

ANSWER KEY

English Test			
1. D	21. C	41. D	61. C
2. F	22. J	42. F	62. G
3. B	23. C	43. A	63. A
4. G	24. J	44. J	64. G
5. B	25. B	45. D	65. B
6. H	26. F	46. G	66. H
7. C	27. A	47. C	67. A
8. H	28. H	48. F	68. J
9. A	29. C	49. D	69. C
10. J	30. F	50. F	70. G
11. D	31. A	51. B	71. A
12. J	32. G	52. H	72. J
13. C	33. C	53. D	73. B
14. H	34. F	54. F	74. J
15. B	35. D	55. D	75. C
16. J	36. F	56. J	
17. A	37. B	57. C	
18. F	38. J	58. G	
19. A	39. C	59. A	
20. F	40. H	60. H	

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS**English Test Explanations****PASSAGE I**

1. **The best answer is D.** The underlined portion must be a verb with tense, or else the sentence would be a fragment. Therefore, eliminate answer choices B and C. Answer choice D, which has past tense, is best because the sentence clearly states that Noh began in *Medieval Japan*, a past time period.
2. **The best answer is F.** This question requires you to select the correct punctuation for the underlined portion. Answer choice G has unnecessary commas. Both answer choice H and answer choice J improperly use semicolons. The comma after *Zeami* is necessary because the two independent clauses are conjoined with *and*.
3. **The best answer is B.** The sentence references a time period in the past (*fourteenth and fifteenth centuries*). To describe an action (in this case, staying unchanged) that began in the past and is ongoing in the present, the present perfect tense is appropriate. Only answer choice B uses this verb tense.
4. **The best answer is G.** The words *only*, *just*, and *solely* all have similar meaning. To avoid redundancy, you should use only one of them in the sentence. Eliminate answer choices F, H, and J.
5. **The best answer is B.** The interrupting phrase *for example* should always be set off by commas when it appears within a sentence. The only answer choice that places a comma before and after *for example* is answer choice B.
6. **The best answer is H.** The noun being replaced by the pronoun in this sentence is *instrumentalists*, which is plural. Therefore, you must use the plural pronoun *they*. Eliminate answer choices F and J. The noun *scores* is the direct object of the verb *play*, so no preposition (*for*) is necessary. Eliminate answer choice G.
7. **The best answer is C.** Paragraph 3 discusses the *stylized masks* worn by the actors to reflect certain characters. The sentence that best introduces this topic is answer choice C.
8. **The best answer is H.** The actors, not the characters that they portray, wear the masks, so you can eliminate answer choice F. The word *with* suggests that the audience is wearing the masks; eliminate answer choice G. In English idiom, someone *recognizes* something or someone *by* some feature or characteristic.
9. **The best answer is A.** This question requires you to select an answer choice that discusses a *unique talent*. Answer choice A explains that *tilting their heads* is a specific skill that must be learned, so it is the best selection. The other answer choices either are too general or they include information about the masks, not the actors.
10. **The best answer is J.** A semicolon must be immediately followed by an independent clause or a phrase that starts with a conjunctive adverb such as *therefore*. Eliminate answer choice F because the semicolon is not followed by an independent clause. The items in a list must be separated by commas if there are three or more items in the list. The only remaining choice with correct comma usage is answer choice J.
11. **The best answer is D.** In context, the adjective *abstract* means *non-specific* or *somewhat difficult to define and understand*. While an *abstract* is a *summary* of a text, speech, and so on, this definition is not appropriate based on the context.
12. **The best answer is J.** The most important clue indicating the correct tense is the adverb *since*, which denotes a duration of time beginning in the past. Eliminate answer choice G because it refers to the future. In this case, the time period extends to the present. It did not end in the past, so the past perfect tense is not appropriate here. Eliminate answer choice F, which is a present perfect passive-voice construction. In passive constructions, as in H and J, the past participle is used. The past participle of *write* is *written*, not *wrote*, which is the simple past form. Eliminate answer choice H.
13. **The best answer is C.** First, decide whether you should use *its* or *it's*. In this sentence, the noun *Noh theater* is being replaced by the pronoun *it*. The *performers* belong to the theater, so you should use the possessive form of *it*, which is *its*. Eliminate answer choices A and D. There is a contrast suggested in the second half of the sentence, so the correct

conjunction is *but*, making answer choice C correct.

14. **The best answer is H.** The *fact* mentioned in this sentence exists now, so eliminate answer choice G, which has future tense, and answer choice J, which has past tense. Second, the subject must agree with the verb. In this sentence, the subject is the long noun clause *the fact that it has remained essentially in its original form for over 600 years*. Although this noun clause ends with a plural noun, the central, controlling noun that determines its grammatical number is *fact*, which is singular. Therefore, a singular verb is needed, *speaks*, answer choice H.
15. **The best answer is B.** The sentence contains information on Zeami, one of the original playwrights. Zeami is not discussed in either Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3, so eliminate answer choices A and C. Since you are left with Paragraph 5, decide whether the sentence should be placed after Sentence 1 or Sentence 3. As Sentence 1 mentions Zeami, it would make sense to place the new sentence after Sentence 1.

PASSAGE II

16. **The best answer is J.** The items in a series must be separated by commas. While answer choice G contains the correct number of commas, it omits the conjunction *and*, which is essential to the sentence.
17. **The best answer is A.** The preceding sentence mentions computer fonts. It is appropriate to provide a transition into the rest of the passage that is concerned with calligraphy as an art form.
18. **The best answer is F.** The verb *derive* (here as a past participle in a passive-voice construction) can take as a complement to a prepositional phrase beginning with *from*, in which case it means *originate (from...)*. This subject of the sentence, *calligraphy*, has its origins in the two Greek words *kalli* and *graphia*.
19. **The best answer is A.** The sentence as it is written is clear and concise and in the active voice. The other answer choices are awkward.
20. **The best answer is F.** This question requires you to best express the idea that legible handwriting was important and useful in many places. Answer choices H and J create incomplete sentences and should be eliminated. Between answer choice F and G, answer choice G can be eliminated because it says in two words what answer choice F says in one word.
21. **The best answer is C.** The sentence is describing a general property (the age) of Chinese calligraphy. Therefore, the simple present tense is appropriate. Eliminate answer choices B and D, which have past tense. The subject *Chinese calligraphy* is third-person, singular; therefore, the verb must be third person, singular: *dates*, answer choice C.
22. **The best answer is J.** This is a passive-voice sentence in which *Chinese scholars* is the agent (who or what does the action of the verb). With active voice, *Chinese scholars* would be the subject. Recall that making sentences passive usually results in moving the subject to the end of the sentence and after the preposition *by*. This is the function of *by* required in this underlined portion. Eliminate answer choices F and H. Next, recognize that *for use by* is idiomatic, whereas *for the use by* is not. Therefore, answer choice J is best. If you cannot recognize that idiom, select answer choice J because it is more concise.
23. **The best answer is C.** According to the passage, the scribes started using the index around 200 B.C., which is clearly in the past. Therefore, you should use the simple past form of the verb *develop*. Eliminate answer choices A (present perfect) and B (a gerund). Eliminate answer choice D because it begins a relative clause, leaving the clause without a verb.
24. **The best answer is J.** This question requires you to express the idea clearly and concisely. It is implied in the paragraph that the scribes replicate the characters when the scribes use the index. Therefore, it is not necessary to include any phrase about *replicating* the characters. If you omit the underlined portion, neither the sentence nor the paragraph lose any meaning.
25. **The best answer is B.** This question requires you to choose the best conjunctive adverb. A conjunctive adverb can be used to join two independent but related ideas, and is often used at the beginning of a sentence, if that sentence is related to the one directly preceding it. The conjunctive adverbs *however*, *yet*, and *otherwise* suggest a contrast that doesn't exist in this paragraph. It makes sense that *soon* after the scribes developed their own, individual styles, the scribes would emerge as artists.
26. **The best answer is F.** The subject of the sentence, *the Japanese*, is followed directly by the verb *adapted*. Do not separate the subject from the

verb with a comma. Eliminate answer choices G and H. Answer choice J does not contain a verb with tense, so eliminate it, too.

27. **The best answer is A.** It is idiomatic in this context to say *appreciation for*.
28. **The best answer is H.** This question requires you to express the idea clearly and concisely. First, determine whether it is the *Church* or the *calligraphy* that is being influenced. Based on the context of the passage, it makes sense that the *calligraphy* is being influenced. Eliminate answer choices G and J, which suggest that *calligraphy* influenced the *Church*. It is better to use the active voice, as in answer choice H, which clearly indicates that the *Church* influenced *calligraphy*.
29. **The best answer is C.** To maintain parallelism within this sentence, the adjective phrase *closely spaced* must be in the comparative form (*more closely spaced*) to match the comparative form *narrower*. Therefore, answer choice C is correct.
30. **The best answer is F.** The singular subject *equipment* requires a singular verb. Remember that subject and verb must match in tense.

PASSAGE III

31. **The best answer is A.** The *myth* that is the subject of this sentence exists in the present, so the simple present tense is appropriate. Eliminate answer choices C and D. *The myth* is singular, so use the singular verb *paints*, answer choice A.
32. **The best answer is G.** To avoid redundancy, use only the verb *participating* in this sentence. The remaining answer choices are awkward and redundant.
33. **The best answer is C.** The primary focus of the first paragraph is the mountain man, not the beaver pelts that he harvested. Therefore, the sentence would not be a relevant addition to the paragraph. Answer choice D is not correct because the statement is off-topic.
34. **The best answer is F.** There is no punctuation required in this phrase that includes two adjectives describing the same noun.
35. **The best answer is D.** The clearest and most concise way of expressing the idea is with *buyers*. Answer choice A is wordy, so eliminate it. Using *buyers* with *product* is redundant, so eliminate answer choices B and C.
36. **The best answer is F.** It makes sense that the mountain men would need goods other than the food they captured. (They may have needed clothes, ammunition, cooking utensils, etc.). The other answer choices contain information that is outside the scope of the passage.
37. **The best answer is B.** It is important to maintain parallelism within the sentence. So, the subject and verb must have the same form. Since the subject, *mountain man*, is singular, the verb must also be singular. Eliminate answer choices A and C. The other verb forms in the sentence, *was* and *relied*, are past tense, so eliminate answer choice D, which includes the present-tense verb *appears*.
38. **The best answer is J.** This question requires you to recognize that *consumer* is used as the first noun of a compound with the noun *demand*. Any form of the verb *demand* would create an ungrammatical sentence. Therefore, answer choices F, G, and H can be eliminated.
39. **The best answer is C.** The logical opposite of *freelancers* is being an employee of a firm. Only answer choice C expresses that some trappers were employed by a *particular fur company*.
40. **The best answer is H.** With commas, provided that all grammar rules are followed, fewer is better. In this sentence, the passive voice verb construction *were called* has the noun phrase *Men hired directly by a fur company* as its subject. The noun *Men* is modified by the past participle phrase *hired directly by a fur company*, so no comma should separate them. Eliminate answer choices F, G, and J.
41. **The best answer is D.** The sentence already says that the furs were *company property*, so it is not necessary to include any more information about to whom the furs did or did not belong. Answer choices A, B, and C are all redundant and should be eliminated.
42. **The best answer is F.** A semicolon should be followed by an independent clause that provides more information about the first part of the sentence. The sentence is correct as written. You should not use a comma to separate two main clauses. This is known as a comma splice. Eliminate answer choice H. It is necessary to include some form of punctuation, so eliminate answer choice J. By removing the word *he* in answer choice G, an incomplete sentence is created.

43. **The best answer is A.** The sentence structure suggests a cause-and-effect relationship. The phrase *because of* provides the proper connection between the effect and the cause. The phrase *in regards with* is not idiomatic in standard written English. Eliminate answer choice B. Answer choice C is missing an initial *with*, so eliminate it. *Irregardless* is not a word and should never be used, so eliminate answer choice D.
44. **The best answer is J.** The paragraph is in the past tense, therefore it is appropriate to use the past tense verb *succumbed*. The sentence as it is written uses the present tense verb; answer choices G and J create incomplete sentences by using the “-ing” form of the verb.
45. **The best answer is D.** This question requires you to determine the main idea of the essay. The essay introduces the concept of the myth of the mountain man, and then goes on to describe the reality of living as a mountain man, which was quite different. Answer choice D best supports the ideas presented in the essay.

PASSAGE IV

46. **The best answer is G.** It is idiomatic to return home *from* some place. Answer choice F says *from a severe case of tonsillitis*, so it can be eliminated. Answer choices H and J can be eliminated because the relative pronoun *which* and the verb *was* make them wordy. In addition, answer choices H and J attribute, respectively, the tonsillitis to playing football and playing football to the tonsillitis.
47. **The best answer is C.** It is important to maintain parallelism within the paragraph. The verbs *returned*, *expressed*, and *convinced* are all past tense. Therefore, a past-tense verb should be used in the underlined portion. Eliminate answer choices A and D. Eliminate answer choice B because it is awkward. The simplest way to express the idea conveyed in the sentence is to use *recommended*, answer choice C.
48. **The best answer is F.** This question requires you to express the idea clearly, concisely, and in the correct word order. First, determine who is the logical subject of the verb *called*. *Fans and players* had their own nickname for the team. Answer choice F is best because it has active voice. Answer choice H has passive voice, so it can be eliminated. Answer choice J is awkward; it, too, can be eliminated.
49. **The best answer is D.** The modifiers *present-day*, *contemporary*, and *up-to-date* all have the same meaning, so none of them can be the correct answer. Since the sentence already includes the word *modern*, it would be redundant to include any of the answer choices. Therefore, omit the underlined portion, answer choice D.
50. **The best answer is F.** This question requires you to express the idea clearly and concisely. Answer choice H suggests that they were already wearing uniforms and had to change into different uniforms at home. This is not supported by information in the paragraph, so eliminate answer choice H. Answer choice G separates the verb *changed* from its prepositional phrase complement *into their uniforms*, so it is somewhat awkward and can be eliminated. Answer choice J is wordy and can be eliminated.
51. **The best answer is B.** In this sentence, *so* is a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses. Independent clauses joined with coordinating conjunctions must be separated by a comma placed immediately before the conjunction. Eliminate answer choices A and D. When two nouns are joined with a coordinating conjunction (here, *gates* and *bleachers*), no comma should be used. Therefore, eliminate answer choice C.
52. **The best answer is H.** Idiomatically, the noun *way* can take a verb in the infinitive form (*to* + bare form) as a complement. In this case, that is the clearest and most concise way to express the intended idea.
53. **The best answer is D.** The phrase *quite literally* is an interrupting phrase; therefore, it should be set apart from the sentence using commas.
54. **The best answer is F.** The first sentence as it is written adequately introduces the main idea of the paragraph (the Packers humble beginnings) and does not need to be replaced. While the conditions under which the Packers played football during the first year were difficult, the paragraph does not support the idea that the conditions were *brutal*, so eliminate answer choice G. The other answer choices are not supported by the context of the paragraph.
55. **The best answer is D.** By definition, a *game* is *played*; therefore, answer choices A, B, and C are redundant and can be eliminated.
56. **The best answer is J.** This question asks you to find a way to *link* information already

given in the passage with the information that is to follow. Since the paragraph introduces the *historic game* played at Hagemeister Park and indicates that it was the first game that the Packers played as professionals, answer choice J makes the most sense. The other answer choices refer specifically to individuals or contain irrelevant information.

57. **The best answer is C.** The adjective *named* is appropriate to precede a building's proper name, here *Lambeau Field*. Answer choice A can be eliminated for wordiness. Answer choices B and D are awkward structurally and logically and can be eliminated.
58. **The best answer is G.** According to the passage, Lambeau Field was *named after* a person named Lambeau. *Founder* in answer choice G correctly and succinctly refers to this man.
59. **The best answer is A.** The verb *come* takes a prepositional object beginning with *from* and is modified by the phrase *a long way*. Therefore, no commas are needed between any of these elements. Eliminate answer choice B. Answer choice C can be eliminated because a semicolon joins dependent clauses. The verb *pass* takes a prepositional indirect object (to whom or to what place the direct object passes). No comma must separate verb from object, so eliminate answer choice D.
60. **The best answer is H.** This question requires you to determine the main idea of the essay. The essay focuses primarily on the beginnings of the Green Bay Packers and some of the team's success and doesn't really have anything to do with any economic influence the team may have had on the city of Green Bay.

PASSAGE V

61. **The best answer is C.** The sentence following the sentence containing the underlined portion explains how the author and her friend ended up at the Starfish Inn. The conjunction *because of* implies that the reason they ended up at the Starfish Inn was their own irresponsibility. Answer choice C is the clearest choice.
62. **The best answer is G.** The coordinate conjunction *and* suggests that, in addition to it being their freshman year of college, the friends wanted to get away for spring break. *Yet* and *but* suggest a contrast that doesn't exist, so eliminate

answer choices F and H. The word *where* suggests a specific location; freshman year of college is not a location, so eliminate answer choice J.

63. **The best answer is A.** To maintain parallelism in this paragraph, verbs must have the same form. *Arrived*, *tried*, *delivered*, and so on are past forms. Answer choice D has future tense, so eliminate it. Answer choice C is wordy and awkward, so eliminate it. Answer choice B uses the passive voice, and it is awkward in this sentence.
64. **The best answer is G.** The underlined portion should mean "obtain." This eliminates answer choice F. Answer choices H and J have similar meanings, but they are too literal to be used with *lodging*. Only answer choice G has the correct meaning and is appropriate to use with *lodging* or other services.
65. **The best answer is B.** The adjective *limited* modifying *budget* implies that the budget is small. Therefore, the sentence as written is redundant. Eliminate answer choice A. The second sentence in each of answer choices C and D is irrelevant to the topic of the passage, so they can be eliminated.
66. **The best answer is H.** First, eliminate answer choice F because *theres* does not exist. Second, *there* refers to a location, so eliminate answer choice J. Answer choice G is awkward because the pronoun *it* lacks a clear antecedent. Answer choice H is best because *that* can refer to what the reader just read.
67. **The best answer is A.** The word *where* indicates a location. The girls dragged their luggage to the room (the location) and then opened the door. Answer choices B and D create incomplete sentences and should be eliminated. Answer choice C creates a comma splice, so it can be eliminated.
68. **The best answer is J.** This question requires you to select the correct punctuation, while maintaining the meaning of the sentence. A semicolon should be followed by an independent clause, which is the case in answer choice J. Since *The place looked like it hadn't been redecorated since 1975!* is an independent clause, you cannot use a comma. This creates what is called a comma splice, so eliminate answer choice G. No coordinating conjunction (*so*) should be used with a semicolon to join independent clauses. Eliminate answer choice F. Using parentheses as in answer choice H complicates the sentence and takes

emphasis away from the writer's exclamatory reaction to the décor of the hotel room.

69. **The best answer is C.** The adjective *grim* must modify a noun. Answer choices A, B, and C can be eliminated because they are all verb forms.
70. **The best answer is G.** The relative pronoun *which* should be preceded by a comma in this case because it refers to a specific television set. *Rusty* and *flimsy* are coordinate adjectives, meaning they modify *antenna* in a similar way. Coordinate adjectives can be separated using *and* or a comma. Answer choices H and J have neither, so eliminate them. However, no comma should come between the modifiers and the noun, so eliminate answer choice F.
71. **The best answer is A.** The verb *reminded* suggests that the television was *kept* in the past. Eliminate answer choices B (future), C (present emphatic), and D (bare or present plural form).
72. **The best answer is J.** It makes the most sense to place Sentence 5 immediately before Sentence 4, because Sentence 5 introduces the *kitchenette* and Sentence 4 provides some additional information about the *kitchenette*. The sentence

would be inappropriate placed anywhere else in the paragraph.

73. **The best answer is B.** The writer and her friend are originally very disappointed with the condition of the motel room. However, they decide to *make the best of it and enjoy* themselves. This suggests that they took a bad situation and turned it into a good one. The selection that best acknowledges this shift is answer choice B.
74. **The best answer is J.** This question requires you to identify the main idea of the essay. The essay is primarily about the difficulties that the friends encountered on their trip and how they ended up staying at a subpar motel. Even though the motel was called the Starfish Inn, any information included in the passage about the animal starfish would be irrelevant.
75. **The best answer is C.** Although the essay does provide an example of what could go wrong if you don't make reservations before going on vacation, it does not fully discuss possible hazards of being unprepared for a vacation. The essay is a humorous account of being forced to stay at a dilapidated motel, answer choice C.