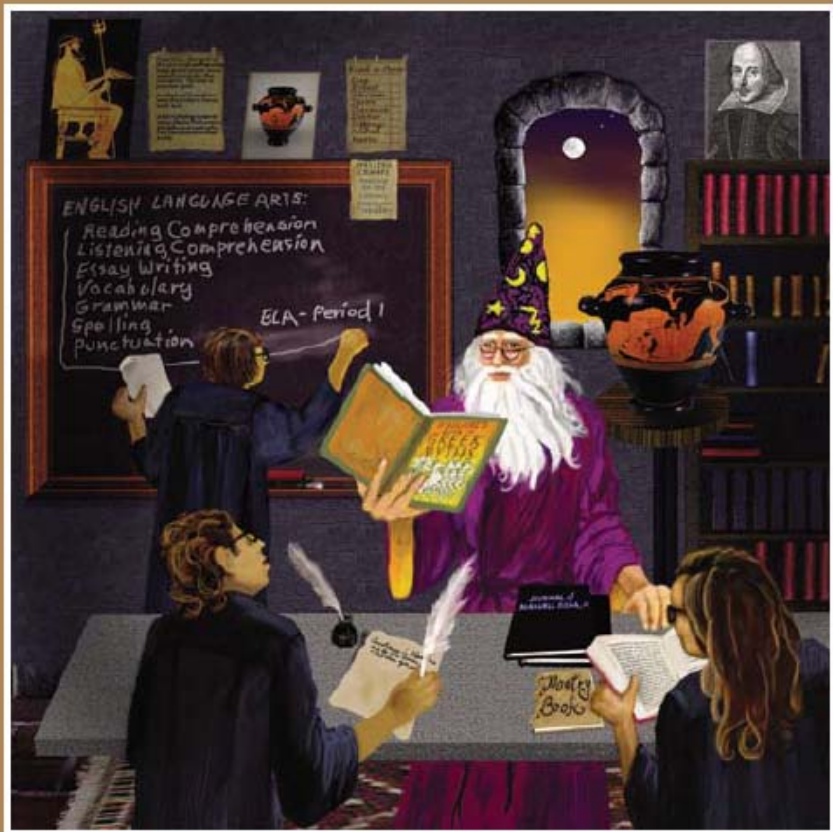


INTERMEDIATE ELA 7-8



QUESTION CATALOGUE

ELA Grade 8

Question Catalogue Index

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I. GRAMMAR**B. Pronouns**

Base your answers to questions **3890** through **3822** on choosing the appropriate pronoun(s) to complete each sentence provided:

3890. Find out _____ has the keys to the garage.

- (1) whom (3) where
(2) **who** (4) whomever

3889. Give these books to _____ wants them.

- (1) **whoever** (3) who
(2) whom (4) what

3888. I could not figure out _____ Ashley was yelling at.

- (1) that (3) who
(2) **whom** (4) whoever

3887. I think I remember _____ left the door open.

- (1) **who** (3) whom
(2) what (4) that

3886. Do you know _____ you will ask to be your lab partner?

- (1) who (3) what
(2) **whom** (4) why

3837. _____ shall I wrap presents for?

- (1) who
(2) whoever
(3) **Whom**
(4) Both a and b are correct.

3836. Address envelopes to _____ is graduating this year.

- (1) whomever (3) who's
(2) **whoever** (4) whose

3835. Do you know _____ you are escorting to the ceremony?

- (1) who (3) whomever
(2) whoever (4) **whom**

3834. There are only five people _____ know the secret password.

- (1) whomever (3) **who**
(2) whom (4) whoever

3833. _____ feels sick should go to the nurse's office.

- (1) who (3) whomever
(2) **whoever** (4) whom

3832. Make a card for _____ you wish to thank.

- (1) whoever (3) **whomever**
(2) whom (4) who

5. Relative**a. Who vs. Whom**

3831. _____ will you introduce to the class?

- (1) **whom** (3) whoever
(2) who

3830. To _____ did she assign this seat?

- (1) who (3) **whom**
(2) whoever (4) whomever

3829. _____ likes lemonade should get on the line on the left.

- (1) **whoever** (3) who
(2) whomever (4) whom

3828. You may give this brownie to _____ you please.

- (1) **whomever** (3) whom
(2) whoever (4) who

3827. _____ shall I buy strawberry ice cream for?

- (1) who
(2) **whom**
(3) whoever
(4) Both a and b are correct.

3826. Give these encyclopedias to _____ is doing a research paper.

- (1) whoever (3) who's
(2) **whomever** (4) whose

3825. I don't know _____ I should thank for this unsigned contribution.

- (1) **who** (3) whoever
(2) whom (4) whomever

3824. I wish I knew _____ wrote that anonymous note.

- (1) whomever (3) **who**
(2) whom (4) whoever

3823. _____ will you take to the dance?

- (1) who
(2) **whom**
(3) whoever
(4) Both a and b are correct.

3822. To _____ did she address the question?

- (1) who (3) whoever
(2) **whom** (4) whomever

I. GRAMMAR

D. Adjectives

Base your answers to questions **4097** through **4066** on choosing the appropriately ordered adjectives to complete each sentence provided:

4097. _____ yesterday should see the teacher today.

- (1) Absent anyone
- (2) Present anyone
- (3) Anyone absent**
- (4) Both a and b are correct.

4096. _____ is coming to dinner tonight.

- (1) Someone nice
- (2) Someone tall
- (3) Nice someone
- (4) Both a and b are correct.**

4095. This word represents _____.

- (1) wonderful everything
- (2) horrible everything
- (3) everything wonderful**
- (4) Both a and b are correct.

4094. There are a few _____ cats outside.

- (1) flea-bitten, well-fed**
- (2) flea-bitten well-fed
- (3) old flea-bitten
- (4) Siamese well-fed

4093. The crowd cheered on the _____ players.

- (1) young soccer
- (2) English soccer
- (3) soccer young
- (4) Both a and b are correct.**

4092. The tank contained many _____ fish.

- (1) expensive turquoise**
- (2) turquoise expensive
- (3) turquoise little
- (4) little expensive

4091. The antique store sold several _____ vases.

- (1) large beautiful
- (2) beautiful large**
- (3) American large
- (4) old large

4090. The detective noted that the suspect had _____ eyebrows.

- (1) blonde enormous
- (2) blonde bushy
- (3) enormous blonde**
- (4) Both a and c are correct.

4089. They found a _____ tour guide waiting in the foyer.

- (1) young conceited
- (2) tall conceited
- (3) conceited young**

4070. I saw a _____ bird at the pet store.

- (1) yellow huge
- (2) huge yellow**
- (3) huge, yellow
- (4) Both A and C are correct.

5. Position and Order

a. Position and Order

4069. The baseball players have _____ uniforms.

- (1) faded old
- (2) faded blue
- (3) old faded
- (4) Both A and B are correct.**

4068. I bought _____ dresses at the store today.

- (1) two red cotton**
- (2) two cotton red
- (3) two, cotton, red
- (4) red two cotton

4067. The firefighters saved the _____ boy.

- (1) little scared
- (2) scared little**
- (3) little, scared
- (4) Both A and B are correct.

4066. Diane has a _____ car.

- (1) new shiny
- (2) shiny new**
- (3) shiny, new
- (4) Both A and B are correct.

4075. Select the sentence in which *leather* is placed correctly:

- (1) Mike lost his leather, favorite baseball mitt at the park last week.
- (2) Mike lost his favorite leather baseball mitt at the park last week.**
- (3) Mike lost his leather favorite baseball mitt at the park last week.
- (4) Both A and B are correct.

4074. Select the sentence in which *silk* is placed correctly.

- (1) When Lourdes went to the library, she found a silk beautiful scarf on the floor.
- (2) When Lourdes went to the library, she found a silk, beautiful scarf on the floor.
- (3) When Lourdes went to the library, she found a beautiful silk scarf on the floor.**
- (4) When Lourdes went to the library, she found a silk scarf, beautiful, on the floor.

4072. Select the sentence in which *tasty* is placed correctly.

- (1) I will eat green tasty grapes with my lunch today.
- (2) I will eat tasty green grapes with my lunch today.**
- (3) I will eat tasty, green grapes with my lunch today.
- (4) I will eat green grapes, tasty, with my lunch today.

4071. Select the sentence in which *expensive* is placed correctly.

- (1) My mother gave me an expensive new coat.**
- (2) My mother gave me a new expensive coat.
- (3) My mother gave me a new, expensive coat.
- (4) Both B and C are correct.

I. GRAMMAR
H. Conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
b. Nor, Yet, For and So

Base your answers to questions **4561** through **4526** on identifying the conjunction(s) in each sentence provided:

4561. Kelsey has neither a dog nor a cat.
(1) neither
(2) has
(3) nor
(4) Both A and C are correct.
4546. The twins claim to be interested in joining the golf team, yet neither one has filled out the necessary forms.
(1) in
(2) yet
(3) neither
(4) both (A) and (C) are correct
4539. I'm very lonely, for I've spent fourteen days alone at sea.
(1) very
(2) for
(3) at
(4) both (A) and (C) are correct
4534. "We're running out of time, boys," said my French teacher gravely. "There are only five minutes left in the period, so let's get going, shall we?"
(1) of
(2) only
(3) so
(4) none of the above
4529. I don't want to give up my dream of going to college, nor do I intend to do so.
(1) of
(2) nor
(3) so
(4) both (A) and (C) are correct
4526. We walked nearly forty miles, although the road was hilly and paved with sharp stones.
(1) although
(2) nearly
(3) and
(4) both (A) and (C) are correct

Base your answers to questions **4560** through **4489** on choosing the appropriate conjunction(s) to complete each sentence provided:

4560. Sabrina went hiking in Colorado, _____ she loves the outdoors _____ is very athletic.
(1) but ... so
(2) yet ... and
(3) for ... and
(4) and ... but

4556. Jill struggled with mathematics all year, _____ passed the final with flying colors.
(1) yet
(2) for
(3) but
(4) Both A and C are correct.
4523. Gabrielle is small _____ very strong for her height.
(1) nor
(2) yet
(3) for
(4) or
4520. I've forgotten my skates again, _____ there's no way I'll be able to play ice hockey after school today.
(1) only
(2) or
(3) nor
(4) so
4510. _____ Brigitte, Joanna, Anastasia, _____ Marie must clean the deck tomorrow – if someone doesn't do it, we won't be ready for the party tomorrow!
(1) Both ... and
(2) Either ... or
(3) Neither ... or
(4) Rather ... and
4502. My friend and I are eager to leave, _____ it is extremely cold in here!
(1) or
(2) so
(3) than
(4) for
4496. "Murielle is not going to the play tonight," thundered her father, "_____ is she going to the cast party afterwards!"
(1) nor
(2) or
(3) but
(4) since
4492. That's not what I meant to say, _____ should you take my statement as even remotely critical!
(1) so
(2) and
(3) nor
(4) but
4490. I love ice skating, _____ when my brother wanted to go to the rink with me, I had to say yes!
(1) but
(2) so
(3) or
(4) nor
4489. Yichao had dreamed of touring Siberia for years, _____ when the day of the trip finally arrived, she was so nervous she could hardly board the train that would take her across the frozen tundra.
(1) since
(2) yet
(3) as though
(4) or

Base your answers to questions **4740** through **4706** on choosing the answer choice that best corrects each *italicized* sentence provided:

4740. *We have all been here. Since the end of the embargo and the initiation of the new regime.*
- (1) We have all been here; since the end of the embargo and the initiation of the new regime.
 - (2) We have all been here since the end of the embargo and the initiation of the new regime.**
 - (3) We have all been here, since the end of the embargo, and the initiation of the new regime.
 - (4) The sentences are correct as written.
4739. *I would like to speak with Janice. Only she truly understands my plight.*
- (1) I would like to speak with Janice, only she truly understands my plight.
 - (2) I would like to speak with Janice; because only she truly understands my plight.
 - (3) I would like to speak; with Janice only, she truly understands my plight.
 - (4) The sentences are correct as written.**
4738. *I ran out of time. Because I worked too slowly.*
- (1) I ran out of time; because I worked too slowly.
 - (2) Because I worked too slowly. I ran out of time.
 - (3) Because I worked too slowly, I ran out of time.**
 - (4) The sentences are correct as written.
4737. *I have only two more songs to record. Since the record label was consolidated we have been moving at lightning speed!*
- (1) I have only two more songs to record, since the record label was consolidated we have been moving at lightning speed!
 - (2) I have only two more songs to record, since the record label was consolidated, we have been moving at lightning speed!
 - (3) I have only two more songs to record; since the record label was consolidated; we have been moving at lightning speed!
 - (4) The sentences are correct as written.**
4736. *Just call my name and I will be there. In a flash.*
- (1) Just call my name, and I will be there in a flash.**
 - (2) Just call my name and I will be there; in a flash.
 - (3) Just call my name; and I will be there, in a flash.
 - (4) The sentences are correct as written.

4735. *Evelyn wants to carry the bags now; so, let's give her the parcels to humor her.*
- (1) Evelyn wants to carry the bags now so; let's give the parcels, to humor her.
 - (2) Evelyn wants to carry the bags now, let's give her the parcels to humor her.
 - (3) Evelyn wants to carry the bags now; therefore, let's give her the parcels to humor her.**
 - (4) The sentence is correct as written.
4734. *The children are getting very antsy; because they are tired and cranky.*
- (1) The children are getting very antsy. Because, they are tired and cranky.
 - (2) The children are getting very antsy because they are tired and cranky.**
 - (3) The children are getting very antsy, they are tired, and cranky.
 - (4) The sentence is correct as written.
4733. *Neanderthals are famous not for their cranial capacities but their Paleolithic stone constructions which remain in many parts of the world today.*
- (1) Neanderthals are famous not for their cranial capacities; but their Paleolithic stone constructions which remain in many parts of the world today.
 - (2) Neanderthals for their cranial capacities, but not their Paleolithic stone constructions, which remain in many parts of the world today.
 - (3) Neanderthals famous not for cranial capacities – but their Paleolithic stone constructions which remain in many parts of the world today.
 - (4) The sentence is correct as written.**
4732. *The girl was flaunting her tickets; because someone gave them to her on the day of the game.*
- (1) The girl was flaunting her tickets because someone gave them to her on the day of the game.**
 - (2) The girl was flaunting her tickets. Because, someone gave them to her on the day of the game.
 - (3) The girl was flaunting her tickets, someone gave them to her, on the day of the game.
 - (4) The sentence is correct as written.
4731. *I would, therefore, appreciate a speedy reply.*
- (1) I would; therefore, appreciate a speedy reply.
 - (2) I would, therefore; appreciate a speedy reply.
 - (3) I would therefore appreciate, a speedy reply.
 - (4) The sentence is correct as written.**

II. PUNCTUATION

A. Apostrophe

Base your answers to questions **4940** through **4942** on choosing the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of each sentence provided:

4940. The film had its desired effect.

- (1) **Correct as written** (3) it's
(2) its' (4) its's

4941. The cat searched for it's own ball of yarn.

- (1) Correct as written (3) its'
(2) its's (4) **its**

4942. Yesterday, the weather report called for sunny skies, but today it's raining.

- (1) **Correct as written** (3) its'
(2) its (4) it has

Base your answers to questions **4943** through **5116** on choosing the answer choice that best corrects each *italicized* sentence provided:

4943. *Its such a beautiful summer day outside today.*

- (1) "What happened to it's color?" asked Mike.
(2) **I know that it's going be a great movie.**
(3) The horse hurt it's hoof trotting along the path.
(4) The sentence is correct as written.

5112. *It's only eleven, and the sun is already shining its golden rays over the entire town.*

- (1) Its only eleven, and the sun is already shining its golden rays over the entire town.
(2) It's only eleven, and the sun is already shining it's golden rays over the entire town.
(3) Its only eleven, and the sun is already shining it's golden rays over the entire town.
(4) **The sentence is correct as written.**

5113. *The dog shakes it's wooly head and seems to wonder if it's allowed outside yet.*

- (1) The dog shakes its wooly head and seems to wonder if its allowed outside yet.
(2) The dog shakes it's wooly head and seems to wonder if its allowed outside yet.
(3) **The dog shakes its wooly head and seems to wonder if it's allowed outside yet.**
(4) The sentence is correct as written.

3. Possession

f. Its vs. It's

5114. *"Its only fair," commented Amanda, "that each type of flower gets its own plot of land in the garden."*

- (1) **"It's only fair," commented Amanda, "that each type of flower gets its own plot of land in the garden."**
(2) "Its only fair," commented Amanda, "that each type of flower gets it's own plot of land in the garden."
(3) "It's only fair," commented Amanda, "that each type of flower gets it's own plot of land in the garden."
(4) The sentence is correct as written.

5115. *Its been three weeks since the last rainfall, and our cherry tree is beginning to wither and shed its once-green leaves.*

- (1) It's been three weeks since the last rainfall, and our cherry tree is beginning to wither and shed it's once-green leaves.
(2) Its been three weeks since the last rainfall, and our cherry tree is beginning to wither and shed it's once-green leaves.
(3) **It's been three weeks since the last rainfall, and our cherry tree is beginning to wither and shed its once-green leaves.**
(4) The sentence is correct as written.

5116. *"Its only the wind out there, making it's usual racket," said my mother tiredly as we listened to the howling and shrieking noises outside.*

- (1) **"It's only the wind out there, making its usual racket," said my mother tiredly as we listened to the howling and shrieking noises outside.**
(2) "It's only the wind out there, making it's usual racket," said my mother tiredly as we listened to the howling and shrieking noises outside.
(3) "Its only the wind out there, making its usual racket," said my mother tiredly as we listened to the howling and shrieking noises outside.
(4) The sentence is correct as written.

4944. Base your answer to the following question on choosing the contraction that correctly substitutes for the underlined portion of each sentence provided:

It has come to my attention that my coworkers are disgruntled.

- (1) its (3) its'
(2) **it's** (4) it's'

II. PUNCTUATION

B. Commas

Base your answers to questions **5033** through **5124** on choosing the answer choice that best corrects each *italicized* sentence provided:

5033. *The Brooklyn Bridge, which connects Manhattan and Brooklyn was opened on May 24, 1884.*

- (1) The Brooklyn Bridge which, connects Manhattan and Brooklyn, was opened on May 24, 1884.
- (2) The Brooklyn Bridge, which connects Manhattan and Brooklyn, was opened on May 24, 1884.**
- (3) The Brooklyn Bridge which connects Manhattan and Brooklyn, was opened on May 24, 1884.
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

5058. *Mr. Adams the man in the blue shirt was late to class on the first day of school.*

- (1) Mr. Adams, the man in the blue shirt, was late to class on the first day of school.**
- (2) Mr. Adams the man in the blue shirt, was late to class on the first day of school.
- (3) Mr. Adams, the man in the blue shirt was late to class on the first day of school.
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

5060. *James the tall boy over there was captain of the track team.*

- (1) James, the tall boy over there, was captain of the track team**
- (2) James the tall boy over there, was captain of the track team.
- (3) James, the tall boy over there was captain of the track team.
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

5061. *Cole the deaf boy by the fence had a birthday party yesterday.*

- (1) Cole, the deaf boy by the fence had a birthday party yesterday.
- (2) Cole, the deaf boy by the fence, had a birthday party yesterday.**
- (3) Cole the deaf boy by the fence, had a birthday party yesterday.
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

5122. *Sophie, an excellent dancer has been away this week at drama camp.*

- (1) Sophie an excellent dancer has been away this week at drama camp.
- (2) Sophie an excellent dancer, has been away this week at drama camp.
- (3) Sophie, an excellent dancer, has been away this week at drama camp.**
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

3. With Appositions

a. General

5123. *The greatest method of boosting morale, playing cheerful music has been employed here.*

- (1) The greatest method of boosting morale, playing cheerful music, has been employed here.**
- (2) The greatest method of boosting morale playing cheerful music, has been employed here.
- (3) The greatest method of boosting morale playing cheerful music has been employed here.
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

5124. *My biggest dream, to own my own car, might finally come true on my eighteenth birthday!*

- (1) My biggest dream to own my own car might finally come true on my eighteenth birthday!
- (2) My biggest dream to own my own car, might finally come true on my eighteenth birthday!
- (3) My biggest dream, to own my own car might finally come true on my eighteenth birthday!
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.**

Base your answers to questions **5034** through **5063** on identifying the correctly punctuated sentence(s) in each group provided:

5034. **Sentence 1:** The Second Continental Congress, held from 1775 to 1789, met in different places at different times.

Sentence 2: The Second Continental Congress, held from 1775 to 1789 met in different places at different times.

- (1) Sentence 1**
- (2) Sentence 2
- (3) Both Sentences 1 and 2
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 nor 2

5035. **Sentence 1:** The French and Indian War a nine-year conflict, was between Great Britain and France.

Sentence 2: Martha Washington, wife of George Washington, was born in Virginia in 1731.

- (1) Sentence 1
- (2) Sentence 2**
- (3) Both Sentences 1 and 2
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 nor 2

5036. **Sentence 1:** New York City, also known as The Big Apple is the most populous city in city in the US.

Sentence 2: Mexico City Mexico is the most populous city in North America.

- (1) Sentence 1
- (2) Sentence 2
- (3) Both Sentences 1 and 2
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 nor 2**

II. PUNCTUATION

D. Question Marks

Base your answers to questions **5189** and **5190** on choosing the answer choice that best corrects each *italicized* sentence provided:

5189. *Where did you buy those sneakers,*

- (1) Where did you buy those sneakers.
- (2) Where did you buy those sneakers?**
- (3) Where did you buy those sneakers!
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

5190. *“Well, I want to go to the amusement park today?” wailed Eliza.*

- (1) “Well, I want to go to the amusement park today” wailed Eliza.
- (2) “Well, I want to go to the amusement park today.” wailed Eliza.
- (3) “Well, I want to go to the amusement park today!” wailed Eliza.**
- (4) The sentence is correct as written.

Base your answers to questions **5191** through **5202** on identifying which sentence(s) should end with a question mark in each group provided:

5191. **Sentence 1** Dylan asked the teacher, “Can you help me with this problem before the exam”

Sentence 2: The teacher asked the students if they needed extra help before the exam

- (1) Sentence 1**
- (2) Sentence 2
- (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 or 2

5192. **Sentence 1:** I wish that we could go to the amusement park, don’t you

Sentence 2: Can you please tell me how to get to Park Avenue

Sentence 3: The teacher asked the students who had completed their project

- (1) Sentence 1
- (2) Sentence 2
- (3) Sentence 3
- (4) Both Sentences 1 and 2**

5193. **Sentence 1:** I asked the teacher if she could help me with the project due on Friday.

Sentence 2: Can you help me with the project that is due on Friday.

- (1) Sentence 1
- (2) Sentence 2**
- (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 or 2

1. Direct vs. Indirect Questions

a. Direct vs. Indirect Questions

5194. **Sentence 1:** How did the car get moved from the driveway into the street

Sentence 2: Aditi asked her uncle if he had moved the car from the driveway into the street

- (1) Sentence 1**
- (2) Sentence 2
- (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 or 2

5195. **Sentence 1:** I wonder if Jess will be at the coffee shop

Sentence 2: I wonder, do you think that Jess will be at the coffee shop

- (1) Sentence 1
- (2) Sentence 2**
- (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 or 2

5201. **Sentence 1:** I wonder: will her father win the election for a second term

Sentence 2: Do you think that her father will win the election for a second term

- (1) Sentence 1
- (2) Sentence 2
- (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2**
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 or 2

5202. **Sentence 1:** The speaker ended the speech with a powerful “why”

Sentence 2: How about we find the best method to solve this problem

- (1) Sentence 1
- (2) Sentence 2
- (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2**
- (4) Neither Sentence 1 or 2

5196. Which is an example of an indirect question?

- (1) Can you tell me how to figure out that problem?
- (2) I figure, three dollars will be enough for the food, right?
- (3) Alice asked her boss when he was leaving for vacation.**
- (4) I wonder: will she run for class president again?

5197. Which is an example of a direct question?

- (1) Can you tell me how to figure out that problem?**
- (2) I figure, three dollars will be enough for the food, right?
- (3) Alice asked her boss when he was leaving for vacation.
- (4) I wonder: will she run for class president again?

II. PUNCTUATION

J. Capitalization

4103. Base your answer to the following question on choosing the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of each sentence provided:

I will do my math homework before I do my English homework.

- (1) **Correct as is** (3) Math, English
(2) Math, english (4) math, english

Base your answers to questions **5510** through **5580** on choosing the sentence in which the *italicized* word should be capitalized:

5510. **Sentence 1:** In college, the first class Diana took was *biology* 101.

Sentence 2: Mrs. Kim taught *biology* during first and second period.

Sentence 3: "Did you finish the project for *biology* class?" Linda asked.

Sentence 4: After studying, Lisa received an 89 on her *biology* retest.

- (1) **Sentence 1** (3) Sentence 3
(2) Sentence 2 (4) Sentence 4

5511. **Sentence 1:** After studying for my *chemistry* exam, I read for English.

Sentence 2: The required course for graduation is *chemistry* I.

- (1) Sentence 1
(2) **Sentence 2**
(3) Both Sentences 1 and 2
(4) Neither Sentence 1 nor 2

5512. **Sentence 1:** On the ride to school, I did some last minute studying for my *physics* exam.

Sentence 2: "Did you read the *physics* textbook for homework?" asked Alison.

Sentence 3: I want to take that *physics* class next year.

Sentence 4: In *physics* II we are learning about the advanced features of circuits.

- (1) Sentence 1 (3) Sentence 3
(2) Sentence 2 (4) **Sentence 4**

5571. **Sentence 1:** I have to buy my *history* textbooks tomorrow.

Sentence 2: My favorite course in college was *history* 30.

Sentence 3: I passed my *history* final, thank goodness!

Sentence 4: The *history* of this town is interesting and mysterious.

- (1) Sentence 1 (3) Sentence 3
(2) **Sentence 2** (4) Sentence 4

1. Proper Nouns

g. Names of Courses, Brand Names

5573. **Sentence 1:** I have a *chemistry* paper due at the end of the month.

Sentence 2: Lynn and Kyle both took *chemistry* 101 in high school.

Sentence 3: I always have trouble understanding *chemistry*.

Sentence 4: If you take *chemistry* this year, be sure to study hard.

- (1) Sentence 1 (3) Sentence 3
(2) **Sentence 2** (4) Sentence 4

5575. **Sentence 1:** I always take *science* books out of the library.

Sentence 2: I think earth *science* is rather easy to understand.

Sentence 3: Joe is in my *science* 101 class next year.

Sentence 4: Astronomy is an exact *science*.

- (1) Sentence 1 (3) **Sentence 3**
(2) Sentence 2 (4) Sentence 4

5578. **Sentence 1:** Since I am majoring in business, I am required to take *economics* I & II.

Sentence 2: One of the social sciences you can study is *economics*.

- (1) Sentence 2
(2) **Sentence 1**
(3) Both Sentences 1 and 2.
(4) Neither Sentences 1 nor 2.

5580. **Sentence 1:** I either want to study abnormal *psychology* or evolutionary *psychology*.

Sentence 2: Emmanuel studied *psychology* with Professor Reynolds.

- (1) Sentence 1
(2) Sentence 2
(3) Both Sentences 1 and 2.
(4) **Neither Sentence 1 nor 2.**

5513. Base your answer to the following question on identifying the correctly capitalized sentence(s) in each group provided:

Sentence 1: "I think that the math exam is going to be really easy," said Juanita.

Sentence 2: "Do you think that Math I is a hard class?" asked Maurice.

- (1) Sentence 1
(2) Sentence 2
(3) **Both Sentences 1 and 2**
(4) Neither Sentence 1 nor 2

III.SPELLING**A. Identification of Misspelled Word****2. In a Group
a. In a Group 1**

6145. (1) flamable (2) incinerate	(3) extinguish (4) cinders	6220. (1) impression (2) ancient	(3) questionable (4) punctual
6146. (1) judicious (2) jurisprudence	(3) judiciary (4) noticable	6221. (1) adventurous (2) unnatural	(3) capture (4) efficient
6147. (1) arguable (2) available	(3) winsome (4) longing	6222. (1) beneficial (2) ecspresion	(3) asymmetrical (4) initiation
6148. (1) loneliness (2) colectible	(3) hopefully (4) until	6223. (1) reassure (2) intermsion	(3) emotional (4) repercussion
6149. (1) collectible (2) collectable	(3) devices (4) devisable	6224. (1) metronome (2) minutia	(3) picturesque (4) aspicious
6150. (1) edable (2) invisible	(3) corrugated (4) angst	6225. (1) negotait (2) posture	(3) cultural (4) congestion
6151. (1) fortunately (2) epidemic	(3) endurance (4) regimental	6226. (1) chronic (2) thermal	(3) suficient (4) spacious
6152. (1) acrobatic (2) acidity	(3) antiseptic (4) attendance	6227. (1) symmetry (2) cariacature	(3) asymmetrical (4) hydroelectric
6153. (1) dictionary (2) thesaurus	(3) librarian (4) referance	6228. (1) hydrant (2) dehydrated	(3) hydrollic (4) hydrophobia
6154. (1) inteligent (2) telephone	(3) software (4) elusive	6229. (1) hidrogen (2) synchronize	(3) thermos (4) diameter
6155. (1) knowlegeable (2) horrified	(3) vexing (4) individual	6230. (1) speedometer (2) barometer	(3) thermameter (4) centimeter
6156. (1) terrifically (2) charitable	(3) religious (4) fervently	6231. (1) chronograph (2) chronical	(3) chronological (4) synchronize
6157. (1) reverence (2) relevance	(3) venegance (4) venerable	6232. (1) thermonuclear (2) thermostat	(3) geometery (4) asymmetrical
6158. (1) resemblance (2) identical	(3) similarity (4) fraternal	6233. (1) posteur (2) negotiation	(3) emotional (4) punctual
6159. (1) circulation (2) compatable	(3) extraction (4) delicious	6234. (1) hydrant (2) cultoral	(3) hydrogen (4) dehydrated
6160. (1) deductable (2) inescapable	(3) traditional (4) gargantuan	6235. (1) thermose (2) thermonuclear	(3) thermal (4) thermometer
6161. (1) vocative (2) elegently	(3) prejudicial (4) waterfall	6236. (1) diameter (2) meteronome	(3) initiation (4) intermission

673. grievance
barbecue
formerly
controled
controlled

676. occurrence
delicate
gracefulness
gradually
gradually

677. galloped
committee
storage
shield
galloped

681. unbearable
disapprove
valleys
surprising
disapprove

688. disimilar
luscious
immaculate
persuasive
dissimilar

689. senseless
rhythm
aclaim
grammar
acclaim

695. humorous
fictitious
cyclical
inocence
innocence

697. equipped
interupt
squirrel
inspiration
interrupt

704. neighborly
acommodate
deodorant
capacity
accommodate

719. transfered
responsible
drunkenness
portable
transferred

736. conferred
aptitude
spirited
assured
assured

743. recomendation
symmetrical
manageable
necessity
recommendation

746. anouncement
routine
dependable
bashful
announcement

748. antibiotic
exagerate
anticipation
essential
exaggerate

754. acquaintance
especialy
melancholy
computer
especially

760. forty
interferred
loyalty
hoping
interfered

765. corrode
irrelevant
asociate
maintenance
associate

770. assurance
immoderate
combustible
stressfull
stressful

III.SPELLING

F. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Consonant(s)

1. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Consonant(s)

a. Level 1

Base your answers to questions **1** through **1019** on the following groups of words. Only one of the words is misspelled. Correctly spell the misspelled word on your answer sheet.

1. prosperity
ourselves
ajustment
pharmacy
adjustment

5. alcohol
wresling
prudence
procedure
wrestling

7. battery
twelth
derelict
virus
twelfth

13. preliminary
illegal
chronicle
consentrate
concentrate

17. picknicking
potency
condescend
judiciary
picnicking

34. misdemeanor
autocracy
exibition
indifferent
exhibition

36. heighth
stadium
arrangement
generosity
height

42. zoologist
devastate
partiality
exsisted
existed

46. cavernous
onslaught
predjudice
currant
prejudice

55. arbitrary
coerce
fascination
congratulation
arbitrary

60. utmost
swerve
ruffian
strecher
stretcher

68. bulletin
tremendous
syllabic
idenity
identity

70. expence
minstrel
cruising
feudal
expense

75. assemblage
suicidal
pamplet
equipment
pamphlet

78. commercial
scarsely
sheaves
precipice
scarcely

81. insignifigant
bizarre
correlation
feasible
insignificant

86. diameter
formative
lubricate
excercise
exercise

88. ajacent
columnist
womanly
shrubbery
adjacent

634. decieving
engagement
bookkeeper
salaries
deceiving

645. occasion
studying
beauteous
subtel
subtle

656. receiver
instance
langauge
convertible
language

660. triple
tough
trifel
terrible
trifle

662. genuine
hygeine
sincerely
bracelet
hygiene

670. medley
cannibal
reciept
decency
receipt

680. hierloom
compelling
heretic
creativity
heirloom

712. weapon
greatful
capable
subscription
grateful

735. deceived
existence
anceint
resolving
ancient

737. already
savage
acheivement
schedule
achievement

747. pigeon
transistor
stomach
decietful
deceitful

769. greivance
scary
obscure
pastime
grievance

778. seige
volcano
innocence
dexterity
siege

792. forfiet
genuine
ideally
subscription
forfeit

817. assumption
fued
summit
exclusive
feud

822. recognizable
overrated
parcel
rnassacer
massacre

841. argument
puzzle
alliance
theivery
thievery

847. liesure
remedy
biscuit
occupied
leisure

IV. VOCABULARY**1. Sentences****A. Fill in the Blank****a. Sentences 1**

8807. Oscar, George, and Nina were _____ for being late to class today and had to go to detention
(1) penalized (3) utilized
 (2) established (4) maintained
8808. "Rita, I do not think that it was _____ when Maria dropped the box on your foot," explained Mrs. Salerno.
 (1) eager (3) recollect
(2) intentional (4) furthermore
8809. Michael's band will _____ playing concerts at our school dances because they do not get paid enough.
(1) cease (3) resort
 (2) aggravate (4) vanish
8810. I thought the directions on the test were _____; in fact, no one else in the class understood them either.
 (1) ultimate **(3) vague**
 (2) wholesome (4) unstable
8811. Marie's agent suggested that her interview on Good Morning, America _____ with the release date of her book.
 (1) deprive **(3) coincide**
 (2) exclaim (4) awkward
8812. Shady Tree High School is going to _____ a new rule this year requiring students to carry identification cards at all times.
 (1) consent **(3) establish**
 (2) hesitate (4) penalize
8813. "Reggie, tell Barbara how expensive our lunch was today," instructed Wendy, "it will _____ her because she thinks that deli has cheap prices."
 (1) adequate (3) penalize
 (2) utilize **(4) astonish**
8814. When gardening, you should _____ gloves and a pair of garden shears for clipping foliage.
 (1) exclaim (3) hesitate
(2) utilize (4) abrupt
8815. Concerned about fraud, Lee Ann told the sales associate, "I will _____ to that price for the stereo if I am given a full warranty, otherwise I will not purchase it."
(1) consent (3) recollect
 (2) classify (4) establish
8816. After one of the prosecution's witnesses admitted to lying, the defense attorney _____ to the judge for a retrial, and the judge granted it.
 (1) originated **(3) appealed**
 (2) established (4) emphasized
8817. "Rowena is not _____," explained Teresa. "I trusted her with my new bicycle and she left it out in the rain."
 (1) adequate **(3) reliable**
 (2) potential (4) minimum
8818. I am going to try to _____ excellent grades this year so that I can be named to the honor roll.
(1) maintain (3) propose
 (2) exclaim (4) penalize
8819. Uma told her brother that he should not _____ to come and talk to her when he is upset.
 (1) interpret (3) eliminate
(2) hesitate (4) vanish
8820. The movie came to a(n) _____ end, which no one expected.
(1) abrupt (3) unstable
 (2) current (4) potential
8821. A _____ diet consists of lots of fruits and vegetables.
 (1) horizontal **(3) wholesome**
 (2) vague (4) maximum
8822. Jessie cannot _____ where he put his glasses, so he is searching all over his house.
 (1) astonish (3) resort
 (2) appeal **(4) recollect**
8823. The physics equation is _____, so it will take me awhile to solve.
 (1) intentional (3) reliable
(2) complex (4) customary
8824. Our sales report is due this Friday, but we are going to _____ that our boss extend it since a power outage shut down our computers today.
(1) propose (3) furthermore
 (2) respond (4) coincide
8825. At the magic show the magician disappeared after promising to _____ before our very eyes!
 (1) resort (3) aggravate
 (2) respond **(4) vanish**
9085. My city has a(n) _____ of \$4 million that they will put towards building a new school.
 (1) principal (3) abundant
(2) surplus (4) dispute
9086. Switzerland became a member of the United Nations 1992, but remains _____ in world affairs.
(1) neutral (3) dependent
 (2) abundant (4) solitary

9773. To give something as a gift is to _____ it upon someone.

- (1) **bestow** (3) hover
(2) grant (4) rant

9778. Someone who is unimpressed or bored due to a feeling that he or she has already experienced more or better might be called

- (1) **blasé** (3) energized
(2) virulent (4) aspirated

9876. When something is proper or suitable to the situation it is considered

- (1) avert (3) **appropriate**
(2) overt (4) urban

9877. If someone is very honest, they are

- (1) **candid** (3) extensive
(2) concise (4) legitimate

9878. To do as commanded or asked is to

- (1) compel (3) forfeit
(2) **comply** (4) reminisce

9879. If a paper is clear and brief, it can be called

- (1) **concise** (3) overt
(2) impartial (4) extensive

9880. An action that is extreme or harsh is considered

- (1) **extreme** (3) legitimate
(2) erratic (4) lenient

9881. A conversation between characters in a story, novel, or a play is called a

- (1) forfeit (3) propaganda
(2) morale (4) **dialogue**

9882. Behaviors or actions that are irregular can also be called

- (1) isolate (3) **erratic**
(2) refuge (4) undermine

9883. A building that is large and covers a great deal of space can be called

- (1) **extensive** (3) impartial
(2) isolate (4) bland

9884. In a game to give up or be forced to give up by penalty is to

- (1) fortify (3) isolate
(2) **forfeit** (4) reminisce

9885. To separate from others is to

- (1) **isolate** (3) undermine
(2) lenient (4) reinforce

9886. To remember and talk about the past is to

- (1) refuge (3) **reminisce**
(2) delete (4) compel

9887. If something is of, relating to, or located in a city, it is referred to as

- (1) **urban** (3) candid
(2) erratic (4) concise

9888. To cross out or erase is to

- (1) refuge (3) fortify
(2) **delete** (4) avert

9889. A jury that is fair, unbiased, and without prejudice can be classified as

- (1) **impartial** (3) relevant
(2) lenient (4) ruthless

9890. A person with a strong moral sense has

- (1) morale (3) prospects
(2) **integrity** (4) apathy

9891. An action that is proper and in accordance with accepted laws, rules, and standards is

- (1) extensive (3) **legitimate**
(2) bland (4) compel

9892. A person who is easy-going and not strict or harsh in punishing is

- (1) overt (3) **lenient**
(2) impartial (4) legitimate

9893. A person who is a danger or a threat can be called a

- (1) **menace** (3) alternative
(2) refuge (4) radical

9894. The spirit or state of mind a of a group or team is the

- (1) **morale** (3) anecdote
(2) dialogue (4) undermine

9895. Someone who lacks worldly experience and is unsophisticated is

- (1) impartial (3) **naïve**
(2) bland (4) urban

9896. An object that is obvious and not hidden can be called

- (1) avert (3) isolated
(2) **overt** (4) bland

B. Multiple Choice

a. Level 1

8790. MAINTAIN : CONTINUE :: (1) awkward : clumsy (3) obnoxious : pleasant (2) deprive : give (4) establish : law	9181. BRIEF: LONGEVITY :: (1) timid: courage (3) buoyant : resilience (2) transient : fleeting (4) venerable : honor
8791. ASTONISH : SURPRISE :: (1) abrupt : sudden (3) potential : talent (2) adequate : insufficient (4) brutal : bighearted	9194. DISCLAIM : CLAIM :: (1) destroy : troy (3) dysfunction : function (2) disassociate : associate (4) disassemble : resemble
8792. ELIMINATE : PROBLEM :: (1) recollect : remember (3) respond : answer (2) exclaim : emotion (4) cease : end	9204. TALENTED : ELITE :: (1) pleasure : anguish (3) funny : hilarious (2) adage : adagio (4) hamper : hinder
8793. DEPRIVE : GIVE :: (1) customary : unusual (3) advise : recommend (2) establish : goal (4) astonish : scare	9214. ANTECEDE : ENSUE :: (1) cause : result (3) fortify : strengthen (2) revoke : renounce (4) peanut butter : jelly
8794. ULTIMATE : GREATEST :: (1) current : old (3) awkward : graceful (2) objection : dislike (4) wholesome : fruit	9234. ELABORATE : DETAIL :: (1) play : performer (3) year : week (2) arrogant : conceit (4) life : longevity
9129. BOUNTIFUL : PLENTIFUL:: (1) benevolent : kind (3) consume : generate (2) bounty : hunter (4) munificent : lavish	9239. OSTRACIZE : EXILE :: (1) depress : misery (3) nation : state (2) city : sty (4) spigot : water
9134. CALAMITY : DISASTROUS :: (1) politician : voters (3) lotion : virulent (2) cowboy : felicitous (4) ballet : graceful	9244. DICTATOR : OVERBEARING :: (1) commander : army (3) dancer : graceful (2) jinx : hex (4) politician : campaign
9139. COLLABORATE : HINDER :: (1) point : laugh (3) sound : silence (2) tickle : ignore (4) coordinate : plot	9247. PENAL : PUNISHMENT :: (1) flower : petals (3) bovine : cows (2) jail : imprison (4) renal : retentive
9145. COMPLIANCE : REBELLION :: (1) vortex : revolution (3) stars : galaxy (2) admiration : disgust (4) justice : majesty	9262. PSYCHIC : FOREBODING (1) emotional : feeling (3) hopeful : morose (2) somber : loquacious (4) baleful : jubilant
9150. COWER : CRINGE :: (1) hide : seek (3) point : laugh (2) tremble : shake (4) dominate : fear	9273. FORTHRIGHT : STRAIGHTFORWARD :: (1) aged : youthful (3) polite : courteous (2) hindrance : embellish (4) languid : exciting
9164. JOSTLE : PUSH :: (1) hope : deliver (3) pose : play (2) shove : move (4) jump : hop	9278. FRIVOLOUS : FOOLISH :: (1) wealthy : destitute (3) famous : infamous (2) self-assured : conceited (4) potent : portentous
9169. JUDICIOUS : SENSE :: (1) courageous : bravery (3) panel : jury (2) judicial : legislature (4) arduous : hostile	9283. SPENDTHRIFT : FRUGAL :: (1) doctor : medicine (3) gambler : cautious (2) trumpet : brass (4) ode : joy
9176. COUSIN : KINDRED :: (1) joy : melancholy (3) pore : porous (2) tree : forest (4) time : youth	9284. FRUGAL : STINGY (1) circumspect : churlish (3) gravity : force (2) penny : pinch (4) ambitious : greedy

Base your answers to questions **2469** through **2576** on selecting the word or phrase that most nearly expresses the meaning of the *italicized* word:

2469. The office of the corporate president reflected great *affluence*.

- (1) taste (3) disorder
(2) individuality (4) **prosperity**

2470. The new senator *exploited* his political power.

- (1) **took advantage of** (3) clung to
(2) tried out (4) bragged loudly about

2471. He could not be *coerced* into taking action

- (1) tricked (3) **forced**
(2) shamed (4) bribed

2472. She was given an award for being the most *congenial* participant in the contest.

- (1) talented (3) beautiful
(2) **friendly** (4) clever

2473. The negotiators worked *fruitlessly* toward their objective.

- (1) impatiently (3) **unsuccessfully**
(2) half-heartedly (4) painfully

2484. The suspect *fabricated* the story.

- (1) **created** (3) denied
(2) ridiculed (4) explained

2485. The sailor waited *apprehensively* for news about his shipmates.

- (1) **with uneasiness** (3) with boredom
(2) with curiosity (4) with grief

2486. The professor voiced her opinion *emphatically*.

- (1) reluctantly (3) **forcefully**
(2) diplomatically (4) immediately

2487. The new supervisor worked hard to eliminate the workers' *tedium*.

- (1) laziness (3) insecurity
(2) **boredom** (4) regret

2488. As a result of numerous accidents, the construction site was under *scrutiny*.

- (1) **careful examination** (3) justifiable attack
(2) extensive repair (4) continuous patrol

2489. The speaker's conclusion was *plausible*.

- (1) clever (3) straightforward
(2) **believable** (4) troubling

2490. The new administration wanted to *consolidate* several assistance programs.

- (1) create (3) cancel
(2) change (4) **combine**

2491. The architect proved to be *inept*.

- (1) lazy (3) careless
(2) **unfit** (4) uninspired

2501. The newspaper described the rescue efforts as being *valorous*.

- (1) reckless (3) **brave**
(2) extraordinary (4) unorganized

2502. A *jubilant* sound came from the meeting room.

- (1) muffled (3) loud
(2) strange (4) **joyful**

2503. The rare plant was found growing in a *gorge*.

- (1) forest (3) cave
(2) **canyon** (4) meadow

2504. The reporter's comments *incensed* the politician.

- (1) **angered** (3) discouraged
(2) hurt (4) puzzled

2505. The young flight attendant showed *fortitude* during the crisis.

- (1) quiet desperation (3) careless disregard
(2) **patient courage** (4) uncontrolled fear

2506. The witness responded *languidly* to questions from the prosecutor.

- (1) angrily (3) **weakly**
(2) abruptly (4) rudely

2507. The family stayed in a *rustic* cabin.

- (1) cozy (3) neglected
(2) **simple** (4) cheap

2508. The visitor was surprised by his *affluent* surroundings.

- (1) noisy (3) **rich**
(2) dusty (4) cheerful

2509. Some of the workers expected to be *furloughed* soon,

- (1) **laid off** (3) fired
(2) transferred (4) promoted

2510. After a number of weeks, their hopes began to *materialize*.

- (1) become more complex
(2) dissolve into confusion
(3) assume greater importance
(4) **become actual fact**

Base your answers to questions 3323 through 3327 on the passage provided:

- The pair of children looked Asian, two or three years old, their glossy heads like lacquered bowls bobbing in the sunlight. Kneeling at the wide-open window, they pulled white tissues from a box and sent them wafting down on the breeze. A flimsy-looking iron gate reached to their stomachs, but every few seconds they
- 5 popped up to lean out over it, clapping their hands as the tissues caught on the branches of trees, wrapped around a lamp post, and fluttered leisurely to the concrete below like great snowflakes.
- Not a soul in sight. Della watched from across the street, a floor above then-the fifth; they would not see her if she waved. If she called out, the sound
- 10 could startle them, make them lose their balance. She shut her eyes and curled her hands into fists as one child leaned way out, the tops of the bars pressing into his legs. The police? It was her first day here; she didn't even know the opposite building's address. And the time it would take, the heavy footsteps clattering up the stairs. Meanwhile they would fall and she would relive this moment all
- 15 the years to come, remembering herself watching at the window of the empty bedroom in her new apartment, her new life, thinking about how she would remember herself at the window, watching
- Just then a dark-haired woman appeared from the invisible spaces of the apartment across the street, plucked each child from the windowsill, and
- 20 snatched up the box of tissues. Shut the window, thought Della, but the woman I receded into the invisible spaces.

– Lynne Sharon Schwartz

3323. In lines 1 and 2, the description of the children's heads ("their...sunlight") helps call attention to their
 (1) faces (2) ages (3) **movements** (4) needs
3324. The description of the falling tissues in lines 5 through 7 is reinforced by the use of
 (1) personification (2) alliteration (3) hyperbole (4) **simile**
3325. Which line or lines first foreshadow the possibility of danger?
 (1) lines 1 and 2 ("The sunlight") (3) lines 5 and 6 ("clapping . trees")
 (2) **line 2 ("Kneeling . . window")** (4) lines 6 and 7 ("fluttered . . snowflakes")
3326. What organizational technique does the author use to describe Della's indecision about helping the children?
 (1) comparison (2) chronological order (3) **cause and effect** (4) classification
3327. In lines 18 through 20, the abruptness of the dark-haired woman's actions is conveyed by the use of
 (1) **strong verbs** (2) repeated phrases (3) vivid adjectives (4) short sentences

Base your answers to questions 3067 through 3074 on the passage provided:

We should also know that "greed" has little to do with the environmental crisis. The two main causes are population pressures, especially the pressures of large metropolitan populations, and the desire—a highly commendable one—to bring a decent living at the lowest possible cost to the largest possible number of people.

- 5 The environmental crisis is the result of success—success in cutting down the mortality of infants (which has given us the population explosion), success in raising farm output sufficiently to prevent mass famine (which has given us contamination by pesticides and chemical fertilizers), success in getting people out of the noisome tenements of the 19th-century city and into the greenery and privacy of
10 the single-family home in the suburbs (which has given us urban sprawl¹ and traffic jams). The environmental crisis, in other words, is largely the result of doing too much of the right sort of thing.

- To overcome the problems that success always creates, one must build on it. But where to start? Cleaning up the environment requires determined, sustained
15 effort with clear targets and deadlines. It requires, above all, concentration of effort. Up to now we have tried to do a little bit of everything—and tried to do it in the headlines—when what we ought to do first is draw up a list of priorities.

¹*urban sprawl* - the spreading of cities

3067. The author of this passage would agree most with

- (1) using atomic energy to conserve fuel
- (2) living in comfortable family lifestyles**
- (3) settling disputes peacefully
- (4) combating cancer and heart disease with energetic research

3068. According to this passage, one early step in any effort to improve the environment would be to

- (1) return to the exclusive use of natural fertilizers
- (2) put a high tax on profiteering industries
- (3) ban the use of automobiles in and around cities
- (4) set up a timetable for corrective actions**

3069. The passage indicates that the conditions that led to overcrowded roads also brought about

- (1) better living conditions for many people**
- (2) a healthier younger generation
- (3) greater occupational opportunities
- (4) the population explosion

3070. The author criticizes those concerned with the environment for

- (1) attacking the establishment
- (2) trying to limit population growth
- (3) opposing farm price supports
- (4) trying to do everything through headlines**

3071. One support for the author's claim that success has contributed to environmental problems is that

- (1) pesticides have been used to reduce infant mortality
- (2) doing too much of the right thing has helped only certain people
- (3) in escaping from crowded cities, people have caused urban sprawl**
- (4) greed has caused technological advances

3072. According to this passage, one error environmentalists have made is to

- (1) plan too complicated strategies
- (2) forget that poorer crops may cause starvation
- (3) overlook the welfare of the majority
- (4) wage the battle on too many fronts at the same time**

3073. It could logically be assumed that the author of this passage would support legislation to

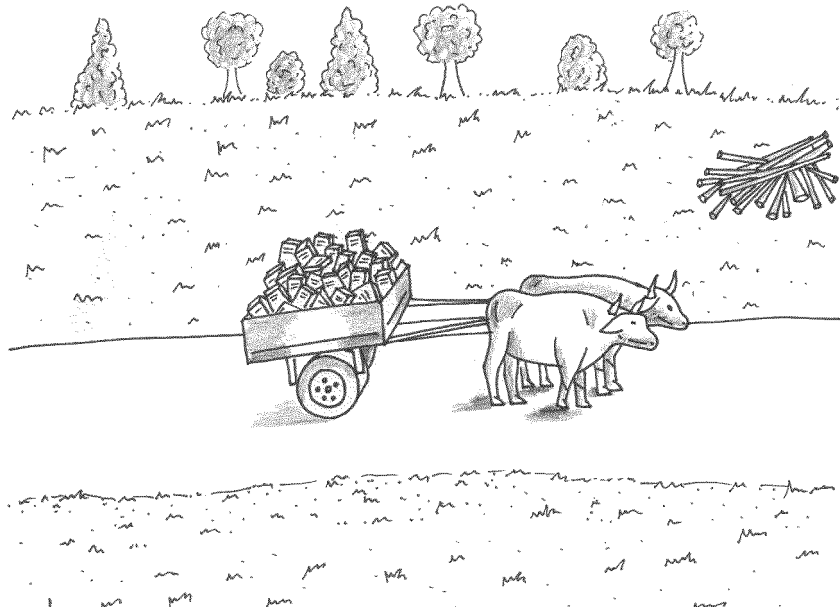
- (1) ban the use of all pesticides
- (2) prevent the use of automobiles in the cities
- (3) build additional conventional power plants immediately
- (4) organize an agency to coordinate efforts to cope with environmental problems**

Base your answers to questions 3245 through 3250 on the passage provided:

The Burning of Books

- When the Regime ordered that books with dangerous teachings
Should be publicly burnt and everywhere
Oxen were forced to draw carts full of books
To the funeral pyre, an exiled poet,
5 One of the best, discovered with fury, when he studied the list
Of the burned, that his books
Had been forgotten. He rushed to his writing table
On wings of anger and wrote a letter to those in power.
Burn me, he wrote with hurrying pen, burn me!
10 Do not treat me in this fashion.
Don't leave me out. Have I not
Always spoken the truth in my books? And now
You treat me like a liar! I order you:
Burn me!

—Bertolt Brecht



3245. The “Regime” mentioned in line 1 most likely represents
(1) only traditional monarchies (3) the narrator’s homeland
(2) all political leaders (4) **any tyrannical government**
3246. In the poem, who considers the exiled poet “one of the best” (line 5)?
(1) the Regime (2) **the narrator** (3) the exiled poet himself (4) the public
3247. Why might the poet have studied the list of the burned books?
(1) to plan an act of retaliation (3) to defy authority
(2) **to determine his status** (4) to understand the public’s reaction
3248. In line 10, when the poet says, “Don’t leave me out,” he is asking to be included
(1) **among those writers considered opponents of the Regime**
(2) in the Regime’s hierarchy
(3) among those writers whose works should be preserved
(4) in the list of famous writers whose works have been forgotten

Base your answers to questions 2943 through 2951 on the passage provided:

The story of words is endlessly fascinating, but the chroniclers of language are usually content to work their way back to Latin, Greek, and Anglo-Saxon and stop there. There is, however, an earlier stage to the story - a time when Greek, Latin, and Anglo-Saxon and many other ancient languages were all one. This parent language is called Indo-European because, eventually, when its speakers had broken up and wandered away from one another, they covered most of Europe and parts of southwestern Asia as far as Northern India.

Precisely when Indo-European was spoken is unknown, because writing had not yet come into being at the time. We may assume; however, that it flourished perhaps as much as 5,000 years before Christ. Its speakers were probably centered around the shores of the Baltic, from which they spread out fanwise, in a general southerly direction, to northern India and the Iranian plateau, and to eastern, central, southern, and western Europe. Their speech diverged¹ as they went, until it finally assumed many diverse forms.

The diversification of a single tongue into different speech forms resulted from a process of migration, followed by a complete break of communications among the various migrating groups. When communications are broken, language tends to split into dialects; when communications are restored, the dialects tend to come together again into a national language. But in the days of Indo-European migrations, there was no possibility of restoring communications, Hence, the process of diversification was drastic.

¹ *diverge* - to expand out or separate

2943. The phrase that best expresses the main idea of this passage is:

- (1) The romance of words
 (2) How English originated
 (3) **The common ancestry of many languages**
 (4) A quaint theory of language

2944. The author states that Indo-European

- (1) was still in existence in 100 A.D.
 (2) **was spoken before the practice of writing began**
 (3) was spoken for 5,000 years
 (4) is not related to Latin and Greek

2945. One can conclude from this selection that

- (1) **accounts of language are sometimes incomplete**
 (2) no language can change in modern times
 (3) dialects always become national languages
 (4) written language is more exact than spoken language

2946. A national language is most likely to develop

- (1) under a weak government
 (2) during periods of wide migration
 (3) in times of the dominance of dialects
 (4) **people who communicate with each other**

2947. The development described in this passage is principally one of a relationship between

- (1) Greek and Latin
 (2) southern Europe and western Europe
 (3) **communication and languages**
 (4) speaking and writing

2948. Which view about language is supported by the passage?

- (1) A diversified language is best.
 (2) A diversified language is best.
 (3) Our information about language is very precise.
 (4) **Language develops with civilization.**

2949. One can most safely conclude from this passage that

- (1) dialects are more important than national languages
 (2) **the basic form of language is speech**
 (3) migrations of people should not be encouraged
 (4) diversification is not a common happening to languages

2950. In writing the last paragraph, the author most probably

- (1) **indicate what usually happens to languages of migrating peoples**
 (2) prove that communications determine migration
 (3) defend the diversification of languages
 (4) question the superiority of Indo-European over other languages