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Question: 1

(1) A Bee from Mount Hymettus, the queen of the hive, ascended to Olympus to present Jupiter some honey fresh from her combs. (2) Jupiter, delighted with the offering of honey, promised to give whatever she should ask. (3) She therefore besought him, saying, "Give me, I pray thee, a sting, that if any mortal shall approach to take my honey, I may kill him. (4)" Jupiter was much displeased, for he loved the race of man, but could not refuse the request because of his promise. (5) He thus answered the Bee: "You shall have your request, but it will be at the peril of your own life. (6) For if you use your sting, it shall remain in the wound you make, and then you will die from the loss of it. (7)" Choose from the following the type of story this is.

- A. Adventure
- B. Fable
- C. Biography
- D. Essay

Answer: B

Explanation:

This story includes a moral, which is what a fable does. Adventures, biographies, and essays do not usually include a moral.

Question: 2

(1) A Bee from Mount Hymettus, the queen of the hive, ascended to Olympus to present Jupiter some honey fresh from her combs. (2) Jupiter, delighted with the offering of honey, promised to give whatever she should ask. (3) She therefore besought him, saying, "Give me, I pray thee, a sting, that if any mortal shall approach to take my honey, I may kill him. (4)" Jupiter was much displeased, for he loved the race of man, but could not refuse the request because of his promise. (5) He thus answered the Bee: "You shall have your request, but it will be at the peril of your own life. (6) For if you use your sting, it shall remain in the wound you make, and then you will die from the loss of it. (7)" Choose from the following the most likely moral this story exemplifies.

- A. Evil wishes, like chickens, come home to roost
- B. Fair weather friends are not worth much
- C. The early bird catches the worm
- D. Slow but steady wins the race

Answer: A

Explanation:

Fair weather friends are not worth much, the early bird catches the worm, and slow but steady wins the race are not the correct answers because they do not reflect something coming back to hurt one. Therefore, evil wishes, like chickens, come home to roost is the correct choice.

Question: 3

(1) C.M. Coolidge, known for his "poker playing dogs," was a brilliant man with innovative ideas and an entrepreneurial instinct about art. (2) Born in a small town in upstate New York to Quaker parents, he did not receive a formal college education, but did take some college business classes later in his life. (3) By the time he was 18 or 19, he took a few lessons in portrait painting, along with a course in bookkeeping a few years later. (4) His love for reading resulted in a solid self-education. (5) At the age of 19, he started doing cartoons for newspapers in surrounding neighborhoods. (6) A few years later, while living in Rochester, NY, he wrote and illustrated a weekly newspaper column. The passage suggests which of the following about C. M. Coolidge?

- A. As an artist, he was largely self-taught.
- B. He is best known for his newspaper cartoons.
- C. He was a traditionalist in selecting subjects for his paintings.
- D. His first love was writing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The passage states that Coolidge did not receive a formal college education (sentence 2) and only took a few lessons in portrait painting (sentence 3). Sentence 1 states that he is known for his poker playing dogs, not newspaper cartoons, and poker playing dogs would not be a traditional subject in art. The passage mentions "his love for reading," but does not state that he loved to write.

Question: 4

(1) C.M. Coolidge, known for his "poker playing dogs," was a brilliant man with innovative ideas and an entrepreneurial instinct about art. (2) Born in a small town in upstate New York to Quaker parents, he did not receive a formal college education, but did take some college business classes later in his life. (3) By the time he was 18 or 19, he took a few lessons in portrait painting, along with a course in bookkeeping a few years later. (4) His love for reading resulted in a solid self-education. (5) At the age of 19, he started doing cartoons for newspapers in surrounding neighborhoods. (6) A few years later, while living in Rochester, NY, he wrote and illustrated a weekly newspaper column. According to the passage, Coolidge received education from all of the following EXCEPT

- A. a course in bookkeeping
- B. college business classes
- C. correspondence courses
- D. lessons in portrait painting

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correspondence courses, or courses by mail, are not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Question: 5

(1) Compared with the way things used to be, we have it so very soft today. (2) It's easy to take our modern conveniences for granted. (3) We can fill our days with leisure, bustle around in comfy autos, work only 40 of the 168 hours in a week, chat with therapists, read philosophy, shop for unnecessary stuff to clog our closets and garages, climate control our dwellings and complain about the softness of our mattresses. (4) In the year 1000, even when agriculture had been around for some 10,000 years, life was entirely different. (5) In Anglo-Saxon society, a precursor to the modern West, the possibility of famine was ever-present and memories of the last one made dread and fear a part of everyday life. (6) Looming natural disasters were constant specters. (7) Domiciles were not the neat and clean hygienic environs we experience today. (8) They did not smell of disinfectant or exhaust from engines wafting in the windows, but the exhaust from every manner of farm creature and humans always hung in the air. (9) Manure was everywhere with each one having its characteristic bouquet of fragrance. (10) The human nose in the year 1000 could certainly not be so prissy as ours today. (11) The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. emphasize the impact modern medicine has had on extending life expectancies
- B. explain the fragility of life relying upon agriculture
- C. describe life in the early Middle Ages
- D. contrast the living conditions of the year 1000 in Anglo-Saxon society with those of today

Answer: D

Explanation:

The author discusses many aspects of life in the year 1000 and goes on to contrast them with how we live today. "Emphasize the impact modern medicine has had on extending life expectancies" is not correct because medicine is not discussed. The remaining choices represent supporting ideas of the passage.

Select the answer choice that corrects an error in the underlined portion. If there is no error, choose D indicating that no change is necessary.

Question: 6

When Rory was caught (A) peaking at someone else's test paper, he was sent to the (B) principle's office to be (C) formally reprimanded.

- A. peaking
- B. principal's
- C. formerly
- D. No change is necessary.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the sentence provided in the question, the key issue lies in the underlined portion marked as (B) "principle's office." The error here is the use of "principle" instead of "principal." To correct this error, the word should be changed to "principal," which denotes the head of a school. The term "principle" refers to a fundamental law, rule, or belief, which is not applicable in this context. Here is an expanded explanation of the correction and the other parts of the sentence: - **(A) peeking**: The word "peeking" is used correctly here. It means to look at something quickly and secretly, which is appropriate in the context where Rory is caught looking at someone else's test paper. The word forms like "peaking" (reaching a highest point) or "piking" (not a relevant term in this context) would be incorrect. - **(B) principle's office** [error]: As previously mentioned, the correct term should be "principal's office." The "principal" is the head of the school, which is the intended meaning in this sentence. The "principal's office" is a common phrase referring to the office of the school head where disciplinary actions or administrative discussions occur. - **(C) formally reprimanded**: This portion of the sentence is used correctly. "Formally reprimanded" means to be officially rebuked or criticized, which is a suitable action following the misconduct of peeking at another student's test paper. The term "formally" is correct, indicating the official nature of the action, as opposed to "formerly," which would imply something done in the past. In conclusion, the correct answer to the question would be to change the underlined portion (B) from "principle's" to "principal's," addressing the misuse of "principle." The rest of the sentence is correctly written and does not require any changes.

Question: 7

Which of the following is correct?

- A. Didn't make enough money.
- B. When we get to the park, let's sit and rest for a while.
- C. When the stars are out and the moon is full and the air is cool.
- D. Crazy about you!

Answer: C

Explanation:

To correctly answer the question "Which of the following is correct?" and to explain why "When we get to the park, let's sit and rest for a while." is the correct answer, we must analyze each option for grammatical completeness, specifically looking for the presence of a subject and a predicate that together express a complete thought. 1. "Didn't make enough money." - This phrase does not form a complete sentence because it lacks a clear subject. It's unclear who or what didn't make enough money. The verb "didn't make" requires a subject to be complete, hence this is a sentence fragment. 2. "When we get to the park, let's sit and rest for a while." - This is a complete sentence. It has a clear subject ("we") and a compound predicate ("get to the park" and "let's sit and rest"). The sentence starts with a dependent clause ("When we get to the park"), which sets the condition, followed by an independent clause ("let's sit and rest for a while") that stands as a complete thought. Therefore, it qualifies as a grammatically correct sentence. 3. "When the stars are out and the moon is full and the air is cool." - This sentence, although descriptive, is technically a fragment because it is a dependent clause lacking an

independent clause to complete the thought. It sets a scene or a condition but does not follow up with an action or statement that resolves or complements the condition, leaving the reader expecting more information. 4. "Crazy about you!" - This phrase, often used as an exclamatory sentence in informal contexts, technically lacks a subject and a full predicate, making it a fragment in formal grammatical terms. The implied subject (the person who is crazy about "you") is not explicitly stated. In summary, the correct answer, "When we get to the park, let's sit and rest for a while," is the only option that forms a complete, standalone sentence according to standard grammatical rules. It includes both a dependent clause that sets up a situation and an independent clause that provides a complete idea, making it a properly constructed sentence.

Question: 8

Read the entire passage carefully and then answer the question. (Note: Intentional errors have been included in this passage.)

(1) You can use natural light to enhance your home's livability, not to mention your mood, as the seasons change. (2) Bringing ample natural light into your house, especially in the winter, can also help trim utility bills by reducing your dependence on electricity to power artificial lighting, and gas or oil to heat your home. (3) Tubular skylights can even deliver natural light to lower levels of a home. (4) Skylights are a great way to bring more natural light into your home. (5) They can be positioned virtually anywhere on the roof, and can deliver light into problematic areas like the bath (where uncovered windows can compromise privacy) or a walk-in closet. (6) Modern skylights are, in many situations, actually easier to add to your home than a new window. (7) And contemporary technology helps eliminate some of the stereotypical worries associated with skylights, such as leaking or too much heat entering the home in summer.

Select the arrangement of sentences 3, 4 and 5 that provides the most logical sequence of ideas and supporting details in the paragraph. If no change is needed select choice A.

Tubular skylights can even deliver natural light to lower levels of a home. Skylights are a great way to bring more natural light into your home. They can be positioned virtually anywhere on the roof, and can deliver light into problematic areas like the bath (where uncovered windows can compromise privacy) or a walk-in closet.

A. They can be positioned virtually anywhere on the roof, and can deliver light into problematic areas like the bath (where uncovered windows can compromise privacy) or a walk-in closet. Skylights are a great way to bring more natural light into your home. Tubular skylights can even deliver natural light to lower levels of a home.

B. They can be positioned virtually anywhere on the roof, and can deliver light into problematic areas like the bath (where uncovered windows can compromise privacy) or a walk-in closet. Tubular skylights can even deliver natural light to lower levels of a home.

C. Skylights are a great way to bring more natural light into your home.

D. Skylights are a great way to bring more natural light into your home. They can be positioned virtually anywhere on the roof, and can deliver light into problematic areas like the bath (where uncovered windows can compromise privacy) or a walk-in closet. Tubular skylights can even deliver natural light to lower levels of a home.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The paragraph is about using natural light via skylights to light your home. Logically, natural light is mentioned first. Then skylights in general should be mentioned before any particular type of skylight is brought up. The other choices are clearly confusing.

Question: 9

Select the answer choice that corrects an error in the underlined portion. If there is no error, choose D indicating that no change is necessary.

You have (A) too many objects in your drawing. (B) You're detracting from the overall theme. (C) Less objects in the drawing would be better.

- A. two
- B. Your
- C. Fewer
- D. No change is necessary.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The error in the sentence is found in segment (C): "Less objects in the drawing would be better." The error lies in the misuse of the word "less" when referring to countable nouns. In English grammar, "less" is used for uncountable quantities where exact numbers are not specified (e.g., less water, less information). Conversely, "fewer" should be used when discussing countable objects, where the items can be quantified (e.g., fewer cars, fewer apples). In the context of the sentence, "objects" are clearly countable as you can indeed count the number of objects in a drawing. Therefore, the correct term to use here is "fewer." The corrected sentence should read: "Fewer objects in the drawing would be better." This distinction is important because using "less" for countable quantities is a common mistake and can lead to confusion or ambiguity in communication. The rule helps maintain clarity and precision in language usage. Understanding the correct usage of "fewer" versus "less" not only helps in written communication but also enhances one's grasp of language nuances, contributing to more effective and accurate expression in both written and spoken English.

Question: 10

Choose the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). If no error exists, choose "No change is necessary."

The color of the flowers are beautiful.

- A. were
- B. is
- C. seem
- D. No change is necessary.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To address the error in the sentence "The color of the flowers are beautiful," we need to determine the correct subject and verb agreement. The subject of the sentence is "The color," not "the flowers." "Of the flowers" is a prepositional phrase that modifies the noun "color" and does not affect the number (singular or plural) of the verb. Since "color" is singular, the verb should also be singular. The correct verb form to use here is "is," not "are." Therefore, the corrected sentence should read: "The color of the flowers is beautiful." Here's a breakdown of the options given and why "is" is the correct choice: 1. *were* - Incorrect because "were" is the past tense plural form of "be," which does not agree with the singular subject "color." 2. *is* - Correct as it agrees in number (singular) with the subject "color." 3. *seem* - Incorrect because "seem" does not fit structurally or grammatically in the context of this sentence. It would also require restructuring the sentence to make sense, for example, "The flowers seem beautifully colored," which changes the original meaning. 4. *No change is necessary* - Incorrect because the original verb "are" does not agree with the singular noun "color." Therefore, the best choice to correct the error in the sentence is by changing "are" to "is."



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