

**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****A Literary Magazine**

[1]

Whether or not wanting to work for *Fairground*,

you have to be willing to push yourself. The editors of

our triannual literary magazine is kept busy all year  
with a wide variety of tasks.

[2]

Our year begins in July, with fund-raising and promotion for the magazine, which presents a mixture of poetry, short stories, and essays. Our office fills up with subscription forms and fliers that we must sort, bundle, and tote to the post office to be mailed.

[3]

In August, we send letters to our favorite authors, inviting them to send manuscripts. Meanwhile, we're receiving unsolicited submissions from other writers. During September and October,

1. **A.** NO CHANGE  
**B.** If you want to work for *Fairground*,  
**C.** Wanting to work for *Fairground*, if you do,  
**D.** Having decided whether or not you want to work for *Fairground*,

2. **F.** NO CHANGE  
**G.** keeps  
**H.** are kept  
**J.** has been keeping

3. **A.** NO CHANGE  
**B.** fliers, these we must  
**C.** fliers these we have to  
**D.** fliers, we must

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

we read and evaluate hundreds of manuscripts.

4

[4]

Some offerings are scrawled in pencil; others, are expertly typed. Some arrive with letters proclaiming the

5

writer's genius; others may be written even more illegibly.

6

We base our decisions only on the work itself.

Actual typesetting will come later. The editors

7

agree that every issue has to be good and has to

8

reflect and show the varied diversity of the United States.

9

Within they're policy that's plenty of room for discussion,

10

and editors have to be ready to sprint the distance favoring their choices.

11

[5]

By November, we have selected enough material to fill three issues. Once we've found artwork suitable for the covers, editorial production, begins. We plan

12

4. Which choice should the writer use to create the clearest and most logical transition to Paragraph 4?
  - F. NO CHANGE
  - G. the leaves fall faster than the manuscripts piling up on our desks.
  - H. you can imagine it's different from back in August.
  - J. they see hundreds of manuscript readings and evaluations.
5. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. pencil others  
 C. pencil; others  
 D. pencil so others,
6. Given that all are true, which of the choices creates the most logical and appropriate contrast in this sentence?
  - F. NO CHANGE
  - G. can't appreciate how much work our editors put in.
  - H. come with apologies for taking up our time.
  - J. arrive folded up and dog-eared.
7. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. The typesetting comes in much later.  
 C. Typesetting is handled later on.  
 D. OMIT the underlined portion.
8. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. more good  
 H. positively well  
 J. as well as we can make it
9. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. reflect and show the cultural diversity of a multi-cultural  
 C. mirror and reflect the diversity of a diverse  
 D. reflect the cultural diversity of the
10. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. our policy their is  
 H. that policy theirs  
 J. that policy there's
11. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. argue spiritedly for  
 C. contend the spirit of  
 D. be argumentative to
12. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. editorial production begin.  
 H. we begin, editorial production.  
 J. editorial production begins.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

the contents of the year's issues, page by page.  
13

It may snow just after New Year's Day; the first issue is mailed to a typesetter. While that issue is being set, we complete the next one's layout. Thus, as soon as an issue comes back from the typesetter for proofreading, the next can go in for typesetting.

By this time, there's plenty of material for three issues. After the proofreading is done, each issue is sent to a printer, who prints it, binds it, and delivers it to our door. Our office fills up again with the printed copies, ready to be mailed to subscribers, reviewers, and contributors. Finally, in midsummer, we ship out our third and final issue—just in time to begin another publishing year.

13. A. NO CHANGE  
B. years issues,  
C. years issues  
D. issue's for the year.
14. F. NO CHANGE  
G. After what may be a snowy New Year's Day but not by much  
H. Shortly thereafter New Year's Day,  
J. Just after New Year's Day,
15. A. NO CHANGE  
B. Three issues' worth of material has already been selected.  
C. We have chosen material sufficient for all three issues.  
D. OMIT the underlined portion.

PASSAGE II

Are Wolves Making a Comeback?

[1]

[1] At dawn a hunter crept across a steep, wooded, pine-covered slope in northwest Wyoming.  
16

[2] He was searching for signs of elk when he noticed an  
17

unusual track, broad as a human hand, in the fresher fallen  
18

snow. [3] He thought it might have been made  
19

16. F. NO CHANGE  
G. sloping, pine-covered hill  
H. pine-covered slope  
J. slanting, pine-covered slope
17. A. NO CHANGE  
B. elk when noticing  
C. elk, when  
D. elk, when seeing
18. F. NO CHANGE  
G. freshly fallened  
H. newly fallen  
J. newer falling
19. A. NO CHANGE  
B. might of  
C. could of  
D. could

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

by something.

20

[2]

[1] Even though wolves supposedly disappeared from the area years ago, the hunter's story was not

21

unusual. [2] Many reports, most of them filed by hunters have recounted howlings, tracks, and possible wolf kills

22

(that is, animals killed by wolves). [3] A few people even claim to have stood face-to-face with wolves before the

animals faded into black timber. [23] [4] The United States Forest Service has verified thirty reports of wolf sightings

23

in the past decade in Wyoming's Bridger-Teton National Forest.

[3]

According to Forest Service officials, the Rocky Mountain gray wolf was common throughout most of Wyoming in the 1860s and 1870s. However, ranchers and government "wolfers" made a concerted effort to eliminate the predators by trapping and poisoning

24

them. [25]

[4]

Wolves are now classified as an endangered species in all the lower forty-eight states except Minnesota,

after which the animals began migrating from Canada in the 1960s. There is also a sizable population of wolves just

26

north of the Montana border. Biologists believe that the recent flurry of possible wolf sightings in Wyoming may indicate that a few wolves are moving south.

20. Which choice provides the most specific transition to the next paragraph?

- F. NO CHANGE
- G. someone else.
- H. a wolf.
- J. a large animal.

21. A. NO CHANGE  
B. wolves, supposedly  
C. wolves supposedly,  
D. wolves' had

22. F. NO CHANGE  
G. reports—most of them filed by hunters—  
H. reports; most of them filed by hunters,  
J. reports, having been filing by hunters,

23. Which of the following true statements, if added here, would best strengthen the assertion that wolves are present in northwest Wyoming?

- A. Many other wolf sightings have no doubt gone unreported.
- B. Others have mentioned seeing garbage cans tipped over and food spilled on the ground.
- C. A camper's daughter imagined seeing wolf-shaped shadows near her tent at nightfall.
- D. Many rangers have reported hearing the soft cry of wolf cubs in the evening.

24. F. NO CHANGE  
G. through traps  
H. with traps  
J. in traps

25. Given that all of the following sentences are true, which one, if added here, would offer the best transition from Paragraph 3 to Paragraph 4?

- A. This caused some problems for the wolves.
- B. There were not too many "wolfers" employed in Wyoming, however.
- C. By the turn of the century, there was scarcely a wolf left in the state.
- D. The Rocky Mountain gray wolf was a majestic animal and, thus, not easily trapped.

26. F. NO CHANGE  
G. from which  
H. when  
J. into which

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

[5]

Although Forest Service officials consider the sightings to be honestly reported, they need to confirm the presence of wolf packs and breeding pairs in the Bridger-Teton area. So, biologists decided,<sup>27</sup> to look for the wolves themselves. They have flown to elk and deer wintering areas, ridden horses and snowmobiles through the mountains, and throwing<sup>28</sup> back their heads and called out with low, moaning howls in hopes of communicating<sup>29</sup> with the wolves. Occasionally, the wolves have answered back.

27. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. So biologists decided  
 C. So biologists decided,  
 D. So biologists, decided
28. F. NO CHANGE  
 G. throw  
 H. threw  
 J. even thrown
29. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. to hope to communicate  
 C. in hopes to communicate  
 D. in hope's communication

Question 30 asks about the preceding passage as a whole.

30. In order to explain why it is not ordinarily dangerous for people to be near wolves, the writer is considering adding the following sentence to the essay:  
 (Contrary to popular belief, wolves rarely attack humans.)  
 If added, this sentence would most logically be placed after:  
 F. Sentence 3 in Paragraph 1.  
 G. Sentence 2 in Paragraph 2.  
 H. Sentence 4 in Paragraph 2.  
 J. the first sentence in Paragraph 3.

PASSAGE III

**The Suzuki Method**

In the early 1930s, Dr. Shinichi Suzuki was teaching<sup>31</sup> violin at the Imperial Conservatory in Japan, a father brought in his four-year-old son for lessons. Although<sup>32</sup> Suzuki had never taught anyone so young, he reluctantly<sup>32</sup> agreed to accept the tiny violin student.

As he pondered what training might work for this preschooler, Suzuki began to think about how young

31. A. NO CHANGE  
 B. Dr. Shinichi Suzuki taught  
 C. that Dr. Shinichi Suzuki was teaching  
 D. while Dr. Shinichi Suzuki was teaching
32. At this point in the essay, the writer wants to show that Dr. Suzuki did not feel prepared to teach music at the preschool level. Given that all of the choices are true, which one best conveys that message?  
 F. NO CHANGE  
 G. Generally, conservatory students were between seventeen and twenty-five years of age, and he  
 H. Given the fact that his music students were much older, he deliberately  
 J. After conversing with the boy's parents, he

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**