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ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Items

DIRECTIONS: In the following passages, certain words and phrases are underlined. The items in the right hand column provide alternatives for the underlined parts. In most cases, you are to choose the alternative that best expresses the idea of the sentence in context, corrects grammatical errors, and/or is best suited to the tone and style of the passage. If the original best accomplishes this, then choose "NO CHANGE." In some cases, you will be asked questions regarding an underlined part. You are to choose the best answer to the question.

You will also find items on this test that refer to a section of the passage or to the passage as a whole. These items DO NOT refer to an underlined portion of the

passage. Rather, they are identified by a number and numbers in a box.

For each item, choose the best alternative and fill in the corresponding oval on your bubble sheet. You should read the passage before answering the accompanying items. For many of the items, you must read several sentences beyond the item to determine the answer. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead before you answer.

Answers are on page 945. Explanations begin on page 947.

PASSAGE I

Trade in the Northwest Territory

[1]

In 1849, San Francisco became the first official port of entry on the Pacific Coast. In 1851, on account¹ of the rapid growth of lumbering activity and a corresponding expansion of population in the Northwest Territory, the government established the Puget Sound District of the Bureau of Customs. Nonetheless,² smuggling grew rapidly, fostered by the tempting proximity of British havens and the natural cover afforded by vast forested areas and by the coves and inlets of countless heavy³ timbered islands.

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. since
C. because of
D. for

2. F. NO CHANGE
G. Therefore,
H. Consequently,
J. On the contrary,

3. A. NO CHANGE
B. countless, heavy
C. countless, heavily
D. countlessly heavy

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[2]

Such fears were well founded. In 1851, U.S.

customs officers seize the Hudson Bay

Company's steamer *Beaver* for a technical violation of the revenue laws. This incident signaled an end to the era of unrestricted trade in the Pacific Northwest and drove some traders on both sides of the international border into illicit commercial arrangements. British wool, blankets, and liquor were the principle articles

of this trade. In fact, so much British wool was

smuggled into the San Juan Islands selling as domestic

wool by American sheepmen one naive textbook writer credited San Juan sheep with a world's record annual production of 150 pounds of wool per animal.

[3]

Although American settlers in the Northwest

Territory welcomed the assertion of national control to the forty-ninth parallel, they were less amenable to restrictions on the trade with Vancouver Island. They wanted the duty-free rum and woolens offered by the

4. F. NO CHANGE
G. well founded
H. founded well
J. well found
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. seized
C. were seizing
D. have seized
6. F. NO CHANGE
G. on account of violating the revenue laws
H. for technically being in violation of the revenue laws
J. in that they were in technical violation of the revenue laws
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. were the principal articles
C. was the principle article
D. was the principal article
8. F. NO CHANGE
G. Furthermore,
H. Moreover,
J. On the contrary,
9. A. NO CHANGE
B. and sold
C. and would be sold
D. to sell
10. F. NO CHANGE
G. sheepmen, one
H. sheepmen that one
J. sheepmen, and a
11. A. NO CHANGE
B. Since
C. Therefore
D. Thus
12. F. NO CHANGE
G. welcoming
H. would welcome
J. were welcomed by

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British but were fearing¹³ that the imposition and enforcement of permanent tariffs on goods from British

North America might be resulting in the losing of¹⁴ British markets for American products.

13. A. NO CHANGE
B. and were fearing
C. and was fearful
D. but feared
14. F. NO CHANGE
G. might result in the losing
H. might result in the loss
J. results in the loss

Items 15 and 16 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

15. Which of the following represents the most logical order of the three paragraphs?
A. 1, 2, 3
B. 1, 3, 2
C. 2, 3, 1
D. 3, 1, 2
16. Which of the following does NOT represent a technique used in the development of the essay?
F. Narrative
G. Example
H. Statistics
J. Quotations

PASSAGE II

Mapping the Cosmos

One of the beauties of astronomy is that one does¹⁷ not have to be an expert to enjoy it. Anyone can step¹⁷ outside on a clear, moonless night, gaze at thousands

of stars shining across the vast interstellar spaces, and¹⁸ then one can become¹⁸ intoxicated by a heady mix of grandeur and existential chill. The same questions

come to mind time and again, how¹⁹ far away are the stars? How many are there? Are they strewn endlessly through space, or are we a part of an island universe of

17. A. NO CHANGE
B. is the not having to be an expert to enjoy it
C. is that the enjoying of it does not have to be done by an expert
D. is that one doesn't necessarily have to be an expert in order to derive some enjoyment from it
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. spaces—and became
H. spaces, and become
J. spaces and becomes
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. again and how
C. again how
D. again. How

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suns ending²⁰ abruptly somewhere out there in the black ocean of space?

It has been the sometimes heroic and often frustrating task of astronomers since the dawn of science to chart²¹ our position in the cosmic ocean. In

the twentieth century, significant progress had been²² made²² in constructing an accurate map of the cosmos.

We know, for example, that our solar system is part of a much larger system of hundreds of billions of stars.

As such, this²³ system is the Milky Way Galaxy, a huge disk of stars and gas. We also know that ours is not the only galaxy in the universe. As far as the largest telescopes in the world can see, there are galaxies in every direction. The²⁴ nearest galaxies to our own are the

Magellanic Clouds: the "crown jewels"²⁵ of the southern skies.

Since they are so near, they offer a laboratory in which astronomers can study the evolution of stars and galaxies. The nearest large galaxy to the Milky Way is the Andromeda Galaxy, which is about two million light years away. It is a giant spiral galaxy, much like²⁶ our own in size, shape, and number and type of stars.

This nearby sister galaxy provides to us²⁷ an opportunity to get a bird's eye view of a galaxy much like our

- 20. F. NO CHANGE
- G. that ends
- H. that end
- J. ended

- 21. A. NO CHANGE
- B. charting
- C. having charted
- D. who charted

- 22. F. NO CHANGE
- G. has been made
- H. is made
- J. will be made

- 23. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Obviously, this
- C. Doubtless, this
- D. This

- 24. F. NO CHANGE
- G. These
- H. (Begin a new paragraph here rather than after "skies") The
- J. (Begin a new paragraph here rather than after "skies") As the

- 25. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Clouds, the crown jewels
- C. Clouds which is the "crown jewels"
- D. Clouds, the "crown jewels"

- 26. F. NO CHANGE
- G. much as
- H. like much
- J. much the same like

- 27. A. NO CHANGE
- B. provides us
- C. provide us
- D. providing to us

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own—in effect, to see ourselves as others do.

28

- 28. F. NO CHANGE
- G. to see ourselves the way other people tend to see us
- H. so that we would be seeing ourselves the way other people would be seeing us
- J. so that in this way we would see ourselves as others do

Item 29 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

- 29. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons the author poses a series of questions in the first paragraph?
 - A. To give the reader a sense of the “grandeur and existential chill”
 - B. To stimulate the reader’s interest in astronomy
 - C. To give specific examples of questions about the cosmos that are still unanswered
 - D. To alert the reader that answers to these questions will follow later in the passage

PASSAGE III

A Brief History of the Mercury Space Program

The first astronauts entered the Mercury program in April 1959. They were volunteer, military pilots³⁰ graduated³⁰ of test pilot schools. Each were required³¹ having³¹ a bachelor’s degree in engineering (or its equivalent) and at least 1,500 hours of jet time. Of the first group of sixty candidates called to Washington to hear about the program, more than 80 percent volunteered. Only seven got³² chosen. (Officials

- 30. F. NO CHANGE
- G. pilots graduates
- H. pilots; graduates
- J. pilots, graduates
- 31. A. NO CHANGE
- B. was required to have
- C. required having
- D. had been required to have
- 32. F. NO CHANGE
- G. were
- H. had been
- J. has been

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assumed that no more than seven men would have the opportunity to fly.) 33 These men were true

pioneers, they volunteered at a time when the plans for space travel were only on paper and no one knew what the chance of success was.

Scientists were able to learn from each failure.

Fortunately they had these failures early in the program. The astronauts and the animal passengers as well were flown without mishap when their time came for them.

[3]

The most spectacular failure in the Mercury program came to be known as the "tower flight." The escape tower, the parachutes, and the peroxide fuel were all deployed on the launching pad in front of the

33. Is the second use of parentheses in the first paragraph appropriate?
- A. Yes, because the information explains something the author said but is not vital to the understanding of the passage.
 - B. Yes, because the information contained in the parentheses is irrelevant to the passage.
 - C. No, because the material is vital to the understanding of the author's main argument.
 - D. No, because an entire sentence should never be placed in parentheses.
34. F. NO CHANGE
G. pioneers but
H. pioneers yet
J. pioneers. They
35. Which of the following phrases would best replace the word "Scientists" to provide a transition from the first to the second paragraph?
- A. It was lucky that the men volunteered because scientists
 - B. There were failures as well as successes in the Mercury program, but scientists
 - C. Since the chances for success were unknown, scientists
 - D. Since the volunteers were also engineers, scientists
36. F. NO CHANGE
G. Fortunately, they had these failures occurring
H. These failures occurred fortunately
J. Fortunately, these failures occurred
37. A. NO CHANGE
B. the time for them finally came
C. their time finally came for them
D. their time came
38. Is the use of the word "spectacular" in the first sentence of the third paragraph appropriate?
- F. Yes, because the author is using the word in an ironic sense.
 - G. Yes, because the author obviously disapproves of the Mercury program.
 - H. No, because the reader might be misled about goals of the Mercury program.
 - J. No, because the failure cited was caused by a simple defect.

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domestic and international press. A relatively simple³⁹ ground-circuit defect in the Redstone launch vehicle

caused the main rocket engine to ignite and then⁴⁰ shutting⁴⁰ down immediately after liftoff from the

launching pad. The "flight" lasted only a second and covered a distance of inside only two inches. 41

One of the requirements⁴² of the Mercury program

was that an animal had to precede man into space.⁴³ The flight of Ham, the chimpanzee, was a major milestone in the program. Again, there were some problems.

The pickup of the spacecraft was delayed, and water⁴⁴ had leaked into⁴⁴ the capsule. Ham, however, was eventually rescued unharm⁴⁵.

Sending a man into zero gravity was among the greatest medical experiments of all time. Fortunately, all astronauts found the weightlessness to be no problem. All returning⁴⁶ to Earth with no medical difficulties whatsoever. In this area, the only question left unanswered by the Mercury program was how long

39. A. NO CHANGE
B. relative and simple
C. relative simple
D. simple relatively

40. F. NO CHANGE
G. and then will shut
H. and then they shut
J. and then to shut

41. The author put the word "flight" in quotation marks because:
A. the article is quoting from another source.
B. there was no real flight at all.
C. the word is a technical term used by astronauts.
D. the word is often repeated in the passage.

42. F. NO CHANGE
G. (Do NOT begin a new paragraph) One of the requirements
H. (Do NOT begin a new paragraph) One requirement
J. (Do NOT begin a new paragraph) A requirement

43. A. NO CHANGE
B. had to be the one to precede man in space
C. was going to have to go into space before man
D. needed to be the one to go into space before man did

44. F. NO CHANGE
G. water leaked into
H. water leaks in
J. leaking water into

45. A. NO CHANGE
B. (Place before the word "was")
C. (Place before the word "eventually")
D. (Place before the word "rescued")

46. F. NO CHANGE
G. return
H. returned
J. will return

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man will tolerate⁴⁷ weightlessness. It seemed like⁴⁸,
however, that longer flights would require only that

astronauts to have⁴⁹ suitable methods of exercise and
nutrition. 50

47. A. NO CHANGE
B. will be able to tolerate
C. was able to tolerate
D. could tolerate
48. F. NO CHANGE
G. seemed,
H. seemed as,
J. seemed to be,
49. A. NO CHANGE
B. have
C. had had
D. are sure to have
50. Which of the following might be an appropriate concluding sentence for the essay?
- F. Although the Mercury program had some failures, it was on the whole a successful part of the space program.
G. Although the Mercury program had some successes, it was on the whole a failure.
H. Many people have objected that it is immoral to use animals in testing programs.
J. Science fiction writers have often written about space travel.

PASSAGE IV

Advances in Modern Medicine

It was not until the nineteenth century that
medicine was able, in any broad and real way, to help⁵¹
the suffering individual. During this century, technical
advances aided the diagnostician and also⁵² the surgeon,
and the beginnings of an understanding of the
fundamental mechanisms of disease had been emerging⁵³.
All aspects of medicine—from the research laboratory
to the operating table—was enjoying⁵⁴ the benefits of
the rigorous application of the scientific method.

51. A. NO CHANGE
B. way of help
C. way to help
D. way, of helping
52. F. NO CHANGE
G. as well as
H. with
J. as opposed to
53. A. NO CHANGE
B. was emerging
C. were emerging
D. emerged
54. F. NO CHANGE
G. were enjoying
H. is enjoying
J. enjoys

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By the end of the nineteenth century, a person's chances were fairly good that a doctor could not only give a name to his medical complaint yet probably had⁵⁵ an elementary understanding of what it was and how it progressed. With somewhat more luck, the doctor could select the proper treatment and he could also⁵⁶ mitigate⁵⁶ the symptoms if not cure the disease altogether.

This transition to modern medicine depended on three important advances. First, it required an understanding of the true nature and origin of disease. Second, it required that an organized body of standard medical practice be available to⁵⁷ guide physicians in diagnosis and treatment of disease. Last, it presupposes⁵⁸ a degree of medical technology never before available.

Among the more dramatic⁵⁹ nineteenth century medical advances were those in the field of human physiology. 60 In 1822, an obscure American army

55. A. NO CHANGE
B. but probably had
C. consequently probably has
D. but, probably would have

56. F. NO CHANGE
G. but could mitigate
H. and mitigate
J. and can mitigate

57. A. NO CHANGE
B. was available to
C. is available for
D. be available as

58. F. NO CHANGE
G. it is presupposed
H. it presupposed
J. they presuppose

59. A. NO CHANGE
B. (Do NOT begin a new paragraph) Among the more dramatic
C. Since
D. (Do NOT begin a new paragraph) Since

60. Which of the following correctly describes the function of the first sentence of this paragraph?
- F. It introduces a topic that has nothing to do with the material discussed in the first three paragraphs.
- G. It introduces material that will contradict what was discussed in the first three paragraphs.
- H. It provides a transition that sets up a contrast to the material that came before.
- J. It provides a transition that moves from a general discussion to a more specific, but related topic.

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camp surgeon practicing medicine near where the
⁶¹
Canadian frontier is was transformed almost overnight
⁶¹
 into a specialist on the mechanism of human digestion.
 The physician, William Beaumont, was called to treat
 a young trapper, accidentally shot in the stomach.

Beaumont's operating skill saved the boy's life but the
⁶²
 patient was left with an abnormal opening leading to
 the stomach. To Beaumont's credit, he recognized this
 unique opportunity to study the human digestive
process, but for the next ten years he conducted
⁶³
 hundreds of experiments with the reluctant cooperation
 of his not-so-willing patient.

From his experiments, Beaumont was able to
 describe the physiology of digestion, demonstrating
 the characteristics of gastric motility and describe the
⁶⁴
 properties of gastric juice. He determined that the
 stomach contained hydrochloric acid and that it broke
 down food by a chemical process and not by
 maceration or putrefaction. Beaumont's pioneering
 work made him a famous man. The young trapper did
 not fare as well; he was forced to tour medical schools
 as "the man with the window in his stomach."

61. A. NO CHANGE
 B. near where the Canadian frontier is,
 C. near where the Canadian frontier was
 D. near the Canadian frontier
62. F. NO CHANGE
 G. (Begin a new paragraph) Beaumont's
 operating skill
 H. The skill of Beaumont at operating
 J. (Begin a new paragraph) The skill of
 Beaumont at operating
63. A. NO CHANGE
 B. process, and
 C. process,
 D. process. But
64. F. NO CHANGE
 G. to describe
 H. that describe
 J. and describing

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PASSAGE V

All About Babies

Newborn babies are not the passive creatures most people assume him to be.⁶⁵ Recent research shows that the newborn comes well-endowed of⁶⁶ charm and full potential for social graces. His eyes are equipped with surprisingly good vision. Shortly after birth, he begins to watch his mother's face, which he soon comes to recognize. He also learns to know her voice and will turn toward her when he hears it.⁶⁷ This is about the time when affection begins. The infant's cry alerts the mother and causes a biological including⁶⁸ an emotional reaction. The infant's ability to cling and cuddle communicates a pleasurable warmth to the mother, and the infant's odor is pleasant and uniquely its own. The newborn also smiles. The human infant, unfortunately, is in^{69 70} possession of⁷⁰ a collection of attributes that are⁷¹ guaranteeing⁷¹ its attractiveness.

Although there is some argument about whether the child sparks the development of love or whether or⁷² not⁷² a special physiological state of the mother prompts her to interact with the new infant.⁷³ But most researchers agree that the newborn does mold or trigger adult behavior. The neonate organizes the mother's

65. A. NO CHANGE
B. he was
C. them to be
D. it is
66. F. NO CHANGE
G. for
H. with
J. by
67. A. NO CHANGE
B. it, this
C. it this
D. it
68. F. NO CHANGE
G. and
H. with
J. but
69. A. NO CHANGE
B. on the other hand
C. nevertheless
D. in fact
70. F. NO CHANGE
G. possessed
H. possesses
J. are in possession of
71. A. NO CHANGE
B. guaranteed
C. guarantees
D. guarantee
72. F. NO CHANGE
G. or whether
H. and whether if
J. or whether if
73. A. NO CHANGE
B. infant: but most
C. infant. Most
D. infant, most

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behavior by crying and by eye-to-eye contact. The newborn is not a passive creature at all.

Items 74 and 75 ask about the preceding passage as a whole.

74. Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the essay?
- F. It introduces a new topic for the reader to investigate.
 - G. It contradicts everything that was said before.
 - H. It reiterates the main theme of the passage.
 - J. It establishes the author as an authority.
75. Which of the following best describes the overall development of the essay?
- A. A comparison and contrast using anecdotes
 - B. A narrative using examples
 - C. A description using statistics
 - D. An argument using examples

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

END OF TEST 1.