



ENGLISH TEST

45 Minutes—75 Questions

DIRECTIONS: In the five passages that follow, certain words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the right-hand column, you will find alternatives for the underlined part. In most cases, you are to choose the one that best expresses the idea, makes the statement appropriate for standard written English, or is worded most consistently with the style and tone of the passage as a whole. If you think the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE." In some cases, you will find in the right-hand column a question about the underlined part. You are to choose the best answer to the question.

You will also find questions about a section of the passage, or about the passage as a whole. These questions do not refer to an underlined portion of the passage, but rather are identified by a number or numbers in a box.

For each question, choose the alternative you consider best and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. Read each passage through once before you begin to answer the questions that accompany it. For many of the questions, you must read several sentences beyond the question to determine the answer. Be sure that you have read far enough ahead each time you choose an alternative.

PASSAGE I

Albino Redwoods

At Henry Cowell State Park in Felton, California, a waxy white bush leans against the majestic trunk of a 500-year-old, 20-story-tall coastal redwood tree. The bush is distinctive, it has an unusual incandescence and only stands about four feet tall. Surprisingly, though, the bush is almost genetically identical to the enormous redwood that dwarfs it. The bush—a rare botanical anomaly—is an albino coastal redwood.

1. **A.** NO CHANGE
B. distinctive, it has an unusual incandescence,
C. distinctive; it has an unusual incandescence
D. distinctive it has an unusual incandescence

2. **F.** NO CHANGE
G. bush a rare botanical anomaly—
H. bush, a rare botanical anomaly—
J. bush—a rare botanical anomaly



These exceptional shrubs lack the most essential plant characteristic: the ability to produce chlorophyll, which absorbs light most strongly in the blue portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. ³ Without chlorophyll, photosynthesis cannot occur, leaving albino coastal

redwoods without a means of producing its own food.

Contrastingly, in order to survive, these plants become

parasites. Latching onto the roots of nearby redwoods to tap into their nutrients. During periods of drought,

albino redwoods often wither and enter a dormant state. Later, during periods of heavy rainfall, they

resurrect back to life and latch onto their hosts.

3. The writer is considering deleting the following clause from the preceding sentence (adjusting the punctuation as needed):
- which absorbs light most strongly in the blue portion of the electromagnetic spectrum
- Given that the information is accurate, should the writer make this deletion?
- A. Yes, because the information is implied by information in the previous paragraph.
B. Yes, because the information is irrelevant to the scope and focus of the paragraph.
C. No, because the information clarifies how albino coastal redwoods can survive without producing chlorophyll.
D. No, because the information clarifies why coastal redwood trees can grow to such astounding heights.
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. their
H. it's
J. its'
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. Accordingly,
C. Similarly,
D. Besides,
6. F. NO CHANGE
G. parasites and latching
H. parasites, latching
J. parasites; latching
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. introduce
C. invade
D. access
8. F. NO CHANGE
G. resurrect in reanimation to latch
H. revive to life again, latching
J. revive and latch back



Although these plants may seem like little more
⁹
than botanical leeches, they are actually a testament
₉

from the tree's remarkable genetics and adaptability.
¹⁰
Coastal redwoods have six pairs of chromosomes. This
allows them an extraordinary degree of genetic diversity.
Every time a new coastal redwood sprouts, an abundance
of possible genetic mutations can occur. Most of these
mutations benefit the tree, such as making it more resistant
to fungi or viruses. But on occasion an albino mutation
of the forest can occur, creating this rare phenomenon.
₁₁

Botanists appraise there are only about sixty albino
¹²
coastal redwoods in the world. Geneticists are now
thinking more or less about the chromosomal makeup
¹³
of these rare specimens. While scientists are still
baffled by what function albino coastal redwoods
serve in forests. Conservationists continue to advocate
¹⁴
for their preservation. At the very least, albino coastal
redwoods are not only a rare phenomenon but also a
stunning illumination in the diversity found in the
¹⁵
natural world.

9. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one most effectively leads the reader from the preceding paragraph to the new paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Although these plants have been found in the forests of Northern California,
 - C. While park rangers have made concerted efforts to protect these plants,
 - D. While these plants are not nearly as tall as other coastal redwoods,
10. F. NO CHANGE
G. since
H. to
J. in
11. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:
- A. where it is now.
 - B. after the word *occasion*.
 - C. after the word *creating*.
 - D. after the word *phenomenon* (and before the period).
12. F. NO CHANGE
G. interpret
H. estimate
J. foresee
13. The writer wants to emphasize that geneticists are now researching the genetic makeup of albino coastal redwoods more thoroughly. Which choice best accomplishes that goal?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. delving deeper into
 - C. looking haphazardly at
 - D. intermittently exploring
14. F. NO CHANGE
G. forests, and conservationists
H. forests and conservationists
J. forests, conservationists
15. A. NO CHANGE
B. of the diversity found of
C. of the diversity found in
D. in the diversity found of



PASSAGE II

Diving the Bonne Terre Mine

In 1962, one of the main producers of lead in the United States for almost a century, the Bonne Terre Mine in Bonne Terre, Missouri, was shut down due to falling profits. With equipment and tools still deep within the mine, the entrance was boarded up, the pumps that had kept the mine dry for decades turned off. 17 Now, the site is visited by

thousands of scuba divers every year, those who looked

for an unusual dive in what sometimes is considered as like an underwater mining museum.

The abandoned mine is shaped like a giant cone, with each of its five levels becoming successively narrower. A series of chutes, passageways, and ore dumps connects the levels. Sprawling beneath the four-square-mile town of Bonne Terre, however, the mine contains

over eighty square miles of larger-than-life rooms and at least seventeen miles of tunnels.

16. F. NO CHANGE
G. tools (still deep within the mine)
H. tools, still deep within the mine,
J. tools, still deep within the mine
17. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would provide the best transition between the account of the mine's history and the description of its current use?
- A. The original 946 acres of land of the Bonne Terre Mine site were purchased in 1864 by the St. Joseph Lead Company.
B. Groundwater began to seep in, eventually filling most of the mine and forming one of the world's largest underground lakes.
C. Visitors not interested in scuba diving are welcome to take walking tours or boat tours of the upper levels of the mine.
D. The views of the mine from underwater are breathtaking—the mine is both a natural and a human-made wonder.
18. F. NO CHANGE
G. who were to look
H. are to look
J. looking
19. A. NO CHANGE
B. is labeled as it may as
C. might be called
D. seems as
20. F. NO CHANGE
G. for example,
H. therefore,
J. DELETE the underlined portion.
21. Which choice emphasizes the large size of the rooms of the mine with the clearest and most specific reference to scale?
- A. NO CHANGE
B. stadium-sized
C. unbelievable
D. expansive

1

The cool water that fills the mine that is below the
²²
city of Bonne Terre is remarkably clean and clear.

[1] Divers enter the mine through a small outbuilding
in Bonne Terre. [2] At the very bottom of the mine still
stands the timekeeper's shack, where workers clocked
in at the beginning of a shift. [3] Inside, 500,000-watt
floodlights gleam the dry top level of the mine, where
walking tours are held. [4] The main diving docks are
about a quarter mile within the mine, on the second level.
[5] On guided tours, divers explore tunnels filled with ore
carts, rock drills, dynamite boxes, and other artifacts from
the mine's possession. [6] Smooth walls and ceilings

²⁵
stretch for miles, and shimmer with deposits of cobalt,
²⁶

copper, calcium, and iron; pillars of unexcavated rock
²⁷
support the ceilings. [7] Near the shack, a rusting

locomotive lies on its side. 28

The site was explored by
internationally renowned French diver
²⁹
Jacques Cousteau and has been featured in
many travel and adventure publications. Divers
from around the world visit the Bonne Terre Mine
site keep swimming into a fascinating past.
³⁰

22. F. NO CHANGE
G. this sprawling, cone-shaped mine
H. this mine with five levels
J. the mine
23. A. NO CHANGE
B. shack, there
C. shack; where
D. shack,
24. F. NO CHANGE
G. illuminate
H. radiate
J. enlighten
25. A. NO CHANGE
B. the working days of the mine.
C. when it worked.
D. then.
26. F. NO CHANGE
G. miles and shimmer
H. miles, and shimmer,
J. miles and shimmer,
27. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
A. iron; throughout the mine, pillars
B. iron, while pillars
C. iron, pillars
D. iron. Pillars
28. For the sake of the logic and coherence of this paragraph, Sentence 2 should be placed:
F. where it is now.
G. after Sentence 3.
H. after Sentence 4.
J. after Sentence 6.
29. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one provides the clearest and most relevant information at this point in the essay?
A. NO CHANGE
B. someone many people have heard of named
C. winner of awards in several areas
D. tourist and Frenchman
30. F. NO CHANGE
G. as it swims
H. that swims
J. to swim



PASSAGE III

Pitch Perfect

Even at age seven, Mozart presented³¹ audiences with his musical talents, including the ability to identify accurately any note he heard.

This aptitude, recognizing notes without aid³²—is called

absolute pitch.³³ People with absolute pitch usually possess related musical skills, such as being able to sing any requested note perfectly.

For decades, the fraction³⁴ sited in scientific literature has been that only one person per ten thousand has absolute pitch. Such rarity renders absolute pitch³⁵ so wicked sweet to scientists, many of whom have long suspected that the ability has a genetic basis. Absolute pitch appears to run in families, after all. And in 2009 a team led by geneticist Jane Gitschier found positive correlation between specific chromosomes and absolute pitch.

On the other hand, psychologist Diana Deutsch,³⁶ in arguing that language is key to a person's chances of having absolute pitch. Deutsch found that people fluent in "tone languages"—such as Mandarin, where a word conveys different meanings depending on the pitch in which it is spoken—were much more likely to have absolute pitch than speakers of English and other nontone languages. One of Deutsch's studies³⁷ paraded that more than 90 percent of music students fluent in a tone language had absolute pitch.

31. Which choice most clearly indicates the audiences' reaction to young Mozart's musical talents?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. aimed to entertain
 - C. appeared before
 - D. dazzled
32. F. NO CHANGE
- G. aptitude—recognizing notes without aid—
 - H. aptitude—recognizing notes without aid,
 - J. aptitude, recognizing notes without aid
33. A. NO CHANGE
- B. pitch and those people
 - C. pitch and people
 - D. pitch, people
34. F. NO CHANGE
- G. numeral sited
 - H. figure cited
 - J. digit cited
35. A. NO CHANGE
- B. a problematic phenomenon that presents a captivating conundrum
 - C. all the more fascinating
 - D. totally nifty
36. F. NO CHANGE
- G. Deutsch argues
 - H. Deutsch. She argues
 - J. Deutsch, who argues
37. A. NO CHANGE
- B. broadcast
 - C. showed
 - D. bared



Clearly, that's dramatically higher than the
³⁸

previously mentioned statistic of one person
³⁹
per ten thousand.

Deutsch suggests that children learning tone
⁴⁰
languages develop the ability to associate pitch with
⁴⁰
meaning, which is analogous to someone with absolute
pitch associating a pitch with the name of the note.

In early childhood, as the brain goes through a phase
of development during which it is primed to learn
language, which can likewise be able to learn
⁴¹

absolute pitch. 42 If a child is studying music
during this particular period, that further increases
his or her chances of developing absolute pitch.

As for the dismal chances of learning absolute pitch
⁴³

as an adult, the odds aren't good: there has never
⁴⁴
been a proven case of success.

38. F. NO CHANGE
G. With this in mind,
H. As a result,
J. Besides,
39. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one most clearly suggests that the ideas about the prevalence of absolute pitch are changing?
A. NO CHANGE
B. often referred to
C. once-accepted
D. infinitesimal
40. F. NO CHANGE
G. suggests, that children learning tone languages,
H. suggests that children, learning tone languages,
J. suggests, that children learning tone languages
41. A. NO CHANGE
B. the brain may
C. to
D. DELETE the underlined portion.
42. At this point, the writer is considering dividing the paragraph into two. Should the writer begin or not begin a new paragraph here, and why?
F. Begin a new paragraph, because the essay shifts at this point from focusing on children and absolute pitch to focusing on adults and absolute pitch.
G. Begin a new paragraph, because it would separate the ideas about language development and absolute pitch from the essay's conclusion.
H. DO NOT begin a new paragraph, because doing so would establish a link between early childhood music education and absolute pitch.
J. DO NOT begin a new paragraph, because doing so would interrupt the discussion of childhood influences on absolute pitch.
43. A. NO CHANGE
B. learning absolute pitch so that it is something you have acquired
C. a grown-up learning absolute pitch
D. acquiring absolute pitch
44. F. NO CHANGE
G. good; and
H. good,
J. good

Question 45 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

45. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to equally consider Gitschier's and Deutsch's theories regarding the reasons some people develop absolute pitch. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?
- A. Yes, because it considers both of the theories with equivalent depth and breadth.
 - B. Yes, because it clearly outlines the reasons why Gitschier's theory is the correct one.
 - C. No, because it explores Deutsch's theory more thoroughly than it does Gitschier's.
 - D. No, because it displays a bias against Deutsch's theory, preventing a balanced comparison.

PASSAGE IV

George Masa and the Smoky Mountains

Masa Knob, a densely forested peek in Great Smoky

46

Mountains National Park, isn't as majestic a park attraction

47

as Clingmans Dome or Laurel Falls. It's a humble

landmark named for a man who tirelessly explored,

48

documented, and fought to protect and would become

49

the most visited national park in the United States.

Japanese immigrant, Iizuka Masahara, adopted

50

the name George Masa in 1915, when he took a job as a bellman at an upscale hotel in Asheville, North Carolina.

He often took pictures of hotel guests. Masa's photos depict prosperous vacations, some enjoying hikes^o

51

organized by Masa himself. Three years after

settling in Asheville, which was when Masa

52

opened a photography studio.

46. F. NO CHANGE
G. forested peak
H. forest peak
J. forest peek

47. A. NO CHANGE
B. so much a majestic
C. as majestic as the
D. majestically a

48. F. NO CHANGE
G. from
H. upon
J. of

49. A. NO CHANGE
B. protect it, which
C. protect, which
D. protect what

50. F. NO CHANGE
G. immigrant, Iizuka Masahara
H. immigrant Iizuka Masahara,
J. immigrant Iizuka Masahara

51. A. NO CHANGE
B. vacationers,
C. vacation scenes,
D. vacationing,

52. F. NO CHANGE
G. it was then that
H. at which point
J. DELETE the underlined portion.



The fog-shrouded mountains surrounding Asheville frequently lured Masa, with heavy, unwieldy camera equipment in tow, out of the studio he'd opened in Asheville. Morning ⁵³ hikes became weeks-long expeditions. To get the perfect shot, Masa would scale the highest mountains, lugging ⁵⁴ his equipment on his back. He sometimes waited hours for the clouds to arrange themselves to his liking before he took a picture.

Masa's measuring instruments were innovative. ⁵⁵ Using an odometer mounted on the detached front end of a bicycle, Masa measured his routes. He pushed the contraption across the steep terrain, hiking and measuring, measuring and hiking, year after year. From these measurements, he produced detailed maps.

Masa made it his mission to ensure that the land he treasured would be preserved as a national park. He gave his photos and maps to prominent Asheville visitors, recruiting First Lady Grace Coolidge and wealthy philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr., among others, ⁵⁶ to join the park campaign. In reality, ⁵⁷ to build support from the wider public, Masa distributed thousands of postcards of his photos.

53. A. NO CHANGE
B. his studio and into the mountains.
C. his studio.
D. there.
54. Which choice most effectively emphasizes that Masa's equipment was unwieldy?
F. NO CHANGE
G. transporting
H. carrying
J. taking
55. Given that all the statements are true, which one provides the most effective transition from the preceding paragraph to this paragraph?
A. NO CHANGE
B. Masa wasn't content only exploring and photographing the mountains, however.
C. Masa's photos of the Smoky Mountains were not only detailed, but also artistic.
D. Bicycling was another of Masa's interests.
56. F. NO CHANGE
G. amid other big shots,
H. and so forth,
J. et cetera,
57. A. NO CHANGE
B. All in all,
C. Then,
D. Thus,



Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established in 1934, a year after Masa's death. Although not many park visitors climb Masa Knob or know about it's namesake and advocate,

58

I think they should.

59

58. F. NO CHANGE
G. they're
H. their
J. its
59. Which choice most effectively concludes the sentence and the essay?
A. NO CHANGE
B. archivists still search for Masa's photographs today.
C. they all owe their visit in part to George Masa.
D. it can be found just off the Appalachian Trail.

Question 60 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

60. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to describe how an artist discovered and developed his or her talent. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?
F. Yes, because the writer indicates that visitors to Asheville inspired Masa to try out photography.
G. Yes, because the writer describes tools that Masa created to refine his photography techniques.
H. No, because the writer focuses on how Masa used his talents to help explore and preserve a specific area.
J. No, because the writer admits that not many visitors to Great Smoky Mountains National Park know about Masa.

PASSAGE V

Cozy Graffiti

In 2005, Houston shop owner Magda Sayeg knit a blue-and-pink cozy, or fitted cover, for the street-side door handle of her store. It was a slow day; Sayeg was bored. To her surprise, the seemingly out-of-place little cozy drew a lot of attention and often made people smile.

Inspired by the effects, Sayeg knit a leg warmer for the stop sign on the corner. This time, drivers actually pulled over for a closer look. Some people even took pictures of

61

61. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would NOT be acceptable?
A. Because Sayeg was inspired by the effects, she
B. The effects, which were inspiring for Sayeg,
C. Sayeg, taking inspiration from the effects,
D. The effects were inspiring for Sayeg; she



the sign. As Sayeg expanded her territory around Houston, her then-anonymous projects gained notoriety online and in newspapers, sparking similar endeavors by knitters and crocheters around the globe.

Adopting the utterances of graffiti, these yarn artists commonly refer to the act of covering something with

knitted or crocheted yarn such as “tagging.” They take measurements of an object they wish to cover, stitch at home, and then quietly wrap the object during the night.

Rather, in the morning, a park full of trees wrapped in striped leg warmers welcomes joggers. Giant metal chain

links on a wharf appear covered in violet, green, white,

blue. Sidewalk cracks being filled with skinny, knitted ropes of magenta.

Some yarn graffiti artists mainly want to surprise people, offering a bit of homey comfort

where we’re least expected. Others, however,

aim for a more political message, they drape cannons and tanks in colorful crocheted afghans.

62. F. NO CHANGE
G. verbalizations
H. language
J. talk

63. A. NO CHANGE
B. like
C. as
D. to

64. F. NO CHANGE
G. Specifically, in
H. Meanwhile, in
J. In

65. The writer wants to emphasize the idea that wrapping an object in yarn has the effect of softening the object’s appearance. Which choice best accomplishes that goal?
A. NO CHANGE
B. new with freshly knitted yarn in
C. highlighted in vibrant colors of
D. swaddled in fuzzy hues of

66. F. NO CHANGE
G. cracks, which are
H. cracks are
J. cracks

67. A. NO CHANGE
B. artists, by mainly wanting
C. artists who mainly want
D. artists, mainly wanting

68. F. NO CHANGE
G. you’re
H. one’s
J. it’s

69. A. NO CHANGE
B. such yarn artists have draped
C. draping
D. they might drape



In 2011, knitter Jessie Hemmons decided she'd had enough of people snapping pictures of the bronze statue of Rocky (a fictional boxer) in front of the Philadelphia Museum of Art without ever going inside the museum. She crafted a bright pink hoodie for the

muscular figure, who was played by Sylvester Stallone in the Rocky movies.

Although yarn tagging is a form of graffiti, it's tolerated more often than other forms because the yarn can be simply snipped off. This may be the aspect that allows people to smile as they drop coins into a cozy, purple parking meter and to consider the artist's sweet—or edgy point.

70. F. NO CHANGE
G. knitter—Jessie Hemmons—
H. knitter, Jessie Hemmons,
J. knitter Jessie Hemmons,
71. A. NO CHANGE
B. museum that they are standing in front of.
C. building, which features works of art.
D. Philadelphia Museum of Art.
72. Given that all the choices are accurate, which one best supports the idea the writer is putting forth at this point in the essay?
E. NO CHANGE
G. figure, which stands at the bottom of the seventy-two steps leading up to the museum entrance.
H. figure and carried a stepladder to the site so she could reach the statue.
J. figure, adding an embroidered imperative: "GO SEE THE ART."
73. A. NO CHANGE
B. its' tolerated more often then
C. it's tolerated more often then
D. its tolerated more often than
74. F. NO CHANGE
G. sweet—or edgy—
H. sweet, or edgy
J. sweet or edgy,

Question 75 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

75. Suppose the writer's primary purpose had been to offer an overview of a cultural phenomenon. Would this essay accomplish that purpose?
A. Yes, because it describes the range of Sayeg's yarn graffiti projects from the door handle cozy to larger projects throughout Houston.
B. Yes, because it briefly traces the development of yarn graffiti, offers examples, and discusses the variety of artists' intentions.
C. No, because it explains what yarn graffiti is but suggests that few people are involved in it.
D. No, because it focuses mainly on creating a profile of Sayeg as the first yarn graffiti artist.

END OF TEST 1

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