

## EST I - Literacy Test

**Date:**

**Test Center:**

**Room Number:**

**Student's Name:**

**National ID:**

**EST ID:**

**Duration:** 90 Minutes

3 Modules

85 Multiple Choice Questions

**Instructions:**

- Place your answers on the answer sheet. Mark only one answer for each of the multiple-choice questions.



## Directions

This test consists of three modules. Each module contains several reading passages followed by questions. After reading a passage, or part of a passage, choose the best answer to each question.

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.

One of the answer choices for some questions is “NO CHANGE.” Choosing this answer means that you believe the best answer is to make no change in the passage.

# MODULE

1



**A Tale of Two Cities** [edited]**by Charles Dickens**

“Good day!”

“You are still hard at work, I see [1] ...”

After a long silence, the head was lifted for another moment, and the voice replied, “Yes—I am working.” This time, a pair of haggard eyes [2] looked at the questioner, before the face had dropped again.

1. Which option is the most consistent with the style and tone of the passage?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. ?  
C. !  
D. .
2. Which option is the most grammatically correct?  
A. NO CHANGE  
B. look  
C. looking  
D. had looked

[3] There was something endearing about the innocence of the voice. It was not the faintness of physical weakness, though confinement and hard fare no doubt had their part in it. Its deplorable peculiarity was that it was the faintness of solitude and disuse.

[4] So entirely had it lost the life and resonance of the human voice, [5] and it affected the senses like a once beautiful color faded away into a poor weak stain. [6] So sunken and suppressed it was. That it was like a voice underground. So expressive it was, of a hopeless and lost creature, that a [7] famished traveler, wearied out by lonely wandering in a wilderness, would have remembered home and friends in such a tone before lying down to die.

3. Which option provides the most logical introduction?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. The silence, rather than the voice, was alarming.
  - C. The faintness of the voice was pitiable and dreadful.
  - D. The cheerfulness in the loud voice made it oddly charming.
4. Which sentence, inserted here, best supports the paragraph?
  - A. It was like an old song that had been overplayed on repeat.
  - B. There was a distant memory in it that gradually became clearer.
  - C. Rather than quiet, it was firm and immediate.
  - D. It was like the last feeble echo of a sound made long and long ago.

5. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. that
  - C. but
  - D. since
6. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. So sunken and suppressed it was; that it was like a voice underground.
  - C. So sunken and suppressed it was, that it was like a voice underground.
  - D. So sunken, and suppressed it was, that it was like a voice underground.
7. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. famish traveler
  - C. famishing traveler
  - D. famished traveling

Some minutes of silent work had passed, and the haggard eyes had looked up again, not with any interest or curiosity, but with a dull mechanical perception, beforehand, that the spot where the only visitor [8] you were aware of had stood was not yet empty.

“I want,” said Defarge, who had not removed his gaze from the shoemaker, “to let in a little more light here. You can bear a little more?”

The shoemaker [9] stop his work; looked with a vacant air of listening, at the floor [10] between one side of him; then similarly, at the floor on the other side of him; [11] then, upward at the speaker.

“What did you say?”

“You can bear a little more light?”

8. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. we
- C. I
- D. they

9. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. stopped
- C. stop
- D. stopping

10. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. in
- C. on
- D. at

11. Which option provides the most logical transition?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. nonetheless
- C. first
- D. conversely

**Theodore Roosevelt: An Autobiography**  
[edited]**by Theodore Roosevelt**

My mother, Martha Bulloch, was a sweet, gracious, beautiful Southern woman, a delightful companion, and beloved by everybody. She was entirely "unreconstructed" to the day of [12] its death. Her mother, my grandmother, one of the dearest of old ladies, lived with us, and was distinctly overindulgent to us children, [13] showing a preference for strict routines and limited affection. Towards the close of the Civil War, although a very small boy, [14] I grew to have a somewhat partial and kind of alert understanding of the fact that the family were not one in the way they looked at things about that conflict, my father being a strong believer in a certain political party; and once, when I felt that I had been [15] overlooked by maternal discipline during the day, I attempted a partial vengeance by wishing with loud fervor for the success of the ones who needed protecting, when we all came to say our thoughts before my mother in the evening.

12. Which word is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. her
- C. our
- D. their

13. Which of the phrases best supports the sentence?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. never hesitating to discipline us with firm resolve.
- C. being quite unable to harden her heart towards us even when the occasion demanded it.
- D. often ignoring our needs in favor of unhealthy treats and useless gifts.

14. Which option is the most concise and maintains the tone of the passage?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. I got the basic idea that the family didn't agree
- C. although I was at that time only a very small boy, I gradually began to develop a somewhat partial yet nevertheless quite alert understanding of the fact that the family were not unified in their views
- D. I grew to have a partial but alert understanding of the fact that the family were not one in their views

15. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. neglected
- C. wronged
- D. ignored

She was not only a most devoted mother, but was also blessed with a strong sense of humor, and she was too much amused to punish me; but I was warned not to repeat the offense, under penalty of my father's being informed [16] ; he being the dispenser of serious punishment. Morning rituals were with my father. We used to stand at the foot of the stairs, and when father came down, we called out, "I speak for you and the cubby-hole too!" There were three of us young children, [17] or we used to sit with father on the sofa while he conducted morning rituals. The place between father and the arm of the sofa we called the "cubby-hole." [18] The child who got that place we regarded as especially favored both in comfort and somehow or other in rank and title. The two who were left to sit on the much wider expanse of sofa on the other side of father were outsiders for the time being.

**16.** Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A.** NO CHANGE
- B.** —he being the dispenser of serious punishment
- C.** : he being the dispenser of serious punishment
- D.** (he being the dispenser of serious punishment)

**17.** Which word works best in this context?

- A.** NO CHANGE
- B.** but
- C.** nor
- D.** and

**18.** Which option provides the best supporting detail?

- A.** NO CHANGE
- B.** The child who ended up there was possibly lucky or just there by chance.
- C.** That place was thought to matter, though it wasn't clear why, and the child had something to do with it.
- D.** Getting the place meant something that felt important at the time, and we wanted to be considered special.

My aunt Anna, my [19] mothers' sister, lived with us. She was as devoted to us children as was my mother herself, and we were equally devoted to her in return. She taught us our lessons while we were little. **1.** She and my mother used to entertain us by the hour with tales of life on the Georgia plantations; of hunting fox, deer, and wildcat; of the long-tailed driving horses, Boone and Crockett, and of the riding horses, one of which was named Buena Vista in a fit of patriotic exaltation during the Mexican War; and of the unexpected goings-on in other quarters. **2.** She knew all the "Br'er Rabbit" stories, and I was brought up on them. **3.** One of my uncles, Robert Roosevelt, was much struck with them and took them down from her dictation, publishing them in *Harper's*, where they fell flat. [20] **4.** This was a good many years before a genius arose who in "Uncle Remus" made the stories immortal.

**19.** Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. mothers
- C. mother's
- D. mothers's

**20.** To make the 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.

My mother's two brothers, James Dunwoodie Bulloch and Irvine Bulloch, came to visit us shortly after the close of the war. Both came under assumed names, as they were among the people who were at that time exempted from the amnesty. "Uncle Jimmy" Bulloch was a dear old retired sea-captain, utterly unable to "get on" in the worldly sense of that phrase, [21] as possibly brave and somewhat normal a being as you might imagine, a veritable Colonel Newcome. [22] She was an Admiral in the navy and was the builder of the famous war vessel *Alabama*. [23] My uncle, Irvine Bulloch was a midshipman on the Alabama and fired the last gun discharged from her batteries in a large fight. Both of these uncles lived in Liverpool after the war.

**21.** Which choice is the most concise and precise?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. as valiant and simple and upright a soul as ever lived
- C. as decent and honest a person as some people thought
- D. as friendly or quiet or something like that as a few others deemed

**22.** Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. I
- C. It
- D. He

**23.** Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. My uncle Irvine Bulloch was a midshipman on the *Alabama*, and fired the last gun discharged from her batteries in a large fight.
- C. My uncle Irvine Bulloch, was a midshipman on the *Alabama* and fired the last gun discharged from her batteries in a large fight.
- D. My uncle Irvine Bulloch was a midshipman, on the *Alabama*, and fired the last gun discharged from her batteries in a large fight.

**The History of Antiquity, Vol. 1** [edited]**by Max Duncker**

1. The north coast of Africa is of a different character to the rest of the continent. 2. While the western coast looks to the [24] broad Atlantic Ocean, and the waves which break on the southern apex lead to the ice of the pole, the north coast is separated from the neighboring shores by a basin of moderate extent. 3. Towards the west the peaks of Atlas reach, even in this climate, to the region of eternal snow; [25] over the east, towards the mouths of the Nile, the hills gradually sink down, and the plain of Barca [26] rise little more than 1,000 feet above the sea level. [27] 4. It is a mountainous district which fills up the space between the Sahara and the Mediterranean. Numerous chains of hills, at one time pressing close upon the sea, at another leaving more extensive plains upon the coast, cover the northern edge, which along the deep valleys of the mountain streams exhibits that vigorous and luxuriant vegetation so characteristic of Africa when not checked by want of water, although even these fruitful valleys are again in [28] our turn broken by droughty, and therefore bare, table-lands and depressions.

24. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. impressive
- C. notable
- D. sizeable

25. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. at
- C. for
- D. in

26. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. rises
- C. rising
- D. rose

27. To make the 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.

28. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. its
- C. my
- D. their

[29] The land here could be described as large and of great benefit depending on the weather and time of year. It occupies the north-east corner of Africa, which is only separated from Arabia by a narrow strip of sea, [30] or carries its gleaming waters through the wide space from the subsidence of the table-land down to the coast, where for almost its whole remaining breadth the continent is filled up with the desert of Sahara.

From the north-east spur of the table-land, out of vast lakes (Ukerewe), fed from the glaciers and snows of huge mountains [31] lying under the equator and passing through the lower lake Mwutan, flows the western arm of the Nile, the White Nile, Bahr-el-Abiad.

**29.** Which option provides the most logical introduction?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Some places in the north have valleys, and those valleys are considered important.
- C. On this northern coast, toward the Mediterranean, opens the valley which, in extent of fruitful territory, is the largest in the whole continent.
- D. There are several valleys parallel to the coast, each with its own significance.

**30.** Which word is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. and
- C. so
- D. for

**31.** Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. lying under the equator and passed through the lower lake Mwutan
- C. lying under the equator and pass through the lower lake Mwutan
- D. lies under the equator and passing through the lower lake Mwutan

After bursting through the terraces of the mountain, it reaches, at the foot, a woody morass, filled with thickets of tamarisks and sycamores, of bamboo and reeds and tall creepers, inhabited by the elephant and rhinoceros, the hippopotamus and the crocodile, the zebra and hyena, by antelopes and snakes [32]; Then the stream passes into broad savannas, covered here and there with tropic forests, and while flowing through a mountainous district of moderate elevation, it unites with the eastern arm, the Blue Nile, Bahr-el-Azrak, which, rising further to the east out of the Abyssinian plateau, brings down a far smaller bulk of water from the Alpine glades of the snowy mountain Samen. [33] Separated into two branches, the waters avoid the desert entirely and nourish dense rainforests. The lines of hills running parallel to the terraces of the mountain rampart lie athwart the river. Through this barrier it plunges in numerous cataracts. Only in the depressions between them can the soil, refreshed with water, support vegetation. [34] In conclusion, at Syene the Nile passes through the last cataract. Henceforward the structure of the mountains is changed. A fissure in the rock about 750 miles long opens on the Mediterranean. Through this, the mighty river [35] —at the last cataract it is 3,000 feet in breadth—can flow onward in undisturbed peace to the ocean.

32. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. !
- C. ?
- D. .

33. Which sentence best supports the paragraph?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Combined into one stream, these waters flow through a broad expanse of rock and desert, covered with conical stones of volcanic origin.
- C. Once combined, the rivers lose their flow and are absorbed by the porous limestone beneath the valley floor.
- D. After meeting, the rivers immediately split again, flowing in opposite directions across high plateaus.

34. Which option provides the most logical transition?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Indeed
- C. Finally
- D. Similarly

35. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. ; at the last cataract it is 3,000 feet in breadth—
- C. ; at the last cataract it is 3,000 feet in breadth;
- D. —at the last cataract it is 3,000 feet in breadth,

**END of Module 1**

# MODULE

2



**The History of the Peloponnesian War [edited]****by Thucydides**

The city of Epidamnus stands on the right of the entrance of the Ionic Gulf. Its vicinity is inhabited by the Taulantians, an Illyrian people. The place is a colony from Corcyra, founded by Phalius, son of Eratocleides, of the family of the Heraclids, who had according to ancient usage been summoned for the purpose from Corinth, the mother country. The colonists were joined by some Corinthians, and others of the Dorian race. Now, as time went on, the city of Epidamnus became great and populous; but falling a prey to factions arising, it is said, from a war with her neighbors the barbarians, she became much enfeebled, and lost a considerable amount of her power. The last act before the war was the expulsion of the nobles by the people. The exiled party joined the barbarians, and proceeded to plunder those in the city by sea and land; and the Epidamnians, finding themselves hard pressed, sent ambassadors to Corcyra beseeching their mother country not to allow them to perish, but to make up matters between them and the exiles, and to rid them of the war with the barbarians. The ambassadors seated themselves in the temple of Hera as suppliants, and made the above requests to the Corcyraeans. But the Corcyraeans refused to accept their supplication, and they were dismissed without having effected anything.

When the Epidamnians found that no help could be expected from Corcyra, they were in a strait what to do next. So they sent to Delphi and inquired of the God whether they should deliver their city to the Corinthians and endeavor to obtain some assistance from their founders. The answer he gave them was to deliver the city and place themselves under

Corinthian protection. So the Epidamnians went to Corinth and delivered over the colony in obedience to the commands of the oracle. They showed that their founder came from Corinth, and revealed the answer of the god; and they begged them not to allow them to perish, but to assist them. This the Corinthians consented to do. Believing the colony to belong as much to themselves as to the Corcyraeans, they felt it to be a kind of duty to undertake their protection. Besides, they hated the Corcyraeans for their contempt of the mother country. Instead of meeting with the usual honors accorded to the parent city by every other colony at public assemblies, such as precedence at sacrifices, Corinth found herself treated with contempt by a power which, in point of wealth, could stand comparison with any, even of the richest, communities in Hellas, which possessed great military strength, and which sometimes could not repress a pride in the high naval position of an island whose nautical renown dated from the days of its old inhabitants, the Phaeacians. This was one reason of the care that they lavished on their fleet, which became very efficient; indeed, they began the war with a force of a hundred and twenty galleys.

1. Which statement best describes Epidamnus' relationship with its neighbors?
  - A. Epidamnus had a peaceful and cooperative relationship with its Illyrian neighbors.
  - B. Conflict with neighboring barbarian groups contributed to the city's internal strife and decline.
  - C. Epidamnus was isolated and had no interaction with surrounding communities.
  - D. The Taulantians helped protect Epidamnus from other barbarian groups.
2. As used in the third sentence, "summoned" most nearly means
  - A. assembled.
  - B. mustered.
  - C. dismissed.
  - D. called.
3. Which detail supports the idea that Epidamnus experienced a significant decline in strength?
  - A. The city was located at the mouth of a major gulf, suggesting a strategic position.
  - B. The original settlers came from multiple Dorian-speaking regions.
  - C. Over time, the city weakened and lost much of its former influence.
  - D. The colony was established by a leader invited from its mother city, Corinth.
4. What is the relationship between the expulsion of the nobles and the outbreak of conflict in Epidamnus?
  - A. The nobles' expulsion temporarily resolved the city's internal disputes.
  - B. Removing the nobles allowed the city to make peace with neighboring groups.
  - C. The nobles' expulsion led to further conflict as they joined the barbarians and attacked the city.
  - D. The nobles' departure improved the city's defenses against outside threats.
5. What reasoning led the Epidamnians to send ambassadors to Corcyra?
  - A. They believed Corcyra would retaliate against the nobles on their behalf.
  - B. They hoped that appealing to Corcyra's religious values would guarantee assistance.
  - C. They expected their status as a colony of Corinth would force Corcyra to intervene.
  - D. They were confident Corcyra had already agreed to mediate the dispute.
6. What is the purpose of the last sentence in paragraph 1?
  - A. To explain how the Corcyraeans decided to escalate the conflict
  - B. To show that the Epidamnians' efforts to seek help ultimately failed
  - C. To suggest that the Corcyraeans were planning to help later
  - D. To highlight a shift in power from Corcyra to Epidamnus

7. What is the central idea of paragraph 2?

- A. The Epidamnians were determined to resist the Corcyraeans without outside help.
- B. The Corinthians were eager to conquer new lands.
- C. Delphi warned the Epidamnians against trusting the Corinthians.
- D. The Epidamnians sought help from the Corinthians after being rejected by Corcyra.

8. Which of the following best summarizes the events that occurred after the Epidamnians consulted the oracle?

- A. The Corinthians immediately declared war on Corcyra.
- B. The oracle told them to seek revenge on Corcyra which they refused.
- C. The Epidamnians obeyed the oracle's advice and requested protection from Corinth.
- D. Corinth refused to help because of their own political troubles.

9. How can Corinth's view of Corcyra best be described?

- A. Admiring and respectful
- B. Bitter and resentful
- C. Neutral and indifferent
- D. Envious but forgiving

10. Whose perspective are the events in the passage told from?

- A. The narrator
- B. Epidamnians
- C. Corinthians
- D. Epidamnians and Corinthians

11. Which sentence supports the idea that the Corinthians felt responsible to help the Epidamnians?

- A. "They sent to Delphi and inquired of the God."
- B. "They hated the Corcyraeans for their contempt of the mother country."
- C. "Believing the colony to belong as much to themselves as to the Corcyraeans, they felt it to be a kind of duty to undertake their protection."
- D. "This was one reason of the care that they lavished on their fleet."

12. What conclusion can be drawn about the Corinthians' preparation for war?

- A. The Corinthians were confident in their fleet's ability to win the war from the beginning.
- B. The Corinthians were unprepared for war due to a lack of military resources.
- C. The Corinthians' fleet was inefficient and required many repairs before the war started.
- D. The Corinthians began the war with no galleys, relying on ground forces instead.

**How to Become a Public Speaker** [edited]**by William Pittenger**

Good articulation is of prime importance. Nothing will contribute more to secure this valuable quality than the separation of words into their elements of sound and continued practice on each element as thus isolated. Phonetic shorthand affords a good means for making such analysis, or the same purpose may be accomplished by means of the marks of pronunciation found in any dictionary. As we practice these elements of sound we will discover the exact nature of any defect of articulation we may suffer from, and can drill upon the sounds that are difficult until they become easy. When we have thus learned to pronounce these few elements—not much above forty in number—and can follow them into all their combinations, we have mastered the alphabet of utterance. It will also contribute greatly to strengthen the voice and make it pliable, if we continue the same practice on these elements at different degrees of elevation on the musical scale until we can utter each one in full, round distinctness, at any pitch from the deepest bass to the shrillest note ever used in speech. This will bring all varieties of modulation within easy reach.

Practice on these elements is also a very effective mode of strengthening weak voices. By pronouncing them one by one, with gradually increasing force, the degree of loudness we can attain at any pitch, will be greatly extended. The amount of improvement that may be made would be incredible if it were not so often exemplified. Every teacher of elocution can testify of students, the power of whose voices has thus been multiplied many fold; and almost equal advantages may be reaped in persevering private practice.

Following on the same line, we may learn to enunciate the elements, and especially the short vowels, in a quick, sharp tone, more rapidly than the ticking of a watch, and with the clearness of a bell. This will enable the speaker to avoid drawling, and be very fast when desirable, without falling into indistinctness. Then, by an opposite process, other sounds, especially the long vowels, may be prolonged with every degree of force from the faintest to the fullest. Perseverance in these two exercises will so improve the voice that no hall will be too large for its compass.

The differing extension of sounds, as well as their pitch and variations in force, constitute the perspective of speech and give it an agreeable variety, like the mingling of light and shade in a well-executed picture. The opposite of this, a dull, dead uniformity, with each word uttered in the same key, with the same force, and at the same degree of speed, becomes nearly unbearable; while perpetual modulation, reflecting in each rise and fall, each storm and calm of sound, the living thought within, is the perfection of nature, which the best art can only copy.

All vocal exercises are of an essentially preparatory character. In the moment of speech details may safely be left to the impulse of nature. Supply the capability by previous discipline, and then allow passion to clothe itself in the most natural forms. There is such a vital connection between emotion and the tones of voice, that emphasis and inflection will be as spontaneous, on the part of the disciplined speaker, as breathing. Rules remembered in the act of speaking tend to destroy all life and freshness of utterance.

When bad habits have been corrected, the voice made supple and strong, confidence attained, and deep feeling evoked in the speaker's breast, there will be little need to care for the minutiae of elocution. The child that is burnt needs no instruction in the mode of crying out. Let nature have her way, untrammelled by art, and all feelings will dominate the voice and cause every hearer to recognize their nature and participate in them. In this way we may not attain the brilliancy of theatric clap-trap, but we will be able to give "the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin."

**13.** Which part of the passage best supports the claim that practicing elements of sound helps identify and correct articulation issues?

- A. "Nothing will contribute more to secure this valuable quality than the separation of words into their elements of sound."
- B. "Phonetic shorthand affords a good means for making such analysis."
- C. "As we practice these elements of sound we will discover the exact nature of any defect of articulation we may suffer from."
- D. "It will also contribute greatly to strengthen the voice and make it pliable."

**14.** What is the rhetorical aim of paragraph 1?

- A. To explain the importance of phonetic shorthand for academic writing
- B. To persuade readers of the benefits of practicing articulation for clearer speech
- C. To criticize those who neglect the importance of articulation
- D. To describe the history of phonetic shorthand in language development

**15.** Which structure best describes the passage?

- A. Chronological, tracing the history of elocution through time
- B. Problem-solution, showing how emotional expression can compensate for vocal weakness
- C. Narrative, recounting personal anecdotes of public speaking
- D. Cause-and-effect, showing how practice on elements leads to vocal strength and flexibility

**16.** According to the passage, which statement best describes the effect of practicing vocal elements?

- A. Practicing vocal elements is useful only for professional singers.
- B. Practicing vocal elements is a guaranteed way to perfect pronunciation.
- C. Practicing vocal elements is an effective method for developing vocal strength.
- D. Practicing vocal elements is unnecessary for people with strong voices.

**17.** How does the author support the claim that vocal improvement through practice is significant?

- A. By providing scientific research to support the argument
- B. By referencing commonly known public speakers
- C. By referring to testimonies from experienced elocution teachers
- D. By explaining the anatomy of the vocal cords

**18.** What relationship is evident between private practice and vocal improvement?

- A.** Private practice can lead to significant vocal improvement if done consistently.
- B.** Private practice can only support vocal strength when guided by a teacher.
- C.** Private practice offers some improvement, but less than formal instruction.
- D.** Private practice is discouraged because it can reinforce poor habits.

**19.** What is the purpose of paragraph 4?

- A.** To explain the history of vocal pitch and speech techniques
- B.** To persuade readers to avoid emotional expression in speech
- C.** To argue that speech should always be delivered at a low pitch
- D.** To emphasize the importance of variety in vocal delivery

**20.** Which choice best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 4?

- A.** Speech is most effective when it maintains a consistent tone and rhythm throughout.
- B.** Variations in the elements of speech can enhance its appeal, much like contrast enhances a painting.
- C.** The structure of speech must strictly follow artistic principles to be considered effective.
- D.** Uniformity in speech is preferred because it simplifies communication.

**21.** As used in paragraph 4, the word “uniformity” most nearly means

- A.** dependability.
- B.** consistency.
- C.** monotony.
- D.** regularity.

**22.** What can be inferred regarding the author’s attitude toward vocal training?

- A.** The author sees vocal training as unnecessary preparation and believes expressive speech should come naturally while speaking.
- B.** The author sees vocal training as essential preparation but not something to consciously apply while speaking.
- C.** The author believes only naturally gifted individuals can achieve emotional expression in speech.
- D.** The author sees vocal rules as helpful preparation and something to be rigidly followed during speech delivery.

**23.** Which of the following best describes the author?

- A.** An objective narrator offering a neutral account of vocal training methods
- B.** A critical observer analyzing flaws in contemporary speech practices
- C.** A skeptical commentator questioning the value of emotional expression in speech
- D.** An experienced advocate promoting a balanced approach to vocal discipline and natural expression

**24.** What does the author imply with the phrase “the child that is burnt needs no instruction in the mode of crying out”?

- A. Real feelings naturally show in the voice, just like a child cries out without being taught.
- B. People need to be trained to speak when they are in pain.
- C. Emotional expression should be controlled and planned.
- D. Children should be taught how to express themselves more clearly.

**25.** According to the passage, what must happen before a speaker can stop focusing on small details of speaking?

- A. The speaker must memorize the speech word for word.
- B. The speaker must improve vocal habits and gain confidence.
- C. The speaker must commit to strict lifelong practice.
- D. The speaker must avoid showing too much emotion.

**END of Module 2**



# MODULE

3



**Lady Betty Across the Water** [edited]**by Charles Norris Williamson and Alice Muriel Williamson**

In the afternoon, Mrs. Ess Kay and I, in our thinnest muslins, went out in the motor. We whizzed up Fifth Avenue for several "blocks" (as she called them), [1] turns into an expensive-looking side street, and stopping before one of the most enormous buildings I ever saw in my life. [2] It seemed only half finished, for the steel columns of its skeleton were still visible around the ground floor and the street before it was still cluttered with bricks and boards and rubbish. In the hallway, men were working like active animals in an immense cage.

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1. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. turned into an expensive-looking side street, and stops before one of the most enormous buildings I ever saw in my life
  - C. turning into an expensive-looking side street, and stopped before one of the most enormous buildings I ever saw in my life
  - D. turned into an expensive-looking side street, and stopped before one of the most enormous buildings I ever saw in my life
  
2. Which choice is the most concise?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. It appeared to be somewhat complete
  - C. At a glance, it looked abandoned
  - D. It still needed lots of work to be finalized

**No Name****by Wilkie Collins**

The mother and daughter slowly descended the stairs together—the first dressed in dark brown, with an Indian shawl thrown over her shoulders; the second more simply attired in black, with a plain collar and cuffs, and a dark orange-colored ribbon over the bosom of her dress. As they crossed the hall and entered the breakfast-room, Miss Vanstone was full of the all-absorbing subject of last night's concert.

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3. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
  - A. Solemn and austere
  - B. Formal and descriptive
  - C. Critical and suggestive
  - D. Jovial and mocking
4. Why does the author describe Miss Vanstone as being “full of the all-absorbing subject of last night’s concert”?
  - A. To highlight her lack of interest in family matters
  - B. To contrast her lively preoccupation with the slow procession of those entering the room
  - C. To criticize her superficial interest in music
  - D. To show her preference for silence during breakfast
5. What does the sequence of events suggest about the relationship between the mother and daughter?
  - A. The mother and daughter are described as moving together, suggesting a close relationship.
  - B. The mother and daughter are in a hurry to get to the concert, suggesting great unity in purpose.
  - C. The daughter appears to be waiting for the mother to lead the way, suggesting a deferential relationship.
  - D. The daughter is unhappy with the way she is dressed, suggesting a strained relationship.

**Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe** [edited]**by Charlotte M. Yonge**

The journey seemed very long; and Lucy was tired when she was put down at last in a big bed, nicely warmed for her, and with a bright fire in the room. As soon as she had had some tea, she went off soundly to sleep, and only woke to drink tea, and administer supper to the dolls, and put them to sleep.

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6. What evidence is there to suggest Lucy has a nurturing temperament?
  - A. She cared for the dolls.
  - B. She was well cared for.
  - C. She slept soundly.
  - D. She never complained.
7. As used in the passage, the word “soundly” most nearly means
  - A. severely.
  - B. firmly.
  - C. peacefully.
  - D. loudly.

**Anne's House of Dreams [edited]****by L. M. Montgomery**

“In November, I sometimes feel as if spring could never come again,” she sighed, grieving over the hopeless unsightliness of her frosted and [8] scrambled flower plots. The little garden of the [9] schoolmasters' bride was rather a forlorn place now, and the Lombardies and birches were under bare [10] poles, as Captain Jim said. But the fir-wood behind the little house was forever green and staunch.

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8. Which word works best in this context?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. bedraggled
  - C. jumbled
  - D. tangled
  
9. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. schoolmasters
  - C. schoolmasters's
  - D. schoolmaster's
  
10. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
  - A. NO CHANGE
  - B. poles; as Captain Jim said.
  - C. poles. As Captain Jim said.
  - D. poles, (as Captain Jim said.)

**The Mill on the Floss [edited]****by George Eliot**

It was a heavy disappointment to Maggie that she was not allowed to go with her father in the gig when he went to fetch Tom home from the academy. The morning was too wet, Mrs. Tulliver said, for a little girl to go out in her best bonnet. Maggie took the opposite view very strongly. It was a direct consequence of this difference of opinion that, when her mother was in the act of brushing out the reluctant black crop, Maggie suddenly rushed from under her hands and dipped her head in a basin of water standing near.

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- 11.** What does the wording “Maggie took the opposite view very strongly” suggest about her disagreement with her mother?
  - A.** Maggie quietly disagreed with her mother’s decision.
  - B.** Maggie accepted the situation but was disappointed.
  - C.** Maggie firmly disagreed with her mother’s opinion.
  - D.** Maggie was indifferent towards her mother’s opinion.
- 12.** What is the “black crop” the author refers to?
  - A.** A field of grain near the house
  - B.** The hair on Maggie’s head
  - C.** A piece of black cloth used in sewing
  - D.** A kind of bonnet for young girls
- 13.** What does Maggie’s action of dipping her head in the water reveal about her emotional state?
  - A.** She is trying to calm down by cooling off her face.
  - B.** She is defiant and ruining her hair to protest her mother’s decision.
  - C.** She is playful and lighthearted despite the disagreement.
  - D.** She is excited and wants to wash her hair before her brother returns.

**The Book of the Ocean** [edited]**by Ernest Ingersoll**

The proper home of the seaweed is a rocky shore between tide-marks or just below them. Because the eastern coast of the United States is deficient in rocks [14] —at least south of Cape Cod, that this is poor in algae, compared with other regions. The seaweed has no roots, and only clings to the rock for support. Shifting sand, [15] meanwhile, would not hold it, and there are great sandy deserts under the ocean, bare of algae, as some land regions are sandy deserts naked of terrestrial plants.

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**14.** Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. : at least south of Cape Cod—
- C. , at least south of Cape Cod;
- D. —at least south of Cape Cod—

**15.** Which option provides the most logical transition?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. nevertheless
- C. additionally
- D. therefore

**Household Education** [edited]**by Harriet Martineau**

Nature requires and provides that the tender frame should be nourished with food, air, warmth, light, sleep, and exercise. All these being given to it, the soft bones will grow hard, the weak muscles will grow firm. The eye will become strong to see, and the ear to hear. The different portions of the brain will develop to feel, and apprehend, and think, and to form purposes, and to cause action, until the helpless infant becomes a self-acting child, and is on the way to become a rational man.

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**16.** What is the central idea of the passage?

- A.** Nature intends for children to receive proper care in order to develop fully.
- B.** Infants cannot survive without modern medicine and supervision.
- C.** Physical strength is more important than intellectual development.
- D.** All children will grow at the same pace if given the same conditions.

**17.** What conclusion can be drawn about the relationship between physical and mental development?

- A.** Physical development is complete before mental development begins.
- B.** Mental development depends on the same basic needs as physical growth.
- C.** Physical development requires more attention than mental development.
- D.** Mental growth happens naturally without any physical development.

**The Business of Mining** [edited]**by Arthur J. Hoskin**

Good administrative ability can be improved by cultivation just as can an individual of the vegetable kingdom. Such is it that, like a sapling, [18] success depends more on determination than on natural talent. No man should attempt such a hard proposition as the management of a mine, with its varied phases of activity, unless he has found himself possessing the fundamentals that go to assure success in managerial positions. Furthermore, he should not think, because he has been successful in running a clothing business or [19] any other mercantile line that he is certain to succeed in running a mine.

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**18.** Which phrase best supports the previous sentence?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. external factors must first create the opportunity to learn
- C. there must first be the existent, innate ability
- D. ability only emerges after long exposure and practice

**19.** Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. each
- C. all
- D. none

**Animals of the Past [edited]****by Frederic A. Lucas**

These early vertebrates were not only small, but they were cartilaginous, so that it was essential for their preservation that they should be buried in soft mud as soon as possible after death. Even if this took place, they were later on submitted to the pressure of some miles of overlying rock until, in some cases, their remains [22] have been pressed out thinner than a sheet of paper, and so thoroughly incorporated into the surrounding stone that it is no easy matter to trace their shadowy outlines.

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**20.** How were early vertebrates preserved?

- A. By their excess cartilage
- B. By the overlying rock pressure
- C. By being pressed into thin sheets
- D. In soft mud immediately after death

**21.** What can be inferred about the fossilization process for early vertebrates?

- A. Fossilization was quick and did not require much pressure.
- B. The process of fossilization involved very specific conditions over time.
- C. Fossilization was only possible if the vertebrates had hard bones.
- D. The fossils were well-preserved and easy to study.

**22.** Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. were
- C. being
- D. are

**On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences [edited]****by Mary Somerville**

[23] When the particles of elastic bodies are suddenly disturbed by an impulse, they return to their natural position by a series of isochronous vibrations whose rapidity, force and permanency depend upon the elasticity the form, and the mode of aggregation which unites the particles of the body. These oscillations are communicated to the air, and on account of its [24] elasticity, they excite alternate condensations and dilatations in the strata of the fluid nearest to the vibrating body. From there they are propagated to a distance.

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**23.** Which option uses the most correct punctuation?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. When the particles of elastic bodies, are suddenly disturbed by an impulse they return to their natural position by a series of isochronous vibrations, whose rapidity, force, and permanency depend upon the elasticity, the form, and the mode of aggregation which unites the particles of the body.
- C. When the particles of elastic bodies are suddenly disturbed by an impulse, they return to their natural position by a series of isochronous vibrations; whose rapidity, force, and permanency depend upon the elasticity, the form, and the mode of aggregation which unites the particles of the body.
- D. When the particles of elastic bodies are suddenly disturbed by an impulse, they return to their natural position by a series of isochronous vibrations, whose rapidity, force, and permanency depend upon the elasticity, the form, and the mode of aggregation which unites the particles of the body.

**24.** Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. elastic
- C. elastication
- D. elasticated

**The Family and its Members****by Anna Garlin Spencer**

This may be either a subsidy from the state, a joint pension from the state, and the employing business in which the man or woman has worked, [25] nor it may be a threefold provision contributed to from the savings of the laborer, the quota from the employer, and the state subsidy.

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**25.** Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. so
- C. or
- D. but

**END of TEST**