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ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes – 75 Questions

DIRECTIONS: In the passages that follow, some words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the answer column, you will find alternatives for the words and phrases that are underlined. Choose the alternative that you think is best and fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet. If you think that the original version is best, choose “NO CHANGE,” which will always be either answer choice A or F. You will also find questions about a particular section of the

passage, or about the entire passage. These questions will be identified by either an underlined portion or by a number in a box. Look for the answer that clearly expresses the idea, is consistent with the style and tone of the passage, and makes the correct use of standard written English. Read the passage through once before answering the questions. For some questions, you should read beyond the indicated portion before you answer.

PASSAGE I

Helen Keller’s Light in the Darkness

Helen Keller was born in 1880. Her life begun normally.
1

She was happy, and healthy learning to walk and talk like
2
her toddler peers. It was not until a high fever robbed her of sight and hearing just before her second birthday that her life began its remarkable journey. Although the exact cause of Helen’s fever was never determined, modern doctors believed Helen suffered from meningitis. The illness plunged Helen into a dark silence that most people cannot even imagine or think of.
3
The Kellers’ beloved first-born child was blind and deaf.

4 Helen wandered around the family’s property,

anxious to discover new sensations
5
but unable to understand anything that she experienced. Her resulting tantrums became more violent as she continued to grow.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. had began
C. begins
D. began
2. F. NO CHANGE
G. happy and healthy, learning to walk and talk
H. happy, and healthy, learning to walk, and talk,
J. happy, and healthy learning to walk, and talk
3. A. NO CHANGE.
B. to think about
C. think or consider to
D. OMIT the underlined portion.
4. Which of the following sentences, if added here, would best introduce the new subject of Paragraph 2?
F. Helen didn’t obey her parents.
G. The next few years were frustrating for Helen and physically and emotionally draining for her family.
H. Annie Sullivan came to teach Helen.
J. Helen loved plants and animals, and many different kinds could be found near her home.
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. discover sensations that felt new
C. feel new sensations and make discoveries
D. make discoveries and sense new feelings

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Feeling sorry for their impaired, daughter Helen's,
⁶
parents allowed the tantrums to occur with no con-
⁶
 sequences. In a last-ditch effort to keep the increasingly
not-to-be-managed Helen from being sent to the State
⁷
 Insane Asylum, the Kellers contacted the Perkins Institute
 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Primarily just a school for the blind, its staff had once
⁸
 helped a child who was both blind and deaf.

Enter Annie Sullivan, who truly became the "miracle
 worker" in Helen's life. Only with self-discipline would
⁹
Helen be able to overcome her tremendous challenges.
⁹
 Unfortunately, Helen's parents' constant coddling of their
 daughter was undermining Annie's efforts.

One's stubbornness is exhausting, but
¹⁰

Annie knew that, if channeled; it would be Helen's
¹¹
 salvation. In order to work her "miracle," Annie needed
 to get Helen away from her parents' pampering. Annie
was given permission to take Helen to live in a little house
¹²
 on the opposite side of the Kellers' garden. Initially,

Helen continued to fight Annie's efforts, but gradually
¹³

the girl began to behave. Nevertheless, Helen's submission
¹⁴
 became trust in Annie. Helen began to comprehend

6. F. NO CHANGE

G. impaired daughter, Helen's parents

H. impaired daughter Helens' parents

J. impaired daughter Helen's, parents

7. A. NO CHANGE

B. unmanageable

C. unmanaged

D. not manageable

8. F. NO CHANGE

G. Primarily a blind school,

H. For the blind, primarily, a school,

J. Just a school for the blind, primarily,

9. A. NO CHANGE

B. Helen, only with self-discipline, would

C. Only by exercising self-discipline, would Helen

D. Only Helen, with self-discipline, would

10. F. NO CHANGE

G. One's stubbornness was

H. Her stubbornness being

J. Helen's stubbornness was

11. A. NO CHANGE

B. channeled it

C. channeled: it

D. channeled, it

12. F. NO CHANGE

G. were given

H. was giving

J. gave

13. A. NO CHANGE

B. Annie's efforts

C. Annies efforts

D. Annie's efforts,

14. F. NO CHANGE

G. However,

H. Soon,

J. On the other hand,

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that everything she touched had a name. Her constant darkness was suddenly illuminated by this new-found understanding, and her hunger for knowledge became insatiable.

For the remainder of her life, Annie Sullivan continued to feed Helen’s appetite for learning, providing a constant light in Helen’s otherwise impenetrable darkness.

Question 15 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

15. Suppose the writer was asked to write a brief essay about Helen Keller’s professional accomplishments. Would this essay successfully fulfill this goal?
- A. Yes, because the essay focuses on the skill of Annie Sullivan in communicating with Helen.
 - B. Yes, because the essay indicates that Helen eventually stopped having tantrums and could begin learning from Annie Sullivan.
 - C. No, because this essay addresses Annie Sullivan’s accomplishments concerning Helen.
 - D. No, because Helen’s disabilities prevented her from having a successful career.

PASSAGE II

The following paragraphs may or may not be in the most logical order. You may be asked questions about the logical order of the paragraphs, as well as where to place sentences logically within any given paragraph.

Holiday Joy (and Chaos)

[1]

Why do the holidays make you feel like a kid again? I’m not talking about the wide-eyed wonder of seeing the tree at Rockefeller Center initially illuminated for the first time. No, I mean ¹⁶ the tantrum-filled, “I want to do it all” attitude of a two-year-old. You begin the season with enthusiasm. You begin thinking about the Christmas season soon after Labor Day, you enthusiastically ¹⁷ anticipating the many joys sure to unfold.

[2]

A critical part of the holiday has shopped for gifts. ¹⁸

Not wanting to be rushed with last-minute purchases: you ¹⁹ begin your holiday shopping early. In September, you buy

16. F. NO CHANGE
G. illuminated by the initial time.
H. illuminated for the first time.
J. firstly illuminated.
17. A. NO CHANGE
B. enthusiastic
C. enthusiastically
D. enthusiasm
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. was shopping for gifts.
H. is shopping for gifts.
J. shopped for gifts.
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. purchases, you
C. purchases you
D. purchases; you

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the perfect gift for Aunt Susie. You compliment yourself for thinking ahead. In October, you find²⁰ just the right gift for Uncle John (who collects ghost figurines).

This year you're²¹ holiday shopping is going to be a snap!

[3]

Suddenly, it's Thanksgiving. The holiday invitations begin to arrive. As you mark the dates on the calendar, you vow that this holiday, different²² from those in

the past. You notice a few overlapping events that are²³ scheduled at the same time,²³ but you're not concerned. You are determined to enjoy every holiday occasion.

[4]

You calmly begin writing a list that includes names of family and friends placing²⁴ checkmarks next to those whose gifts you've purchased. What's this? You've purchased only two gifts out of fifteen relatives and twelve friends? Suddenly, the holiday season had became²⁵ a nightmare. You begin making frantic phone calls to obtain wish lists, but to no avail.

[5]

Now it's November, and the radio stations are playing Christmas carols. How silly—we have six weeks until Christmas! There is still plenty of time to find gifts for everyone on your shopping list.

20. F. NO CHANGE
G. found
H. will find
J. have found

21. A. NO CHANGE
B. This year, your
C. This year: your
D. This year you're,

22. F. NO CHANGE
G. this holiday will be different
H. the differences this holiday would have
J. a different holiday it would be

23. A. NO CHANGE
B. scheduled, overlapping set of events on the schedule,
C. few overlapping events,
D. few overlapping events scheduled to occur at the same time,

24. F. NO CHANGE
G. friends. Placing
H. friends; placing
J. friends, placing

25. A. NO CHANGE
B. has become
C. becoming
D. became

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[6]

[26] You rush from store to store. Your eyes dart among the displays for the perfect gift. Finally, you give up and purchase twenty-five generic gift certificates at a department store.

They are not the most inspired gifts, but you're done shopping! You trudged home exhausted to begin baking

27

cookies. Immediately, your son asked, "What did you get Miss Jones?" You burst into tears, realizing you forgot not only his teacher but seven other people who somehow didn't make your list. Your son cautiously approaches and gives you a gentle hug. You feel a glimmer of joy return. You decide to skip the cookies and get some sleep. As you turn out the lights, you silently vow to start earlier next year!

26. Which of the following sentences offers the best introduction to Paragraph 6?

- F. Deciding that you must come up with your own gift ideas, you head to the mall.
- G. Christmas should not be stressful.
- H. Malls have a diverse selection of stores within steps of each other.
- J. Most stores offer gift certificates for last-minute shoppers.

27. A. NO CHANGE

- B. trudging home, exhausted, to
- C. exhausted trudge home to
- D. trudge home, exhausted, to

28. F. NO CHANGE

- G. had asked
- H. asks
- J. ask

Questions 29 and 30 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

29. What function does Paragraph 6 serve in relation to the rest of the essay?

- A. It refers back to the opening sentences of the essay, suggesting that all adults act like toddlers.
- B. It indicates that the narrator will likely succeed in next year's goal of completing her holiday responsibilities early.
- C. It summarizes the essay's main point that Christmas is the most relaxed holiday of the year.
- D. It indicates that, despite the narrator's feelings of being overwhelmed, she may eventually be able to enjoy the holiday.

30. For the sake of unity and coherence of the essay, Paragraph 5 should be placed:

- F. where it is now.
- G. after Paragraph 1.
- H. after Paragraph 2.
- J. after Paragraph 3.

PASSAGE III**Have You No Shame?**

Popular opinion teaches us that guilt is a wasted emotion. Ironically, this same culture teaches us

31

"No pain, no gain." Although we recognize that physical fitness may involve occasional discomfort, we are

31. Which choice would most precisely sharpen the focus of this paragraph, in keeping with the way the writer develops the argument in the rest of the essay?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. emotion
- C. specimen
- D. OMIT the underlined portion

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unwilling to accept that societal fitnesses may as well.

32

Despite what we have learned about pain, studies show that if an exercise hurts, you're probably doing it wrong. Similarly, if a course of action (or inaction) causes pangs of guilt, you should stop exercising. Nature provides our bodies with pain receptors to limit injury to ourselves—if you place your hand on a hot stove, pain prompts you to remove your hand. Likewise, guilt helps to

stop us from causing or inflicting pain to other people.

34

Imagine driving through your local business district.

A car is attempting by turning left into your lane. Although you could safely allow the car to merge, you instead accelerate so as not to delay your trip another second.

35

Vehicles these days can stop much more quickly than

36

those in the past. As you drive by, you recognize your neighbor behind the wheel—the one who watched your dog during your vacation. You feel an uncomfortable twinge of guilt, and you find, yourself, driving more courteously for the rest of your trip.

37

Discounting guilt is akin to turning off conscience.

Imagine a society in which no one is in a manner which benefits another unless

38

failure to cooperate will result in legal penalties. Although you may joke that I've just described rush-hour traffic,

39

I just have, in fact, described sociopathic behavior.

40

By definition, guilt is “a feeling of being blame-worthy.” Shame is a “feeling of strong regret” or “painful emotion caused by consciousness of guilt.”

32. F. NO CHANGE

G. societal fitness

H. societal's fitness

J. societal's fitnesses

33. Which choice best supports the argument that guilt serves a purpose?

A. NO CHANGE

B. you should call a psychiatrist.

C. you should ignore it.

D. you should change your course of action.

34. F. NO CHANGE

G. stop us from causing unnecessary and grievous pain to other people.

H. limit emotional injury to others.

J. limit unnecessary and emotionally grievous injury to others.

35. A. NO CHANGE

B. trying to attempt a turn

C. trying to attempt to turn

D. attempting to turn

36. F. NO CHANGE

G. The faster you are traveling, the longer it will take you to stop.

H. Vehicles today can stop faster than in the past.

J. OMIT the underlined portion.

37. A. NO CHANGE

B. find yourself, driving,

C. find yourself driving

D. find, yourselves, driving

38. F. NO CHANGE

G. acts in

H. acts as if he is in

J. performs of and for

39. A. NO CHANGE

B. penalties of a legal nature, which may include fines and/or imprisonment.

C. fines, imprisonment, or other legal penalties.

D. penalties of a legal nature.

40. F. NO CHANGE

G. I, myself, just

H. by just having,

J. I have,

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Not surprisingly, an insanity plea stating that⁴¹
the criminal is criminally insane⁴¹ is usually sought when
a criminal feels no regret for his actions. So how did
guilt get its bad reputation? First, we hate pain, and if we
can avoid it, we do. In the case of guilt, however,⁴² it
is difficult to escape the negativity.

Therefore,⁴³ we decide the guilt itself—not the action that
prompted the guilt—is wrong. Second, guilt, if

improperly managed,⁴⁴ can lead to devastation. Guilt
should not be ignored, but it should be examined (What
caused me to feel guilty?), analyzed (How can I avoid that
mistake in the future?), and then released (I move on with
new wisdom). Unfortunately, some people spend so much
time on the examination that, they⁴⁵ never move on to the
analysis and release. They become crippled by the guilt.
The purpose of guilt is not to cause people to withdraw
from society but to become better members of it.

41. A. NO CHANGE
B. that he is criminally insane
C. that he is not of sound mind
D. OMIT the underlined portion

42. F. NO CHANGE
G. guilt, so,
H. guilt, then,
J. guilt, thereby,

43. A. NO CHANGE
B. Conversely,
C. However,
D. Moreover,

44. F. NO CHANGE
G. managed, which
H. managed,
J. managed, it

45. A. NO CHANGE
B. that they,
C. that they
D. that; they

PASSAGE IV

A Picture of Health

President John F. Kennedy's public image was one of⁴⁶
enviable health.⁴⁶ Tall and trim, he embodied the tanned,
athletic image other men sought. In reality, his "tan" was
a symptom of Addison's disease.

He had been bedridden for much of his childhood,⁴⁷
although he was genuinely athletic,⁴⁷ he was forced to
watch as healthier children played outside.

46. F. NO CHANGE
G. was enviable health, tall
H. was one of enviable health, tall
J. of enviable health. Tall

47. A. NO CHANGE
B. He had been bedridden for much of his life.
He was genuinely athletic. He was
C. Although genuinely athletic, he had been bed-
ridden for much of his childhood,
D. He was a childhood athlete bedridden

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Kennedy's ailments began to⁴⁸ a two-month hospitalization for scarlet fever at age two. At age thirteen, he developed colitis. By 1940, he had osteoporosis and compression fractures in his lower back, and in 1944 he had his first back surgery. In 1947, Kennedy was officially diagnosed with Addison's disease.

[49] He underwent two more unsuccessful back surgeries in 1954 and 1955, and took chronic pain medication from that point until his death in 1963.

By the time Kennedy became president, he was taking ten to twelve pills every day, including anti-spasmodics, muscle relaxants, various steroids, pain medications, and sleeping pills. In addition, he received anesthetic⁵⁰ injections in his back up to six times a day.⁵⁰

How did Kennedy hide such significant health problems from the American people without them⁵¹ seeing it?⁵¹ His best alibi was his appearance: He looked healthy. His well-being was clear to anyone, who saw him, in person, or,⁵² on television.

In addition, he was well-practiced at acting healthy,⁵³ he was

able to hide his crippling pain from all except his doctors⁵⁴ and closest relatives. Finally, he was prepared

48. F. NO CHANGE

G. began by

H. began for

J. began with

49. The writer would like to add more detail to help the reader to understand the symptoms of Addison's disease. Assuming all are true, which of the following completions of this sentence best achieves this effect?

A. an auto-immune disorder that has numerous symptoms.

B. which is rare.

C. a rare auto-immune disorder characterized by weight loss, muscle weakness, fatigue, low blood pressure, and darkening of the skin.

D. which causes a variety of unpleasant symptoms and can result in death, often at a very early age.

50. F. NO CHANGE

G. in his back he received anesthetic injections up to six times a day.

H. in his back, up to six times a day, he received anesthetic injections.

J. up to six times a day in his back, he received anesthetic injections.

51. A. NO CHANGE

B. without their knowledge or noticing it

C. without noticing them

D. OMIT the underlined portion.

52. F. NO CHANGE

G. anyone who saw him—in person, or

H. anyone who saw him; in person or

J. anyone who saw him in person or

53. A. NO CHANGE

B. healthy, and

C. healthy. As he

D. healthy; by showing he

54. F. NO CHANGE

G. crippling pain from his doctors, except

H. pain, which was crippling, from all except his doctors

J. doctors from his crippling pain

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with answers to any questions related to his overall
health and well-being; for example,
⁵⁵

he ⁵⁶attributes his back problems to old football and war injuries.

Perhaps a better question would be why Kennedy
⁵⁷was sick. The answer is a testimony to Kennedy's incredible strength and perseverance. A detailed time-line comparison of his illnesses and treatments with his official decisions and actions resulted in the following discovery: Neither his illness and the drugs
⁵⁸seemed to have affected his performance as president.

By today's standards, Kennedy had medical problems severe enough to qualify him for federal disability or retirement. Nevertheless, he not only survived but
⁵⁹performed at the highest level.

55. A. NO CHANGE
B. related questions about his health;
C. health-related questions about his well-being;
D. health-related questions;

56. F. NO CHANGE
G. attributed
H. is attributing
J. was attributed

57. Which of the choices provides the most effective introductory sentence for Paragraph 5?
A. NO CHANGE
B. Perhaps a better question would be whether Kennedy played football.
C. Perhaps a better question would be whether such an ill man was competent to be president.
D. Perhaps a better question would be why Kennedy had Addison's disease.

58. F. NO CHANGE
G. and not the drugs
H. nor the drugs
J. and either the drugs

59. A. NO CHANGE
B. at the highest level, performed.
C. highly performed at his level.
D. achieved high performance above his expected level.

Question 60 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

60. Suppose the writer had been assigned to write a brief essay about Addison's disease and treatment of the disease. Would this essay successfully fulfill the assignment?
F. Yes, because the essay describes the symptoms of Addison's disease.
G. Yes, because the essay explains that Addison's disease is treated with steroids.
H. No, because the essay focuses on President Kennedy's health.
J. No, because the essay does not describe any symptoms of the disease.

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PASSAGE V

Warmth in the Arctic

“We’re going where?” “To the gateway to the Arctic—the Land of the Midnight Sun!

We’re going traveling to Tromso, Norway!” As the ⁶¹ school year ended, I was looking forward to going home

to Southern California, planned to lifeguard and use my ⁶² spare time to surf. Now my friend was proposing that we spend the summer 250 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

Was he nuts? As I look back, it was the best crazy decision I ever made.

Although the weather in Tromso wasn’t hot, it wasn’t particularly cold, either. I occasionally needed a sweater, but seldom a coat. And, though I didn’t develop my usual summer tan, the warmth of the people of Tromso more than made up for what the climate did not provide.

Everyone we encountered was eager to help us. ⁶³ 64

61. A. NO CHANGE
B. going and traveling
C. traveling
D. traveling on a trip

62. F. NO CHANGE
G. where I planned
H. which I planned
J. in which I planned

63. Given that all are true, which of the choices best illustrates the “warmth” described in the previous paragraph?
A. NO CHANGE
B. The food in Tromso was delicious.
C. Most of the people wore fur hats.
D. Tromso gets very cold in the winter.
64. The writer wishes to include an example of the Tromso residents’ treatment of foreigners. Which of the following true sentences, inserted here, would best fulfill that goal?
F. When we asked for directions, the residents usually provided them.
G. We had only to glance up from a map to find someone offering (in nearly perfect English) to help us find our way.
H. My mother is Norwegian and she is very helpful.
J. Tromso has more night-time attractions per capita than any other city in Norway, which makes the people very friendly.

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(1) That summer, my days weren't spent sitting in a lifeguard chair, spinning a whistle around my finger.

65

(2) Tromso, like other towns, may boast it never sleeps, but for Tromso, it seems to be true.

66

(3) Although I feared that the time would drag, the opposite was true. (4) I know I slept less that summer than I ever have; yet, I didn't feel tired. (5) In fact, my days weren't spent working—or sitting—at all. (6) Whether that was the result of the midnight sun or the potently rich

67

coffee, I'm not sure. [68]

Much of our free time was spent hiking.

On a long hike, good boots are essential,

69

especially in preventing blisters. Hiking is so popular in Norway that the government has passed regulations such as the *Friluftsliv* (Outdoor Recreation Act) that allows anyone to hike or ski across wilderness areas, [70] One of our favorite places to hike was on Mount Storsteinen, which is accessible from Tromso by cable car. From the top, we would hike one of the many trails. The views were amazing. I took

69

photos of many beautiful scenes.

71

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

- A. twirling
- B. flipping
- C. throwing
- D. twisting

66. F. NO CHANGE

- G. Other towns may boast that they never sleep, but for Tromso, it seems to be true.
- H. In other towns, people may boast that it never sleeps, but in Tromso it seems they're true.
- J. Towns other than Tromso may boast, but it isn't true that they don't sleep except there.

67. A. NO CHANGE

- B. besides
- C. regardless
- D. OMIT the underlined portion.

68. Which of the following sequences of sentences makes the preceding paragraph most logical?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. 2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 6
- H. 1, 6, 5, 3, 2, 4
- J. 1, 6, 2, 4, 3, 5

69. A. NO CHANGE

- B. Good boots are essential to preventing blisters, especially on a long hike.
- C. My favorite boots are tough and dependable.
- D. OMIT the underlined portion.

70. The writer wishes to add a detail to the end of this sentence that will explain how the Act continues to expand hikers' rights. Given that all are true, which of the following statements would most directly accomplish this?

- F. adding designated areas as demand increases.
- G. even if the areas can't be reached by cable car.
- H. despite the difficulties of hiking.
- J. including those people who don't enjoy hiking.

71. Which of the descriptions of the photos best creates a vivid image for the reader?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. clear mountain lakes, thick birch forests, deep fjords, and the midnight sun.
- C. lakes, forests, fjords, and the sun.
- D. people and places I had never photographed before.

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Now that I'm home,⁷² I look forward to returning to Tromso soon. However, next time I am determined to

see Tromsos'⁷³ sights in the winter. As much as I enjoyed

the midnight sun, I am anxious to see the northern
lights from Mount Storsteinen,⁷⁴ whose vista has been
described as world class—exactly as I would

describe it's⁷⁵ inhabitants.

72. F. NO CHANGE
G. home, therefore,
H. home, for example,
J. home, on the other hand,

73. A. NO CHANGE
B. Tromsos
C. Tromsos,
D. Tromso's

74. F. NO CHANGE
G. sun from Tromso and Mount Storsteinen, I am anxious to see the northern lights from there too,
H. sun, the northern lights from Mount Storsteinen I am anxious to see,
J. view of the sun, the northern lights from Mount Storsteinen are something I am anxious to see:

75. A. NO CHANGE
B. the region's
C. their
D. its

END OF THE ENGLISH TEST
STOP! IF YOU HAVE TIME LEFT OVER, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.