

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

Spanish and Indian Place Names of California: Their Meaning and Their Romance

by Nellie van de Grift Sanchez

La Brea (the asphalt), has been retained as the appropriate designation of the ranch containing the famous asphaltum beds near Los Angeles. Ever since the days of the Tertiary Age, the quaking, sticky surface of these beds has acted as a “death trap” for unwary animals, and the remains of the unfortunate creatures have been securely preserved down to our times, [1] furnishing indisputable evidence of the strange life that once existed on our shores. Fossils of a large number of pre-historic and later animals have been taken out, aggregating nearly a million specimens of bird and animal life, many of them hitherto unknown to science. [2] Among them are the: saber-tooth tiger, gigantic wolves, bears, horses, bison, deer, (an extinct species) of coyote, camels, elephants and giant sloths. Remains are also found of mice, rabbits, squirrels, several species of insects, and a large number of birds, such as ducks, geese, pelicans, eagles, and condors.

1. Which choice is the most concise and precise?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. suggesting signs of a curious and marked existence associated with what used to be our coastal regions
 - C. revealing reminiscent markers connected to life of a curious nature once linked to coastal areas
 - D. gesturing toward material that could be interpreted as relating to past life near our shores
2. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Among them are the saber-tooth tiger, gigantic wolves bears horses, bison, deer, an extinct species of coyote, camels, elephants, and giant sloths.
 - C. Among them are the saber-tooth tiger, gigantic wolves, bears, horses, bison, deer, an extinct species of coyote, camels, elephants, and giant sloths.
 - D. Among them are the saber-tooth tiger, gigantic wolves, bears, horses, bison, deer; an extinct species of coyote, camels, elephants, and giant sloths.

[3] Among the most remarkable of these fossils are the saber-tooth tiger and the great wolf. Specimens of the wolf have been found which are among the largest known in either living or [4] dying species. This wolf differs from existing species in having a larger and heavier skull and jaws, and in [5] there massive teeth, a conformation that must have given it great crushing power. The structure of the skeleton shows it [6] to be probably less swift, but more powerful than the modern wolf, [7] or the great number of bones found indicate that it was exceedingly common in that age. One bed of bones was uncovered in which the number of saber-tooth and wolf skulls together averaged twenty per cubic yard. Altogether, the disappearance of these great, ferocious beasts [8] from the California forests need cause no keen regret.

3. Which of the following best introduces the paragraph?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. The great wolf has more fossils compared to the saber-tooth tiger.
 - C. Fossils are used to determine the size and shape of each animal.
 - D. Many animals existed in the wild, including the saber-tooth tiger and the great wolf.
4. Which option is the most correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. existing
 - C. extant
 - D. extinct
5. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. its
 - C. their
 - D. it's
6. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. to had been
 - C. to have been
 - D. being
7. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. but
 - C. nor
 - D. and
8. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. of
 - C. on
 - D. beside

Next to the large wolf, the most common is the saber-tooth tiger, of which one complete skeleton and a large number of bones have been found. The skeleton shows the animal to have been of about the size of a large African lion, and its most remarkable characteristic was the extraordinary length of the upper canine teeth, [9] which were like long, thin sabers, with finely serrated edges. These teeth were awkwardly placed for ordinary use, and it is thought by scientists that [10] we were used for a downward stab through the thick necks of bulky creatures, such as the giant sloth. There is [11] in contrast an unusual development of the claws, possibly to make up for the loss of grasping power in the jaws, resulting from the interference of the long saber teeth. It appears from the state of many of the fossils that these teeth were peculiarly liable to fracture, and accidents of this sort may have led to the extinction of the species, the animal thus perishing through the over-development of one of its characteristics.

9. Which of the following best supports the claim in the sentence?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. which drew attention because of their size
 - C. which were very notable in appearance
 - D. which were distinctive in length
10. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. they
 - C. she
 - D. it
11. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. first
 - C. for example
 - D. also

Oregon and Eldorado; or, Romance of the Rivers [edited]

by Thomas Bulfinch

The two vessels sailed together from Boston on the 30th of September, 1787. Thence they proceeded to the Cape Verde Islands and thence to the Falkland Islands, in each of which groups they [12] procured refreshments. In January, 1788, [13] I doubled Cape Horn, immediately after which they were separated during a violent gale. The "Washington," continuing her course through the Pacific, made the north-west coast in August, near the 46th degree of latitude. Here Capt. Gray thought he perceived indications of the mouth of a river, but he was unable to ascertain the fact, in consequence of his vessel having grounded and been attacked, [14] kill one of his men and wounding the mate. But she escaped without further injury, and, on the 17th of September, reached Nootka Sound, which had been agreed upon as the port of reunion in case of separation. [15] The "Columbia" did not enter the sound until some days afterward.

12. Which word best fits the style and tone of the passage?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. secured
 - C. landed
 - D. got
13. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. we
 - C. it
 - D. they
14. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. killed one of his men and wounding the mate
 - C. killing one of his men and wounding the mate
 - D. killing one of his men and wounded the mate
15. Which of the following best concludes the paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. The vessel was set to sail the following week.
 - C. Capt. Gray had steered the ship to safety.
 - D. It was unknown the exact timing the "Columbia" had docked.

The two vessels spent their winter in the sound; where the "Columbia" [16] also lay during the following summer, collecting furs, while Capt. Gray, in the "Washington," explored the adjacent waters. On his return to Nootka, it was agreed upon between the two captains that Kendrick should take command of the sloop and remain on the coast, while Gray, in the "Columbia," should carry to Canton all the furs which had been collected by both vessels. [17] The agreement would be carried out to the last detail. Gray arrived on the 6th of December at Canton, where [18] we sold his furs, and took in a cargo of tea, with which he entered Boston on the 10th of August, 1790, having carried the flag of the United States for the first time round the world.

16. Which of the following is the most logical transition?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. moreover
 - C. besides
 - D. in fact
17. Which choice is the most concise?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Once docked, the process began to be implemented.
 - C. The furs were collected and set away in a meticulous manner.
 - D. This was done accordingly.
18. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. he
 - C. it
 - D. they

Kendrick, immediately on parting with the "Columbia," [19] proceeding with the "Washington" to the Strait of Fuca, through which he sailed, in its whole length, to its issue in the Pacific. To him belongs the credit of ascertaining that Nootka and the parts adjacent are an island, to which the name of [20] Vancouver's' Island has since been given, which it now retains. [21] Vancouver was a British commander who followed in the footsteps of the Americans a year later. The injustice done to Kendrick by thus robbing him of the credit of his discovery is but one of many similar instances [22] ; the greatest of all being that by which our continent itself bears the name, not of Columbus, but of a subsequent navigator.

19. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. proceeds
 - C. proceeded
 - D. had proceeded
20. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Vancouver's Island
 - C. Vancouvers Island
 - D. Vancouvers' Island
21. The author is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should it be kept or deleted?
- A. Kept, the sentence defines a term frequently used in the paragraph.
 - B. Kept, the sentence provides a key detail in the paragraph.
 - C. Deleted, the sentence is redundant.
 - D. Deleted, the sentence adds new information that is not relevant to the paragraph.
22. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. ,
 - C. ;
 - D. —

Besides collecting furs, Capt. Kendrick engaged in various speculations, one of which was the collection and transportation to China, of the odoriferous wood called "sandal," [23] when grows in many of the tropical islands of the Pacific and is in great demand throughout the Celestial Empire.

23. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. whose
- C. which
- D. where

**The Source and Mode of Solar Energy
Throughout the Universe** [edited]**by Isaac W. Heysinger**

In the great spiral nebula in the constellation *Canes Venatici*, we perceive that the tail of the smaller nebula has been drawn into the outer convolution of the great spiral, against the radial repulsion of the latter nebula, as we can see by [24] their curvature. This can only be due to a tremendous inflowing current [25] on space. Were the deflection due to gravity, the trend would be to the center and not to the outer convolution of the larger nebula. Professor Nichol says, “The spiral figure is a characteristic of an extensive class of galaxies.” Not only in the spiral, [26] and in other forms of nebula we may observe these currents of space, so that we cannot fail to perceive that it exists, and we [27] have even conclude, *a priori*, that these must exist.

24. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. his
 - C. her
 - D. its
25. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. in
 - C. at
 - D. by
26. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. nor
 - C. but
 - D. or
27. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. should have
 - C. should
 - D. were

1. In the elongated linear nebula in Sobieski's Crown, its length is deflected into irregular curves apparently due to counter-currents of space. [28] 2. These gaseous nebulae, Flammarion says, "appear like immense vaporous clouds tossed about by some rough winds, pierced with deep rents, and broken in jagged portions." 3. It may be said generally that every sun, as it drifts through space, must leave a wake of increased electric potential among the molecules which line its pathway. 4. Beyond the limits of every vortex extend radial or tangential, polar or equatorial, streams of space; these must extend without limit until [29] deflected or neutralize by other conditions. Throughout all space, [30] just as in our own atmosphere, but vastly more slowly, there must be an infinitude of movements in every direction. These movements [31] forms lines, circles, vortices, ellipses and irregular curvatures, and of all possible varieties of mass and volume.

28. To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 2 should be placed
- A. where it is now.
 - B. before sentence 1.
 - C. after sentence 3.
 - D. after sentence 4.
29. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. deflecting and neutralizing
 - C. deflected and neutral
 - D. deflected or neutralized
30. The author is considering deleting the underlined phrase. Should it be kept or deleted?
- A. Kept, it offers evidence about what is in space.
 - B. Kept, it provides a concrete model to compare to.
 - C. Deleted, it does not discuss the kind of movement.
 - D. Deleted, it introduces a new topic in the paragraph.
31. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. forming
 - C. form
 - D. formed

Suppose, now, a sailing vessel [32] lit with incandescent lamps, the electrical currents for the support of which are derived from the chemical action of sea-water on multiple pairs of suitable metallic plates arranged to extend downward as a galvanic battery into the ocean as the ship sails along. [33] These plates, by the chemical action of the sea-water at ordinary temperatures. Should furnish a sufficient current to properly light the vessel. If the constancy of such current depended on the average temperature of the sea-water, at, say, sixty degrees Fahrenheit, we should find that, on suddenly crossing into the Gulf Stream, with a temperature twenty degrees higher, [34] the energy of the battery would be rapidly increased and the lights would glow with increased brilliancy until, on emerging from the Gulf Stream at its opposite side, the original status would be gradually restored [35] ;

32. Which word best fits the tone of the passage?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. resplendent
- C. aglow
- D. burning

33. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. These plates by the chemical action of the sea-water at ordinary temperatures, should furnish a sufficient current to properly light the vessel.
- C. These plates by the chemical action of the sea-water at ordinary temperatures should furnish a sufficient current to properly light the vessel.
- D. These plates, by the chemical action of the sea-water at ordinary temperatures, should furnish a sufficient current to properly light the vessel.

34. Which choice is the most consistent with the style of the passage?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. a rapid rise in the battery's available energy would occur, and in turn this increase would cause the lights to take on a stronger and more brilliant glow
- C. the lights would become noticeably brighter as a result of the battery generating energy at a higher level than previously done
- D. an increase in brightness from the lights would follow once the battery began supplying a larger amount of energy throughout the system

35. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

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

END of Module 1

MODULE

2

The Elements of Geology; Adapted to the Use of Schools and Colleges

by Justin R. Loomis

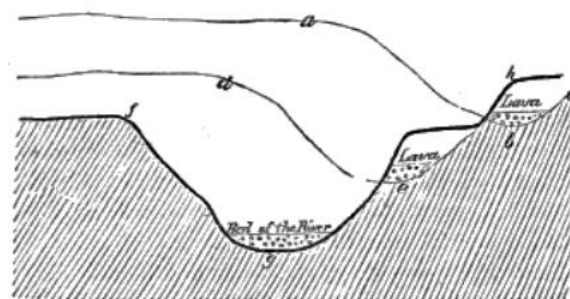
The unimpaired state of some of the cones and craters, and of the lava currents, would lead to the impression that these regions have been the theatre of intense volcanic action within a very recent period. But there is good reason to believe that this has not been the case. "The high antiquity of the most modern of these volcanoes is indeed sufficiently obvious. Had any of them been in a state of activity in the age of Julius Cæsar, that general, who encamped upon the plains of Auvergne and laid siege to its principal city, could hardly have failed to notice them."

It is equally certain that the commencement of their activity was at a late period in the history of the earth. Lava currents are frequently found in France resting upon the early tertiary strata, but no lava current is found below them. The later tertiary strata contain pebbles of volcanic rocks, showing that lavas had been previously ejected, but none are found in the older strata of this formation. We must, therefore, conclude that these volcanic tracts assumed their volcanic character at some intermediate point in the tertiary period.

When we find that their activity commenced at so late a period and closed so long ago, we might be led to suppose that it was of very short duration. But a great number of facts, in the present condition of the country, require that we should assign to them a very prolonged activity. A single instance will be sufficient to show the nature of the evidence upon which this conclusion rests. The heavy line (Fig. 6) represents the present form of one of the valleys. A bed of lava forms the highest point of land represented, and a second bed is found in an

intermediate part of the slope. The position of the upper bed must have been a valley, when the lava flowed there. We may represent this valley by the line *a b c*. The slow operation of natural denuding causes at length excavated the valley *d e h*, when another lava current flowed through it, covering its bed of pebbles, as before. The same denuding causes have at length produced the present valley, *f g h*. These remnants of lava-currents, as they have formed a very imperishable rock, have protected the subjacent strata from erosion, and furnish evidence of the position of the valley at different periods. When we consider with what extreme slowness denuding causes produce changes on the surface, and what extensive changes they have here nevertheless effected in the interval between the production of the different lava currents, we are compelled to feel that that interval was a very prolonged one. Yet this period, however long it may have been, was evidently less than the period of activity of these volcanoes.

Fig. 6.



1. What is the tone of the passage?
 - A. Informative, presenting evidence while questioning common impressions
 - B. Urgent, emphasizing the risks of recent volcanic activity
 - C. Exaggerated, mocking misconceptions about volcanoes
 - D. Nostalgic, reflecting on the magnitude of volcanic regions
2. Why does the author include the quotation in paragraph 1?
 - A. To describe the physical appearance of the volcanoes in greater scientific detail
 - B. To challenge the initial impression of recent volcanic activity by introducing doubt and setting up supporting evidence
 - C. To explain how lava currents form and why they are difficult to date accurately
 - D. To shift the focus of the passage from geology to Roman military history
3. What can be concluded from paragraph 1?
 - A. Julius Cæsar recorded volcanic eruptions during his military campaigns in Auvergne.
 - B. The volcanoes became active shortly after Julius Cæsar left the region.
 - C. The Roman army avoided the volcanic regions because of dangerous eruptions.
 - D. The volcanoes must have been inactive for many centuries before Julius Cæsar's time.
4. Which of the following summarizes paragraph 1?
 - A. The volcanoes of Auvergne were actively erupting during the Roman Empire.
 - B. Although the volcanoes appear recent, evidence suggests they are actually very ancient.
 - C. Julius Cæsar carefully documented geological features during his military campaigns.
 - D. Lava flows always provide accurate evidence of recent volcanic activity.
5. As used in the first sentence of paragraph 2, "commencement" most nearly means
 - A. opening.
 - B. launch.
 - C. beginning.
 - D. introduction.
6. How does the statement that lava currents rest on early tertiary strata (paragraph 2) relate to the claim about the timing of volcanic activity?
 - A. It provides evidence to support the claim that volcanic activity began later in Earth's history.
 - B. It contradicts the claim by suggesting volcanic activity occurred before the tertiary period.
 - C. It shifts the focus from volcanic activity to the composition of sedimentary rock layers.
 - D. It introduces an observation that is unrelated to the author's conclusion about timing.

7. How does the phrase “showing that lavas had been previously ejected” (paragraph 2) influence the author’s claim?
- A. It suggests that the timing of eruptions is uncertain and open to interpretation.
 - B. It implies that volcanic activity occurred continuously throughout all geological periods.
 - C. It emphasizes that the presence of volcanic pebbles serves as evidence of earlier eruptions.
 - D. It minimizes the importance of volcanic pebbles in determining geological history.
8. How is the conclusion in paragraph 2 supported by the evidence in the passage?
- A. Volcanic regions always form during the tertiary period, making the conclusion automatically valid.
 - B. The geological record is secondary to historical records which confirm volcanic eruptions during the tertiary period.
 - C. Lava appears only in certain strata, leading the author to reasonably infer an intermediate start to volcanic activity.
 - D. The volcanoes resemble modern ones, proving their activity must have begun in the tertiary period.
9. Which detail supports the idea that the volcanoes had a prolonged period of activity?
- A. The volcanic activity commenced at a late period, closed long ago, and never showed signs of activity again.
 - B. The present condition of the country contains many facts indicating long volcanic activity.
 - C. A single instance is sufficient to show the nature of the evidence.
 - D. The heavy line represents the present form of one of the valleys.
10. Why does the author mention “a single instance” of a valley in paragraph 3?
- A. To confirm that a single valley is sufficient to prove the entire region’s geology
 - B. To suggest that all valleys formed in the same way during a short period
 - C. To show that volcanic activity ended abruptly after forming this valley
 - D. To illustrate how one example can reveal evidence for prolonged volcanic activity

- 11.** Why does the author describe how lava beds protected subjacent strata from erosion and the positions of valleys at different periods?
- A.** To explain how the physical evidence of lava currents allows scientists to determine the history and timing of valleys
 - B.** To show that all lava beds form valleys in the same way, regardless of location
 - C.** To suggest that valleys were deliberately shaped by volcanic activity rather than natural causes
 - D.** To argue that erosion occurs so rapidly that valleys cannot preserve geological evidence
- 12.** Which detail shows the interval between lava flows was very prolonged?
- A.** The passage notes the position of lava beds on the slope of the land.
 - B.** The passage explains that natural erosion occurs extremely slowly but has still caused extensive changes in the valleys.
 - C.** The passage shows the present shape of the valley using a heavy line.
 - D.** The passage states that this interval was shorter than the total period of volcanic activity.
- 13.** How does the graphic support the passage's explanation of volcanic activity and valley formation?
- A.** It shows the composition of lava that formed volcanic cones.
 - B.** It compares volcanic activity across various regions in France.
 - C.** It reveals the location of one of Julius Cæsar's military campaigns in relation to volcanic regions.
 - D.** It visually represents the sequence of lava flows and valley erosion and shows how valleys changed over time.

Samuel Johnson

by Leslie Stephen

In the happy days of Queen Anne, it is true, there had been a gleam of prosperity. Many authors, Addison, Congreve, Swift, and others of less name, had won by their pens not only temporary profits but permanent places. The class which came into power at the Revolution was willing for a time, to share some of the public patronage with men distinguished for intellectual eminence. Patronage was liberal when the funds came out of other men's pockets. But, as the system of party government developed, it soon became evident that this involved a waste of power. There were enough political partisans to absorb all the comfortable sinecures to be had; and such money as was still spent upon literature, was given in return for services equally degrading to giver and receiver. Nor did the patronage of literature reach the poor inhabitants of Grub Street. Addison's poetical power might suggest or justify the gift of a place from his elegant friends; but a man like De Foe, who really looked to his pen for great part of his daily subsistence, was below the region of such prizes, and was obliged in later years not only to write inferior books for money, but to sell himself and act as a spy upon his fellows. One great man, it is true, made an independence by literature. Pope received some £8000 for his translation of Homer, by the then popular mode of subscription—a kind of compromise between the systems of patronage and public support. But his success caused little pleasure in Grub Street. No love was lost between the poet and the dwellers in this dismal region. Pope was its deadliest enemy, and carried on an internecine warfare with its inmates, which has enriched our language with a great

satire, but which wasted his powers upon low objects, and tempted him into disgraceful artifices. The life of the unfortunate victims, pilloried in the *Dunciad* and accused of the unpardonable sins of poverty and dependence, was too often one which might have extorted sympathy even from a thin-skinned poet and critic.

Illustrations of the manners and customs of that Grub Street of which Johnson was to become an inmate are only too abundant. The best writers of the day could tell of hardships endured in that dismal region. Richardson went on the sound principle of keeping his shop that his shop might keep him. But the other great novelists of the century have painted from life the miseries of an author's existence. Fielding, Smollett, and Goldsmith have described the poor wretches with a vivid force which gives sadness to the reflection that each of those great men was drawing upon his own experience, and that they each died in distress. The *Case of Authors by Profession* to quote the title of a pamphlet by Ralph, was indeed a wretched one, when the greatest of their number had an incessant struggle to keep the wolf from the door. The life of an author resembled the proverbial existence of the flying-fish, chased by enemies in sea and in air; he only escaped from the slavery of the bookseller's garret, to fly from the bailiff or rot in the debtor's ward or the spunging-house. Many strange half-pathetic and half-ludicrous anecdotes survive to recall the sorrows and the recklessness of the luckless scribblers who, like one of Johnson's acquaintance, "lived in London and hung loose upon society."

14. What is the central idea of the passage?
- A. Success in literature depends entirely on talent, hard work, and dedication.
 - B. The literary world of the period was marked by inequality, where social and political connections often determined whether authors thrived or suffered.
 - C. Authors benefited from hardship because it inspired their creativity and produced superior work.
 - D. Grub Street authors supported by public patronage maintained a secure and comfortable lifestyle.
15. What was the relationship between the “gleam of prosperity” and public patronage during Queen Anne’s reign?
- A. The prosperity of authors depended largely on their personal talent rather than on public patronage.
 - B. Public patronage allowed talented authors to gain both temporary financial rewards and lasting recognition.
 - C. The class that came into power at the Revolution was unwilling to support intellectuals, leading to temporary gains only.
 - D. Authors like Addison, Congreve, and Swift gained wealth and recognition solely because of political connections.
16. As used in paragraph 1, “Patronage was liberal when the funds came out of other men's pockets,” “liberal” most nearly means
- A. progressive.
 - B. flexible.
 - C. enlightened.
 - D. generous.
17. Based on paragraph 1, what can be inferred about the system of party government?
- A. It led to a more efficient distribution of public funds.
 - B. It limited the benefits available to authors and intellectuals.
 - C. It encouraged authors to work independently of political influence.
 - D. It increased public support for literary works.
18. What is suggested about De Foe’s position compared to Addison?
- A. De Foe was more talented than Addison but less recognized by patrons.
 - B. Addison and De Foe were equally able to gain positions through literary patronage.
 - C. De Foe chose to write inferior books despite having ample patronage opportunities.
 - D. De Foe relied on his writing for income and lacked access to the same opportunities as Addison.

19. Which statement best evaluates the logic of the author's evidence regarding Pope's success?
- A. The author provides evidence of Pope's success but also shows it did not benefit other struggling writers.
 - B. The author claims that Pope's financial independence proves all literary patrons favored wealthy authors.
 - C. The author argues that Pope's wealth made him unpopular because he wrote inferior works.
 - D. The author suggests that subscription-based funding was entirely ineffective for literary achievement.
20. Which statement best describes the relationship between patronage, political power, and the success of authors?
- A. Authors' success depended entirely on talent, regardless of social or political connections.
 - B. Patronage was widely available, allowing all writers to achieve independence and recognition.
 - C. Political connections and social hierarchy determined which authors benefited from patronage, while others struggled despite their talent.
 - D. Party government eliminated favoritism and ensured that only the most talented authors received support.
21. What is the primary aim of the passage?
- A. To celebrate the successes of famous authors like Addison, Pope, and Swift
 - B. To explain how literary patronage and social hierarchy created inequalities among writers
 - C. To argue that Grub Street writers were unworthy of public attention due to inferior talent
 - D. To provide a chronological history of English literature during the Revolution
22. Which statement best evaluates the author's reasoning about the hardships of writers on Grub Street?
- A. The vivid depictions of suffering in novels are credible because the writers experienced those hardships themselves.
 - B. Only famous authors faced hardships, ignoring less well-known writers.
 - C. All writers on Grub Street achieved financial independence through their work.
 - D. Richardson's approach to his shop was ineffective compared with other novelists.

23. Which detail from the passage directly supports the claim that authors of Grub Street faced hardships?
- A. Richardson kept his shop so that it could support him.
 - B. Fielding, Smollett, and Goldsmith described poor wretches.
 - C. Johnson was destined to become an inmate of Grub Street.
 - D. The best writers of the day could tell of hardships endured.
24. Which statement best summarizes the passage?
- A. Many authors of Grub Street achieved financial success by carefully managing their shops and publications.
 - B. Johnson's experience on Grub Street was unique and unlike the struggles faced by other authors.
 - C. Writers of Grub Street endured constant hardships, and even prominent novelists drew upon personal suffering in their work.
 - D. The lives of authors were generally comfortable, with occasional challenges from creditors or publishers.
25. The author's use of "scribblers" primarily reflects
- A. the reduction of writing from a respected profession to a trivial occupation.
 - B. the frenzied pace at which writers continued to work.
 - C. standard terminology commonly used during the time period.
 - D. the endearing status of writers despite their unfortunate circumstances.

END of Module 2

MODULE

3

Nature**by Ralph Waldo Emerson**

The stars awaken a certain reverence, because though always present, they are inaccessible; but all natural objects make a kindred impression, when the mind is open to their influence. Nature never wears a mean appearance. Neither does the wisest man extort her secret, and lose his curiosity by finding out all her perfection. Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit. The flowers, the animals, the mountains, reflected the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood.

1. What is the author's primary purpose in this passage?
 - A. To explain scientific reasons why humans cannot fully understand nature
 - B. To persuade readers that nature inspires lasting wonder and respect
 - C. To describe how people's understanding of nature improves with age
 - D. To argue that wisdom comes only from studying natural objects
2. Which detail supports the idea that nature continues to inspire wonder throughout a person's life?
 - A. The description of the stars creating a sense of reverence because they cannot be reached
 - B. The claim that nature never appears ordinary or inferior
 - C. The idea that even the wisest person cannot fully uncover nature's secrets or lose curiosity
 - D. The comparison showing that flowers, animals, and mountains inspire both childhood delight and adult wisdom
3. How does the idea that nature is "never a toy to a wise spirit" relate to the idea that nature never loses its mystery?
 - A. It suggests that wise people control nature instead of appreciating it.
 - B. It explains that wisdom eliminates curiosity about nature.
 - C. It shows that respect for nature preserves curiosity and wonder.
 - D. It argues that nature is valuable only during childhood.

The Dawn of Reason; or, Mental Traits in the Lower Animals**by James Weir, Jr.**

The crayfish can see quite [4] good. It has been thought that this creature uses its sense of smell more than its sense of sight in the procurement of its food. This is undoubtedly true where the animal is surrounded by water that is muddy, or that is otherwise rendered opaque. The [5] redolence particles coming from the food being carried to the creature by the water, it follows them until it arrives at this source.

4. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. well
 - C. keen
 - D. clear
5. Which word works best in this context?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. aromatic
 - C. odoriferous
 - D. unscented

The Loyal Mountaineers of Tennessee [edited]by **Thomas William Humes**

His speech was not well received by many of those who heard it. At one time, being rudely interrupted by a man in the crowd, he peremptorily silenced the intruder. Before concluding his discourse, a note was handed to him. Having read it, he asked the writer to come upon the platform. [6] The note conveyed a desire to know if, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, Mr. Yancey would favor the secession of the Southern States from the Union and [7] compulsory resistance to the Federal Government?

6. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. The note, conveyed a desire to know if in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, would Mr. Yancey favor the secession of the Southern States from the Union
- C. The note conveyed a desire to know if, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency would Mr. Yancey, favor the secession of the Southern States from the Union
- D. The note conveyed, a desire to know if, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, would Mr. Yancey favor the secession of the Southern States from the Union

7. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. forceful
- C. coercive
- D. forcible

Eccentricities of Genius: Memories of Famous Men and Women of the Platform and Stage**by James B. Pond**

“Mark Twain” became a lecturer in California in 1869, after he had returned to San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands. He had written from there a series of [9] picturesque and humorous letters for the Sacramento *Union*, a California journal, and was asked to lecture about the islands. He tells of his first experience with great glee. He had written the lecture and committed it to memory, and was satisfied with it. Still, he dreaded a failure on the first night, as he had had no experience in addressing audiences.

8. Which detail supports the idea that Mark Twain felt uncertain about becoming a lecturer?
- A. He was asked to lecture about the Sandwich Islands after writing letters for a newspaper.
 - B. He carefully prepared his lecture by writing it out and memorizing it.
 - C. He feared being unsuccessful in his first lecture because he lacked the experience of speaking to audiences.
 - D. He returned to San Francisco before beginning his career as a lecturer.
9. As used in the passage, “picturesque” most nearly means
- A. vivid.
 - B. scenic.
 - C. pictorial.
 - D. pretty.
10. How does the author most effectively develop the understanding of Mark Twain’s early lecturing experience?
- A. By listing the locations Twain visited before becoming a lecturer
 - B. By combining background information with a personal reaction to his first lecture
 - C. By comparing Twain’s lecturing career to his work as a newspaper writer
 - D. By focusing mainly on the public’s response to Twain’s lectures

The Life and Treason of Benedict Arnold**by Jared Sparks**

The family spread out into several branches. One of [11] theirs was established at Newport, from which place two brothers [12] ; Benedict Arnold and Oliver Arnold, emigrated to Norwich in Connecticut, the former about the year 1730, or perhaps a little earlier, the latter several years afterwards. They were coopers by trade, but Benedict [13] revived that occupation soon after his removal to Norwich, and engaged in commerce.

11. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. that
- C. whom
- D. these

12. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Benedict Arnold and Oliver Arnold
- C. , Benedict Arnold and Oliver Arnold,
- D. , Benedict Arnold and Oliver Arnold;

13. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. interrupted
- C. expelled
- D. discontinued

Barrier Beaches of the Atlantic Coast**by Frederick J. H. Merrill**

The beach of Sandy Hook forms the northern extremity of the New Jersey sea-coast. Previous to 1778, it was connected with the base of the Navesink Highlands by a sandy isthmus, the mouths of the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers being open to the east; but from that date until about 1830, and from 1848 until 1889, it has been united with the mainland at Monmouth Beach by a narrow strip of sand.

14. Which statement best evaluates the author's reasoning about Sandy Hook's connection to the mainland?
- A. The author uses specific dates and locations to logically explain how Sandy Hook's connection changed over time.
 - B. The author relies on personal observations to argue that Sandy Hook was usually isolated from the mainland.
 - C. The author compares Sandy Hook to other coastal areas to prove its geographic importance.
 - D. The author emphasizes emotional language to persuade readers of Sandy Hook's historical value.
15. What can be inferred about the rivers near Sandy Hook?
- A. The Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers influenced Sandy Hook's connection to the mainland.
 - B. The rivers made Sandy Hook permanently isolated from the New Jersey coast.
 - C. The rivers only became important after 1830 for the formation of Sandy Hook.
 - D. The rivers were rerouted by humans to create a sandy isthmus.

The Railway Man and His Children [edited]

by Mrs. Oliphant

[16] He went away the next day at precisely 8:17 a.m., traveling on the westbound express from Edinburgh to Glasgow, noting the exact angles of the railway sleepers and the distances between every station. “We do things better in India,” he said. He was very [17] insolent about going away, sorry to leave her, and anxious that she should have everything that was possible to amuse her while he was gone; and exceedingly proud, [18] thus distressed, that she should insist upon coming to the railway with him.

16. Which option best introduces the paragraph?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. He went away the next day, taking the train to Glasgow, not without sundry expressions of contempt for the arrangement of the Scotch trains, and the construction of the railways.
- C. He went away the next day, happily praising the efficiency of the Scottish trains and marveling at the smoothness of the railway construction.
- D. He left soon after, feeling something about the way things were set up there.

17. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. content
- C. indifferent
- D. compunctious

18. Which option provides the most logical transition?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. while
- C. yet
- D. and

The Life of Abdel Kader, ex-sultan of the Arabs of Algeria [edited]**by Charles Henry Churchill**

As an [19] equestrian, none approached him. Not only was he a graceful rider, but his marvelous superiority in all those feats of horsemanship which require the nicest eye, the steadiest hand, and the greatest efforts of muscular power, was the theme of all who knew him. Touching his horse's shoulder with his chest, he would place one hand on its back, and vault over to the other side.

19. As used in the passage, “equestrian” most nearly means

- A. a person with many hobbies.
- B. a person skilled at riding horses.
- C. a person who trains jockeys.
- D. a person who is competitive.

20. What is the central idea of the passage?

- A. The man was considered an exceptional horse rider, admired for his skill and physical magnitude.
- B. The man trained other riders to reach the same level of skill in horsemanship.
- C. The man's horses were naturally well-trained, making his feats easy to perform.
- D. Equestrian skills require bravery more than physical coordination or control.

The Lady's Mile [edited]

by M. E. Braddon

Lady Cecil went out upon the seashore after an early cup of tea on the morning that was to witness Hector [21] Gordon arrival. She [22] has arranged a pile of dewy plums nestling in their dark green leaves, and a basket of hothouse grapes, with her own hands, for she had the magical touch whereby some women can impart beauty to common things. She had surveyed the breakfast-table, and had given orders as to the moment at which the tea and coffee were to be made and [23] put the fish into the frying-pan.

21. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Gordons'
- C. Gordons's
- D. Gordon's

22. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. had arranged
- C. arranged
- D. would arrange

23. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. putting the fish
- C. the fish put
- D. the fish had been put

Psychology: Briefer Course**by William James**

Incoming nerve-currents are the only agents which normally affect the brain. The human nerve-centers are surrounded by many dense wrappings of which the effect is to protect them from the direct action of the forces of the outer world. The hair, the thick skin of the scalp, the skull, and two membranes at least, one of them a tough one, surround the brain; and this organ moreover, like the spinal cord, is bathed by a serous fluid in which it floats suspended.

24. Which statement best evaluates the logic of the evidence presented about the brain's protection?
- A. The author logically lists multiple protective structures to support the claim that the brain is shielded from external forces.
 - B. The author relies on personal anecdotes to show that the brain can be affected by outside forces.
 - C. The author uses emotional language to persuade the reader that the brain is delicate.
 - D. The author compares the brain's protection to that of other organs in order to prove its superiority.
25. What is the tone of the passage?
- A. Informative
 - B. Cautionary
 - C. Playful
 - D. Emotional

END of TEST