



2016 Academic Challenge

ENGLISH TEST – SECTIONAL

– This Test Consists of 100 Questions –

English Test Production Team

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Please read the following instructions carefully. This is a timed test; any instructions from the test supervisor should be followed promptly.

The test supervisor will give instructions for filling in any necessary information on the answer sheet. Most Academic Challenge sites will ask you to indicate your answer to each question by marking an oval that corresponds to the correct answer for that question. One oval should be marked to answer each question. Multiple ovals will automatically be graded as an incorrect answer.

Be sure ovals are marked as  , not  ,  ,  , etc.

If you wish to change an answer, erase your first mark completely before marking your new choice.

You are advised to use your time effectively and to work as rapidly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not waste your time on questions that seem too difficult for you. Go on to the other questions, and then come back to the difficult ones later if time remains.

***** Time: 40 Minutes *****

DO NOT OPEN TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!

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WYSE – Academic Challenge
English Test (Sectional) – 2016

In items 1-10, choose the standard spelling for each word.

1.
 - a. Singullarity
 - b. Cingularity
 - c. Singularity
 - d. Singyoularity
 - e. Cingullarity
2.
 - a. Plutocricy
 - b. Plutacricy
 - c. Plutacracy
 - d. Plutocracy
 - e. Plutaucracy
3.
 - a. Fidelsticks
 - b. Fiddlesticks
 - c. Fiddelsticks
 - d. Fidlesticks
 - e. Faedelschticks
4.
 - a. Flumuxed
 - b. Flummexed
 - c. Flumexed
 - d. Flummoxed
 - e. Flummuxed
5.
 - a. Buckmensterfullerine
 - b. Buckminsterfullarine
 - c. Buckministerfulerine
 - d. Buckmisterfullerine
 - e. Buckminsterfullerene
6.
 - a. Regolyth
 - b. Regoalyth
 - c. Regolith
 - d. Regolythei
 - e. Regalith
7.
 - a. Quicksotic
 - b. Quixotic
 - c. Quicsotic
 - d. Quiccotic
 - e. Quixcotic
8.
 - a. Perdjury
 - b. Perjoury
 - c. Pergoury
 - d. Prejury
 - e. Perjury
9.
 - a. Rapscallion
 - b. Rapsalion
 - c. Rapscaleon
 - d. Repscalion
 - e. Repscallion
10.
 - a. Epitoume
 - b. Epitemy
 - c. Epitomy
 - d. Epitome
 - e. Epitamy

In items 11-40, find the answer that best develops the meaning of the word in boldface.

11. The lecture was **soporific**.
 - a. It put me to sleep.
 - b. It was fact-laden.
 - c. It was mesmerizing.
 - d. It refreshed my knowledge.

12. The **opulence** of the house overwhelmed us.
 - a. We could not believe that human beings lived in such inadequate quarters.
 - b. We had never seen such a luxurious mansion.
 - c. The house contained every known technological device.
 - d. The rooms were arranged in a puzzling maze-like fashion.

13. Don't be **obsequious**.
 - a. Don't be sassy.
 - b. Don't take a superior attitude.
 - c. Don't grovel.
 - d. Don't expect more than you deserve.

14. He had a **bellicose** temperament.
 - a. He was always ready to involve himself in conflict.
 - b. He was the most relaxed person I had ever met.
 - c. He was crude and lacking manners.
 - d. He loved beautiful things.

15. Don't be **niggardly**.
 - a. Don't be shy.
 - b. Don't be hard to deal with.
 - c. Don't be stingy.
 - d. Don't try to pick an argument.

16. My English teacher is insistent on good **orthoepy**.
 - a. She thinks correct grammar is very important.
 - b. She thinks correct spelling is very important.
 - c. She thinks correct pronunciation is very important.
 - d. She thinks legible handwriting is very important.

17. His behavior made him a **pariah**.
 - a. He was an outcast.
 - b. Everyone focused their attention on him.
 - c. He was beloved by all.
 - d. He was our role model.

18. Do you have a **sobriquet**?
 - a. Do you have a powder puff?
 - b. I'd like to borrow your make up bag if you have one.
 - c. What's your nickname?
 - d. Did the new job come with a title?

19. The **acrimony** between them was palpable.
- They were so close as to be soulmates.
 - They were devoted to the same cause.
 - Each tried to outdo the other.
 - Their ill feeling was all too apparent.
20. The acrimony between them was **palpable**.
- They managed to hide it from their friends.
 - It was clearly seen and felt by those present.
 - It was totally nonsensical.
 - It was subject to their mood swings.
21. This pretty design is a **hierogram**.
- It has sides that are equal in length.
 - It brings good luck to those who wear it.
 - It represents the ability to fight for what you believe in.
 - It is a sacred symbol.
22. Was the new boat a **catamaran**?
- Did it have three sails?
 - Did it have two hulls?
 - Did its sleek design make it a good racer?
 - Did it have a flat bottom?
23. How severe is his **acrophobia**?
- Does he sneeze a lot because of it?
 - Does he avoid cats?
 - Is he afraid of heights?
 - Is he afraid of spiders?
24. The essay is quite **polemical**.
- It gives clarity to a difficult subject.
 - The author's polished writing reads very gracefully.
 - It is written in a very impersonal style.
 - It takes a stance that is likely to cause debate.
25. Your **persiflage** is getting to be annoying.
- This is a serious subject and you are treating it lightly.
 - Your sarcasm is totally unwelcome.
 - Your interruptions are quite rude.
 - I wish you'd quit beating around the bush.
26. What a **crass** remark!
- He is certainly insightful.
 - He is always so witty.
 - It was definitely the appropriate thing to say.
 - I can't believe he'd be so insensitive.

27. **Balletomanes** everywhere will want to see this performance.
- If you like spectacle, this is for you.
 - If you enjoy drama, this is for you.
 - If you like ballet, this is for you.
 - If you want aerial acts, this is for you.
28. Don't **deprecate** your achievement.
- Bragging is so egotistical.
 - We are tired of hearing you tell about it.
 - Don't place too much value on it.
 - Don't belittle what you did.
29. In what time period did the **dessication** of that area of land take place?
- I'd like to know when it dried up and vegetation disappeared.
 - I'd like to know when the mountains eroded.
 - I'd like to know when flood waters covered it, then receded and left strange formations.
 - I'd like to know when bulldozers flattened it for the construction of a development.
30. She was **ebullient** when she received the news.
- She could not stop crying.
 - She was bubbling over with joy.
 - She was resigned to the bad news.
 - She was quite smug about the award.
31. Are you familiar with the **nomenclature** of this subject?
- Do you understand its terminology?
 - Do you understand the laws that govern it?
 - Do you recognize all the issues that are involved in it?
 - Do you know what its possible uses are?
32. Was her **aneurysm** fatal?
- I do not understand what caused her to have a heart attack.
 - Brain tumors are very hard to understand.
 - Kidney disease is never easy to deal with.
 - Why would her blood vessel swell and threaten to burst?
33. He countered the argument with a **red herring**.
- He fabricated the statistics he used.
 - His statement was simply a distraction, not something that contributed to the debate at hand.
 - Drawing support from a well known scholar can sometimes help your side of the debate.
 - Colorful language can get attention but in itself does not prove anything.
34. Hot baths can be **enervating**.
- They can help you to relax.
 - They can pep you up.
 - They can cause your blood to flow.
 - They can sap your energy.

35. I would not say that Harold is a **pedant**, but. . .
- he is a bit of a mama's boy.
 - he pays undue attention to formal rules and fine points of learning.
 - his wisecracks can wear you down.
 - he dresses to the nines for any occasion that might call for it.
36. What was used as an **adulterant**?
- What mild dish was served to offset the hotness of the meat course?
 - What chemicals helped to preserve the product?
 - What is added to cakes and breads to make them rise?
 - What did they add to the honey so that it could be sold more cheaply?
37. The cake was served with **ersatz** whipped cream.
- It was very high in fat content.
 - It was exceptionally light and fluffy.
 - It was a synthetic substitute.
 - It was shaped into a lovely twist.
38. Is the design of the product **ergonomic**?
- Can it be produced cheaply and efficiently?
 - Is it aesthetically pleasing?
 - Is it likely to appeal to a wide variety of people?
 - Does it provide optimum comfort for those at work?
39. We were required to make an **extemporaneous** speech.
- It had to be completely impromptu, with no preparation.
 - It had to support one of the current candidates.
 - It had to be based on a work of literature.
 - It had to amuse the audience.
40. We memorized a **soliloquy**.
- It was a long poem eulogizing a famous character.
 - It was lines spoken by a character in a play as if to himself.
 - It was a piece of dialogue spoken when two characters debate an action.
 - It was lines from a play that are directed toward the audience.

Each group in items 41-45 contains four different sentences. Select the sentence that has no errors in grammar, punctuation, or mechanics.

- 41.
- The latest food warning circulating on *Facebook* claims that kale and similar leafy green vegetables are dangerous because they concentrate poisonous heavy metals like thallium and cesium, which they draw from the soil in certain locations.
 - Kale has recently reached "super food" status in the minds of many people because it is claimed to be one of the most healthy vegetables available.
 - Health conscious people are eating it in many different forms cooked as side dishes, mixed into salads, whipped into smoothies.
 - Food fads like eating kale are often propagated by social media; it would be somewhat ironic if this same social media was the source of kale's downfall from popularity

- 42.
- Magazines can be a wonderful treat when they first appear in your mailbox but once read they quickly become a nuisance that must be managed.
 - As anyone who has had to deal with lots of books knows, paper is both very heavy and very bulky and moving it in large quantities can be, in succinct terms, a real pain.
 - In our town, readers can take old magazines to the library, but that involves packing them up and lugging them up the high library steps, then sorting them by category before putting them on the display table.
 - I'm going to stick with reading my magazines in electronic form on my tablet and computer because that way I don't have to worry about getting rid of them when I'm done; I can just push the "delete" key and their gone.
- 43.
- A recent headline in the local newspaper declared, "Man arrested for walking dog naked."
 - Almost immediately, the headline was copied to "Facebook" with the startling comment "Somebody get that dog some clothes!"
 - My teenage granddaughter, who is really quite smart in other ways, did not understand what was so funny despite my attempt to explain "misplaced modifiers" and the chaos they can cause in a sentence, whose meaning should otherwise be clear.
 - She had obviously missed that explanation in her English class, or, worse, had never been given it by her teachers.
- 44.
- Scribbling furiously in an attempt to record all of the lecture notes, their notebooks quickly filled with cryptic, nearly illegible notes which would be very difficult for the students to decipher when they got ready to study for the next test.
 - This is one of the biggest problems with the "lecture method" of teaching: since people's short term memories can hold only a limited amount of information, students must depend on hasty notes taken during the lecture that can then be transferred to long term memory by study and repetition.
 - Of course if the notes are incomplete or inaccurate or incomprehensible because they were recorded in haste, than students have no way of being sure that they are learning correct information.
 - Compounding the problem, is the fact that many beginning students either do not even know that they need to take accurate notes during a lecture, or they assume that simply hearing information from a professor once is sufficient for them to learn and understand it.
- 45.
- I love diet drinks, especially diet cola and ginger ale, and, yes, I have read all the warnings about the dangers of artificial sweeteners and the fact that they trick the body into reacting to a massive infusion of sugar that, in fact, does not exist with disastrous results for my entire system.
 - Soda with a full complement of sugar, however, taste entirely too sweet for me, and they leave me with a sugar buzz that is really very unpleasant.

- c. I would consider switching to sodas that is sweetened with the newer “natural” sweetener made from the stevia plant, but my experience with those sweeteners so far is that it leaves an after-taste reminiscent of having eaten something green and uncooked--like grass perhaps.
- d. So, I am stuck with the mainstream diet drinks on the market, and I console myself with the idea that at least I’m eliminating lots of unneeded calories (even if the sweeteners may be tricking me into wanting more) and that, however bad the artificial sweeteners may be for me, I deserve a little guilty pleasure in my life.

In items 46-65, you are given a sentence that may or may not contain an error or errors. Select the sentence group that best revises any grammatical or punctuation errors or improves the style. If you see no error, select “no change necessary.”

46. “Paper Towns,” a novel by John Green a popular writer who specializes in fiction for young adults has recently been made into a movie; in addition to good acting and good character development, perhaps the most admirable feature of the film is that it avoids a cliché ending where young lovers are reunited at the end and presumably live happily ever after.

- a. “Paper Towns,” a novel by John Green, a popular writer who specializes in fiction for young adults, has recently been made into a movie; in addition to good acting and good character development, perhaps the most admirable feature of the film is that it avoids a cliché ending where young lovers are reunited at the end and presumably live happily ever after.
- b. *Paper Towns*, a novel by John Green a popular writer, who specializes in fiction for young adults, has recently been made into a movie: in addition to good acting and good character development, perhaps the most admirable feature of the film is that it avoids a cliché ending where young lovers are reunited at the end and presumably live happily ever after.
- c. *Paper Towns*, a novel by John Green, a popular writer who specializes in fiction for young adults, has recently been made into a movie; in addition to good acting and good character development, perhaps the most admirable feature of the film is that it avoids a cliché ending where young lovers are reunited at the end and presumably live happily ever after.
- d. No change necessary.

47. Dopey the dog just had surgery to successfully remove a large lump on his chest; he suffered the indignities of his visit to the vet with great patience, and he is currently resting comfortably on his dog bed at home and looking forward to his next treat: two flavors of pills hidden in great gobs of butter to make them taste good.

- a. Dopey the dog just had surgery that successfully removed a large lump on his chest; he suffered the indignities of his visit to the vet with great patience, and he is currently resting comfortably on his dog bed at home and looking forward to his next treat: two flavors of pills hidden in great gobs of butter to make them taste good.
- b. Dopey the dog just had surgery which successfully removed a large lump on his chest; he suffered the indignities of his visit to the vet with great patience, and he is currently resting comfortably on his dog bed at home and looking forward to his next treat--two flavors of pills hidden in great gobs of butter to make them taste good.

- c. Dopey the dog just had surgery successfully to remove a large lump on his chest; he suffered the indignities of his visit to the vet with great patience and he is currently resting comfortably on his dog bed at home and looks forward to his next treat: two flavors of pills hidden in great gobs of butter to make them taste good.
- d. No change necessary.

48. Social media is constantly adding new words to our vocabularies; my current favorite is “wingnut”, which seems to mean, “Any person who holds views I don’t agree with and whose sanity is in doubt.”

- a. Social media is constantly adding new words to our vocabularies; my current favorite is “wingnut”, which seems to mean “Any person with whom I don’t agree and who’s sanity is in doubt.”
- b. Social media is constantly adding new words to our vocabularies; my current favorite is “wingnut,” which seems to mean “Any person whose ideas I don’t agree with, and whose sanity I find questionable.”
- c. Social media is constantly adding new words to our vocabularies; my current favorite is “wingnut,” which seems to mean “any person whose views I find suspect and whose sanity I find questionable.”
- d. No change necessary.

49. I had heard that there was some friction between the new director of the museum and the board of trustees, but I really didn’t expect the disagreements to lead to him leaving the position suddenly.

- a. I had heard that there was some friction between the new director of the museum and the board of trustees, but I really did not expect the disagreements to lead to him suddenly leaving the position.
- b. I had heard that there was some friction between the new director of the museum and the board of trustees, but I really did not expect the disagreements to lead to his leaving the position so suddenly.
- c. I had heard that there was some friction between the new director of the museum and the board of trustees, but I really did not expect the disagreements to lead suddenly to him leaving the position.
- d. No change necessary.

50. In my teaching experience, I have encountered many students who don’t understand Latin words or abbreviations that are commonly used in English; probably the most commonly misused such phrase is *et cetera* (meaning “and so forth”) that is often abbreviated as *ect*.

- a. In my teaching experience, I have encountered many students who don’t understand Latin words or abbreviations that are commonly used in English; probably the most commonly misused such phrase is *et cetera* (meaning “and so forth”), which is often incorrectly abbreviated as *ect*.
- b. In my teaching experience, I have encountered many students, who don’t understand Latin words or abbreviations that are commonly used in English; probably the most commonly misused such phrase is *et cetera* (meaning *and so forth*) which is often abbreviated as *ect*.

- c. In my teaching experience, I have encountered many students who don't understand Latin words or abbreviations which are commonly used in English; probably the most commonly misused such phrase is "et cetera" (meaning "and so forth") which is often abbreviated as "ect."
- d. No change necessary.

51. Whoever among the employees in this room is responsible for making this awful mess should take full responsibility for cleaning it up, no matter how inconvenient it may be nor how many other engagements he/she must postpone in order to get it done.

- a. Whoever among the employees in this room is responsible for making this awful mess should take full responsibility for cleaning it up; no matter how inconvenient it may be or how many other engagements he must postpone in order to get it done.
- b. Whomever among the employees in this room is responsible for making this awful mess should take full responsibility for cleaning it up: no matter how inconvenient it may be nor how many other engagements they must postpone in order to get it done.
- c. Whichever among the employees in this room is responsible for making this awful mess should take full responsibility for cleaning it up, no matter how inconvenient it may be or how many other engagements they must postpone in order to get it done.
- d. No change necessary.

52. We must be certain that whoever we elect president has a sound, sober mind and a calm temperament because, if he was to lose his composure during an international crisis and order a military strike out of unreasoned anger, he might trigger a chain of events that leads us into total chaos.

- a. We must be certain that whomever we elect president has a sound, sober mind and a calm temperament, because if he were to lose his composure during an international crisis and order a military strike out of unreasoned anger, he might trigger a chain of events that lead us into total chaos.
- b. We must be certain that whomever we elect president has a sound, sober mind and a calm temperament, because if he was to lose his composure during an international crisis and order a military strike out of unreasoned anger, he might trigger a chain of events that lead us into total chaos.
- c. We must be certain that whoever we elect president has a sound, sober mind and a calm temperament because, if he were to lose his composure during an international crisis and order a military strike out of unreasoned anger, he might trigger a chain of events that leads us into total chaos.
- d. No change necessary.

53. There is a male woodpecker that comes to our house every evening and pecks on the metal guttering sending the machine gun like sound reverberating throughout the house.

- a. There is a male woodpecker that comes to our house every evening and pecks on the metal guttering, sending the machine gun like sound reverberating throughout the house.
- b. There is a male woodpecker, that comes to our house every evening, to peck on the metal guttering sending the machine gun like sound reverberating throughout the house.

- c. There is a male woodpecker which comes to our house every evening, and pecks on the metal guttering which sends the machine gun like sound reverberating throughout the house.
- d. No change necessary.

54. If you be he whom the American President's cabinet chose as their representative, come into our meeting hall and address the elders who have assembled to hear the proposal that your government makes for economic stability in our region.

- a. If you are he whom the American President's cabinet chose as their representative, come into our meeting hall and address the elders who have assembled to hear the proposal that your government makes for economic stability in our region.
- b. If you are him whom the American President's cabinet chose as their representative, come into our meeting hall and address the elders who have assembled to hear the proposal that they make for economic stability in our region.
- c. If you be he who the American President's cabinet chose as their representative, come into our meeting hall and address the elders who have assembled to hear the proposal that your government make for economic stability in our region.
- d. No change necessary.

55. "Please hurry," the secretary called to her supervisor, "Because the representatives of the company interested in financing our next major project are waiting for you in the conference room. You don't want to keep them waiting, do you?"

- a. "Please hurry," the secretary called to her supervisor. "Because the representatives of the company interested in financing our next major project are waiting for you in the conference room. You don't want to keep them waiting, do you?"
- b. "Please hurry," the secretary called to her supervisor, "because the representatives of the company interested in financing our next major project are waiting for you in the conference room. You don't want to keep them waiting, do you?"
- c. "Please hurry," the secretary called to her supervisor, "because the representatives of the company interested in financing our next major project are waiting for you in the conference room. You don't want to keep them waiting, do you?"
- d. No change necessary.

56. If I would have known that my laptop computer had a "power save" feature, I could work much longer on my project without having to plug it in for a recharge—an unnecessary break in my work flow and a time waster.

- a. If I would of known that my laptop had a "power save" feature, I could of worked much longer on my project without having to plug it in to recharge—this was an unnecessary break in my work flow and a time waster.
- b. If I had known that my laptop computer had a "power save" feature, I could work much longer on my project without having to plug it in to recharge—an unnecessary break in my work flow and a time waster.
- c. If I had known that my laptop had a "power save" feature, I could have worked much longer on my project without having to plug the computer in for a recharge—an unnecessary break in my work flow and a time waster.
- d. No change necessary.

57. Because the crime rate in our neighborhood is somewhat higher than in the rest of the city we had an alarm system installed to deter would-be thieves from attempting a break-in; the problem is that our dog roams the house at night and often causes the motion detector to sound the alarm.

- a. We had an alarm system installed to deter would-be thieves from attempting a break-in, because the crime rate in our neighborhood is somewhat higher than in the rest of the city; but the problem is that our dog who roams the house at night often causes the motion detector to sound the alarm.
- b. Because the crime rate in our neighborhood is somewhat higher than in the rest of the city, we had an alarm system installed to deter would-be thieves from attempting a break-in; the problem is that our dog roams the house at night and often causes the motion detector to sound the alarm.
- c. We had an alarm system installed to deter would-be thieves from attempting a break-in because the crime rate in our neighborhood is somewhat higher than in the rest of the city; however the problem is that our dog roams the house at night and often causes the motion detector to sound the alarm.
- d. No change necessary.

58. Now we know what Pluto looks like because of the amazing photographs from the New Horizon's spacecraft, but some of us are just a little disappointed that the probe did not discover an alien vessel, much like the Death Star of Star Wars fame; rocks and mountains of frozen water may excite geologists, but we hardcore sci-fi enthusiasts long for something a little more bizarre.

- a. Now we know what Pluto looks like because of the amazing photographs from the *New Horizons* spacecraft, but some of us are just a little disappointed that the probe did not discover an alien vessel, much like the *Death Star* of *Star Wars* fame; rocks and mountains of frozen water may excite geologists, but we hardcore sci-fi enthusiasts long for something a little more bizarre.
- b. Now we know what Pluto looks like because of the amazing photographs from the New Horizons spacecraft, but some of us are just a little disappointed that the probe did not discover an alien vessel, much like the Death Star of *Star Wars* fame; rocks and mountains of frozen water may excite geologists, but us hardcore sci-fi enthusiasts long for something a little more bizarre.
- c. Now we know what Pluto looks like, because of the amazing photographs from the New Horizons spacecraft, but some of us are just a little disappointed that the probe did not discover an alien vessel, much like the Death Star of Star Wars fame; rocks and mountains of frozen water may excite geologists, but hardcore sci-fi enthusiasts long for something a little more bizarre.
- d. No change necessary.

59. Here is the public grammar embarrassment of the week: A local restaurant has two rest rooms, one labeled "Ladies" and the other labeled "Mens." Of course, the correct labels should read "Lady's" and "Men's."

- a. Here is the public grammar embarrassment of the week: A local restaurant has two rest rooms, one labeled "Ladies" and the other labeled "Mens." Of course, the correct labels should read "Lady" and "Men."

- b. Here is the public grammar embarrassment of the week: A local restaurant has two rest rooms, one labeled “Ladies” and the other labeled “Mens.” Of course, the correct labels should read “Ladies” and “Men.”
- c. Here is the public grammar embarrassment of the week: A local restaurant has two rest rooms, one labeled “Ladies” and the other labeled “Mens.” Of course, the correct labels should read “Ladies” and “Men’s.”
- d. No change necessary.

60. Our competitors propose to build the structure using conventional techniques, but we know that there’s always “more than one way to skin a cat,” so we have chosen an entirely different approach that we believe will save money and time with no sacrifice in the quality of the end product.

- a. Our competitors propose to build the structure using conventional techniques, but we know that there’s always “more than one way to skin a cat,” so we have chosen an entirely different approach which we believe will save money and time with no sacrifice in the quality of the end product.
- b. Our competitors propose to build the structure using conventional techniques, however, we know that there is always “more than one way to skin a cat,” so we have chosen an entirely different approach that we believe will save money and time with no sacrifice in the quality of the end product.
- c. Our competitors propose to build the structure using conventional techniques, but we know that there is always “more than one way to skin a cat,” so we have chosen an entirely different approach that we believe will save money and time with no sacrifice in the quality of the end product.
- d. No change necessary.

61. What does one do when the love of art overwhelms the available wall space and there is no possibility of expanding the living area to accommodate all the paintings and photographs and sculptures? Our way of forestalling reaching capacity is salon style displays where art pieces are grouped close together in related clusters rather than hung individually as separate pieces to be viewed and appreciated alone.

- a. What does one do when the love of art overwhelms the available wall space, and there is no possibility of expanding the living area to accommodate all the paintings, and photographs, and sculptures? Our way of forestalling reaching capacity is salon style displays where art pieces are grouped close together in related clusters rather than hung individually as separate pieces to be viewed and appreciated alone.
- b. What does one do when the love of art overwhelms the available wall space, and there is no possibility of expanding the living area to accommodate all the paintings and photographs and sculptures? Our way of forestalling reaching capacity is salon style displays when art pieces are grouped close together in related clusters rather than hung individually as separate pieces to be viewed and appreciated alone.
- c. What does one do when the love of art overwhelms the available wall space and there is no possibility of expanding the living area to accommodate all of the paintings and photographs and sculptures? Our way of forestalling reaching capacity is salon style displays where art pieces are grouped close together in related clusters rather than hung individually as separate pieces to be viewed and appreciated alone.
- d. No change necessary.

62. Everybody who has ever lived with a cat knows that they are not the boss of the household: the cat is clearly in charge and will do whatever he or she choose.

- a. Everybody who have ever lived with a cat knows that they are not the boss of the household: the cat is clearly in charge and will do whatever it chooses.
- b. Everybody who has ever lived with a cat knows that he or she is not the boss of the household: the cat is clearly in charge and will do whatever it chooses.
- c. Everybody who has ever lived with cats knows that they are not the boss of the household: the cat is clearly in charge and will do whatever they choose.
- d. No change necessary.

63. In the last few decades, home lighting has gone through a transition from incandescent to fluorescent to LED, and as the efficiency and longevity of the lighting increase, the initial cost of installation has risen astronomically: a 100 watt incandescent bulb that costs around a dollar is now replaced by an LED of equivalent brightness costing around \$25.

- a. In the last few decades, home lighting has gone through a transition from incandescent to fluorescent to LED, and, as the efficiency and longevity of the lighting have increased, the initial cost of installation has risen astronomically: a 100 watt incandescent bulb that costs around a dollar is now replaced by an LED of equivalent brightness costing around \$25.
- b. In the last few decades, home lighting has gone through a transition from incandescent to fluorescent to LED, and as the efficiency and longevity of the lighting has increased, the initial cost of installation rises astronomically: a 100 watt incandescent bulb that costs around a dollar is now replaced by an LED of equivalent brightness costing around \$25.
- c. In the last few decades, home lighting went through a transition from incandescent to fluorescent to LED, and as the efficiency and longevity of the lighting increases, the initial cost of installation has risen astronomically: a 100 watt incandescent bulb that costs around a dollar is now replaced by an LED of equivalent brightness costing around \$25.
- d. No change necessary.

64. We managed to salvage alot of antique furniture from the old house, including a bed frame, a chest of drawers, and several old lamps that were originally designed as gas lights.

- a. We managed to salvage a lot of antique furniture from the old house, including a bed frame, a chestofdrawers, and several old lamps that were originally designed as gas lights.
- b. We managed to salvage alot of antique furniture from the old house, including a bed frame, a chester drawers, and several old lamps that were originally designed as gas lights.
- c. We managed to salvage a lot of antique furniture from the old house, including a bedframe, a chest of drawers, and several old lamps that were originally designed as gas lights.
- d. No change necessary.

65. Any prison guard who provides prisoners with a large amount of items of clothing and tools to aid them in effecting their escape should be persecuted to the farthest extent of the law for their role in contributing to the huge cost of tracking them down and bringing them to justice.

- a. Any prison guard who provides prisoners with a large amount of items of clothing and tools to aid them in affecting their escape should be prosecuted to the farthest extent of the law for his/her role in contributing to the huge cost of tracking them down and bringing them to justice.
- b. Any prison guard who provides prisoners with a large number of items of clothing and tools to aid them in effecting their escape should be prosecuted to the furthest extent of the law for his or her role in contributing to the huge cost of tracking the escapees down and bringing them to justice.
- c. Any prison guard who provides prisoners with a large number of items of clothing and tools to aid them in affecting their escape should be prosecuted to the furthest extent of the law for their role in contributing to the huge cost of tracking the escapees down and bringing them to justice.
- d. No change necessary.

In items 66-70, select the phrase that best describes the underlined words.

66. “Under the spreading chestnut tree/The village smithy stands.”

- a. The first line of a famous poem.
- b. An introductory participle phrase followed by an independent clause.
- c. An introductory prepositional phrase that modifies the verb in the main clause.
- d. An introductory dependent clause that describes the subject in the main clause.

67. Because I suffer from mild acrophobia, flying is not my favorite mode of transportation.

- a. An introductory adverb clause that describes the main verb.
- b. An introductory adjective clause that describes the “mode of transportation.”
- c. An adverb phrase that describes the verbal “flying.”
- d. An adjective phrase that could be placed at the end of the sentence instead of the beginning.

68. The government has a responsibility to act in the best interest of the American people in the event of a national emergency.

- a. “Responsibility” is the direct object of the sentence.
- b. “Responsibility” is the subject of the infinitive.
- c. The infinitive phrase that follows functions as an adjective to describe “responsibility.”
- d. “Responsibility” is the indirect object of the sentence.

69. Tumeric that gives rice a rich yellow color and the slightly exotic flavor is one of the favorite spices in Indian cuisine.

- a. This adjective clause should be introduced by “which” rather than “that,” and its beginning and end should be marked with commas.
- b. This adjective clause provides essential information about Indian cuisine and is correct in its form and punctuation.

- c. This clause should be enclosed with commas because it provides parenthetical information.
- d. “That” sounds better than “which” in this sentence, and, since the meaning is clear, the better sounding word should be used.

70. There is a painting in our kitchen of a rabbit sitting with a plate of salad in front of him and holding a fork and knife in his front paws; the caption is, “Lettuce Give Thanks.”

- a. A noun and two present participle phrases that describe it.
- b. A noun and a series of propositional phrases.
- c. Both choice a and the object of a preposition.
- d. Both choice a and choice b.

Read the following poem, “Autumn” by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and answer the questions that follow in items 71-80.

Thou comest, Autumn, heralded by the rain,
 With banners, by great gales incessant fanned,
 Brighter than brightest silks of Samarcand,
 And stately oxen harnessed to thy wain!
 Thou standest, like imperial Charlemagne,
 Upon thy bridge of gold; thy royal hand
 Outstretched with benedictions o'er the land,
 Blessing the farms through all thy vast domain!
 Thy shield is the red harvest moon, suspended
 So long beneath the heaven's o'er-hanging eaves;
 Thy steps are by the farmer's prayers attended;
 Like flames upon an altar shine the sheaves;
 And, following thee, in thy ovation splendid,
 Thine almoner, the wind, scatters the golden leaves!

- 71. The form of this poem tells the astute reader that it is a(n)
 - a. Shakespearean sonnet.
 - b. Petrarchan sonnet.
 - c. villanelle.
 - d. au bade.
- 72. The opening line uses the poetic device of
 - a. apostrophe.
 - b. simile.
 - c. consonance.
 - d. metonymy.
- 73. The poem as a whole compares the season of autumn to
 - a. a great parade.
 - b. a bold flag of many colors.
 - c. a beautiful woman.
 - d. a majestic conqueror.

74. What is the poet's view of autumn?
- Its storms are fierce and bring terror.
 - Its beauties are not appreciated as they should be.
 - It is a time of successful harvest that benefits all.
 - It marks the sad ending of a sublime summer.
75. Given the context of the whole poem, an *almoner* very likely is
- an evil omen of bad things to come.
 - an artist who paints in vivid colors.
 - someone or something that distributes benefits.
 - a tax collector who takes away earnings.
76. Which group of letters represents the rhyme scheme of this poem?
- ABABBACDCDCDCD
 - ABBAABBACDCDCD
 - ABBABAABCDDCEE
 - ABABCDCDEFEEFGG
77. Given the rhyme scheme, we can see that the poem is divided into
- a series of couplets.
 - an octet and a sestet.
 - three quatrains with a couplet at the end.
 - two sestets with a couplet at the end.
78. What are "great gales incessant"?
- Ships' sails blowing unceasingly in the wind.
 - Trees that bend to the will of the wind.
 - Mighty winds that never stop blowing.
 - The constant sound of wind through the trees.
79. "Like flames upon an altar shine the sheaves." This line of the poem uses the poetic device of
- simile
 - apostrophe.
 - metonymy.
 - personification.
80. Additionally, the phrase "shine the sheaves" uses the poetic device of
- assonance.
 - cacophony.
 - onomatopoeia.
 - consonance.

Read this selection from Thomas De Quincey's *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* and answer the questions in items 81-90.

*English author Thomas De Quincey began taking opium for head pain and became addicted to the drug, developing a love/hate relationship with it. His most famous work, *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*, published in 1821 when such drugs were legal, deals with the addiction. The selection below is from a chapter called "The Pleasures of Opium." Further on in the book, De Quincey has a chapter called "The Pains of Opium" in which he describes the torpor and*

lack of activity that opium eaters suffer, failing to take care of the necessities of existence. Read this selection and answer the questions that follow.

NOTE: The electronic text from which this passage is taken does not offer the Greek words used by De Quincey.

First, then, it is not so much affirmed as taken for granted, by all who ever mention opium, formally or incidentally, that it does or can produce intoxication. Now, reader, assure yourself, *meo perieulo*, that no quantity of opium ever did or could intoxicate. As to the tincture of opium (commonly called laudanum) *that* might certainly intoxicate if a man could bear to take enough of it; but why? Because it contains so much proof spirit, and not because it contains so much opium. But crude opium, I affirm peremptorily, is incapable of producing any state of body at all resembling that which is produced by alcohol, and not in *degree* only incapable, but even in *kind*: it is not in the quantity of its effects merely, but in the quality, that it differs altogether. The pleasure given by wine is always mounting and tending to a crisis, after which it declines; that from opium, when once generated, is stationary for eight or ten hours: the first, to borrow a technical distinction from medicine, is a case of acute — the second, the chronic pleasure; the one is a flame, the other a steady and equable glow. But the main distinction lies in this, that whereas wine disorders the mental faculties, opium, on the contrary (if taken in a proper manner), introduces amongst them the most exquisite order, legislation, and harmony. Wine robs a man of his self-possession; opium greatly invigorates it. Wine unsettles and clouds the judgement, and gives a preternatural brightness and a vivid exaltation to the contempts and the admirations, the loves and the hatreds of the drinker; opium, on the contrary, communicates serenity and equipoise to all the faculties, active or passive, and with respect to the temper and moral feelings in general it gives simply that sort of vital warmth which is approved by the judgment, and which would probably always accompany a bodily constitution of primeval or antediluvian health. Thus, for instance, opium, like wine, gives an expansion to the heart and the benevolent affections; but then, with this remarkable difference, that in the sudden development of kind-heartedness which accompanies inebriation there is always more or less of a maudlin character, which exposes it to the contempt of the bystander. Men shake hands, swear eternal friendship, and shed tears, no mortal knows why; and the sensual creature is clearly uppermost. But the expansion of the benigner feelings incident to opium is no febrile access, but a healthy restoration to that state which the mind would naturally recover upon the removal of any deep-seated irritation of pain that had disturbed and quarrelled with the impulses of a heart originally just and good. True it is that even wine, up to a certain point and with certain men, rather tends to exalt and to steady the intellect; I myself, who have never been a great wine-drinker, used to find that half-a-dozen glasses of wine advantageously affected the faculties — brightened and intensified the consciousness, and gave to the mind a feeling of being “ponderibus librata suis;” and certainly it is most absurdly said, in popular language, of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety, and it is when they are drinking (as some old gentleman says in Athenaeus), that men [Greek text] — display themselves in their true complexion of character, which surely is not disguising themselves. But still, wine constantly leads a man to the brink of absurdity and extravagance, and beyond a certain point it is sure to volatilise and to disperse the intellectual energies: whereas opium always seems to compose what had been agitated, and to concentrate what had been distracted. In short, to sum up all in one word, a man who is inebriated, or tending to inebriation, is, and feels that he is, in a condition which calls up into supremacy the merely human, too often the brutal part of his nature; but the opium-eater (I speak of him who is not suffering from any disease or other remote effects of opium) feels that the divines part of his nature is paramount; that is, the moral affections are in a state of cloudless serenity, and over all is the great light of the majestic intellect.

81. A major mode that De Quincey uses to develop his topic in this passage is
- narration.
 - persuasion.
 - description.
 - comparison/contrast.
82. According to De Quincey, the only way to become intoxicated using opium is to
- be subject to the effects of the spirits in laudanum, one form in which opium can be taken.
 - consume so much of it that intoxication is short-lived and death results.
 - use wine as a means of swallowing the opium.
 - chew it up rather than swallow it in whole pieces.
83. What is one difference between the state that follows wine-drinking and that which follows opium use, as noted by De Quincey?
- An excessive amount of wine can make the drinker pass out whereas the opium user remains conscious and wide awake no matter what amount of opium he has used.
 - Wine tends to give rise to the lowest kind of human behavior whereas the opium user enters a state in which his intellect rules him.
 - Wine tends to call forth laughter and fun-making, sometimes to the point of silliness, whereas opium permits one to ponder life with serious thought.
 - Excessive wine drinking may leave one with a hangover, but there is no hangover that follows opium usage.
84. “. . . the one is a flame, the other a steady and equable glow.” This fragment from the original passage, if punctuated as a sentence, could be classed as
- a periodic sentence.
 - a loose sentence.
 - an imperative sentence.
 - a balanced sentence.
85. “. . . the one is a flame, the other a steady and equable glow.” This demonstrates the use of
- metaphor.
 - analogy.
 - aphorism.
 - anaphrasis.
86. What accounts for the omitted verb in the second part of the above sentence?
- In De Quincey’s day, verbs were not considered essential to a clause.
 - Careless editing caused its omission.
 - The verb *is* is understood.
 - When the first part of the sentence has a verb, the second does not need one.
87. What is a likely reason that De Quincey compares opium usage to wine consumption?
- He wants to discourage his reader from wine consumption but persuade him to try opium.
 - Most readers of the time are likely to assume that the effects of drugs such as opium are similar to the effects of wine, an intoxicating beverage with which they are familiar.
 - He wants to emphasize that both are equally destructive.
 - He would like to suggest that drinking an alcoholic beverage such as wine may relieve the opium addict of his great urge to eat opium.

88. What is one aspect of De Quincey's writing that gives it strength?
- He uses very clear and simple language.
 - He understands his reader's weaknesses.
 - He draws from his own experience.
 - He uses research to back up his information.
89. In the second sentence, De Quincey uses a Latin phrase "meo perieulo." This phrase means "On my responsibility, I being bond." This is De Quincey's way of saying
- Trust me, I know.
 - This is just my opinion.
 - Let the buyer beware.
 - Experience is a hard teacher.
90. One argument that De Quincey makes that supports the use of opium is that
- it is cheap and readily available.
 - it does not do the damage to the individual or to the family that is done by wine.
 - it relieves the pain of accident and of illness.
 - it permits those who use it to be their own best selves.

Read this selection from William Lloyd Garrison's Preface to the *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* and then read the passage from the *Narrative* by Douglass, and answer the questions in items 91-100.

From the Preface by William Lloyd Garrison

In the course of his *Narrative*, he relates two instances of murderous cruelty,—in one of which a planter deliberately shot a slave belonging to a neighboring plantation, who had unintentionally gotten within his lordly domain in quest of fish; and in the other, an overseer blew out the brains of a slave who had fled to a stream of water to escape a bloody scourging. *Mr. Douglass* states that in neither of these instances was anything done by way of legal arrest or judicial investigation. *The Baltimore American*, of March 17, 1845, relates a similar case of atrocity, perpetrated with similar impunity—as follows:—"Shooting a slave.—We learn, upon the authority of a letter from Charles county, Maryland, received by a gentleman of this city, that a young man, named Matthews, a nephew of General Matthews, and whose father, it is believed, holds an office at Washington, killed one of the slaves upon his father's farm by shooting him. The letter states that young Matthews had been left in charge of the farm; that he gave an order to the servant, which was disobeyed, when he proceeded to the house, *obtained a gun, and, returning, shot the servant.* He immediately, the letter continues, fled to his father's residence, where he still remains unmolested."—Let it never be forgotten, that no slaveholder or overseer can be convicted of any outrage perpetrated on the person of a slave, however diabolical it may be, on the testimony of colored witnesses, whether bond or free. By the slave code, they are adjudged to be as incompetent to testify against a white man, as though they were indeed a part of the brute creation. Hence, there is no legal protection in fact, whatever there may be in form, for the slave population; and any amount of cruelty may be inflicted on them with impunity. Is it possible for the human mind to conceive of a more horrible state of society?

From Chapter V of the *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* by Frederick Douglass

I was seldom whipped by my old master, and suffered little from anything else than hunger and cold. I suffered much from hunger, but much more from cold. In hottest summer and coldest winter, I was kept almost naked—no shoes, no stockings, no jacket, no trousers, nothing

on but a coarse tow linen shirt, reaching only to my knees. I had no bed. I must have perished with cold, but that, the coldest nights, I used to steal a bag which was used for carrying corn to the mill. I would crawl into this bag, and there sleep on the cold, damp, clay floor, with my head in and feet out. My feet have been so cracked with the frost, that the pen with which I am writing might be laid in the gashes.

We were not regularly allowedanced. Our food was coarse corn meal boiled. This was called *mush*. It was put into a large wooden tray or trough, and set down upon the ground. The children were then called, like so many pigs, and like so many pigs they would come and devour the mush; some with oyster-shells, others with pieces of shingle, some with naked hands, and none with spoons. He that ate fastest got most; he that was strongest secured the best place; and few left the trough satisfied.

91. Which statement best describes the tone each writer takes?
- Garrison is impassioned while Douglas is cool and descriptive.
 - Garrison is erudite while Douglas shows minimal education.
 - Garrison minces no words while Douglas is restrained.
 - Garrison minces no words while Douglas tiptoes around the subject.
92. What is something that both passages have in common?
- Both have a similar style in sentence structure.
 - Both talk in generalities.
 - Both exaggerate the details they use.
 - Both are intended to persuade the reader of an evil.
93. What situation is Garrison concerned with in his passage?
- The horrible conditions in which slaves live.
 - The fact that slave families may be separated at will by their owners.
 - The fact that slaves have no legal protection.
 - The extreme nature of slave beatings.
94. What situation is Douglas concerned with in his passage?
- The horrible conditions in which slaves live.
 - The fact that slave families may be separated at will by their owners.
 - The extreme nature of slave beatings.
 - The fact that slaves have no legal protection.
95. When Douglas says “we were not regularly allowedanced,” he likely means
- neither he nor others received money on a regular basis.
 - food was not portioned out with any regularity.
 - clothing was not provided to them.
 - sometimes he had a place to sleep, but sometimes not.
96. Douglas describes young slaves being fed at a trough and having to compete with each other to get enough to eat. What phrase in Garrison’s passage might fit this description?
- “instances of murderous cruelty”
 - “no slaveholder or overseer can be convicted”
 - “as though they were indeed a part of the brute creation”
 - “any amount of cruelty may be inflicted”

97. According to Douglas, at this stage of his life, what was his greatest suffering?
- Getting enough to eat.
 - Getting regular beatings when he did not conform.
 - Not being able to see his mother.
 - Having no protection from the cold.
98. In the newspaper story that Garrison quotes, why is the slave killed?
- He has stolen food.
 - He has disobeyed an order.
 - He has raped a white woman.
 - He has attempted to escape.
99. Given this passage, which statement would have likely been true of Garrison?
- He was very logical and cool in the way he presented his beliefs.
 - He was hesitant to speak up, but when he did, others heard him.
 - The charm of his manner of speaking and writing persuaded many to acknowledge the correctness of his views.
 - He was certain of the rightness of what he believed in and argued for his beliefs with vehement insistence.
100. What aspect of Douglas's writing as presented in this passage would have given power to the abolition movement?
- He spoke from direct experience, which he presented with simplicity and clarity.
 - He was like a preacher, coming back again and again to the idea he wanted others to accept.
 - He wrote gracefully, more like a poet than a prose writer, using metaphors and other stylistic devices to make his point.
 - He clearly enjoyed telling about his experience and wanted others to enjoy it too.