



EST I – Literacy Test I

Date:

Test Center:

Room Number:

Student's Name:

National ID:

EST ID:

Duration: 35 minutes

44 Multiple Choice Questions

Instructions:

- Place your answer on the answer sheet. Mark only one answer for each of the multiple choice questions.
- Avoid guessing. Your answers should reflect your overall understanding of the subject matter.

Directions: Questions follow each of the passages below. Some questions ask you how the passage might be changed to improve the expression of ideas. Other questions ask you how the passage might be altered to correct errors in grammar, usage, and punctuation. One or more graphics accompany some passages. You will be required to consider these graphics as you answer questions about editing the passages. There are three types of questions. In the first type, a part of the passage is underlined. The second type is based on a certain part of the passage. The third type is based on the entire passage. Read each passage. Then, choose the answer to each question that changes the passage so that it is consistent with the conventions of standard written English. One of the answer choices for many questions is “NO CHANGE.” Choosing this answer means that you believe the best answer is to make no change in the passage.

Questions 1–11 are based on the following passage.

Special Report on Diseases of the Horse

By W. H. Harbaugh et al.

WATER.

It is generally held, at least in practice, that any water that stock can be induced to drink is sufficiently pure for their use. This practice occasions [1] losses that would startle us if statistics were at hand. Water that is impure from the presence of decomposing organic matter is found in wells and ponds in close proximity to manure heaps and cesspools. It is also frequently the cause of diarrhea, dysentery, and many other diseases of stock, while water that is impregnated with different poisons and [2] filthy in very many instances with specific media of contagion produces death.

(1) Considering first the quantity of water required by the horse, it may be stated that when our animals have access to water continually they never drink to [3] access. (2) Were the horse subjected to ship voyages or any other circumstances where he must depend upon his attendant for the supply of water, it may be roughly stated that he requires a daily average of about 8 gallons of water [4] ? (3) If it is upon green feed, less water will be needed than when fed upon dry hay and grain. (4) [5] This varies somewhat upon the character of his feed.

- 1.A. NO CHANGE
B. loses
C. looses
D. losess
- 2.A. NO CHANGE
B. muddy
C. murky
D. contaminated
- 3.A. NO CHANGE
B. excess
C. accessible
D. excessible
- 4.A. NO CHANGE
B. ;
C. .
D. !
5. To make this paragraph more logical, sentence 4 should be placed
A. where it is now.
B. before sentence 1.
C. before sentence 2.
D. before sentence 3.

The time of giving water should be carefully studied. [6] While rest, the horse should receive it at least three times a day; when at work, more frequently. [7] The small rule should be to give it in quantities and often. There is a popular fallacy that if a horse is warm he should not be allowed to drink, many asserting that the first swallow of water "founders" the animal or produces colic. This is erroneous. No matter how warm a horse may be, it is always entirely safe to allow him from six to ten swallows of water. If this is given on going into the stable, he should have at once a pound or two of hay and allowed to rest about an hour before feeding. If water is now offered him it will in many cases be refused, or at least he will drink but sparingly. The danger, then, is not in the "first swallow" of water, but is due to the [8] extreme quantity that the animal will take when warm if he is not restrained.

[9] It may not be necessary to add hot water, [10] but we should be careful in placing water troughs about our barns. We should position them in such a way that the sun may shine upon the water during the winter mornings. In this way, [11] she could get warm. Water, even though it is thus cold, seldom produces serious trouble if the horse has not been deprived for a too great length of time.

6.A. NO CHANGE

- B. At
- C. On
- D. In

7.A. NO CHANGE

- B. The rule should be to give it in quantities and often small.
- C. The rule should be to give it in small quantities and often.
- D. The rule should be to give it in often quantities and small.

8.A. NO CHANGE

- B. many
- C. multiple
- D. excessive

9. Which sentence best introduces the paragraph?

- A. Ice-cold water should never be given to horses.
- B. The water that is used so largely for drinking purposes for stocks throughout some States cannot be impure.
- C. During rains these basins become filled with water.
- D. Pure water is clear and is without taste or smell.

10.A. NO CHANGE

- B. for
- C. nor
- D. since

11.A. NO CHANGE

- B. it
- C. he
- D. they

Questions 12–22 are based on the following passage.

Wood and Garden (*edited*)

By Gertrude Jekyll

There are already many and excellent books about gardening; but the love of a garden, already so deeply implanted in the English heart, is so rapidly growing, that no excuse is needed for putting forth another.

[12] 1. I lay no claim either to literary ability, or to botanical knowledge. 2. I even express not knowing the best practical methods of cultivation. 3. I have come to be on closely intimate and friendly terms with a great many growing things throughout the many years. 4. I have acquired certain instincts which, though not clearly defined, are of the nature of useful knowledge.

But the lesson I have thoroughly learnt, and wish to pass on to others, is to know the enduring happiness that the love of a garden gives. I [13] rejoice when I see any one, and especially children, inquiring about flowers, and wanting gardens of their own, and [14] watchfully working in them. For the love of gardening is a seed that once sown never dies, but always grows and grows to an enduring and ever-increasing source of happiness.

12. The writer would like to insert this sentence:

“However, I have lived among outdoor flowers for many years, and have not spared myself in the way of actual labour.”

The best placement for this sentence is

- A. before sentence 1.
- B. before sentence 2.
- C. before sentence 3.
- D. before sentence 4.

13.A. NO CHANGE

- B. triumph
- C. succeed
- D. cheer

14.A. NO CHANGE

- B. affectionately
- C. playfully
- D. accurately

[15] I am strongly for treating garden and wooded ground in a pictorial way, mainly with large effects, and in the second place with lesser beautiful incidents, and for so arranging plants and trees and grassy spaces that they look happy and at home, and [16] make no parade of conscious effort. A garden so treated gives the delightful feeling of repose, and refreshment, and purest enjoyment of beauty, that seems to my understanding to be the best fulfilment of its purpose; while to the diligent worker its happiness is like the offering of a constant hymn of praise. [17] I hold that the best purpose of a garden is to give delight and to give refreshment of mind, [18] to soothe, to refine, and lift up the heart in a spirit of praise and thankfulness. [19]

15. Which of the following best introduces the paragraph?

- A. In the coming chapters I discuss gardening in great detail, as I am very fond of work and would be delighted to share it with others; I will explain my technique I used to tend to flora.
- B. In the next chapters I explain the importance of gardening and its effect on one's well-being. I believe individuals should have a skill to use in their leisure time, and gardening is mine.
- C. In the subsequent chapters, I explore the skills needed to practice the beautiful profession of gardening.
- D. If in the following chapters I have laid special stress upon gardening for beautiful effect, it is because it is the way of gardening that I love best, and understand most of, and that seems to me capable of giving the greatest amount of pleasure.

16.A. NO CHANGE

- B. making
- C. made
- D. makes

17. Which sentence would best support this paragraph?

- A. I wish to spend my time in open spaces among greenery.
- B. I enjoy creating beautiful gardens as I consider them a masterpiece.
- C. I try for beauty and harmony everywhere, and especially for harmony of colour.
- D. I thrive off of nature, and allowing myself to be immersed in my gardening skills brings me great joy.

18.A. NO CHANGE

- B. to soothe, to refine, and to lift up
- C. to soothe, refine, and to lift up
- D. soothe, to refine, and to lift up

19. Which sentence would best serve as a conclusion to the paragraph?

- A. While many practice gardening, it is difficult to find the best technique to implement.
- B. Gardening releases many positive feelings and emotions; this is due to the interaction with land.
- C. I am sure others who garden want to have the latest tools to use them.
- D. It is certain that those who practice gardening in the best ways find it to be so.

But the scope of practical gardening covers a range of horticultural practice wide enough to give play to every variety of human taste. Some [20] finds their greatest pleasure in collecting as large a number as possible of all sorts of plants from all sources, others in collecting them themselves in their foreign homes, others in making rock-gardens, or ferneries, or peat-gardens, or bog-gardens, or gardens for conifers or for flowering shrubs, or special gardens of plants and trees with variegated or coloured leaves, or in the cultivation of some particular race or family of plants. [21] Others may best like wide lawns with large trees, or wild gardening, or a quite formal garden with trim hedge and walk, and terrace, and brilliant parterre, or a combination of several ways of gardening. All are right and reasonable and enjoyable to their owners, [22] because in some way or degree helpful to others.

20.A. NO CHANGE

- B. find**
- C. finding**
- D. findings**

21.A. NO CHANGE

- B. Others may best like wide lawns with large trees, or wild gardening, or a quite formal garden; with trim hedge and walk, and terrace, and brilliant parterre, or a combination of several ways of gardening**
- C. Others may best like wide lawns with large trees, or wild gardening, or a quite formal garden, with trim hedge and walk and terrace and brilliant parterre, or a combination of several ways of gardening**
- D. Others may best like wide lawns with large trees or wild gardening or a quite formal garden, with trim hedge and walk, and terrace, and brilliant parterre, or a combination of several ways of gardening**

22.A. NO CHANGE

- B. but**
- C. and**
- D. when**

Questions 23–33 are based on the following passage.

What eight million women want (*edited*)

By Rheta Childe Dorr

[23] 1. Although Woman Suffrage has been for a number of years a part of the program of the International Council of Women, the American Branch, represented by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at first displayed little interest in the subject. 2. Although many of the club women were strong suffragists, there were many others who weren't. 3. Early in the club movement it was agreed that suffrage, being a subject on which there was an apparently hopeless difference of opinion, was not a proper subject for club consideration.

The position of the women in regard to suffrage was precisely that of the early labor unions toward politics. The unions, fearing [24] which labor leaders would use the men for their own political advancement, [25] resolved that no question of politics should ever enter into their deliberations.

23. The author would like to include this sentence to give more information to the reader:

“Particularly, women from the Southern States were violently opposed to suffrage.”

The best placement for this sentence is

- A. before sentence 1.
- B. before sentence 2.
- C. before sentence 3.
- D. after sentence 3.

24.A. NO CHANGE

- B. that
- C. than
- D. who

25.A. NO CHANGE

- B. resolve
- C. resolving
- D. resolves

[26] 1. In the same way, the club women feared that even a discussion of Woman Suffrage in their state and national federation meetings would result in their movement becoming purely political. 2. They wanted to keep it a non-partisan benevolent and social affair.



3. Somehow, in what mysterious manner no one can precisely tell, the reserve of the club women towards the suffrage question began some years ago to break down. 4. At the St. Louis Biennial of 1904 part of a morning session was given up to the suffrage organizations.

Somehow, in what [27] secret manner no one can precisely tell, the reserve of the club women towards the suffrage question began some years ago to break down. [28] At the St. Louis Biennial of 1904, part of a morning session was given up to the suffrage organizations. Several remarkable speeches in favor of the suffrage were made, and there is no doubt that a very deep impression was made, even upon those women openly opposed to the movement. Six [29] year's later, at the biennial meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1910, an entire evening was given up to an exhaustive discussion of both sides of the question.

26. Which choice best represents the image?

- A. sentence 1
- B. sentence 2
- C. sentence 3
- D. sentence 4

27.A. NO CHANGE

- B. quiet
- C. mysterious
- D. cautious

28.A. NO CHANGE

- B. At the St. Louis Biennial of 1904; part of a morning session was given up to the suffrage organizations.
- C. At the St. Louis Biennial of 1904 - part of a morning session was given up to the suffrage organizations.
- D. At the St. Louis Biennial of 1904: part of a morning session was given up to the suffrage organizations.

29.A. NO CHANGE

- B. years
- C. years'
- D. years's

Dating from that evening a stranger visiting the convention might almost have thought that the sole object of the gathering was a discussion of the right of women to the ballot. Women floated through the corridors of the hotel talking suffrage. They [30] talked suffrage in little groups in the dining-room; they discussed it in the street cars going to and from the convention.

The local suffrage clubs had planned a banquet to the visiting suffragists and had calculated a maximum of one hundred and fifty applications for tickets.

Three days before the banquet they had had nearly three hundred applications, and when the hour for the banquet arrived every available seat, the room's limit of three hundred and seventy-five, was occupied. [31] The banquet seemed to be over capacity. Outside were women offering [32] ten dollars a plate and clamoring for the privilege of merely listening to the after-dinner speakers. Something must have happened in the course of those eight years to make such an [33] astounded change in the attitude of the club women.

30.A. NO CHANGE

- B. talk
- C. were talking
- D. was talking

31. The author is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A. Kept, the sentence gives additional information to the reader.
- B. Deleted, the sentence is redundant.
- C. Kept, the sentence supports the previous sentence.
- D. Deleted, the sentence is unrelated.

32.A. NO CHANGE

- B. ten dollars a plates
- C. ten dollars plates
- D. ten dollar a plate

33.A. NO CHANGE

- B. astound
- C. astounding
- D. astounding

Questions 34–44 are based on the following passage.

The book of the ancient Greeks (*edited*)

By Dorothy Mills

THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD

To the people of the ancient world the Mediterranean was "The Sea"; [34] it knew almost nothing of the great ocean that lay beyond the Pillars of Hercules. A few of the more daring of the Phoenician navigators had sailed out into the Atlantic, but to the ordinary sailor from the Mediterranean lands the Ocean was an unknown region, believed to be a sea of darkness, the abode of terrible monsters and a place to be avoided. And then, as they believed the world to be flat, to sail too far would be to risk falling over the edge.

[35] 1. In those ancient times, the Ocean meant separation, it cut off the known world from the mysterious unknown, but the Mediterranean did not divide; [36] it was the chief means of communication between the countries of the ancient world. 2. For the world was then the coast round the sea, and first the Phoenicians and later the Greeks sailed backwards and forwards, North and South, East and West, trading, often [37] fighting, but always in contact with the islands and coasts. Egypt, Carthage, Athens, and Rome were empires of the Mediterranean world. 3. The very name Mediterranean [38] lists its position; it was the sea in the "middle of the world."

34.A. NO CHANGE

- B. they
- C. we
- D. them

35. The writer would like to insert this sentence:

"The Mediterranean was familiar to the men of the ancient world; it was their best known highway."

The best placement for this sentence is

- A. before sentence 1.
- B. before sentence 2.
- C. before sentence 3.
- D. after sentence 3.

36. Which choice provides the most effective transition between the ideas in the paragraph?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. it was, not surprisingly, the chief means of communication between the countries of the ancient world
- C. it was, on the contrary, the chief means of communication between the countries of the ancient world
- D. it was, in addition, the chief means of communication between the countries of the ancient world

37.A. NO CHANGE

- B. fought
- C. fight
- D. fights

38.A. NO CHANGE

- B. tells
- C. indicates
- D. assumes

[39] The Greeks said of it that it was " [40] a lake when the gods are kind, and an ocean when they were spiteful," and the sailors who crossed it had many tales of danger to tell. The coast of the Mediterranean, especially in the North, is broken by capes and great headlands, by deep gulfs and bays, and the sea, more especially that eastern part known as the Aegean Sea, is dotted with islands, and these give rise to strong currents. These currents made serious difficulties for ancient navigators, and Strabo, one of the earliest writers of Geography, in describing their troubles says that "currents have more than one way of running through a strait."

39. Which of the following best introduces the paragraph?

- A. In the summer, the Mediterranean is almost like a lake, with its calm waters and its blue and sunny sky; but it is not always friendly and gentle.
- B. In the summer, the Mediterranean is compared to a lake.
- C. In the summer, the Mediterranean is calm and blue, like a lake; but it can also be unfriendly.
- D. The Mediterranean has strong currents.

40.A. NO CHANGE

- B. a lake when the gods are kind, and an ocean when they are being spiteful
- C. a lake when the gods are kind, and an ocean when they have been spiteful
- D. a lake when the gods are kind, and an ocean when they are spiteful

[41] The early navigators had no maps or compass; and if they once got out of their regular course, they ran the [42] risk of being swept along by some unknown current, or of being wrecked on some hidden rock. The result was that they preferred to sail as near the coast as was safe. [43] This was the easier as the Mediterranean has almost no tides, and as the early ships were small and light, landing was generally a simple matter. The ships were [44] run ashore, pulled a few feet out of the water; then pushed out to sea again whenever the sailors were ready.

Adventurous spirits have always turned towards the West, and it was westwards across the Mediterranean that the civilization we have inherited slowly advanced. The early Mediterranean civilization is sometimes given the general name of Aegean, because its great centres were in the Aegean Sea and on the adjoining mainland. The largest island in the Aegean is Crete, and the form of civilization developed there is called Cretan or Minoan, from the name of one of the legendary sea-kings of Crete, whilst that which spread on the mainland is called Mycenaean from the great stronghold where dwelt the lords of Mycenae.

- 41.A. NO CHANGE
- B. The early navigators had no maps or compass—and if they once got out of their regular course
 - C. The early navigators had no maps or compass, and if they once got out of their regular course
 - D. The early navigators had no maps or compass: and if they once got out of their regular course
- 42.A. NO CHANGE
- B. danger
 - C. trouble
 - D. option
- 43.A. NO CHANGE
- B. This was the easier, as the Mediterranean has almost no tides, and as the early ships were small and light, landing was generally a simple matter.
 - C. This was the easier as the Mediterranean has almost no tides and as the early ships were small and light, landing was generally a simple matter.
 - D. This was the easier, as the Mediterranean has almost no tides and as the early ships were small and light, landing was generally a simple matter.
- 44.A. NO CHANGE
- B. run ashore pulled a few feet out of the water, then pushed out to sea again
 - C. run ashore, pulled a few feet out of the water, then pushed out to sea again
 - D. run ashore, pulled, a few feet out of the water, then pushed out to sea again