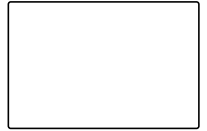


Name: _____

**Question: 1 of 60**

QID: 948

Marks: 1

Read the passage.

The Importance of Japan's Cherry Blossoms

In the northeastern United States, autumn is particularly colorful. Leaves change from green to red and orange, and many Americans take scenic fall foliage trips. In Japan, a similar phenomenon takes place in the spring. Cherry trees erupt in a shower of pink, and the entire country celebrates the arrival of sakura, or cherry blossoms. Though autumn leaves are admired in the United States, they are seen as just a pretty seasonal display. In Japan, on the other hand, cherry blossoms have much greater significance; the flowers are deeply rooted in Japan's culture and philosophy. Since as far back as the eighth century, sakura have symbolized change and beauty, new beginnings, and the circle of life. The blossoms have been celebrated in Japanese paintings, poems, and tea ceremonies for centuries.

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

- A. Americans appreciate the colorful leaves of fall, but the Japanese view the cherry blossoms of spring as part of their culture.
- B. Japan's spring cherry blossoms often serve as symbols of change or new beginnings in works of Japanese art or literature.

Question: 2 of 60

QID: 949

Marks: 1

Read the passage.

The Evolving Human Skeleton

Our early ancestors were hunter-gatherers who obtained food by hunting and by searching for edible wild plants. They needed strong bones, including large, strong jaws that enabled them to eat tough, uncooked foods. When our ancestors developed agriculture, however, their diet changed. They began growing plants, such as grains and beans, and raising animals for food; they also started cooking their foods, making them softer and easier to chew. Consequently, the human skeleton underwent radical changes. Over time, the human jaw became smaller and changed shape. Other bones also evolved, becoming lighter, especially in the joints, as a result of both dietary changes and a less active lifestyle.

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

- A. As early humans developed agriculture, their bones changed significantly.
- B. Early humans ate uncooked meats and vegetables, so they needed strong jaws for chewing.

Question: 3 of 60

QID: 953

Marks: 1

Which expression of condolence is more formal?

- A. I am sorry to hear that your pet fish died.
- B. I'm sorry your pet fish kicked the bucket.

Which invitation is more formal?

- A. You are cordially invited to a dinner party as an expression of our appreciation.
- B. You're invited to a dinner party because we want to say "Thanks!"

Which narrative point of view is shown in the passage?

I am an invisible man. . . . I am a man of substance, of flesh and bone, fiber and liquids—and I might even be said to possess a mind. I am invisible, understand, simply because people refuse to see me.

From Ralph Ellison, *Invisible Man*. Copyright 1952 by Ralph Ellison

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

Read the source of the allusion.

Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* tells the story of a young girl who follows a white rabbit down a rabbit hole and finds herself in a series of adventures in a surreal world.

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

Zachary's research on nineteenth-century philosophers led him **down the rabbit hole**.

- A. on a strange or difficult exploration.
- B. into a focused study

Read the story.

Superpower

The stub of my shirt's tag is digging into my neck. Last night I cut off the tag, but now the stub is sharp. I pull the back of my shirt around and yank the piece off. It makes a small hole, but it feels better.

That's what I get for wearing a new shirt for the first day of school. I usually wear the same outfit every day. I guess I thought this new shirt would be okay because it's soft and blue (of course). "Ask Me My Superpower" is on the front in bold red letters; I was told that would be a "conversation starter."

Maybe I'll change it at PE. But right now the hall lights are really buzzing. Lockers slamming too loud. Lights too bright. Too many people. Need to get to class . . .

Room 214—easy to remember. See, seven is my favorite number, and two times seven is fourteen. I triple-check my schedule and the placard on the door before I go in. I sit and let the quiet soak in.

"Hey, I'm Kyle," comes an unfamiliar voice on my left. I jump. "What's your superpower?" Kyle asks, nodding at my shirt.

I don't know how to respond because technically speaking, I don't really have a superpower. It's like Dr. Lem—that's my favorite character, by the way—it's like what Dr. Lem always says about being precise . . . Suddenly, someone snorts from behind Kyle and me. "Hey, weirdo!" It's Boris. "Your superpower? What, you're the world's biggest expert on that boring TV show you're always talking about?" I am an expert on Miracle Man, but it's definitely not boring and I'm definitely not the biggest expert in the world, although I did acquire expertise on seventy-seven medical conditions covered in the show. Still, these aren't actually superpowers; maybe Boris doesn't understand? To clarify, I define "superpower" for Boris, and I manage to tell Kyle about my favorite episode before Mrs. Maxwell enters the room.

Mrs. Maxwell is calm and even, like Dr. Lem on Miracle Man. "Let's introduce ourselves, shall we?" Mrs. Maxwell says. "Tell us your name and something interesting about you."

She starts with the front row, I'm in the second row, at the end, so there are five people ahead of me, unless Mrs. Maxwell starts my row from the other end; then there are nine. I try to pay attention, but in my head I'm rehearsing the answers I memorized in second grade. The first person finishes. Four people ahead of me.

Next to me, Kyle puts his head down on his desk. The second person finishes. Three people ahead of me. After a moment, Kyle sits up and shakes his head. That's odd, I think. He starts blinking his eyes, again and again.

Suddenly, Kyle's leg starts to jerk, and he slides down in his chair. I'm up before he hits the ground, and I grab ahold of his shirt to stop him from hitting his head.

Boris panics. "What's wrong? What's he doing?" I can hear the commotion in the room: Skidding chairs. Thudding footsteps. People clamoring. Mrs. Maxwell shouting instructions. Orders to find the nurse . . . But I'm thinking about Miracle Man episode 149 and focusing on Kyle's symptoms.

I look up at the clock. It's 11:07—easy to remember. Kyle's eyes are blank, but he's still conscious. Then, he convulses. I wad up a sweatshirt and use it to cushion his head.

"Hold him down!" Boris shouts. I shake my head and check Kyle's wrist for a medical ID—bingo. It confirms my hypothesis: epilepsy. I look at the clock again. It's 11:09. He'll be fine if the seizure doesn't last long.

It's noisy, but Boris's voice always seems to come through the loudest: "Make him stop moving!" Does he know how loud he is? I respond as Dr. Lem would. "That's unnecessary. Kyle's okay. He's coming out of it." It's 11:10.

Mrs. Maxwell finally makes it over to us; she's breathing hard. I point out Kyle's bracelet and explain everything I know about epilepsy. Together, we help Kyle roll onto his side.

The nurse arrives, and Mrs. Maxwell describes what happened. I'm a little proud because they both agree that I administered proper first aid. Kyle's going to rest in the nurse's office, so I guess that means there are two or six people presenting ahead of me now.

Boris looks at me funny, funnier than usual. "Why weren't you freaking out like everyone else?"

Mrs. Maxwell interjects, pointing at my shirt. "Looks like we know what his superpower is now, huh?"

I shake my head, but I decide not to clarify the definition of "superpower" for Mrs. Maxwell. She's the teacher, after all. But maybe it is cool that I was able to recreate episode 149 of Miracle Man. Luckily, I've got a few more turns to revise the introduction I'll be sharing with the class.

Based on the third and fourth paragraphs, which word best describes the narrator before class?

- A. overwhelmed
- B. bored
- C. confident

Read the text.

Language Change

In some ways, it is surprising that languages change. After all, they are passed down through the generations reliably enough for parents and children to communicate with each other. Yet linguists find that all living languages change over time—albeit at different rates. For example, while Japanese has changed relatively little over a thousand years, English evolved rapidly in just a few centuries. Many present-day speakers find Shakespeare's sixteenth-century plays difficult and Chaucer's fourteenth-century *The Canterbury Tales* nearly impossible to read.

Languages change for a variety of reasons. Large-scale shifts often occur in response to social, economic, and political pressures, as there are many examples of language change fueled by invasions, colonization, and migration. Even without these kinds of influences, a language can change dramatically if enough users adopt a new way of speaking.

Frequently, the needs of speakers drive language change. New technologies, industries, products, and experiences simply require new words. By using new and emerging terms, we all drive language change. But the unique way that individuals speak also fuels language change because no two individuals use a language in exactly the same way. The vocabulary and phrases people use depend on where they live, their age, education level, social status, and other factors. Through our day-to-day interactions, we pick up words and sayings from other people and integrate them into our speech. Teens and young adults, for example, often use different words and phrases from their parents. Some of them spread through the population and slowly change the language.

The three main areas of language that change over time are vocabulary, sentence structure, and pronunciation. Vocabulary can change quickly as new words are borrowed from other languages, or as words get coined, combined, or shortened. Some words are even created through misinterpretation of form. As noted in the Linguistic Society of America's publication *Is English Changing?*, the word *pea* is one such example. Up until about four hundred years ago, *pease* could refer to either a single pea or many peas. At some point, people assumed that *pease* was the plural form of a new word, *pea*, based on the way *pease* sounded. While vocabulary can change quickly, sentence structure—the order of words in a sentence—changes more slowly. Changes in sound are somewhat harder to document, but just as interesting. For example, during the Great Vowel Shift five hundred years ago, the pronunciation of vowels in English changed dramatically. This shift represents the biggest difference between the pronunciation of Middle English and Modern English.

For a language to change, speakers must adopt new words, sentence structures, and/or sounds; spread them through the community; and transmit them to the next generation. According to many linguists, children can serve as agents of language change: In the process of learning a language, children can acquire and internalize the sounds and structures differently from previous generations. Over time, children can propagate these variations in the language and potentially catalyze long-term language change.

Adapted from the National Science Foundation, "Language and Linguistics: Language Change"

What is the main focus of the text?

- A. how and why language changes over time
- B. why the works of Shakespeare and Chaucer are difficult for modern readers
- C. why different languages evolve at different rates

Read the text.

Claims About Cocoa

Chocolate is often used in decadent desserts, but scientists have been trying to determine if chocolate also has health benefits and what those benefits might be. The idea that chocolate might be good for you stems from studies of the Guna, a group of people who live on islands off the coast of Panama. They have a low risk of cardiovascular disease or high blood pressure given their weight and salt intake. Researchers realized that genes weren't the reason: those who moved away from the islands developed high blood pressure and heart disease at typical rates. Something in their island environment must have kept their blood pressure from rising.

"What was particularly striking about their environment was the amount of cocoa they consume, which was easily ten times more than most of us would get in a typical day," says Dr. Brent M. Egan, researcher at the Medical University of South Carolina who studies the effect of chocolate on blood pressure.

But the cocoa of the Guna is a far cry from the chocolate that most of us eat. The Guna make a drink with dried, ground cocoa beans (the seeds of the cocoa tree) with a little added sweetener. The chocolate we tend to eat, on the other hand, is made from cocoa beans that are roasted and processed in various other ways, and then combined with ingredients like whole milk.

Processing can extract two main components from cocoa beans: cocoa solids and cocoa butter. Powdered cocoa is made using the solids. Chocolate is made from a combination of cocoa solids and cocoa butter. The color of the chocolate depends partly on the amount of cocoa solids and added ingredients, such as milk. In general, though, the darker the chocolate, the more cocoa solids it contains. Researchers think the solids are where the healthy compounds are.

Over the years there have been many studies on the health effects of chocolate. "We have good science on chocolate, especially about dark chocolate on blood pressure," says Dr. Luc Djoussé of Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital. His research team found an overall drop in blood pressure among people who eat more chocolate. "The results suggest that chocolate may, in fact, lower blood pressure," Djoussé says. "This effect was even stronger among people with high blood pressure to begin with."

Laboratory studies have uncovered several mechanisms that might explain chocolate's benefits for heart health. However, it's hard to prove if the chocolate that most Americans eat actually has those effects on the human body. Controlling how much chocolate people eat and tracking them over long periods is not an easy task.

"The clinical trials that have been done in people have all been fairly short," says Dr. Ranganath Muniyappa, a staff clinician at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) who studies diabetes and cardiovascular health. These studies, he explains, look at cardiovascular risk "markers"—factors related to heart health, such as blood pressure—but not actual long-term outcomes like heart disease and stroke. Chocolate contains high levels of compounds thought to help prevent cancer, too. But Dr. Joseph Su, an NIH expert in diet and cancer, says that direct evidence for this is similarly hard to come by. Since cancer can take many years to develop, it's difficult to prove that eating chocolate can affect the disease. Instead, researchers look to see if factors linked to cancer change when chocolate is consumed. "Right now, some studies show really a remarkable modification of those markers," Su says. But the evidence that chocolate can reduce cancer or death rates in people is still weak. "There are a few studies that show some effect," Su says, "but the findings so far are not consistent."

What might be responsible for many of chocolate's beneficial effects? Scientists believe it might be compounds called flavanols, which are also found in tea, wine, fruits, and vegetables. Different chocolates can vary greatly in their flavanol content. Cocoa beans naturally differ in their flavanol levels. A large portion of flavanols may also be removed during processing. In fact, companies often remove these compounds intentionally because of their bitter taste. The end result is that there's no way to know if the chocolate products you're looking at contain high flavanol levels.

Although studies of flavanol are promising, scientists agree that you shouldn't increase your chocolate intake just yet. "The science doesn't allow us to make recommendations because the evidence is just not there," says Muniyappa.

Adapted from NIH News in Health, "Claims About Cocoa"

What is the main focus of the text?

- A. why dark chocolate offers greater health benefits than other kinds of chocolate
- B. the numerous health benefits of chocolate and how to achieve them
- C. the potential health benefits of chocolate and their likely causes
- D. how chocolate should be processed in order to maximize the health benefits

Read the following passage from *To Kill a Mockingbird*.
In this excerpt, Scout Finch, the narrator, is starting the first grade.

Miss Caroline began the day by reading us a story about cats. The cats had long conversations with one another, they wore cunning little clothes and lived in a warm house beneath a kitchen stove. By the time Mrs. Cat called the drugstore for an order of chocolate malted mice the class was wriggling like a bucketful of catawba worms. Miss Caroline seemed unaware that the ragged, denim-shirted and floursack-skirted first grade, most of whom had chopped cotton and fed hogs from the time they were able to walk, were immune to imaginative literature. Miss Caroline came to the end of the story and said, "Oh, my, wasn't that nice?"

Then she went to the blackboard and printed the alphabet in enormous square capitals, turned to the class and asked, "Does anybody know what these are?"

Everybody did; most of the first grade had failed it last year.

I suppose she chose me because she knew my name; as I read the alphabet a faint line appeared between her eyebrows, and after making me read most of *My First Reader* and the stock-market quotations from *The Mobile Register* aloud, she discovered that I was literate and looked at me with more than faint distaste. Miss Caroline told me to tell my father not to teach me any more, it would interfere with my reading.

"Teach me?" I said in surprise. "He hasn't taught me anything, Miss Caroline. Atticus ain't got time to teach me anything," I added, when Miss Caroline smiled and shook her head. "Why, he's so tired at night he just sits in the living room and reads."

"If he didn't teach you, who did?" Miss Caroline asked good-naturedly. "Somebody did. You weren't born reading *The Mobile Register* [. . .] Now you tell your father not to teach you any more. It's best to begin reading with a fresh mind. You tell him I'll take over from here and try to undo the damage—"

"Ma'am?"

"Your father does not know how to teach. You can have a seat now."

I mumbled that I was sorry and retired meditating upon my crime. I never deliberately learned to read, but somehow I had been wallowing illicitly in the daily papers. In the long hours of church—was it then I learned? I could not remember not being able to read hymns. Now that I was compelled to think about it, reading was something that just came to me, as learning to fasten the seat of my union suit without looking around, or achieving two bows from a snarl of shoelaces. I could not remember when the lines above Atticus's moving finger separated into words, but I had stared at them all the evenings in my memory, listening to the news of the day, Bills To Be Enacted into Laws, the diaries of Lorenzo Dow—anything Atticus happened to be reading when I crawled into his lap every night. Until I feared I would lose it, I never loved to read. One does not love breathing.

From Harper Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Copyright 1960 by Harper Lee

Based on the passage, what is most likely true about Miss Caroline?

- A. She is often out of touch with what her students actually need.
- B. She often publicly shames her students for their knowledge gaps or incorrect responses.
- C. She withholds educational resources from her students in favor of materials that are more entertaining.
- D. She withholds educational resources from her students in favor of materials that are more entertaining.

Review the passage.

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From Harper Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Copyright 1960 by Harper Lee

What is the most likely reason why Scout apologizes to Miss Caroline?

- A. She now understands that being taught to read a certain way at home will inhibit her classroom education.
- B. She is apologizing sarcastically because she knows she has not actually done anything wrong.
- C. She realizes that she has displeased her teacher, even if she doesn't comprehend why her actions were wrong.
- D. She regrets embarrassing her teacher by making it look like Miss Caroline's teaching efforts are ineffective.

Read the following passage from *Night*. In this excerpt, Elie Wiesel describes the experiences of Moishe the Beadle, a Jewish immigrant who is forced to leave the city of Sighet (a Hungarian town at the time) but then returns.

Moishe the Beadle, the poorest of the poor of Sighet, spoke to me for hours on end about the Kabbalah's revelations and its mysteries. Thus began my initiation. Together we would read, over and over again, the same page of the Zohar. Not to learn it by heart but to discover within the very essence of divinity. [. . .] And then, one day all foreign Jews were expelled from Sighet. And Moishe the Beadle was a foreigner.

Crammed into cattle cars by the Hungarian police, they cried silently. Standing on the station platform, we too were crying. The train disappeared over the horizon; all that was left was thick, dirty smoke. Behind me, someone said, sighing, "What do you expect? That's war."

The deportees were quickly forgotten. A few days after they left, it was rumored that they were in Galicia, working, and even that they were content with their fate. Days went by. Then weeks and months. Life was normal again. A calm, reassuring wind blew through our homes. The shopkeepers were doing good business, the students lived among their books, and the children played in the streets. One day, as I was about to enter the synagogue, I saw Moishe the Beadle sitting on a bench near the entrance.

He told me what had happened to him and his companions. The train with the deportees had crossed the Hungarian border and, once in Polish territory, had been taken over by the Gestapo.¹ The train had stopped. The Jews were ordered to get off and onto waiting trucks. The trucks headed toward a forest. There everybody was ordered to get out. They were forced to dig huge trenches. When they had finished their work, the men from the Gestapo began theirs. Without passion or haste, they shot their prisoners, who were forced to approach the trench one by one and offer their necks. [. . .] This took place in the Galician forest, near Kolomay. How had he, Moishe the Beadle, been able to escape? By a miracle. He was wounded in the leg and left for dead . . .

Day after day, night after night, he went from one Jewish house to the next, telling his story and that of Malka, the young girl who lay dying for three days, and that of Tobie, the tailor who begged to die before his sons were killed. Moishe was not the same. The joy in his eyes was gone. He no longer sang. He no longer mentioned either God or Kabbalah. He spoke only of what he had seen. But people not only refused to believe his tales, they refused to listen. Some even insinuated that he only wanted their pity, that he was imagining things. Others flatly said that he had gone mad. [. . .] Once, I asked him the question: "Why do you want people to believe you so much? In your place I would not care whether they believed me or not . . ."

He closed his eyes, as if to escape time. "You don't understand," he said in despair. "You cannot understand. I was saved miraculously. I succeeded in coming back. Where did I get my strength? I wanted to return to Sighet to describe to you my death so that you might ready yourselves while there is still time. Life? I no longer care to live. I am alone. But I wanted to come back to warn you. Only no one is listening to me . . ."

¹the secret state police in Nazi Germany

From Elie Wiesel, *Night*. Copyright 1960 by Elie Wiesel, translation by Marion Wiesel

What is the most likely reason that Moishe keeps repeating the stories of Malka and Tobie to different people in Sighet?

- A. He hopes that telling these stories will help him to reconnect with the people of Sighet after his long absence.
- B. He wants the Jews in Sighet to understand that what happened to Malka and Tobie could soon happen to them.
- C. He thinks that people will be more sympathetic to his own situation if they know how others were also affected.

Read the email.

To: All Employees at Cooper-Weston Consulting
From: Rose Chiffon, HR Director
Subject: Employee Dress Code

Hello everyone!

During business hours, all employees are expected to dress in appropriate business attire as previously established in the employee handbook. Examples of appropriate attire include slacks, button-down or polo shirts, skirts, and blouses. Examples of inappropriate business attire include jeans, shorts, tank tops, and halter tops.

Please note that this dress code also applies to remote workers. At our last company meeting, there were several remote employees who joined the video conference in their pajamas, as well as someone who joined wearing a swimsuit by a pool. We are hoping to avoid these issues moving forward.

Any questions about attire should be discussed with your direct manager. As always, thanks for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Rose

What is the main purpose of this email?

- A. to announce a newly enacted dress code policy
- B. to inform employees about changes to the company's dress code policy
- C. to remind employees of the company's dress code policy.

Read the email again.

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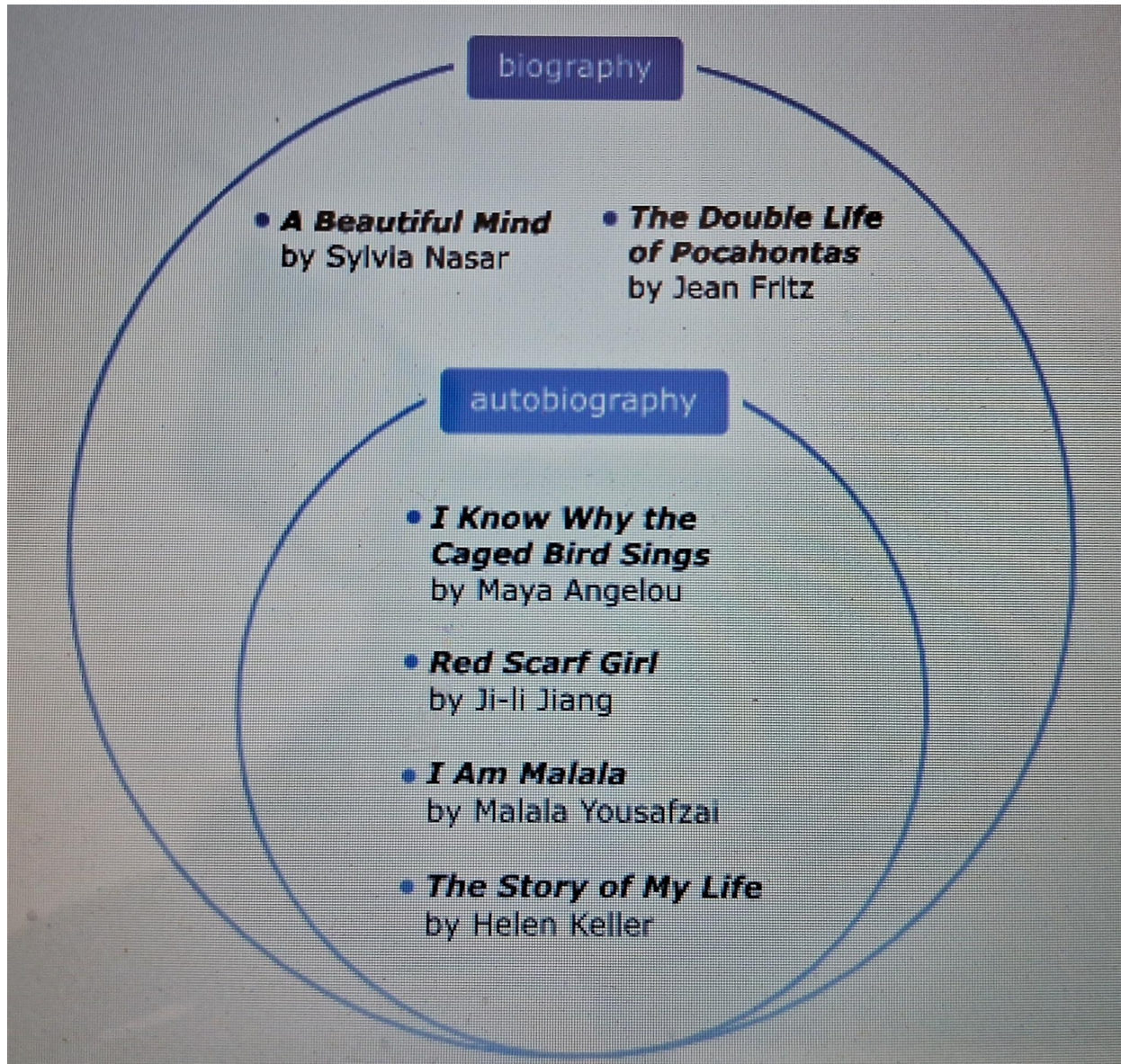
Sincerely,

Rose

Who should you contact if you are unsure whether an article of clothing violates the dress code?

- A. Rose Chiffon (the HR Director)
- B. your direct manager
- C. The CEO of the company

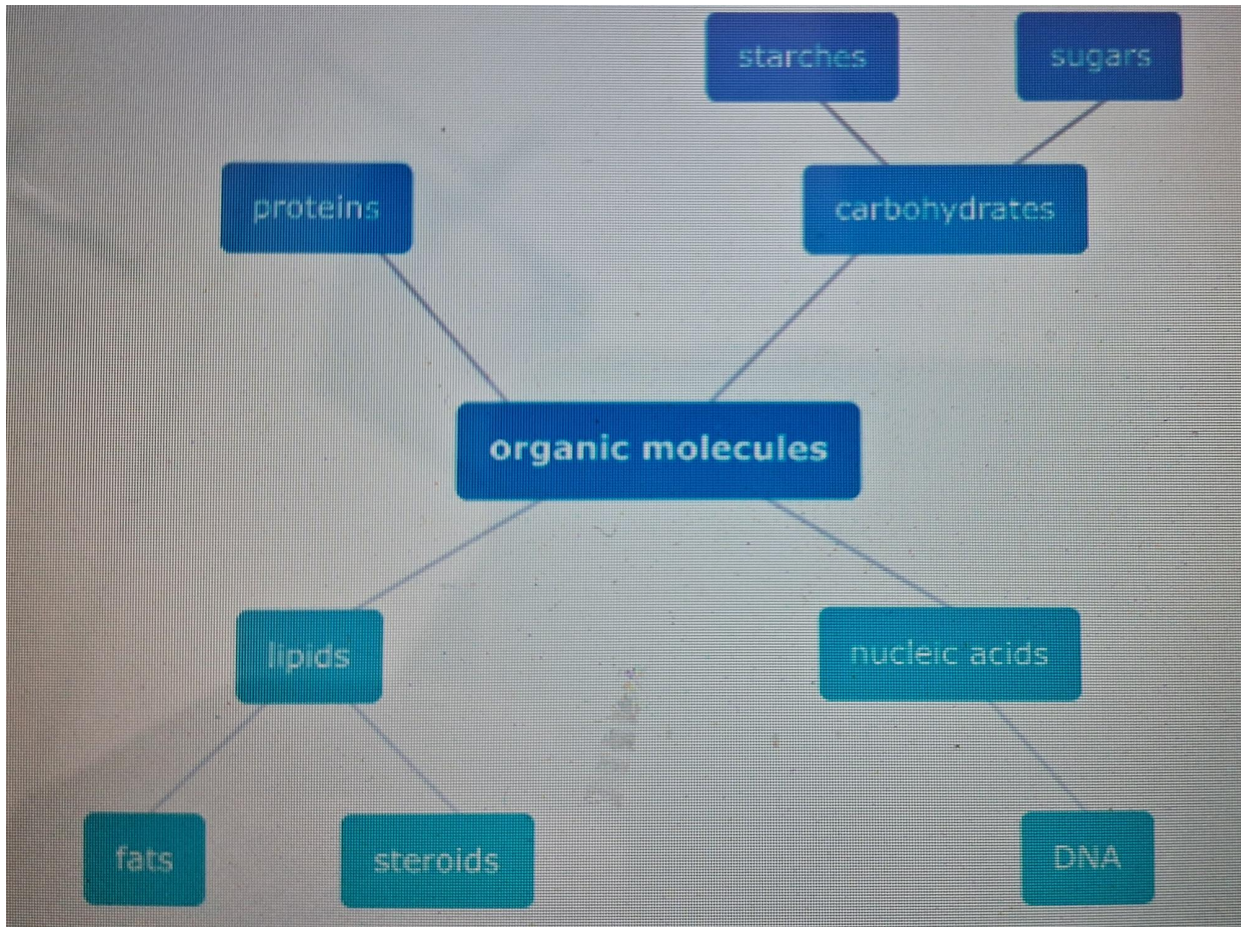
This Venn diagram shows biographies, or books written about a person's life.



Based on the Venn diagram, what is *The Story of My Life* by Helen Keller?

- A. a biography only
- B. an autobiography only
- C. both a biography and an autobiography

This bubble map shows some important molecules found in the human body.



Based on the bubble map, what type of molecule are steroids?

- A. lipids
- B. proteins
- C. nucleic acids

Review the details below.

Cell phones can be used to cheat on tests by sending answers to friends or by accessing the Internet. If cell phones aren't properly silenced, they can interrupt classroom activities. Texting during class is like passing notes and is a waste of time.

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

- A. There are many legitimate arguments for allowing students to have cell phones in class, even if they are disruptive.
- B. Cell phones in the classroom can have a negative impact on student learning.
- C. Cell phones have become a near constant presence at school and at home.

Which is a thesis statement?

- A. Internet service providers should be required to deliver all online content at the same speed.
- B. This paper will discuss why Internet providers should be required to deliver all online content at the same speed.
- C. The Open Internet Order requires Internet service providers to deliver all online content at the same speed.

Which sentence states a fact?

- A. Harry Houdini, born Erich Weisz, used "Houdini" as his stage name to pay homage to famous French magician Robert Houdin.
- B. Harry Houdini was a mediocre magician, but many people considered him to be a skilled escape artist.

Consider this claim:

Learning a second language in early childhood offers many benefits.

Which piece of evidence better supports this claim?

- A. EVIDENCE A : Several Harvard University studies confirm that learning a second language as a young child improves creativity, thinking skills, and the ability to mentally adjust to different tasks and ideas.
- B. EVIDENCE B : A Dartmouth College study revealed that the brain changes as we get older, and it suggested that these changes make it difficult for an adult to learn a second language.

Which statement primarily appeals to ethos, or character, to support the position that the American Dream is no longer attainable for most people?

- A. Economist Thomas Piketty would agree that the American Dream is inherently limited by income inequality, and he maintains that we need significant government involvement in order to ameliorate the situation.
- B. With income inequality at its highest point since the Great Depression, achieving the classic American Dream has become increasingly implausible for those with little means.

Which statement primarily appeals to pathos, or emotion, to support the position that more money does not always lead to increased happiness?

- A. Howard Hughes was one of the wealthiest men in the world, but he suffered greatly from mental and physical health problems that his money couldn't fix.
- B. Like most people, I enjoy the feeling of buying a new gadget, but it turns out that the happiness that we get from a new purchase doesn't last long.

Question: 23 of 60

QID: 1069

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence so that it uses personification.

Covered in an arbitrary assortment of old patio chairs and a large metal table, the dilapidated porch _____, the weight of all the furniture.

- A. collapsed under
- B. grumbled about

Question: 24 of 60

QID: 1071

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence so that it uses personification.

Overflowing from last night's storm, the muddy river _____ as it rushed past the unhappy campers.

- A. cackled triumphantly
- B. surged rapidly

Question: 25 of 60

QID: 1180

Marks: 1

Complete the text with the better conjunctive adverb.

Why do some people seem more prone to mosquito bites than others? Various studies have found that blood type, skin bacteria, and genetic factors play a role. _____, wearing certain colors may also attract mosquitoes.

- A. Incidentally
- B. Hence

Question: 26 of 60

QID: 1181

Marks: 1

Which text best completes the sentence?

Visitor statistics indicate that in 2013, Great Smoky Mountains National Park was _____.

- A. a more popular tourist destination than Yosemite National Park.
- B. a popular tourist destination than Yosemite National Park.
- C. the most popular tourist destination than Yosemite National Park.

Question: 27 of 60

QID: 1185

Marks: 1

Which sentence is in passive voice?

- A. Hundreds of public works projects were initiated by New Deal agencies during Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency.
- B. New Deal agencies initiated hundreds of public works projects during Franklin D. Roosevelt's presidency.

Which sentence is in passive voice?

- A. The hairline fracture could have been detected by an X-ray.
- B. An X-ray could have detected the hairline fracture in his arm.

Complete the text with the correct word.

When you're given the lengths of all three sides of a triangle but not the measures of the angles, use the law of cosines to find the measure of _____ of the three angles.

- A. any one
- B. anyone

Correct the one error.

THE WATER IS TO SHALLOW FOR DIVING



- A. THE WATER IS TO SHALLOW FOR DIVING
- B. THE WATER IS TOO SHALLOW FOR DIVING

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

- A. A
- B. B

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 poem
- B. It is a journal article
- C. It is a paper

Question: 33 of 60

QID: 1206

Marks: 1

Complete the pattern.

real : reality

practical : _____

A. practice

B. practicality

Question: 34 of 60

QID: 1207

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence with a word that has the same root as the word in bold.

For example, a person who collects stamps is a stamp collector.

If a disease has a _____ it is considered **curable**.

A. cure

B. cause

Question: 35 of 60

QID: 1215

Marks: 1

The root junc means join. What does the word adjunct mean?

A. something that has harmful effects.

B. something that provides evidence.

C. something that is added to another thing.

Question: 36 of 60

QID: 1220

Marks: 1

Correct the homophone in bold.

Rapa Nui National Park is an official UNESCO World Heritage **cite** located on Easter Island. The park is home to nearly nine hundred moai, giant stone statues built centuries ago by the island's native Polynesian people.

A. site

B. sight

Question: 37 of 60

QID: 1265

Marks: 1

Servile and serve are related English words that come from Latin. What does **servile** mean?

A. overly eager to leave.

B. overly eager to begin.

C. overly eager to please.

Complete the analogy.

staple is to fasten as knife is to _____.

- A. barber
- B. cut
- C. draw

Read the passage. Then, select the synonym of the word in bold.

In Jonathan Swift's classic satirical novel *Gulliver's Travels*, Lemuel Gulliver is a notoriously **credulous** protagonist. Traveling as a ship's surgeon, Gulliver lands, through various misadventures, in a series of strange countries. True to his naive nature, he accepts each new society—no matter how flawed or absurd—at face value.

- A. naive
- B. nature
- C. flawed

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

In Jonathan Swift's classic satirical novel *Gulliver's Travels*, Lemuel Gulliver is a notoriously **credulous** protagonist. Traveling as a ship's surgeon, Gulliver lands, through various misadventures, in a series of strange countries. True to his naive nature, he accepts each new society—no matter how flawed or absurd—at face value.

- A. scheming
- B. slow-witted
- C. easily fooled

Look at this thesaurus entry:

duplicate

Part of speech: verb

Definition: to copy

Synonyms: double, remake, reproduce

Which would duplicate something?

- A. making a photocopy of a document
- B. copying down a speech you're listening to.

Question: 42 of 60

QID: 1285

Marks: 1

Look at this thesaurus entry:

obstinate

Part of speech: adjective

Definition: inflexible

Synonyms: determined, firm, persistent, rigid, stubborn

Which is obstinate?

- A. a person who won't change his mind
- B. a person who can't touch his toes.

Question: 43 of 60

QID: 1290

Marks: 1

What kind of sentence is this?

Never reveal the four-digit PIN that you use to make ATM transactions.

- A. imperative
- B. declarative
- C. exclamatory

Question: 44 of 60

QID: 1297

Marks: 1

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

Although both species are casually classified as "big cats," **lions are mostly nocturnal predators** that hunt together, whereas cheetahs are diurnal predators that hunt alone.

- A. phrase
- B. clause

Question: 45 of 60

QID: 1413

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence with the correct plural.

Submarine _____ (volcano) formed underwater—can grow so large that they break through the surface of the ocean and create islands. The Hawaiian Islands are a well-known example of such an occurrence.

- A. volcanoes
- B. volcanos

Question: 46 of 60

QID: 1302

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence with the best relative pronoun.

At the bloody Battle of Antietam in 1862, there were nearly ten thousand casualties among the Confederate soldiers, _____ the Union army forced to retreat to Virginia.

- A. whom
- B. which

Question: 47 of 60

QID: 1303

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence with the best relative pronoun.

In 1615, French explorer Samuel de Champlain explored the interior of Canada with the Hurons, a tribe of Native Americans _____ Champlain lived with and wrote about.

 A. than B. whom**Question: 48 of 60**

QID: 1307

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence with the past progressive form of the verb.

Trees _____ (die), and the city's arborists suspected that the flatheaded apple tree borer, a notorious pest in that area, was to blame.

 A. dead B. were dying**Question: 49 of 60**

QID: 1308

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence with the past perfect form of the verb.

Emmy's car _____ (break) down once before, but this time it required a costly transmission replacement.

 A. had broken B. broken**Question: 50 of 60**

QID: 1312

Marks: 1

Choose the word that best describes or modifies the verb in bold.

Rhianna was stung by a yellow jacket at our picnic on Saturday. She said that although it **hurt** _____ at first, she felt much better after applying ice to the sting.

 A. terribly B. terrible**Question: 51 of 60**

QID: 1317

Marks: 1

Complete the sentence with the better correlative conjunctions.

Biologist Rachel Carson's famous book *Silent Spring*, published in 1962, _____ was a best seller but _____ was responsible for highlighting the long-term effects of environmental pollution.

 A. not only...also B. neither...nor

Which sentence better matches the image?



- A. Anna was stung by a bee playing soccer in the park.
- B. Playing soccer in the park, Anna was stung by a bee.

Select the misplaced or dangling modifier.

Gazing at Notre Dame Cathedral, the gray-green water of the river Seine rushed by, carrying heart-shaped leaves recently fallen from linden trees.

- A. Gazing at Notre Dame Cathedral
- B. carrying heart-shaped leaves recently fallen from linden trees.

What does the following sentence suggest?

Lillian visited the downtown art gallery, which opened last month, and was impressed with the variety of artworks on display.

- A. There is more than one art gallery downtown.
- B. There is only one art gallery downtown.

What does the following sentence suggest?

Ferries depart from Battery Park in New York and Liberty State Park in New Jersey for the museum on Ellis Island, which commemorates the millions of immigrants who entered the United States through Ellis Island.

- A. There is only one museum on Ellis Island.
- B. There is more than one museum on Ellis Island.

Add commas, semicolons, or colons if needed.

Unfortunately, most people are unaware of the contributions of female scientists such as Ida Noddack, a German chemist _____ Cecilia Payne- Gaposchkin, an American astronomer _____ and Muriel Wheldale Onslow, a British biochemist.

- A. Unfortunately, most people are unaware of the contributions of female scientists such as Ida Noddack, a German chemist ; Cecilia Payne- Gaposchkin, an American astronomer ; and Muriel Wheldale Onslow, a British biochemist.
- B. Unfortunately, most people are unaware of the contributions of female scientists such as Ida Noddack, a German chemist , Cecilia Payne- Gaposchkin, an American astronomer : and Muriel Wheldale Onslow, a British biochemist.

Insert one dash where needed.

At Skydive Chicago in August 2012, nearly 140 skydivers joined hands in a head- first free fall a coordinated effort that set a new world record for vertical skydiving.

- A. At Skydive Chicago in August 2012, nearly 140 skydivers joined hands in a head-first free fall—a coordinated effort that set a new world record for vertical skydiving.
- B. At Skydive Chicago in August 2012, nearly 140 skydivers joined hands in a head- first free fall a coordinated -- effort that set a new world record for vertical skydiving.

Fix the two plural or possessive errors

Most childrens interest in stars wanes as they get older. But one childs fascination led him to study physics at Harvard and astrophysics at Columbia University. That child, Neil deGrasse Tyson, became director of the world-renowned Hayden Planetarium in 1996.

- A. Most children's interest in stars wanes as they get older. But one child's fascination led him to study physics at Harvard and astrophysics at Columbia University. That child, Neil deGrasse Tyson, became director of the world-renowned Hayden Planetarium in 1996.
- B. Most childrens interest in stars wanes as they get older. But one childs fascination led him to study physics at Harvard and astrophysics at Columbia University. That child's, Neil deGrasse Tyson, became director of the world-renowned Hayden Planetarium in 1996.

Click to correct the one capitalization error.

Beginning around 400 BCE, Babylonian astronomers studied objects in the night sky and used their observations to predict eclipses and other events. They recognized five planets, including mars, which they associated with their warrior-hero god, Nergal.

- A. Beginning around 400 BCE, Babylonian astronomers studied objects in the night sky and used their observations to predict eclipses and other events. They recognized Five planets, including mars, which they associated with their warrior-hero god, Nergal.
- B. Beginning around 400 BCE, Babylonian astronomers studied objects in the night sky and used their observations to predict eclipses and other events. They recognized five planets, including Mars, which they associated with their warrior-hero god, Nergal.

Which correctly shows the title of a newspaper?

A. The Baltimore Sun. (Italics)

B. "The Baltimore Sun"

-- END OF QUESTION PAPER --