

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



## Question: 1 of 60

QID: 1008

Marks: 1

Read the passage.

## Saving Lives Through Living- Donor Liver Transplants

We cannot survive without our livers, which remove waste products from our blood and produce bile to break down fats, among several other important functions. People with liver failure can be treated with whole- liver transplant surgery, in which a liver is taken from the body of a recently deceased person and placed into the body of a recipient. However, because the number of livers available for this type of transplant is extremely limited, whole- liver transplantation cannot be provided to all of the thousands of people on the waiting list for a liver. Living- donor liver transplants offer a solution. In a living- donor transplant, a person with a healthy liver donates part of his or her liver to replace the failing liver of another person. Because of the liver's amazing ability to regenerate itself, both the donor and the recipient will grow normal- sized livers in a matter of months. Thanks to living- donor transplantation, numerous lives have been saved.

What is the main, or central, idea of the passage?

- A. Living-donor liver transplantation offers a lifesaving alternative to whole-liver transplantation.
- B. In whole-liver transplantation, a deceased person's liver is placed into the body of a person whose own liver is failing.

## Question: 2 of 60

QID: 1012

Marks: 1

Read the passage.

## Stamping Out Propaganda

In the years leading up to World War II, the Nazi Party in Germany advanced extremely negative portrayals of Jewish people and culture. By depicting Jews as subhuman criminals, the Nazis sought to fuel public hatred. An Austrian woman named Irene Harand was concerned about the falsehoods being spread across Western Europe. To counteract the Nazi propaganda, Harand created a series of educational stamps, with each stamp featuring a Jewish person who had benefited society. For example, one stamp showed a picture of Benjamin Disraeli, a former prime minister of the United Kingdom, while another featured Paul Ehrlich, a notable scientist. Harand and her volunteers pasted their stamps on letters, next to regular postage stamps; they also secretly pasted them on the walls of an anti- Jewish exhibit. They hoped that the positive portrayals on their stamps would help counter the Nazis' malicious campaign to fuel hatred toward Jews.

What is the main, or central, idea of the passage?

- A. To promote hatred of Jews, the Nazi Party spread negative propaganda about Jewish people.
- B. To combat anti-Jewish propaganda, Irene Harand developed stamps showcasing Jews who had made important contributions to society.

## Question: 3 of 60

QID: 1378

Marks: 1

Which set of instructions is more formal?

- A. Write down your name and address on the lines.
- B. Enter the applicant's name and address in the spaces provided.

## Question: 4 of 60

QID: 1380

Marks: 1

Select the text that has a more objective tone.

- A. Some discount stores are similar to department stores in that they offer a wide assortment of goods within a retail category are called "category killers."
- B. The basic thinking behind fast food has become the operating system of today's retail economy. Discount stores that specialize in a specific assortment of businesses, obliterating regional differences, and spreading identical stores throughout the country like a self- replicating code.

Read the lab report conclusion and then answer the question.

Based on the data gathered, we measured the boiling point of water as 99.51 degrees Celsius. The error against the expected measurement was 0.49 percent. Sources of error may have been impurities in the water, contamination of the equipment, or human error in reading the thermometer. If we repeated the experiment, we might achieve more accurate results by sterilizing our equipment, using distilled water, and verifying that the thermometer's readings are correct.

Who is the primary audience?

- A. theoretical physicists
- B. scientists who study water quality
- C. a writer for a popular science magazine
- D. a high school science teacher

Which narrative point of view is shown in the passage?

Hummel sighed. His gun- colored coveralls seemed deflated; a sprinkle of iron filings fell from his hair. . . . Hummel was pathetic, Caldwell decided as he walked away. Lonely devil, couldn't stop talking, he couldn't let you go. No need for mechanics like him any more; everything mass- produced. Waste. If one wears out, get another. Biff. Bang. Smash 'em up.

From John Updike, *The Centaur*. Copyright 1963 by John Updike

- A. first person
- B. second person
- C. third person

Read the source of the allusion.

In Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, when Macbeth learns that his wife has died, he laments in his grief that life is nothing more than a "meaningless tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury."

What is the meaning of the allusion in the sentence below?

After a long second half full of sound and fury, the soccer game concluded in a tie.

- A. admirable effort
- B. activity that amounts to nothing

What does the **simile** in this text suggest?

My momma always said life was like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're gonna get.  
—Forrest Gump

- A. Life is unpredictable.
- B. Life is luxurious.

Read the story.

#### A Roof, a Palace

1 After Brett gave Shelton the "grand tour," they sat at Shelton's new kitchen table for the last of the paperwork. Shelton wished he could brew them some tea, but he didn't have tea bags yet. Next time.

2 As he signed the forms, he imagined himself retrieving the tea bags from the storage bin as water boiled on his camping stove. The image filled him with happiness.

3 Brett stacked the paperwork into his briefcase. "I'll just put this in the car. Be right back." When he returned, he was carrying two presents.

4 Embarrassed, Shelton said, "Aw, you didn't need—"

5 "It's your housewarming!" Brett was grinning like a kid. "Open the gold one first."

6 Shelton smiled and carefully removed the paper.

7 The gift was an official ROOF toolbox. As usual, Shelton grimaced inwardly at the lopsided logo. He would love to clean it up a little, fix the perspective. He had been known for his logos, once upon a time. He opened the toolbox; it was fully stocked. "This is incredible. Thank you."

8 "And this one's just from me." Brett nudged the smaller gift. "It's okay, we're allowed," he added quickly. "Discretionary fund."

9 Shelton took his time with this wrapping paper, too. It was beautiful—thick and cream colored. When at last he uncovered the sketch pad and pens, his eyes filled. How long since he'd used anything besides recycled scraps and stubby library pencils? "Thank you," he whispered.

10 "Thought you'd like it." Brett beamed and stood up. "I'll let you settle in. See you tomorrow for the interview."

11 Shelton nodded. He wasn't thrilled about being on television, but he owed them one. He closed the door behind Brett and turned the deadbolt: another thrill. Security was a luxury he'd once taken for granted. Never again.

12 He looked around, breathing deeply. If there was a heaven, he was in it. He removed his shoes, lay down on the daybed, and watched the late-afternoon sunlight move across the wall. Then he fell into the deepest sleep he'd had in what seemed like forever.

13 The next morning, he kept himself busy with a million little chores: polishing his lantern, organizing his belongings, buffing the floor with an old T-shirt. By the time Brett and the news crew arrived, the whole place sparkled.

14 "Nice digs," the cameraperson said as she set up battery-powered lights.

15 "Absolutely," enthused the reporter. He wore an expensive-looking windbreaker over a collared shirt—the same look Shelton himself had once favored. He gave Shelton and Brett a few interviewing tips and showed them where to stand. "Remember—look at me, not the camera," he said.

16 At the cameraperson's signal, the reporter spoke importantly into his microphone. "As many are all too aware, Semblance City has seen a marked increase in homelessness. ROOF—the Realistic Occupancy Options Fund—offers a unique solution: tiny homes for the homeless. I'm here with Shelton Pova, ROOF's newest occupant, and his case manager, Brett Green. Mr. Pova, congratulations."

17 "Thank you."

18 The reporter's face turned somber. "You were homeless for quite a while. Were you sleeping on the streets?"

19 "I... it varied. At first, I lived in my car. After I had to give that up, I used the shelter, and yes, sometimes the street. It was a back-and-forth thing."

20 "And Mr. Green, you recruited Mr. Pova for ROOF, correct?"

21 "That's right. He was a perfect candidate."

22 "It must be wonderful to have a roof over your head, Mr. Pova. In fact, Mr. Green, these tiny homes—there are eighteen in the cluster—are little more than roofs. No electricity, no kitchen, no bathrooms?"

23 "There's a communal—"

24 "An outdoor shower and some privies. How would you respond to critics who call this a campground?"

25 A campground? Shelton looked around, trying to see his home as the reporter probably saw it. As he himself would once have seen it. He smiled a little, remembering a picture from his old childhood book of optical illusions. It showed a young man, but if you looked at it a certain way, you saw an old man instead. Shelton used to stare at it every night, delighting in the way his brain shivered when he succeeded in flipping perspectives.

26 Brett was floundering. Shelton stepped forward, and the reporter whipped the microphone back to him. "Live in an uptown condo, and this is roughing it," Shelton said. Then he looked into the camera. "But spend a winter under a bridge, and it's a palace."

27 The interview ended soon after. "I think I just aged ten years," Brett muttered as the crew packed up. "You saved it, Shelton."

28 Shelton touched his arm. "Least I could do."

29 That afternoon, Shelton sat at his table, sipping tea. Already, the place felt like home.

30 He opened his sketchbook, selected a pen, and began to draw. Slowly, the image took shape. Look at it this way, it's just a roof. Look at it that way, it's a palace. The final version, Shelton already knew, would be good enough to frame.

Based on the **seventh, eighth, and ninth paragraphs**, what does Brett's second gift reveal about Shelton?

- A. Shelton took up drawing as a hobby when he was homeless.  B. Shelton had once been a successful artist.
- C. Shelton aspires to be a professional artist.

Question: 10 of 60

QID: 1823

Marks: 1

Review the sixteenth paragraph.

#### A Roof, a Palace

1 After Brett gave Shelton the "grand tour," they sat at Shelton's new kitchen table for the last of the paperwork. Shelton wished he could brew them some tea, but he didn't have tea bags yet. Next time.

2 As he signed the forms, he imagined himself retrieving the tea bags from the storage bin as water boiled on his camping stove. The image filled him with happiness.

3 Brett stacked the paperwork into his briefcase. "I'll just put this in the car. Be right back." When he returned, he was carrying two presents.

4 Embarrassed, Shelton said, "Aw, you didn't need—"

5 "It's your housewarming!" Brett was grinning like a kid. "Open the gold one first."

6 Shelton smiled and carefully removed the paper.

7 The gift was an official ROOF toolbox. As usual, Shelton grimaced inwardly at the lopsided logo. He would love to clean it up a little, fix the perspective. He had been known for his logos, once upon a time. He opened the toolbox; it was fully stocked. "This is incredible. Thank you."

8 "And this one's just from me." Brett nudged the smaller gift. "It's okay, we're allowed," he added quickly. "Discretionary fund."

9 Shelton took his time with this wrapping paper, too. It was beautiful—thick and cream colored. When at last he uncovered the sketch pad and pens, his eyes filled. How long since he'd used anything besides recycled scraps and stubby library pencils? "Thank you," he whispered.

10 "Thought you'd like it." Brett beamed and stood up. "I'll let you settle in. See you tomorrow for the interview."

11 Shelton nodded. He wasn't thrilled about being on television, but he owed them one. He closed the door behind Brett and turned the deadbolt: another thrill. Security was a luxury he'd once taken for granted. Never again.

12 He looked around, breathing deeply. If there was a heaven, he was in it. He removed his shoes, lay down on the daybed, and watched the late-afternoon sunlight move across the wall. Then he fell into the deepest sleep he'd had in what seemed like forever.

13 The next morning, he kept himself busy with a million little chores: polishing his lantern, organizing his belongings, buffing the floor with an old T-shirt. By the time Brett and the news crew arrived, the whole place sparkled.

14 "Nice digs," the cameraperson said as she set up battery-powered lights.

15 "Absolutely," enthused the reporter. He wore an expensive-looking windbreaker over a collared shirt—the same look Shelton himself had once favored. He gave Shelton and Brett a few interviewing tips and showed them where to stand. "Remember—look at me, not the camera," he said.

16 At the cameraperson's signal, the reporter spoke importantly into his microphone. "As many are all too aware, Semblance City has seen a marked increase in homelessness. ROOF—the Realistic Occupancy Options Fund—offers a unique solution: tiny homes for the homeless. I'm here with Shelton Pova, ROOF's newest occupant, and his case manager, Brett Green. Mr. Pova, congratulations."

17 "Thank you."

18 The reporter's face turned somber. "You were homeless for quite a while. Were you sleeping on the streets?"

19 "I... it varied. At first, I lived in my car. After I had to give that up, I used the shelter, and yes, sometimes the street. It was a back-and-forth thing."

20 "And Mr. Green, you recruited Mr. Pova for ROOF, correct?"

21 "That's right. He was a perfect candidate."

22 "It must be wonderful to have a roof over your head, Mr. Pova. In fact, Mr. Green, these tiny homes—there are eighteen in the cluster—are little more than roofs. No electricity, no kitchen, no bathrooms?"

23 "There's a communal—"

24 "An outdoor shower and some privies. How would you respond to critics who call this a campground?"

25 A campground? Shelton looked around, trying to see his home as the reporter probably saw it. As he himself would once have seen it. He smiled a little, remembering a picture from his old childhood book of optical illusions. It showed a young man, but if you looked at it a certain way, you saw an old man instead. Shelton used to stare at it every night, delighting in the way his brain shivered when he succeeded in flipping perspectives.

26 Brett was floundering. Shelton stepped forward, and the reporter whipped the microphone back to him. "Live in an uptown condo, and this is roughing it," Shelton said. Then he looked into the camera. "But spend a winter under a bridge, and it's a palace."

27 The interview ended soon after. "I think I just aged ten years," Brett muttered as the crew packed up. "You saved it, Shelton."

28 Shelton touched his arm. "Least I could do."

29 That afternoon, Shelton sat at his table, sipping tea. Already, the place felt like home.

30 He opened his sketchbook, selected a pen, and began to draw. Slowly, the image took shape. Look at it this way, it's just a roof. Look at it that way, it's a palace. The final version, Shelton already knew, would be good enough to frame.

What is the purpose of the reporter's introduction?

- A. It demonstrates the reporter's limited understanding of homelessness.  B. It casts suspicion on ROOF's motives.
- C. It explains how ROOF addresses homelessness.

Read the story.

### Sweetness Lost

1 As soon as the truck's back doors creaked open, Sweetness zoomed out in a loud flapping of wings. The driver quickly stepped back, his arms over his face. "What in the—" he sputtered, but Sweetness was already high above him. If Sweetness had looked back, he could have watched the driver shrink to a blot, crumb, speck. But he didn't look back.

2 Sweetness knew only a few things, but these things were grand. Wherever he went, he knew exactly where he was. How many of us can say the same? He knew the shape of the sky, the tilt of the Earth, the scents of the rain and sun and snow. And of course, he knew Home—its shapes, shadows, density, timbre. He knew Home so well, he could find it from miles away.

3 The things Sweetness didn't know, however, could fill a world, a galaxy, a universe. He didn't know that the dark, jostling place into which he had unintentionally flown was a truck, nor did he know why he now found himself so far away from Home. He didn't know about pettiness or guilt or envy, about ruthlessness or exploitation or insecurity. Perhaps most profoundly, he didn't know who he was. His person, the one who took care of him back Home, called him "Sweetness," even cooed it sometimes, but Sweetness didn't know what that meant. Others scorned him as a "sky rat," but he didn't know what that meant either.

4 Sweetness didn't think about the things he didn't know, so he wasn't disturbed by them.

5 He had never been this far away before, but Home was drawing him with a great warm breath, and all Sweetness had to do was lean toward it because Sweetness could always find his way Home. Below him, people drooped, stuck in themselves, but Sweetness was free, of them and of himself. This was the best part about flying: the boundary between objects in the universe disappeared, and Sweetness was everything and everything was Sweetness. When he flew, he was sky-blue heat and cool, brilliant water, and that was all, and that was enough.

6 Sweetness was flying higher than ever before. But suddenly, the breath of Home vanished. Home was like a mouth, and it had clamped itself shut. Sweetness was shut out. He startled in a jolt of confusion. Then, he flew in a desperate, random direction. An entirely foreign breath washed over him. He turned again. That way: another foreign breath. This way: there was no breath at all. It was a horrific betrayal. He kept turning. Nothing. Sweetness scribbled a frantic path across the sky.

7 What he didn't know was that he had flown into a place in which Home can no longer be felt or heard, and in which the bonds of familiarity disappear. There's nothing one can do in such a place except give in, and eventually Sweetness did. Too despondent to quench his thirst, he found a low, flat building with a good ledge. He roosted there for the night.

8 He woke so parched that, had he been offered the choice between Home and water, he would have chosen the water. He didn't have to look far, though. There was a shiny metal thing below, and the scent of water was there. Sweetness alighted eagerly upon it, only to discover that only a few drops remained in the basin—just enough to make him even thirstier. But there was a lever, and Sweetness suddenly realized that this held the answer. He must change his thinking; he must operate the switch.

9 Cautiously, he stepped onto the lever. Water streamed out of the spout and immediately disappeared down a drain. Sweetness jumped into the basin, supping the few remaining drops. What torture, to have only a fraction of what he needed! He ended up performing a desperate dance: hopping from lever to basin, supping a drop or two, then hopping back to the lever.

10 When another of his kind alighted on the edge of the drinking fountain, Sweetness nearly fell off the lever. The stranger, who was not lost herself, quickly supped at the stream. Sweetness's shock was replaced with a primal anger that astonished him and made the stranger back off. But as Sweetness returned to his dance, he became aware that the stranger was laughing at him. She hopped onto the lever and let the water flow, staring at him with merry eyes. A new emotion bubbled up in Sweetness—gratitude? Friendship? Sweetness didn't have a name for it, but he wouldn't soon forget it.

11 Sweetness drank and drank. And then he held the lever while the stranger drank. Over the next few days, some people even took pictures of them as they operated the water fountain for each other. The arrangement lasted until Sweetness finally got his bearings, and he returned Home.

12 Sweetness found Home to be, unlike himself, the same. He would always yearn for Home when he was flying, but now the world was stretched open in front of him. When he flew, he flew to places where he could feel more than the magnetic pull of the poles. He flew to other birds, strange birds, to people. Not all of them liked him. And some made him feel horrible. But for the very first time in his life, Sweetness began to ask why.

Based on the **second and third paragraphs**, which best characterizes Sweetness's perception of the things around him?

- A. Sweetness understands human emotions and has learned to benefit from this knowledge.
- B. Sweetness has never known where his home is.
- C. Sweetness understands physical aspects of the world, but not abstract ones, like feelings.
- D. Sweetness knows what people think about him and why.

Read the text.

### Edison and Popular Culture

1 Every time we play recorded music or go to the movies, we enjoy the benefits of Thomas Edison's genius and hard work. Although Edison is perhaps most famous for his light bulb, his inventions in sound recording and motion pictures helped give rise to the entertainment industry as we know it today.

2 After his successful development of the first tinfoil phonograph in 1877, Edison and his researchers made countless improvements to the phonograph, constantly striving to achieve the finest sound reproduction possible. At first, Edison thought the phonograph primarily suitable only for business purposes, like the dictation of letters. What the public really wanted, however, was a machine to play music. Recognizing the biggest market for the phonograph, Edison began producing musical records in the early 1890s. No matter how scratchy and crude those early cylinder records seem today, they were amazing to buyers who were hearing recorded sound for the very first time. The development of records, cassette tapes, compact discs, and finally digital music traces back to Edison's early experiments with sound recording.

3 Not satisfied with merely recording sound, Edison turned his attention to another of the senses: sight. In October 1888, Edison wrote that he intended to do "for the Eye what the phonograph does for the Ear, which is the recording and reproduction of things in motion." Thus began Edison's development of the kinetograph (motion picture camera) and kinetoscope (motion picture viewer).

4 Over the next five years, Edison experimented with the making of motion pictures, erecting the Black Maria, the world's first structure especially built to be a motion picture studio. The first motion pictures were not projected on a theater screen. Instead, viewers looked through a peephole mounted on top of a box with the projector inside. For a nickel, viewers could look through the peephole to see films of men at work (like Blacksmith Scene) or of a dancer (Carmencita), or perhaps a scene of everyday life (like The Barbershop). Although they lasted less than a minute, these first short films excited audiences as much as any film seen today.

5 The first films were silent, but in 1895 Edison attempted to combine sound recording and motion pictures in a device he called the kinetophone. Unfortunately, this early effort at talking motion pictures proved unsuccessful. More than thirty years would pass before sound films would become widespread.

6 The peephole kinetoscope was a success, but Edison and other researchers realized that projected films were the next step in motion picture development. The first commercially successful American motion picture projector was called Edison's Vitascope. Drawing from the work of inventors C. Francis Jenkins and Thomas Armat, the vitascope launched the era of projected film in the United States. When the vitascope premiered in New York City in 1896, the hit film of the evening was titled Rough Sea at Dover, made by Englishman Robert Paul. So realistic was the view of waves crashing on Dover Beach that people in the front rows actually shrank back in their seats, fearful of getting wet.

7 Edison wanted to invent things to improve the lives of all people, whether it was electric light bulbs to light their homes or phonographs and motion pictures to inspire their imaginations. Just as he often built on the work of those who preceded him, so, too, have others built on Edison's work. Every time we flip a light switch or watch a movie, we enjoy the legacy of Edison's genius. But true genius, said Edison, relies on "hard work, stick-to-itiveness, and common sense." Thomas Edison's own example of dedication and determination may be his true legacy.

Adapted from the National Park Service, "Edison and Popular Culture"

What is the main focus of the text?

- A. what Edison's contributions to music and motion picture technology were
- B. why Edison's music and motion picture inventions are his most remarkable
- C. how Edison combined sound with motion picture technology

Read the text.

### The Human Genome Project

1 The Human Genome Project (HGP) was an international, collaborative research program whose goal was the complete mapping and understanding of all the genes of human beings. All our genes together are known as our genome.

2 The HGP was part of the natural progression of genetics research. In 1911, Alfred Sturtevant, then an undergraduate researcher in the laboratory of Thomas Hunt Morgan, realized that he could—and had to, in order to manage his data—map the locations of the fruit fly genes whose mutations the Morgan laboratory was tracking over generations. This gene map was the first step toward scientific innovations beyond what Sturtevant could possibly have imagined at the time. If Sturtevant's gene map can be likened to the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk in their respective history of research and innovation, then the HGP, in turn, is like the Apollo program bringing humanity to the moon.

3 The hereditary material of all multicellular organisms is the famous double helix of DNA, which contains all of our genes. DNA is made up of four chemical bases, pairs of which form the "rungs" of the twisted, ladder-shaped DNA molecules. All genes are made up of stretches of these four bases, arranged in different ways and in different lengths.

4 HGP researchers have deciphered the human genome in three major ways: determining the order, or "sequence," of all the bases in our genome's DNA; making maps that show the locations of genes for major sections of all our chromosomes; and producing what are called linkage maps, complex versions of the map originated in Sturtevant's early research, through which inherited traits (such as those for genetic disease) can be tracked over generations.

5 The HGP has revealed that there are probably about 20,000 human genes—a startling finding, given that previous estimates had ranged from 50,000 to as many as 140,000. The completion of the human sequence means we can now identify their locations. This ultimate product of the HGP has given the world a resource of detailed information about the structure, organization, and function of the complete set of human genes. The information can be thought of as the basic set of inheritable "instructions" for the development and functioning of a human being.

6 The International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium published the first draft of the human genome in the journal *Nature* in February 2001, with the sequence of the entire genome's three billion base pairs about ninety percent complete. Upon publication, Francis Collins, the director of the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI), noted that the genome could be thought of as a book with multiple uses: "It's a history book—a narrative of the journey of our species through time. It's a shop manual, with an incredibly detailed blueprint for building every human cell. And it's a transformative textbook of medicine, with insights that will give health care providers immense new powers to treat, prevent, and cure disease."

7 The tools created through the HGP also continue to inform efforts to characterize the genomes of several other organisms that are used extensively in biological research, such as mice, fruit flies, and flatworms. These efforts support each other because most organisms have many similar, or homologous, genes with similar functions. Therefore, the identification of the sequence or function of a gene in a model organism—for example, the roundworm—has the potential to explain a homologous gene in human beings.

8 Of course, information is only as good as our ability to use it. Therefore, advanced methods for widely disseminating the information generated by the HGP to scientists, physicians, and others are necessary in order to ensure the most rapid application of research results for the benefit of humanity. Biomedical technology and research are particular beneficiaries of the HGP.

9 However, the scientific community recognizes that the powerful genetic information provided by the HGP must be handled responsibly. Another major component of the HGP—and an ongoing component of NHGRI—is therefore the analysis of the ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) of our newfound genetic knowledge, and the subsequent development of policy options for public consideration.

Adapted from the National Human Genome Research Institute, "An Overview of the Human Genome Project"

What is the main focus of the text?

- A. the inspiration for the Human Genome Project and what problems it encountered
- B. how the Human Genome Project discovered what DNA, genes, and the genome are
- C. the goals, achievements, and implications of the Human Genome Project
- D. what DNA, genes, and the genome are, and why they matter to science and humanity

Read the following passage from *The Great Gatsby*.

In this excerpt, the narrator, Nick Carraway, is attending one of Jay Gatsby's extravagant parties for the first time. Nick is sitting at a table with Jordan Baker, the only person he knows at the party, and having a conversation with a stranger.

I turned again to my new acquaintance. "This is an unusual party for me. I haven't even seen the host. I live over there —" I waved my hand at the invisible hedge in the distance, "and this man Gatsby sent over his chauffeur with an invitation."

For a moment he looked at me as if he failed to understand.

"I'm Gatsby," he said suddenly.

"What!" I exclaimed. "Oh, I beg your pardon."

"I thought you knew, old sport. I'm afraid I'm not a very good host."

He smiled understandingly—much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced—or seemed to face—the whole eternal world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favour. It understood you just so far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself, and assured you that it had precisely the impression of you that, at your best, you hoped to convey. Precisely at that point it vanished—and I was looking at an elegant young roughneck, a year or two over thirty, whose elaborate formality of speech just missed being absurd. Some time before he introduced himself I'd got a strong impression that he was picking his words with care.

Almost at the moment when Mr. Gatsby identified himself a butler hurried toward him with the information that Chicago was calling him on the wire. He excused himself with a small bow that included each of us in turn.

"If you want anything just ask for it, old sport," he urged me. "Excuse me. I will rejoin you later."

When he was gone I turned immediately to Jordan—constrained to assure her of my surprise. I had expected that Mr. Gatsby would be a florid and corpulent person in his middle years.

"Who is he?" I demanded. "Do you know?"

"He's just a man named Gatsby."

"Where is he from, I mean? And what does he do?"

"Now you're started on the subject," she answered with a wan smile. "Well, he told me once he was an Oxford man."

A dim background started to take shape behind him, but at her next remark it faded away.

"However, I don't believe it."

"Why not?"

"I don't know," she insisted, "I just don't think he went there."

Something in her tone reminded me of the other girl's "I think he killed a man," and had the effect of stimulating my curiosity. I would have accepted without question the information that Gatsby sprang from the swamps of Louisiana or from the lower East Side of New York. That was comprehensible. But young men didn't—at least in my provincial inexperience I believed they didn't—drift coolly out of nowhere and buy a palace on Long Island Sound.

"Anyhow, he gives large parties," said Jordan, changing the subject with an urban distaste for the concrete. "And I like large parties. They're so intimate. At small parties there isn't any privacy."

Adapted from F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*

Based on the passage, which of the following is most likely true about Gatsby?

- A. He lacks interest in forming personal connections with unfamiliar guests at his party.
- B. He is comfortable being rude because he thinks he is more important than his guests.
- C. He is embarrassed by his poor hosting skills and uses work as an excuse to escape.
- D. He consciously presents himself in a way that emphasizes his position in upper-class society.



Review the passage.

I turned again to my new acquaintance. "This is an unusual party for me. I haven't even seen the host. I live over there—" I waved my hand at the invisible hedge in the distance, "and this man Gatsby sent over his chauffeur with an invitation."

For a moment he looked at me as if he failed to understand.

"I'm Gatsby," he said suddenly.

"What!" I exclaimed. "Oh, I beg your pardon."

"I thought you knew, old sport. I'm afraid I'm not a very good host."

He smiled understandingly—much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced—or seemed to face—the whole eternal world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favour. It understood you just so far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself, and assured you that it had precisely the impression of you that, at your best, you hoped to convey. Precisely at that point it vanished—and I was looking at an elegant young roughneck, a year or two over thirty, whose elaborate formality of speech just missed being absurd. Some time before he introduced himself I'd got a strong impression that he was picking his words with care.

Almost at the moment when Mr. Gatsby identified himself a butler hurried toward him with the information that Chicago was calling him on the wire. He excused himself with a small bow that included each of us in turn.

"If you want anything just ask for it, old sport," he urged me. "Excuse me. I will rejoin you later."

When he was gone I turned immediately to Jordan—constrained to assure her of my surprise. I had expected that Mr. Gatsby would be a florid and corpulent person in his middle years.

"Who is he?" I demanded. "Do you know?"

"He's just a man named Gatsby."

"Where is he from, I mean? And what does he do?"

"Now you're started on the subject," she answered with a wan smile. "Well, he told me once he was an Oxford man."

**A dim background started to take shape behind him, but at her next remark it faded away.**

"However, I don't believe it."

"Why not?"

"I don't know," she insisted, "I just don't think he went there."

Something in her tone reminded me of the other girl's "I think he killed a man," and had the effect of stimulating my curiosity. I would have accepted without question the information that Gatsby sprang from the swamps of Louisiana or from the lower East Side of New York. That was comprehensible. But young men didn't—at least in my provincial inexperience I believed they didn't—drift coolly out of nowhere and buy a palace on Long Island Sound.

"Anyhow, he gives large parties," said Jordan, changing the subject with an urban distaste for the concrete. "And I like large parties. They're so intimate. At small parties there isn't any privacy."

Adapted from F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*

Look at the text in **bold**. What is the most likely reason why the author includes this figurative language?

- A. It shows Nick's realization that the rumors he has heard about Gatsby are likely true.
- B. It captures Nick's momentary insight into Gatsby, which quickly becomes uncertain again.
- C. It suggests Nick's disinterest in discovering more about Gatsby's background.
- D. It illustrates Nick's focus on the physical setting instead of on Gatsby's personal story.

Review the passage.

I turned again to my new acquaintance. "This is an unusual party for me. I haven't even seen the host. I live over there—" I waved my hand at the invisible hedge in the distance, "and this man Gatsby sent over his chauffeur with an invitation."

For a moment he looked at me as if he failed to understand.

"I'm Gatsby," he said suddenly.

"What!" I exclaimed. "Oh, I beg your pardon."

"I thought you knew, old sport. I'm afraid I'm not a very good host."

He smiled understandingly—much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced—or seemed to face—the whole eternal world for an instant, and then concentrated on you with an irresistible prejudice in your favour. It understood you just so far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself, and assured you that it had precisely the impression of you that, at your best, you hoped to convey. Precisely at that point it vanished—and I was looking at an elegant young roughneck, a year or two over thirty, whose elaborate formality of speech just missed being absurd. Some time before he introduced himself I'd got a strong impression that he was picking his words with care.

Almost at the moment when Mr. Gatsby identified himself a butler hurried toward him with the information that Chicago was calling him on the wire. He excused himself with a small bow that included each of us in turn.

"If you want anything just ask for it, old sport," he urged me. "Excuse me. I will rejoin you later."

When he was gone I turned immediately to Jordan—constrained to assure her of my surprise. I had expected that Mr. Gatsby would be a florid and corpulent person in his middle years.

"Who is he?" I demanded. "Do you know?"

"He's just a man named Gatsby."

"Where is he from, I mean? And what does he do?"

"Now you're started on the subject," she answered with a wan smile. "Well, he told me once he was an Oxford man."

A dim background started to take shape behind him, but at her next remark it faded away.

"However, I don't believe it."

"Why not?"

"I don't know," she insisted, "I just don't think he went there."

Something in her tone reminded me of the other girl's "I think he killed a man," and had the effect of stimulating my curiosity. I would have accepted without question the information that Gatsby sprang from the swamps of Louisiana or from the lower East Side of New York. That was comprehensible. But young men didn't—at least in my provincial inexperience I believed they didn't—drift coolly out of nowhere and buy a palace on Long Island Sound.

"Anyhow, he gives large parties," said Jordan, changing the subject with an urban distaste for the concrete. "And I like large parties. They're so intimate. At small parties there isn't any privacy."

Adapted from F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*

Look at the text in **bold**. How does the description of Gatsby as "an elegant young roughneck" contribute to the reader's understanding of his character?

- A. It creates an image of Gatsby as a person who is deeply rooted in traditional values, shunning modernity.
- B. It creates a contrast in Gatsby's character, portraying him as both refined and slightly unpolished.
- C. It implies that Nick views Gatsby as rough-mannered and abrasive, and he finds him off-putting.
- D. It suggests that Gatsby is solely focused on intellectual pursuits, detached from material interests.

Read the workplace document.

#### Hitchhiker's Sweets and Treats Closing Checklist

Closing shifts at Hitchhiker's Sweets and Treats include important end-of-day responsibilities. Employees assigned to close should follow the procedures outlined below.

Using the appropriately dated page in the notebook labeled "Refrigerators and Freezers," transcribe the temperatures of the dipping cabinet, the walk-in and batch freezers, and all four reach-in refrigerators. Temperatures, dates, and times should be filled out accurately and completely, as our health inspector reviews this notebook during our quarterly health code compliance assessment.

Utilize the register's Point of Sale function to print the sales report for your shift. Count the cash drawer to ensure that cash and credit card receipts accurately reflect the printed sales report. Lock the drawer in Mr. Dent's office. If you are unable to reconcile your drawer and the difference is greater than \$5, leave a note for Mr. Dent.

On weekends, ensure that an adequate supply of waffle cone mix and pint containers remains in the kitchen. Replenish from the warehouse as needed; note whether these or any other items are in short supply on the shift clipboard.

Turn off all lights and enter the warehouse which is shared with the End of the Universe restaurant next door. Hitchhiker's employees are responsible for arming the security system when closing on Monday or Tuesday, the days when End of the Universe is closed. On all other days, the End of the Universe employees are responsible for setting the alarm due to their later business hours.

After setting the alarm, exit the building and close the outer door within 30 seconds. If the alarm goes off, or if it is not set correctly, Vogon Security will call the store. In the event that you misset or unintentionally trigger the alarm, remain near the phone by the warehouse door to provide the password for Vogon. The Vogon service representative will be able to reset the alarm remotely.

Based on clues in the text, what might happen if an employee does not check and record the refrigerator and freezer temperatures at the end of a shift?

- A. The refrigerators and freezers might malfunction, leading to equipment failures and expensive repairs.
- B. The business could be cited for violations by the health inspector during the next code inspection.
- C. The employee's pay might be reduced to compensate for any food that gets spoiled.
- D. The owners of End of the Universe restaurant may sue Hitchhiker's for negligence if food spoils due to improper temperature maintenance.

Look at the word in **bold**.

#### Hitchhiker's Sweets and Treats Closing Checklist

Closing shifts at Hitchhiker's Sweets and Treats include important end-of-day responsibilities. Employees assigned to close should follow the procedures outlined below.

Using the appropriately dated page in the notebook labeled "Refrigerators and Freezers," transcribe the temperatures of the dipping cabinet, the walk-in and batch freezers, and all four reach-in refrigerators. Temperatures, dates, and times should be filled out accurately and completely, as our health inspector reviews this notebook during our quarterly health code compliance assessment.

Utilize the register's Point of Sale function to print the sales report for your shift. Count the cash drawer to ensure that cash and credit card receipts accurately reflect the printed sales report. Lock the drawer in Mr. Dent's office. If you are unable to reconcile your drawer and the difference is greater than \$5, leave a note for Mr. Dent.

On weekends, ensure that an adequate supply of waffle cone mix and pint containers remains in the kitchen. Replenish from the warehouse as needed; note whether these or any other items are in short supply on the shift clipboard.

Turn off all lights and enter the warehouse which is shared with the End of the Universe restaurant next door. Hitchhiker's employees are responsible for arming the security system when closing on Monday or Tuesday, the days when End of the Universe is closed. On all other days, the End of the Universe employees are responsible for setting the alarm due to their later business hours.

After setting the alarm, exit the building and close the outer door within 30 seconds. If the alarm goes off, or if it is not set correctly, Vogon Security will call the store. In the event that you misset or unintentionally trigger the alarm, remain near the phone by the warehouse door to provide the password for Vogon. The Vogon service representative will be able to reset the alarm remotely.

What is the meaning of **reconcile** as used in the text?

- A. to repair a difficult relationship with someone
- B. to accept that a mistake has been made
- C. to ensure consistency between different accounts
- D. to count something multiple times

Review the details below.

Keep raw meats, seafood, poultry, and eggs away from other foods to prevent cross- contamination of bacteria.

Prevent the spread of illnesses caused by bacteria by always washing your hands thoroughly before preparing food.

Thaw meats in the refrigerator, not on the counter, where the warmer air allows bacteria to multiply quickly.

Choose the best topic sentence to introduce a paragraph containing these details.

- A. If you eat meat that has not been properly cooked, you risk getting an infection caused by a potentially deadly bacteria.
- B. By taking precautions when you prepare food, you can stop the spread of dangerous bacteria.
- C. Contaminated seafood, poultry, and eggs may cause you to become ill.

Review the details below.

Lions feed on large herbivores like zebras and giraffes.

Elephants graze on grasses and break down plants, making the vegetation edible for smaller herbivores.

Vultures eat meat left over by large predators.

Choose the best topic sentence to introduce a paragraph containing these details.

- A. The African savanna is home to scavengers, which survive off the remnants left by predators.
- B. Animals in the African savanna depend on other animals in their ecosystem to survive.
- C. The warm climate of the African savanna makes food plentiful for all animals.

Which sentence states a fact?

- A. Dry Valleys, Antarctica, is the driest place on Earth, followed by Arica, Chile.
- B. The cold, sunless winter months in Dry Valleys, Antarctica, are unbearable.

Consider this claim:

Dreaming may help people to think more creatively when they are awake.

Which piece of evidence better supports this claim?

- A. Evidence A: Researchers led studies in which participants were woken up from sleep and asked to solve creative puzzles. People who had dreamed before the tests were more successful at finding solutions than those who had not dreamed.
- B. Evidence B: A long- term sleep study linked the content of its subjects' dreams to their emotional states. For example, people who dreamed about their teeth falling out were often anxious about a major life event.

Which statement primarily appeals to logos, or reason, to support the position that people are too loyal to established traditions?

- A. Regardless of their centuries- old history, some established traditions— such as the running of the bulls through the streets of Pamplona, Spain, which has caused numerous injuries over the years— are dangerous.
- B. I believe, as do many of my colleagues, that this company's executive board is too complacent and needs an influx of new ideas to help stimulate business.

Which statement primarily appeals to logos, or reason, to support the position that the most important skill that employees must learn is the ability to work in a team?

- A. My recent experience working for a large international company has shown me the integral role teamwork plays in achieving successful outcomes.
- B. Granted, individual talent plays a role in a person's professional success, but I would argue that cooperation and teamwork are even more important since most jobs require us to work effectively with others.

Which sentence or sentences have correct parallel structure?

- A. While the queen bee in a honeybee colony lays the eggs, the worker bees perform a variety of functions, including searching for food, building the hive, and circulating air within the hive.
- B. While the queen bee in a honeybee colony lays the eggs, the worker bees perform a variety of functions, including searching for food, building the hive, and they increase air circulation within the hive.

Which text best completes the sentence?

The Mariana Trench in the Western Pacific Ocean is believed to be \_ in the world's oceans.

- A. more deeper than any other point
- B. deeper than any trench
- C. deeper than any other point

Which text best completes the sentence?

I get anxious before competitions, but my friend Desmond gets

- A. even more anxious
- B. the most anxious
- C. more anxious than anyone

Read the following excerpt from a student essay. How can the writer best improve his or her **grammar and mechanics**?

People around the world have always encountered frogs and toads in various bodies of water. Unfortunately, pollution and disease is killing many of the world's frogs. For example, a fungus may be responsible for the extinction of several species in Australia and has been found in forty- four species there. Other fungi and viruses have eliminated frogs in the United States as well. The effect of pollutants are also severe. Substances like fertilizers and heavy metals are responsible for the deaths of many frogs in Europe and Canada.

- A. by fixing subject- verb agreement errors
- B. by fixing run- on sentences
- C. by adding commas

Read the following excerpt from a student essay. How can the writer best improve his or her **ideas and development**?

Asthma is a lung condition that makes it difficult to breathe. When people have asthma, their breathing passages can become inflamed, swelling up and filling with mucus. Emphysema is another lung disease that makes people short of breath. In people with asthma, inflamed airways become sensitive to smoke and dust, and as a result, the muscles of the airway can tighten up. All of these things make the passages narrow, so it's hard for air to move through. As a result, people with asthma sometimes have a hard time breathing.

- A. by including more details to support the main idea
- B. by clearly stating the main idea
- C. by removing information unrelated to the main idea

Read the following excerpt from a student essay. How can the writer best improve his or her academic voice?

Cloning has come a long way since a sheep named Dolly was successfully cloned in 1996. Now it is becoming possible to use cloning for a variety of purposes. For example, cloning technology could be used to grow stem cells from which replacement organs, such as hearts and livers, could be grown. If a person became ill and needed an organ transplant, cloning could provide the answer. With advances in technology, even cloning humans has become a distinct possibility. Scientists, bioethicists, and governments are all exploring this, even though it is clearly unnatural and unethical.

- A. by including technical terms
- B. by avoiding first- person pronouns
- C. by avoiding subjective statements

What does this Works Cited entry indicate about the cited work?

Onishi, Kristine H., and Renée Baillargeon. "Do 15- Month- Old Infants Understand False Beliefs?" Science, vol. 308, no. 5719, 2005, pp. 255–258.

- A. It is a journal article.
- B. It is a poem.
- C. It is a book.

Compare the student text with the source.

Source: Ernst van de Wetering, "Rembrandt van Rijn: Dutch Artist." Published on Encyclopædia Britannica.

Rembrandt is also known as a painter of light and shade and as an artist who favoured an uncompromising realism that would lead some critics to claim that he preferred ugliness to beauty.

Student text:

Though Rembrandt's emphasis on realism "would lead some critics to claim that he preferred ugliness to beauty," the painter was a master of capturing light and shade.

Is the student text plagiarized?

- A. No, it is not plagiarized.
- B. Yes, because it fails to use quotation marks.
- C. Yes, because it fails to cite the source.
- D. Yes, because it fails to use quotation marks and fails to cite the source.

Who is **subordinate** to a company's vice president?

- A. the president
- B. a manager

Which is a fruitless venture?

- A. one with unexpected results
- B. one with no results

The root **pens** means weigh out or distribute. What does the word **compensatory** mean?

- A. designed to achieve a specific goal
- B. given in order to make up for a loss
- C. unique to a region

The root **cede** means go or yield. What does the word **intercede** mean?

- A. to come between two parties to try to settle a disagreement
- B. to request the legal resolution of a dispute
- C. to evaluate the opposing sides of an argument

**Al dente** and dentist are related English words that come from Latin. What does **al dente** mean?

- A. soft to the touch
- B. easy on the eyes
- C. firm to the bite

What is the meaning of the word in bold?

In the 1780s, President Thomas Jefferson traveled throughout France and developed an interest in fine food and wine. When Jefferson returned to the United States, he tried to grow several varieties of European grapes in his Monticello vineyards but was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, his extensive experience with wine earned him a reputation as an esteemed wine **connoisseur**.

- A. someone who learns a job or skill through careful practice
- B. someone who does something poorly due to carelessness
- C. someone who has a knowledgeable appreciation of something
- D. someone who does something for pleasure or without financial reward

Which word can be used to describe a person's appearance?

- A. dilapidated
- B. disheveled

What is the difference between someone who is incapacitated and someone who is enervated?

- A. someone who is incapacitated is completely impaired
- B. someone who is incapacitated is stubborn

Complete the analogy.

**anxious** is to **calm** as **amateur** is to

- A. beginning
- B. professional
- C. experience

Complete the analogy.

**disorder** is to **chaos** as **interest** is to

- A. appealing
- B. idea
- C. obsession

What is the meaning of the word **avarice** as used in the passage?

Business analysts disagree about the sometimes exorbitantly high pay of business executives. Some argue that it is often justified and can help corporations remain competitive, while others attribute it to **avarice** and believe it affects companies negatively. Though some studies have found support for the former argument, a 2014 study supports the latter argument. It identifies several signs of executive greed and finds that they are linked to poorer company performance.

- A. poor judgment
- B. insensitivity to others
- C. selfish desire

What is the meaning of the word **eschewed** as used in the passage? Use the antonym **embraced** as a context clue to help you determine the meaning.

When Isaac decided to become a vegan, he **eschewed** meat, eggs, and dairy and embraced animal-friendly alternatives like tofu and almond milk. In the process, he became a proficient cook and an excellent baker.

- A. avoided or kept away from
- B. consumed or imbibed
- C. harmed or destroyed

Is this a sentence fragment?

A program called Container offering twelve artists a month-long residency devoted to their painting, sculpture, or other visual art onboard a cargo ship.

- A. yes
- B. no

Is this a run-on sentence?

Helsinki, Finland, is developing a "mobility on demand" system in which individuals can use their smartphones to order trips with various mass transit options, including buses, bicycles, and driverless cars.

- A. yes
- B. no

Is the group of words in bold a phrase or a clause?

Linda has all the qualifications listed for the accountant position **at the tax firm.**

- A. phrase
- B. clause

Which type of sentence is this?

The platypus has venom-producing glands, which are rare among mammals, but its venom is not generally lethal to humans.

- A. simple
- B. compound
- C. complex
- D. compound-complex



Which of the following contains a vague pronoun reference?

- A. At lunchtime, Rick can often be found reading at his favorite café, where the servers provide unlimited coffee refills.
- B. At lunchtime, Rick can often be found reading at his favorite café, where they provide unlimited coffee refills.

Which of the following contains a vague pronoun reference?

- A. For many sitcoms, sound engineers use a laugh track to simulate the laughter of a live studio audience.
- B. For many sitcoms, they use a laugh track to simulate the laughter of a live studio audience.

Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

During the Industrial Revolution, several industries grew----including textiles and transportation.

- A. rapidly
- B. rapid

Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

The canine police unit was forced to retire one of its contraband-sniffing dogs, Skip, when he suffered an injury to his nose and couldn't smell---- anymore.

- A. good
- B. well

Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

The city of Raleigh, North Carolina, grew-----from 2000 to 2012: its population increased by nearly fifty percent!

- A. remarkable
- B. remarkably

Which sentence better matches the image?



- A. Maria built a bookshelf made entirely out of cherry wood as a gift for her uncle.
- B. Maria built a bookshelf as a gift for her uncle made entirely out of cherry wood.

Question: 55 of 60

QID: 2079

Marks: 1

Which sentence is correct?

- A. Lillian naturally blended in with the rest of the cheerleaders wearing her cheerleading outfit.
- B. Wearing her cheerleading outfit, Lillian naturally blended in with the rest of the cheerleaders.

Question: 56 of 60

QID: 2080

Marks: 1

Which sentence is correct?

- A. Benjamin Franklin invented swimming fins that were made to be worn on the hands at the age of eleven.
- B. At the age of eleven, Benjamin Franklin invented swimming fins that were made to be worn on the hands.

Question: 57 of 60

QID: 2088

Marks: 1

What does the following sentence suggest?

Gestational diabetes is a blood- sugar disorder that develops during pregnancy; pregnant women who have been diagnosed with the disease must avoid foods high in sugar.

- A. All pregnant women must avoid foods high in sugar.
- B. Certain pregnant women must avoid foods high in sugar.

Question: 58 of 60

QID: 2090

Marks: 1

What does the following sentence suggest?

The concert attendees who ordered tickets in advance may enter the arena as early as 4:00 P.M.

- A. All concert attendees ordered tickets in advance.
- B. Some concert attendees did not order tickets in advance.

Question: 59 of 60

QID: 2101

Marks: 1

Read this text.

Clara Barton and Adolphus Solomons founded the American National Red Cross, an organization that provides aid to victims of natural disasters and wars, in Washington, D.C., in 1881.

Is this an appropriate use of an ellipsis?

"Clara Barton and Adolphus Solomons founded the American National Red Cross . . . in Washington, D.C., in 1881."

- A. yes
- B. no, because the text with an ellipsis no longer has the same meaning

Question: 60 of 60

QID: 2103

Marks: 1

Read this text.

It took Ernő Rubik, the Hungarian professor who invented the Rubik's cube, more than a month to solve his puzzle the first time he tried it.

Is this an appropriate use of an ellipsis?

"It took Ernő Rubik . . . more than a month to solve his puzzle the first time he tried it."

- A. yes
- B. no, because the text with an ellipsis is no longer grammatically correct

— END OF QUESTION PAPER —