

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

Madame Bovary [edited]

by **Gustave Flaubert**, translated by
Eleanor Marx Aveling

The guests arrived early in carriages, in one-horse chaises, two-wheeled wagons, old open gigs, waggonettes with leather hoods, [1] yet the young people from the nearer villages in carts, in which they stood up in rows, holding on to the sides so as not to fall, going at a trot and well shaken up. [2] Some came from a distance of thirty miles, from Goderville, from Normanville, and from Cany. All the relatives of both families had been invited, quarrels between friends rekindled, acquaintances long since lost sight of written to.

1. Which word works best in this context?
A. NO CHANGE
B. but
C. and
D. or
2. Which choice is the most concise and precise?
A. NO CHANGE
B. Guests came from near and far to attend the celebration
C. It was unknown where the invitees were traveling from
D. People planned their journey to join the occasion

From time to time, one heard the crack of a whip behind the hedge; [3] nevertheless, the gates opened, and a chaise entered. Galloping up to the foot of the steps, it stopped short and emptied its load. They got down from all sides, [4] rubbed knees and stretch arms.

3. Which option provides the most logical transition?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. additionally
 - C. since
 - D. then
4. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. rubbing knees and stretching arms
 - C. rub knees and stretching arms
 - D. rubbing knees and stretched arms

The ladies, wearing bonnets, had on dresses in the town fashion, gold watch chains, capes with the ends tucked into belts, or little colored shawls fastened at the back with a pin, leaving the neck bare. The lads, dressed like their papas, [5] seeming uncomfortable in their new clothes (many wearing their first pair of boots), and by their sides, in lengthened white dresses, were the girls of fourteen or sixteen, cousins or elder sisters no doubt, bewildered, their hair greasy with rose pomade, and very much afraid of dirtying their gloves. As there were not enough stable-boys to unharness all the carriages, [6] the gentlemen did not offer any assistance. According to their different social positions they wore tail-coats, overcoats, shooting jackets, cutaway-coats, fine tail-coats, reflective of family respectability, that only came out of the wardrobe on solemn occasions; overcoats with long tails billowing in the wind, round collars, and pockets as wide as sacks; shooting jackets of coarse cloth, generally worn with a cap with a brass-bound peak; very short cutaway-coats with two small buttons in the back, close together like a pair of eyes, and the tails of which seemed cut out of one piece of fabric by a [7] carpenters' hatchet. Some, too [8] ; but these, you may be sure, would sit at the far end of the table, wore their best blouses, with collars turned down over the shoulders, backs gathered in small pleats, and the waist cinched low with a sewn-in belt.

5. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. seem
 - C. seemed
 - D. seems
6. Which phrase best supports the sentence?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. the gentlemen were hesitant to contribute.
 - C. the gentlemen turned up their sleeves and set about it themselves.
 - D. the gentlemen hastily moved on.
7. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. carpenters
 - C. carpenters's
 - D. carpenter's
8. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. (but these, you may be sure, would sit at the far end of the table)
 - C. : but these, you may be sure, would sit at the far end of the table—
 - D. , but these, you may be sure, would sit at the far end of the table;

And the shirts on their chests bulged like breastplates! [9] Anybody was freshly shorn; their ears stood out from the heads. They were clean-shaven; some who had even gotten up before dawn, not having been able to see clearly to shave, had diagonal scars under their noses, or along their jaws, patches of skin as wide as a three-franc coin, which had been enflamed by the open air during the journey, marbled all those big white blooming faces with little pinkish patches.

The town hall was a mile and a half from the farm, and they went thither on foot, returning in the same way after the ceremony. The procession, at first a single unified sash of color, undulating across the countryside, along the narrow path winding between the green wheat, soon lengthened, and broke into different groups that [10] loitered to talk. The minstrel walked in front with his violin, cheerful with ribbons at its pegs. Then came the married pair, the parents, and the relations and friends all following at random. [11] The children stayed behind, amusing themselves by plucking the bell-flowers from oat-ears, or playing amongst themselves unseen. Emma's dress, too long, trailed a little on the ground. From time to time, she stopped to pull it up, and then delicately, with her gloved hands, [12] I picked off the coarse grass and the thistles, while Charles, empty-handed, waited until she had finished.

9. Which word works best in this context?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Someone
 - C. Everyone
 - D. Nobody
10. Which word best fits the style and tone of the passage?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. ambled
 - C. crept
 - D. marched
11. Which of the following best supports the passage?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. The children caused commotion everywhere they went.
 - C. The children were very well dressed and well mannered.
 - D. The children waited patiently for the celebration to begin.
12. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. they
 - C. it
 - D. she

Domestic Animals [edited]

by Richard Lamb Allen

[13] Strictly speaking, there are no sheep indigenous to North America; except the *Ovis Montana*, or Rocky Mountain sheep. Before the introduction of the improved European breeds, during the present century, our sheep were generally a hardy, long-legged, coarse, open-fleeced animal, which yielded, according to attention and feed, from 1½ to 4 lbs. of indifferent wool. We have seen numerous flocks within the last 20 years of the pure-bred native, [14] where bellies were entirely destitute of wool, and sometimes the whole carcass was bare, [15] except a mere strip or ridge like a mane reaching from the head to the tail. The wool which was retained on the neck, back, and sides was frequently matted almost as firmly as a leather apron, and that on the thighs, and sometimes on the sides, was often composed almost wholly of long hair.

13. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Strictly speaking, there are no sheep indigenous to North America, except the *Ovis Montana*, or Rocky Mountain sheep.
- C. Strictly speaking there are no sheep indigenous to North America except the *Ovis Montana*, or Rocky Mountain sheep.
- D. Strictly speaking, there are no sheep indigenous to North America, except the *Ovis Montana*; or Rocky Mountain sheep.

14. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. what
- C. who's
- D. whose

15. Which choice is the most concise?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. with a barely noticeable line that resembled a mane
- C. with the exception of a long strip
- D. except a mane that was plainly visible

[16] In contrast, indifferently formed in comparison with the best breeds of the present day, being thin in the breast and back, light quartered, and slow in coming to maturity, they yet possessed some good qualities. [17] They were prolific, excellent nurses, tallowed well, and yielded good mutton. There were, occasionally, some smutty-nosed or brockle-faced sheep among them, distinguished by their additional size, superior merits, and courage. These were usually the leaders of the flock, in their [18] ruining expeditions on their neighbor's domains; and in common with the others, they were eminently adapted to purvey for themselves on the frontier settlements. There were, besides, some black or dark chocolate-brown members in every flock, which were much valued by the thrifty housewife for [19] its wool, which afforded an economical mixture for jackets, hose, and trousers, known as sheep's gray.

Our original stock was principally derived from England, where their counterparts may be seen at the present day, in the refuse breeds of that country. When these sheep were [20] well selected and properly bred, there was rapid and satisfactory improvement, and from such flocks, mixed with some of the more recently improved varieties, have sprung many valuable animals.

16. Which option provides the most logical transition?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Since
 - C. Although
 - D. While
17. The author is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should it be kept or deleted?
 - A. Kept, it provides elaboration to the previous sentence.
 - B. Kept, it defines a key term in the paragraph.
 - C. Deleted, it is not relevant to the paragraph.
 - D. Deleted, it introduces a new idea in the paragraph.
18. Which word works best in this context?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. marauding
 - C. firing
 - D. dismissing
19. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. my
 - C. their
 - D. our
20. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. well select and properly bred
 - C. well selecting and properly breed
 - D. well selected and properly breeding

There was but one exception to this general character of the native flocks, so far as our observation extended, which was a considerably numerous, and, probably, accidental variety, known as the *Otter breed*, or *Creepers*. 1. These were an excessively duck-legged [21] animals, with well-formed bodies, full chest, broad backs, yielding a close heavy fleece of medium quality of wool. 2. They were deserved favorites where indifferent stone or wood fences existed, as their power of locomotion was absolutely limited to their enclosures, if protected by a fence not less than two feet high. [22] 3. The quality of their mutton was equal; while their aptitude to fatten was decidedly superior to their longer-legged contemporaries. [23] 4. They are probably now nearly or quite extinct.

An excellent variety was produced by General Washington, from a cross of a Persian ram, upon the Bakewell, which bore wool 14 inches in length, soft and silky, and admirably suited to combing. They were called the Arlington sheep, [24] but since a long time ago, they have been associated with other sheep in the country.

21. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. animals’
 - C. animal
 - D. animal’s
22. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. The quality of their mutton was equal, while, their aptitude to fatten was decidedly superior to their longer-legged contemporaries.
 - C. The quality of their mutton was equal. While their aptitude to fatten was decidedly superior, to their longer-legged contemporaries.
 - D. The quality of their mutton was equal, while their aptitude to fatten was decidedly superior to their longer-legged contemporaries.
23. To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 4 should be placed
 - A. where it is now.
 - B. before sentence 1.
 - C. before sentence 2.
 - D. before sentence 3.
24. Which of the following best reflects the mood of the passage?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. but they have long since become incorporated with the other flocks of the country.
 - C. however, it has been established they belong to other flocks.
 - D. and many believe they are also part of a different flock.

Aristocracy and Evolution [edited]

by W. H. Mallock

Now since no food is producible without labor, a population which does not labor is just as impossible a conception as a population which does not require to eat. No practical conclusions can be arrived at by supposing it to exist. Populations which have [25] developed and submit themselves to no great men, [26] not only can exist, but have existed, [27] so do exist today. Thus we are reasoning in a completely practical way when we consider what would be produced by the average men if the great man ceased to direct them, but we are reasoning to no practical purpose at all by considering what would happen if the average men ceased to labor. The latter [28] , or the majority of them—would have to labor in any case, whether there were any great man to direct their labor or not. The supposition of their laboring is bound up with the supposition of their existence. The sole practical alternatives which can in the present case be understood and reasoned from are average men laboring under the direction of the great man's talents, or the same men laboring blindly as best they can by themselves.

25. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. developed and submitted
 - C. develop and submitting
 - D. developing and submit
26. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. can only not exist
 - C. not can exist only
 - D. only not can exist
27. Which word works best in this context?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. but
 - C. and
 - D. or
28. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. —or the majority of them—
 - C. : or the majority of them—
 - D. —or the majority of them;

[29] These alternatives are being constantly exemplified in the actual life of communities. We may see men today, not only amongst savages, but amongst the peasantries of civilized countries, such as Russia, India, and parts of Ireland and the Scottish islands, who are still almost independent of any [30] perception superior to their own, and who maintain themselves by the use of man's commonest abilities only. We may see again populations who have been in the same condition, but who, under great [31] mens' guidance, become agents in producing a civilization which they could by themselves not only not produce, but could, by themselves, hardly even imagine. Again we may see how in more than one country the energies of the great man, having worked these wonders for a time, become paralyzed by fear under a brutal and predatory tyranny, and how, as [32] their action ceases, the masses relapse again into their former condition of relative inefficiency.

29. Which option provides the most logical introduction?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Several factors show how society has developed over time.
 - C. Sometimes, change is inevitable, and progress is slow.
 - D. Changes occur, but they do not reflect reality.
30. Which word works best in this context?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. brainpower
 - C. intellect
 - D. ability
31. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. mens's
 - C. mens
 - D. men's
32. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. my
 - C. its
 - D. his

Accordingly, though the productivity of the average men, as distinct from the great men, will be different in one race or region from what it is in another, just as their diet will be and the other necessities of existence, [33] yet within each community experience furnishes us with comparisons which show us, roughly at all events, how much the average men produce without the aid of the great men, and how much the great men, by directing the average men, add to this. [34] To calculate these amounts with any approach to exactness will, no doubt, be more difficult in some cases than others, just as is the case with book-keeping in various businesses. But it is enough to have shown the reader that, despite Mill's claim to the contrary, the calculation is one which is based on the simplest and most indisputable principles, and that not only in a theoretical, but in the most purely practical sense, what great men produce, when they cooperate with average men by directing them, is the amount or degree in which the total result produced exceeds or excels that which was produced by average men when unaided, and would be again produced by them were the great man's aid [35] withdrew.

33. Which option provides the most logical transition?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. conversely
 - C. moreover
 - D. therefore
34. The author is considering removing the underlined sentence. Should it be kept or deleted?
- A. Kept, the sentence is a key detail in the paragraph.
 - B. Kept, the sentence provides context for the following sentence.
 - C. Deleted, the sentence is redundant.
 - D. Deleted, the sentence is not relevant to the paragraph.
35. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. withdraw
 - C. withdrawn
 - D. withdrawing

END of Module 1

MODULE

2

The Blue Castle [edited]

by L. M. Montgomery

The room was bitterly cold with the raw, penetrating chill of a wet May morning. The house would be cold all day. It was one of Mrs. Frederick's rules that no fires were necessary after the twenty-fourth of May. Meals were cooked on the little oil stove in the back porch. Although May might be icy and October frost-bitten, no fires were lighted until the twenty-first of October by the calendar. On the twenty-first of October, Mrs. Frederick began cooking over the kitchen range and lighted a fire in the sitting-room stove in the evenings. It was whispered about in the connection that the late Frederick Stirling had caught the cold which resulted in his death during Valancy's first year of life because Mrs. Frederick would not have a fire on the twentieth of October. She lit it the next day—but that was a day too late for Frederick Stirling.

Valancy took off and hung up in the closet her nightdress of coarse, unbleached cotton, with high neck and long, tight sleeves. She put on undergarments of a similar nature, a dress of brown gingham, thick, black stockings, and rubber-heeled boots. Recently, she had fallen into the habit of doing her hair with the shade of the window by the looking-glass pulled down. The lines on her face did not show so plainly then. But this morning she jerked the shade to the very top and looked at herself in the leprous mirror with a passionate determination to see herself as the world saw her.

The result was rather dreadful. Even a beauty would have found that harsh, unsoftened side-light trying. Valancy saw straight black hair, short and thin, always lusterless despite the fact that she gave it one

hundred strokes of the brush, neither more nor less, every night of her life and faithfully rubbed Redfern's Hair Vigor into the roots, more lusterless than ever in its morning roughness; fine, straight, black brows; a nose she had always felt was much too small even for her small, three-cornered, white face; a small, pale mouth that always fell open a trifle over little, pointed white teeth; a figure thin, and rather below the average height. She had somehow escaped the family high cheek-bones, and her dark-brown eyes, too soft and shadowy to be black, had a slant that was almost Oriental. Apart from her eyes, she was neither pretty nor ugly—just insignificant-looking, she concluded bitterly. How plain the lines around her eyes and mouth were in that merciless light! And never had her narrow, white face looked so narrow and so white.

She did her hair in a pompadour. Pompadours had long gone out of fashion, but they had been in when Valancy first put her hair up and Aunt Wellington had decided that she must always wear her hair so.

"It is the *only* way that becomes you. Your face is so small that you *must* add height to it by a pompadour effect," said Aunt Wellington, who always enunciated commonplaces as if uttering profound and important truths.

Valancy had hankered to do her hair pulled low on her forehead, with puffs above the ears, as Olive was wearing hers. But Aunt Wellington's dictum had such an effect on her that she never dared change her style

of hairdressing again. But then, there were so many things Valancy never dared do.

All her life she had been afraid of something, she thought bitterly. From the very dawn of recollection, when she had been so horribly afraid of the big black bear that lived, so Cousin Stickles told her, in the closet under the stairs.

1. What is the effect of the phrase “raw, penetrating chill” in the first sentence?
 - A. It creates a sense of temporary discomfort that will soon pass.
 - B. It emphasizes the speaker’s surprise at the sudden change in weather.
 - C. It reinforces the harsh and unforgiving nature of both the weather and the household.
 - D. It suggests the cold is more symbolic than physical in its impact on the characters.
2. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Mrs. Frederick’s rules and the events of the past?
 - A. Her rules were designed to preserve family tradition, including the memory of her late husband.
 - B. Her rules reflect practical limitations that were necessary during difficult financial times.
 - C. Her rules led to consequences in the past that continue to be quietly criticized by others.
 - D. Her rules were created after her husband’s death as a way to bring order to the household.
3. What assumption underlies the suggestion that Mrs. Frederick’s rule caused Frederick Stirling’s death?
 - A. That the weather on the twentieth of October was unusually warm
 - B. That indoor heating could have prevented Frederick Stirling from falling ill
 - C. That Frederick Stirling had an existing condition that made him vulnerable
 - D. That Mrs. Frederick intentionally delayed lighting the fire to punish others
4. What can be inferred about Valancy based on her morning routine?
 - A. She takes pride in her modest appearance and enjoys getting dressed each day.
 - B. She feels resigned to maintaining an outdated and uncomfortable appearance.
 - C. She is preparing to leave home for a solemn social engagement.
 - D. She is superior in her ways despite rarely changing her appearance.
5. Which of the following best describes Valancy’s perspective of herself?
 - A. She is indifferent to her appearance.
 - B. She believes her appearance is improving.
 - C. She feels content in conforming to expectations.
 - D. She views herself critically.

6. Which of the following best supports the claim that Valancy feels her efforts to improve her appearance have been unsuccessful?
- A. “Even a beauty would have found that harsh, unsoftened side-light trying.”
 - B. “She gave it one hundred strokes of the brush, neither more nor less, every night of her life.”
 - C. “More lusterless than ever in its morning roughness.”
 - D. “She had somehow escaped the family high cheek-bones.”
7. As used in paragraph 3, in the sentence, “her dark-brown eyes, too soft and shadowy to be black, had a slant that was almost Oriental,” “slant” most nearly means
- A. angle.
 - B. approach.
 - C. perspective.
 - D. perception.
8. Which detail shows that Valancy’s self-image depends on both how she feels and how others judge her?
- A. She believes her eyes are too shadowy to be considered truly dark.
 - B. She reflects that even a beautiful woman would appear unattractive in the current lighting.
 - C. She notes that her face lacks the high cheekbones common in her family.
 - D. She lifts the shade to better see her reflection and how others see her.
9. What conclusion can best be drawn about Valancy’s attitude toward her appearance?
- A. Valancy feels defeated and invisible, despite her efforts.
 - B. Valancy accepts her appearance and finds comfort in routine.
 - C. Valancy compares herself to others in order to feel superior.
 - D. Valancy has begun to embrace her uniqueness.
10. What rhetorical strategy is used in describing Aunt Wellington’s advice about Valancy’s hairstyle?
- A. Sarcasm to undermine the logic of Aunt Wellington’s opinion
 - B. Hyperbole to emphasize Valancy’s emotional dependence on her family
 - C. Analogy to compare Valancy’s hairstyle to outdated cultural trends
 - D. Irony to highlight how ordinary remarks are treated as absolute truths
11. Which statement best summarizes the main ideas of paragraphs 4–6?
- A. Valancy’s fear of change, shaped by controlling family figures, has kept her from expressing her individuality.
 - B. Valancy’s hairstyle has always been admired by Aunt Wellington, even though Valancy prefers a more modern style.
 - C. Valancy regrets not changing her appearance earlier, since her family no longer pressures her.
 - D. Valancy once feared a bear, but now she feels more confident in her adult decisions.

12. What is the central idea of the passage?

- A.** Valancy's routines reflect a life of order and quiet dignity shaped by family tradition.
- B.** Valancy struggles to make her own choices within a restrictive and fear-driven environment.
- C.** Valancy's household is governed by seasonal rules that conflict with her personal preferences.
- D.** Valancy reflects on her childhood memories and how they shaped her adult habits.

The Story of the Solar System [edited]**by George F. Chambers**

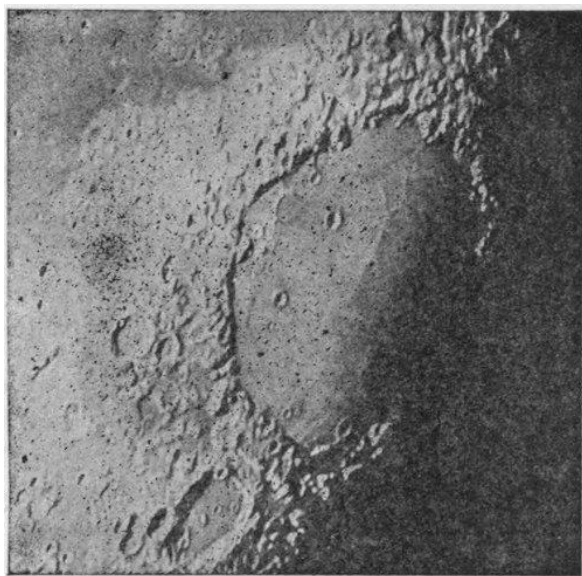
Besides the mountains there exist on the Moon, a number of plains analogous in some sense to the “steppes” of Asia and the “prairies” of North America. These were termed “seas” in the early days of the telescope, because it was assumed that as they were so large and so smooth they were vast tracts of water. This supposition has long ago been overthrown, but the names have been retained as a matter of convenience. Hence it comes about that in descriptions of the Moon one meets with such names as *Mare Imbrium*, the “Sea of Showers”; *Mare Serenitatis*, the “Sea of Serenity”; *Mare Tranquillitatis*, the “Sea of Tranquility”; and so on. It seems probable that the so-called seas represent in nearly its original form what was once the original surface of the Moon before the mountains were formed. A confirmation of this idea is to be found in the fact that though these plains are fairly level surfaces compared with the masses of mountains which hedge them in on all sides, yet the plains themselves are dotted over with inequalities (small elevations and pits), which seem to suggest that some of them might eventually have developed into mountains if the further formation of mountains had not been arrested by the fiat of the Creator.

Though hitherto we have been speaking of the mountains of the Moon under that generic title, it is necessary for the reader to understand that the Moon’s surface exhibits everywhere remarkable illustrations of those geological processes which we on the earth associate with the word “volcano.” There cannot be the least doubt that the existing surface of the Moon, as we see it, owes all its striking features to volcanic

action, differing little from the volcanic action to which we are accustomed on the earth. That this theory is well founded may be very easily inferred by comparing the structural details of certain terrestrial volcanoes and their surroundings with a typical lunar mountain or with any lunar mountain. This point was very well worked out some 40 years ago by Professor Piazz Smyth, who placed on pictorial record his results of an examination and survey of the Peak of Teneriffe. Any person seeing side by side one of Smyth’s pictures of Teneriffe and a picture of any average lunar crater would find great difficulty if the pictures were not labelled in determining which was which.

The one special feature of the Moon, which never fails to attract the attention of everybody who looks at our satellite for the first time through a telescope, are the crater mountains, which indeed constitute an immense majority of all the lunar mountains. Their outline almost always conforms, more or less, to that of the circle, but when seen near either limb of the Moon they often appear considerably oval simply because they are then seen considerably foreshortened. In their normal form they exhibit a basin bounded by a ridge, with a conical elevation in the center of the basin, the basin and the cone together being evidently the result of an uprush of gases breaking through the outer crust of the Moon and carrying with them masses of molten lava. This lava, with perhaps the materials in fragments, projected in the first instance up into the air, fell back on to the Moon forming first of all the outer edge of the basin, and subsequently, as the eruptive force became

weakened, the small central accumulation, which took, as it naturally would do, a conical shape. An experimental imitation of the process thus inferred was carried out some years ago by a French physicist, Bergeron, who acted upon a very fusible mixture of metals known as Wood's alloy by forcing through it a current of hot air. The success of this experiment was complete, and Bergeron considered that his experiments, taken as a whole, were calculated to throw much light on the past history of the Moon.



13. Which conclusion can be drawn from paragraph 1?

- A. The Moon once had oceans that later dried up to form smooth plains.
- B. The Moon's surface has changed significantly due to modern human exploration.
- C. Scientists continue to debate whether the Moon's plains contain any water.
- D. Early astronomers made reasonable but incorrect assumptions about lunar geography.

14. What is the purpose of including the names *Mare Imbrium* and *Mare Tranquillitatis*?

- A. To illustrate how poetic names for Moon regions still hold scientific meaning
- B. To explain why names for lunar features have changed over time
- C. To provide examples of traditional terminology that remains in use
- D. To suggest that modern scientists prefer historical names for decorative reasons

15. Which statement best evaluates the logic of the evidence used to support the idea that the lunar plains are part of the Moon's original surface?

- A. The claim is weak because it relies entirely on visual similarities.
- B. The claim is strong because it is supported by surface characteristics and geological inference.
- C. The claim is flawed because it contradicts the Moon's current atmospheric data.
- D. The claim is speculative because it references religious rather than scientific sources.

16. As used in paragraph 1, in the sentence, "yet the plains themselves are dotted over with inequalities," what does "inequalities" most nearly mean?

- A. Unjust differences in terrain height
- B. Uneven surface features such as pits and rises
- C. Areas with less value than the mountains
- D. Unexpected changes in lunar temperature

17. What is the effect of the phrase “the fiat of the Creator” in the last sentence of paragraph 1?
- A. It emphasizes the mystery behind why mountain formation on the Moon ceased.
 - B. It refutes scientific explanations with a religious counterclaim.
 - C. It adds irony to the author’s description of lunar geography.
 - D. It undermines the argument by suggesting the Moon’s surface is purely accidental.
18. Which statement best summarizes a central idea of paragraph 2?
- A. The Moon’s mountainous terrain is mostly the result of asteroid impacts.
 - B. The Moon’s surface features are strikingly similar to Earth’s volcanic structures.
 - C. The Moon’s surface appears smooth but hides evidence of internal activity.
 - D. The Moon contains volcanoes that are larger than those on Earth.
19. How does the comparison between terrestrial and lunar volcanoes support the claim about the Moon’s surface?
- A. It proves that the Moon has active volcanoes similar to those found on Earth.
 - B. It shows that the Moon’s structure is too different to be explained by volcanic activity.
 - C. It suggests that volcanic features are easier to recognize on Earth than on the Moon.
 - D. It provides observable evidence to support the idea that volcanic forces shaped the Moon.
20. What is the aim of referencing Professor Piazzzi Smyth’s pictures of the Peak of Teneriffe?
- A. To appeal to authority by citing a historical expert’s research
 - B. To discredit older theories about the Moon’s origin
 - C. To question the reliability of lunar geological studies
 - D. To emphasize the beauty of volcanic landscapes
21. What inference can be drawn from the last sentence of paragraph 2?
- A. Lunar craters are likely formed by meteor impacts, not volcanoes.
 - B. The Moon’s surface has changed significantly since Smyth’s survey.
 - C. Visual similarities between Earth and Moon volcanoes support a shared geological process.
 - D. Most scientific comparisons between the Earth and the Moon rely solely on photographs and documents.
22. Which of the following best expresses a central idea of the passage?
- A. Most lunar mountains were created through a volcanic process involving eruptive gases and molten lava.
 - B. The Moon’s crater formations vary significantly in shape depending on their location.
 - C. All Moon craters were proven to form from internal volcanic explosions.
 - D. Bergeron’s experiment explained how erosion shaped most Moon craters.

23. Which statement best summarizes paragraph 3?
- A. The Moon's crater mountains are perfectly circular and created by falling debris.
 - B. Most lunar craters are caused by meteor impacts rather than eruptions.
 - C. Crater mountains form through complex volcanic action.
 - D. Lunar mountains cannot be studied due to their distance and shape distortion.
24. What can be inferred about Bergeron's experiment with Wood's alloy?
- A. It proved that craters could form without any volcanic action.
 - B. It was dismissed by later scientists as an unrealistic demonstration.
 - C. It demonstrated a process similar to one that may have formed lunar craters.
 - D. It revealed that air pressure does not affect molten material.
25. How does the image support the explanation of crater mountain formation given in the passage?
- A. It shows the Moon's smooth surface, contradicting the crater theory.
 - B. It visually confirms the described features: a circular basin with a central cone.
 - C. It illustrates how erosion has removed most evidence of past eruptions.
 - D. It shows only irregular rock clusters, which are not discussed in the text.

END of Module 2

MODULE

3

On the Genesis of Species [edited]**by St. George Jackson Mivart**

In poisonous serpents, we have structures which seem positively hurtful to those reptiles. Such are the rattle of the rattlesnake, and the expanding neck of the cobra. The former seeming to warn the ear of the intended victim, as the latter warns the eye. It is true we cannot perhaps demonstrate that the victims are alarmed and warned, but, on Darwinian principles, they certainly ought to be so.

1. How does the author relate the rattle of the rattlesnake to the expanding neck of the cobra?
 - A. Both are examples of features that appear to undermine the serpent's ability to catch prey.
 - B. Both features are described as evolutionary adaptations for defense against predators.
 - C. Both are presented as visual distractions to confuse their prey.
 - D. Both are described as traits that evolved to help snakes attract mates.
2. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the passage?
 - A. All snake warning signals are ineffective because prey animals do not perceive them.
 - B. The presence of warning traits in snakes challenges a straightforward Darwinian interpretation.
 - C. Most poisonous snakes rely on sound more than sight to deter predators.
 - D. Natural selection favors traits that confuse predators rather than alert prey.

The Adventures of Roderick Random [edited]

by Tobias Smollett

There is no such convenience as a wagon in this country, and my finances were too weak to support the expense of hiring a horse. I determined [3] although to set out with the carriers, [4] who transport goods from one place to another on horseback. This scheme I accordingly put in execution on the 1st day of September, 1739, sitting upon a pack-saddle between two baskets, one of [5] what contained my goods in a knapsack.

3. Which option provides the most logical transition?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. furthermore
 - C. therefore
 - D. since
4. Which phrase best supports the sentence?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. who are meticulously dressed to signify their importance.
 - C. ensuring the goods are received in a timely manner.
 - D. determining if I would memorize the route.
5. Which word works best in this context?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. where
 - C. which
 - D. when

Salamambo [edited]

by Gustave Flaubert, translated by J. S. Chartres

They marched on in isolated detachments, or lagged behind one another at long intervals. They ate grapes along the margin of the vines. They lay on the grass and gazed with stupefaction upon the large, artificially twisted horns of the oxen, the sheep clothed with skins to protect their wool, the furrows crossing one another so as to form lozenges, and the ploughshares like ships' anchors, with the pomegranate trees that were watered with silphium. Such wealth of the soil and such inventions of wisdom dazzled them.

-
6. What is the central idea of the passage?
 - A. The observers are unimpressed by both the natural environment and the agricultural tools they encounter.
 - B. The technological advancements in farming are considered unnecessary and overly elaborate.
 - C. The combination of natural abundance and agricultural innovation leaves the observers stunned and admiring.
 - D. The landscape appears disorganized due to unfamiliar farming practices and terrain.
 7. How is the idea that the land was advanced and overwhelming supported?
 - A. By explaining how the observers began copying the farming techniques they saw
 - B. By listing unusual visual details that combine innovation with agricultural success
 - C. By comparing this land directly to the one the observers came from
 - D. By focusing only on the natural fruits and ignoring man-made tools

Cyrus the Great [edited]

by Jacob Abbott

Babylon was on the Euphrates, toward the southern part of Asia. It was the capital of a large and very fertile region, which extended on both sides of the Euphrates toward the Arabian Gulf. The limits of the country, however, which was subject to Babylon, varied very much at different times, as they were extended or contracted by revolutions and wars.

8. What can be inferred about the outskirts of Babylon?
- A. The land was productive.
 - B. It had a large population.
 - C. There were opportunities for trade.
 - D. Life there was unstable.

An Account of The Kingdom of Nepal

by Francis Buchanan Hamilton

The Tariyani is intersected by numerous small rivers, which not only serve for watering the crops in the latter end of the dry season; but, when they are swollen by rain, become navigable, and enable the farmer to send the produce of [9] my fields to a good market. These rivers also serve to float down the valuable timber that [10] bursts in the forests, by which the hills are skirted. The term Tariyani, indeed implies the country's being navigable.

9. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. our
 - C. its
 - D. his
10. Which word works best in this context?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. sprouts
 - C. abounds
 - D. erupts

Robert Louis Stevenson: A Record, an Estimate, and a Memorial**by Alexander H. Japp**

R. L. Stevenson was born on 13th November 1850, the very year of the death of his grandfather, Robert Stevenson, whom he has so finely celebrated. As a mere child he gave token of his character. As soon as he could read, he was keen for books, and, before very long, had read all the story-books he could lay hands on; and, when the stock ran out, he would go and look in at all the shop windows within reach, and try to piece out the stories from the bits exposed in open pages and the woodcuts.

11. Which of the following best describes the point of view in the passage?
- A. First-person, based on personal memories of Stevenson
 - B. Second-person, addressing Stevenson directly
 - C. Third-person, with admiration for Stevenson's childhood character
 - D. Third-person, offering a neutral and detached account of facts
12. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- A. Stevenson's childhood was shaped by the death of his grandfather and his father's guidance.
 - B. As a child, Stevenson showed signs of a deep love for books, eagerly pursuing stories.
 - C. Stevenson was taught to read very early and was encouraged to become a writer by his family.
 - D. Stevenson avoided storybooks as a child, preferring to create his own stories based on images.
13. What does the author imply with the phrase "gave token of his character" in the second sentence?
- A. It implies Stevenson's family carefully monitored his development.
 - B. It suggests that Stevenson's personality traits were already becoming visible.
 - C. It downplays the importance of Stevenson's early reading habits.
 - D. It conveys that Stevenson was physically weak but mentally strong.

Sunk at Sea**by R. M. Ballantyne**

William Osten was a wanderer by nature. [14] He was born with a thirst for adventure that nothing could quench, and with a desire to rove that nothing could subdue.

Even in babyhood, when his limbs were fat and feeble, and [15] he looked as round as a barrel, he displayed his tendency to wander in ways and under circumstances that other babies never [16] dream of.

14. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. He was born with a thirst for adventure that nothing could quench. And with a desire to rove that nothing could subdue.
- C. He was born, with a thirst for adventure that nothing could quench and with a desire to rove that nothing could subdue.
- D. He was born with a thirst for adventure, that nothing could quench; and with a desire to rove, that nothing could subdue.

15. Which phrase follows a similar voice to the passage?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. his visage was round and red
- C. looking peculiar
- D. with a face as bloodshot as a tomato

16. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. dreams
- C. dreaming
- D. dreamt

Middlemarch**by George Eliot**

As Mr. Casaubon's carriage was passing out of the gateway, it arrested the entrance of a pony phaeton driven by a lady with a servant seated behind. It was doubtful whether the recognition had been mutual, for Mr. Casaubon was looking absently before him; but the lady was quick-eyed, and threw a nod and a "How do you do?" in the nick of time.

17. As used in the passage, what does the phrase "arrested the entrance" most nearly mean?
- A. blocked
 - B. welcomed
 - C. delayed
 - D. supported
18. How does the author's choice of the word "absently" influence the reader's understanding of Mr. Casaubon's behavior?
- A. It emphasizes that he was rude and deliberately ignored the lady.
 - B. It suggests that he did not see the lady due to a preoccupied or distracted state.
 - C. It indicates that he was unaware of where his carriage was going.
 - D. It reveals his disapproval of the lady's sudden appearance.
19. Which phrase from the passage best supports the idea that the woman acted with social awareness?
- A. "Mr. Casaubon was looking absently before him"
 - B. "it arrested the entrance of a pony phaeton driven by a lady"
 - C. "the lady was quick-eyed, and threw a nod and a 'How do you do?'"
 - D. "It was doubtful whether the recognition had been mutual"

The Life and Times of Queen Victoria (Vol. I) [edited]

by Robert Wilson

In some respects, the [20] accession of Queen Victoria took place at a fortunate time. England was at peace with all foreign Powers. Her colonies were undisturbed, with the exception of Canada, where some long-seated discontents were on the eve of breaking out into a rebellion which for a while proved formidable. At home, several of the more difficult questions of politics and statecraft had been settled, either permanently or for a time, in the two preceding reigns.

20. As used in the passage, the word “accession” most nearly means
- A. rise.
 - B. tribute.
 - C. increase.
 - D. decline.
21. Which detail shows England was in a stable position during Queen Victoria’s reign?
- A. There were minor issues with Canada.
 - B. The country was at peace with foreign Powers.
 - C. Cities were resolving previous disputes.
 - D. New colonies were forming.
22. What can be concluded about the achievements from the previous reign?
- A. They created conflict with foreign Powers.
 - B. They delayed Queen Victoria’s new rules.
 - C. They worked to Queen Victoria’s benefit.
 - D. They weakened several of the colonies.

Sheep, Swine, and Poultry [edited]

by **Robert Jennings**

[23] In the place of the upper jaw, no teeth are visible, but the bars or ridges of the palate thicken as they approach the forepart of the mouth. There the [24] dense, fibrous elastic matter of which they are constituted, becomes condensed, and forms a cushion, which covers the converse extremity of the upper jaw, and occupies the place of the upper incisor, or cutting teeth, and partially discharges their function. The herbage is firmly held between the front teeth in the lower jaw and this pad, [25] or thus partly bitten and partly torn asunder.

-
23. Which of the following is the most concise and precise?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Sheep lack teeth in the top part of their mouth
 - C. Sheep have no teeth in the upper jaw
 - D. If you look inside, you will notice sheep do not have teeth
24. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. dense fibrous elastic matter
 - C. dense fibrous, elastic matter
 - D. dense, fibrous, elastic matter
25. Which word works best in this context?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. so
 - C. and
 - D. but

END of TEST