No matter: RCA would soon be offering radios in return for money to a public demanding broadcast music, sports, news, and weather. The era of electronic broadcasting had begun.

27. Given that all the choices are true, which one contributes to the paragraph's point that radio enabled the broadcast of eyewitness accounts of events?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. action.
- C. action that took place.
- D. action with words.

28. F. NO CHANGE

- G. selling radios
- H. conducting business by sales of radios
- J. marketing and selling radios as merchandise

Question 29 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

29. Suppose the writer had intended to write an essay about how a single event had far-reaching consequences in terms of public information. Would this essay fulfill the writer's goal?

- A. Yes, because the essay reveals how the radio broadcast of a boxing match transformed the public into an audience seeking unprecedented access to live events.
- B. Yes, because the essay reveals that after Sarnoff's radio broadcast of a boxing match, the public's interest in news was replaced with an interest in sports.
- C. No, because the essay points out that radios had been providing information to individuals long before Sarnoff broadcast a boxing match to a widespread audience.
- D. No, because the essay points out that Sarnoff attracted interest in a broadcast of a boxing match but does not indicate the long-term consequences of that broadcast.

PASSAGE III

At Home in a Language

When I was a child growing up in Delhi, India, My

30

parents and I will have spent our summers in Calcutta, India, visiting my grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.

31

30. F. NO CHANGE

- G. India. So my
- H. India; my
- J. India, my

31. A. NO CHANGE

- B. would spend
- C. have spent
- D. will be spending

We took the train over eight hundred miles from Delhi to

Calcutta, which I considered a treat as itself. I loved the

<sup>32</sup>

dining car, the cozy sleeping berth in our cabin, and the

<sup>33</sup>

gentle rocking motion of the train that would lull me

<sup>34</sup>

to sleep at night. As an adult, I prefer to travel by

car. <sup>35</sup> When we arrived at the Calcutta station the next morning, we were welcomed announcing train arrivals and departures over the intercom

by the sound of the Bengali language.

<sup>36</sup>

Back in Delhi, the language most people commonly spoke was Hindi. Though I spoke Hindi fluently, it wasn't my first language. My parents were born in Calcutta, where most people spoke Bengali. They had lived there for years before they got married and moved to Delhi, where Hindi was widely spoken.

<sup>37</sup>

Because my parents had grown up speaking Bengali, we spoke Bengali, not Hindi, in our house. It was not surprising, then, that hearing Bengali on the streets of Calcutta made me feel right at home.

Being in Calcutta was a comfort to me because I could speak almost exclusively in my first language.

<sup>38</sup>

Store clerks, cab drivers, bus drivers, schoolchildren, families picnicking in the parks: it seemed like everybody in Calcutta spoke Bengali. It only took me a day or two to adjust to not having to manage two languages.

32. F. NO CHANGE

- G. to
- H. for
- J. in

33. A. NO CHANGE

- B. which
- C. since
- D. whereas

34. F. NO CHANGE

- G. lulled
- H. of lulled
- J. have lulled

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

- A. Kept, because it gives the reader further insight into the narrator's personality.
- B. Kept, because it sharpens the essay's focus on favorite modes of transportation.
- C. Deleted, because it disrupts the narration of past events in the paragraph.
- D. Deleted, because it inserts a personal element into an otherwise impersonal essay.

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

- F. where it is now.
- G. after the word *arrived*.
- H. after the word *welcomed*.
- J. after the word *arrivals*.

37. A. NO CHANGE

- B. Delhi, where most people speak Hindi.
- C. Delhi, a city in India.
- D. Delhi.

38. F. NO CHANGE

- G. could communicate and discourse
- H. could shoot the breeze
- J. could, you know, speak

1 ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 1

Communicating with such ease was a relief; in Delhi I felt

39

split in half, but in Calcutta I really felt like two people.

40

I also found life in my grandparents' house easy

41

to get used to. Their house was always overflowing with  
members of my father's family. Being an only child, I

42

savored this time spent with relatives. My aunts and uncles

43

loved to tease me and tell me jokes and stories. I would  
skip through the rooms of my grandparents' sprawling

house with my cousins, thrilled to have all that extra space

44

in which to play games and have fun.

44

39. A. NO CHANGE

B. relief,

C. relief

D. relief and

40. Which choice most logically completes the contrast between the way the narrator felt in Calcutta and in Delhi?

F. NO CHANGE

G. remembered how this felt.

H. felt like I was split in fourths.

J. felt confident and whole.

41. A. NO CHANGE

B. found, life in my grandparents' house

C. found, life in my grandparents' house,

D. found life in my grandparents' house,

42. Which choice most effectively emphasizes the fact that the narrator's father has a large family?

F. NO CHANGE

G. comfortably accommodating

H. visited by

J. a familiar haunt of

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

A. relished

B. tasted

C. reveled in

D. delighted in

44. Given that all the choices are true, which one best concludes the sentence and the essay while reinforcing the essay's main idea?

F. NO CHANGE

G. all of us shouting, screaming, and laughing in Bengali.

H. all of us making memories that will be with us our entire lives.

J. investigating the many things my grandparents had collected.

PASSAGE IV

The Great Wall of Los Angeles

Judith Francisca Baca believes a mural can tell  
a story and that a largeness of it gives its creator an

45

amplified voice. It began in the summer of 1976,

46

Baca led the creation of what is likely the longest

mural in the world, the Great Wall of Los Angeles.

45. A. NO CHANGE

B. to make large

C. a large mural

D. if the mural is large

46. F. NO CHANGE

G. With a beginning

H. For it to begin

J. Beginning

This tourist attraction, painted on the concrete wall of the Tujunga Wash, a flood-control channel in

the San Fernando Valley, is over thirteen feet high and almost a half mile long. The project was commissioned

by Los Angeles city officials, those wanted well-known local muralist Baca to beautify the channel area. She took this opportunity to bring the people of multiethnic Los Angeles together to produce a narrative mural of their stories.

Baca imagined the mural, on the channel wall as a timeline. It would proclaim the historical experiences of

California's people's, focusing mainly on the experiences

of women, the poor, and minorities. She wants as many people as possible, especially young people, to help create the mural.

<sup>53</sup> For guidance, they interviewed hundreds of city residents, historians, and social activists. The subjects

they picked ranged from: Dust Bowl refugees to civil

rights activists, Olympic champions to labor organizers, land disputes to the growth of suburbia.

47. The writer would like to describe the mural in a way that strongly emphasizes the mural's visual energy. Which choice best accomplishes this purpose?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. noticeable piece of art,
- C. vibrant ribbon of colors,
- D. decoration in Los Angeles,

48. F. NO CHANGE  
G. which has a height of over thirteen feet  
H. with a height that's over thirteen feet  
J. over thirteen feet high

49. A. NO CHANGE  
B. whom  
C. they  
D. who

50. F. NO CHANGE  
G. mural, on the channel wall,  
H. mural on the channel wall  
J. mural on the channel wall,

51. A. NO CHANGE  
B. peoples,  
C. peoples',  
D. persons',

52. F. NO CHANGE  
G. wanted  
H. is wanting  
J. has been wanting

53. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would provide the most effective transition into the information that follows in the paragraph?

- A. The Social and Public Art Resource Center (SPARC), which Baca and two other artists founded, is based in Venice, California.
- B. Baca and her team began by choosing subjects for the mural scenes.
- C. Baca's work can be seen all over Los Angeles, as well as at the National Museum of American Art at the Smithsonian Institution.
- D. Baca has taught people of all ages and backgrounds.

54. F. NO CHANGE  
G. picked ranged from  
H. picked, ranged from,  
J. picked, ranged from

55. A. NO CHANGE  
B. activists and also having  
C. activists, being included were  
D. activists, with





Next, area artists drew miniature sketches of the

56

- 56. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
  - F. scaled-down
  - G. reduced-sized
  - H. teeny-tiny
  - J. small-scale

scenes on grids. After that, they created a blueprint of the

57

- 57. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
  - A. grids. After they did that, the artists
  - B. grids, following that, they
  - C. grids. The artists then
  - D. grids; then they

mural including "bridge images" that wove them together.

58

- 58. E. NO CHANGE
  - G. those
  - H. what it is
  - J. the scenes

A huge grid was traced onto a smoothed and sealed section

of the channel wall, and the blueprint sketches were outlined onto it. The drawings were then painted, over

numerous summers, by Los Angeles teens in groups

recruited with the help of outreach organizations. 59

- 59. If the writer were to delete the phrase "in groups recruited with the help of outreach organizations" from the preceding sentence, the paragraph would primarily lose:
  - A. information about how the teen painters were brought together to paint the mural.
  - B. an indication that leaders of several outreach organizations helped teens paint the mural.
  - C. an explanation of what the teen painters liked about working on the mural.
  - D. nothing at all, since the phrase repeats a fact stated earlier in the paragraph.

In 1983, the mural was finally finished.

Dozens of professional artists, over four hundred teens, and thousands of other community members

had contributed to the Great Wall of Los Angeles,

a celebration of the many voices of the city.

60

- 60. Given that all the choices are true, which one best concludes the essay by clearly linking the essay's conclusion to an image in the essay's opening paragraph?
  - F. NO CHANGE
  - G. which now, several years later, needs some repair and touching up.
  - H. just one work of art in the city.
  - J. and each scene was painted in stages, starting with a magenta undercoat.

## PASSAGE V

## Coloring the Past

[1]

When we were children, my older brother and I spent many afternoons coloring at the kitchen table. <sup>61</sup> I would hold up a carnation pink or a lime green crayon,

cover the worn label with my thumb, and asking my

62

brother what color I was holding. I was always surprised <sup>63</sup> time after time, he could not tell the difference between a pink crayon and a green one. The reason for this was that he is color-blind.

[2]

[1] This is rarely the case. [2] "Color-blind" is a bit of a misnomer, as it implies that people with color blindness cannot see any colors. [3] The human eye contains rod cells, which allow us to see black and white and perceive gradations of lightness, and cone cells, which allow us to see color. [4] Almost all instances of color blindness involve only the eye's reception of red and green.

64

[5] Most people with color blindness cannot differentiate between red and green, but others just see these colors differently than people without color blindness. <sup>65</sup>

61. The writer wishes to add a sentence here that will clearly lead the reader into the anecdote and information to follow in this paragraph. Which of the following would best accomplish this purpose?
- A. As we colored, I liked to play a game that he didn't always enjoy.  
 B. We could spend hours coloring when we were young.  
 C. I was still learning how to color, but my brother was good at it.  
 D. We would talk while we colored, and often we would draw something together.
62. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. covering the worn label with my thumb, and ask  
 H. and covering the worn label with my thumb, then asking  
 J. covering the worn label with my thumb, ask
63. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. surprised,  
 C. surprised and  
 D. surprised when,
64. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. eye's receiving  
 H. eyes reception  
 J. eyes' receiving
65. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 1 should be placed:
- A. where it is now.  
 B. after Sentence 2.  
 C. after Sentence 3.  
 D. after Sentence 4.



[3]

Seven percent of American males are color-blind, while only 0.4 percent of American females are. This

<sup>66</sup>

conversion supports the idea that the gene for color

<sup>67</sup>

blindness is carried on the X chromosome, men have only one X chromosome (in addition to one Y chromosome).

<sup>68</sup>

[A] Women have two X chromosomes, so a deficiency

<sup>69</sup>

in it can be compensated for by the other.

<sup>70</sup>

[4]

My brother can easily distinguish pure reds from pure greens without any difficulty. [B] However, the farther these colors are from "pure" (such as carnation pink or lime green), the more difficult it is for him to tell the difference.

<sup>71</sup>

- 66. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. have the genetic condition that is commonly known as color blindness.
  - H. either cannot differentiate between red and green or see these colors in an unusual way.
  - J. DELETE the underlined portion (ending the sentence with a period).
- 67. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. change
  - C. conflict
  - D. contrast
- 68. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. chromosome since,
  - H. chromosome:
  - J. chromosome
- 69. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. also
  - C. likewise
  - D. DELETE the underlined portion.
- 70. F. NO CHANGE
  - G. that
  - H. them
  - J. one
- 71. A. NO CHANGE
  - B. as long as the colors are pure.
  - C. and could almost always tell you whether something is pure red or pure green.
  - D. DELETE the underlined portion (ending the sentence with a period).

{5}

It has been years since I bothered my brother with a crayon-color guessing game, but I am still intrigued by how he perceives color. [C] He has become a successful

72

painter specializing in, landscapes of exotic places

73

rendered in vivid colors. [D] He swirls bright color over canvas, transforming pats of apple red, lemon yellow, and robin's egg blue paint into dazzling and vibrant hills, beaches, and mountains,

like visions out of fantastic dreams.

74

- 72. F. NO CHANGE
- G. has become
- H. would become
- J. will have become

- 73. A. NO CHANGE
- B. painter specializing in landscapes of exotic places
- C. painter, specializing in, landscapes of exotic places
- D. painter specializing in landscapes, of exotic places,

- 74. The writer wishes to emphasize that as a result of the way the painter sees and uses color, his landscapes have a unique visual quality. Which choice best accomplishes this purpose?
- F. NO CHANGE
- G. since he prefers to paint landscapes.
- H. as if he were creating true works of art.
- J. with brushstrokes that seem to come effortlessly.

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

- 75. Upon reviewing the essay and deciding that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence incorporating that information:  
He rarely chooses to use grays, browns, or any other muted tones, opting instead for hues that are closer to pure.  
If the writer were to add this sentence to the essay, the sentence would most logically be placed at Point:
- A. A in Paragraph 3.
- B. B in Paragraph 4.
- C. C in Paragraph 5.
- D. D in Paragraph 5.

END OF TEST 1

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