ELA Grade 8
Question Catalogue Index

I. GRAMMAR

A. Articles
   1. Identification ................................................................. 1
   2. The and Specific Nouns ..................................................... 2
   3. A vs. An ........................................................................ 3
   4. First and Subsequent Reference ........................................... 3
   5. Generic Reference ............................................................. 4
   6. Proper and Abstract Nouns ............................................... 4
   7. Zero Articles ..................................................................... 5

B. Pronouns
   1. Identifying Antecedents ................................................... 5
   2. Personal ......................................................................... 6
   3. Demonstrative ............................................................... 7
   4. Interrogative ................................................................. 8
   5. Relative
      1. Who vs. Whom .............................................................. 9
      2. Which vs. That ............................................................. 10
      3. Who’s vs. Whose ......................................................... 11
   6. Possessive ...................................................................... 11
   7. Reflexive ...................................................................... 12
   8. Indefinite ...................................................................... 13
   9. Reciprocal .................................................................... 15

C. Adverbs
   1. Identification ................................................................. 16
   2. Comparison .................................................................... 18
   3. As Intensifiers ............................................................... 19
   4. Good vs. Well ............................................................... 19
   5. Position & Order ............................................................ 21

D. Adjectives
   1. Identification ................................................................. 22
   2. With Articles ................................................................. 23
   3. Comparison .................................................................... 24
   4. Good vs. Well ............................................................... 26
   5. Position & Order ............................................................ 27
E. Prepositions
1. Of Time .......................................................... 28
2. Of Place / Location ............................................. 29
3. Of Movement ..................................................... 30
4. Prepositional Phrases ........................................ 31

F. Subject-Verb Agreement
1. Singular Nouns .................................................. 32
2. Plural & Collective Nouns .................................... 33
3. Expressions ..................................................... 36
4. Neither and Either/Nor and Or ............................ 38
5. Math, Money, Time, etc. ..................................... 39
6 Multi-Topic ........................................................ 40

G. Homonym & Homophone
1. There, Their, They’re .......................................... 43
2. To, Too, Two ..................................................... 43
3. Wear, Where, We’re .......................................... 44
4. Then vs. Than ................................................... 45
5. Effect vs. Affect ............................................... 46
6. Miscellaneous .................................................. 47
7. Combined Homonyms ....................................... 52

H. Conjunctions
1. Coordinating Conjunctions
   a. And, But, & Or ............................................. 54
   b. Nor, Yet, For, & So ...................................... 55
2. Subordinating Conjunctions
   a. Like vs. As ............................................... 56
   b. Others ...................................................... 57
3. Correlative Conjunctions ................................... 59
4. Combined Conjunctions .................................... 60

I. Interjections
1. Dear .................................................................. 60
2. Well .................................................................. 61

J. Nouns
1. Noun Clauses & Phrases ..................................... 62
2. Compound Nouns .............................................. 64
3. Plural and Collective Nouns .............................. 65
4. Mass and Count Nouns ..................................... 66
K. Sentences
1. Sentence Types
   a. Simple ..................................................... 67
   b. Compound ................................................. 67
   c. Complex .................................................. 68
   d. Compound-Complex ....................................... 69
2. Run-on Sentences ............................................. 70
3. Fragments ........................................................ 74
4. Parks of Sentences ............................................. 78

L. Verbs
1. Tenses ............................................................ 83
2. Conditional / Subjunctive ...................................... 87
3. Gerunds / Participles / Infinitives ............................ 89
4. Transitive / Intransitive / Linking Verbs ................. 91
5. Auxiliary and Compound Verbs ............................... 91

II. PUNCTUATION
A. Apostrophe
1. Contractions .................................................... 93
2. Plurals ........................................................... 94
3. Possession
   a. One Person ................................................. 95
   b. More Than One Person .................................... 97
   c. Words Ending in -S ...................................... 98
   d. Two people Own Same/Different Item ................. 99
   e. Possessive Pronouns ...................................... 100
   f. Its vs it's .................................................... 101

B. Commas
1. Separation
   a. Elements In a Series ...................................... 102
   b. Compound Sentences ..................................... 103
   c. Subordinate Clauses ...................................... 106
   d. Contrasting Parts of a Sentence ....................... 108
   e. Statement from a Question ............................... 109
   f. Interrupting Expressions ................................ 110
2. Adjectives
   a. Coordinate Adjectives .................................... 111
   b. -ly Adjectives ............................................. 112
3. With Appositions
   a. General ...................................................... 113
   b. Direct Address ........................................... 115
   c. Surrounding Tiles/Degrees ............................... 116
4. Dates and Places
   a. Month, Day, and Year ...................................... 117
   b. Month and Day / Month and Year ....................... 117
   c. City and State .............................................. 118

C. Colons and Semicolons
   1. Colons
      a. vs. Semicolon; vs. Comma .............................. 118
      b. For Introduction ........................................... 120
   2. Semicolons
      a. vs. Comma; vs. Colon .............................. 122
      b. Sort Out a Large List ............................ 123
      c. Separate Closely Independent Clauses ............ 124
      d. With Specific Phrases .................................. 125

D. Question Marks
   1. Direct vs. Indirect Questions ........................... 126
   2. Tag Questions ............................................. 128
   3. Questions Embedded Within a Statement .............. 129
   4. Series of Brief Questions ............................... 131

E. Quotation Marks
   1. Placement of Punctuation ............................... 132
   2. Quotes Within Quotes .................................... 134
   3. Direct vs. Indirect Quotes .............................. 136
   4. Titles of Short Stories, Poems, and Articles .......... 137

F. Parentheses
   1. Enclose
      a. Words or Figures That Clarify ...................... 138
      b. Numbers of Listed Items ............................ 139
      c. Material to Deemphasize ............................ 140
   2. Punctuation and Capitalization Within ................ 141

G. Hyphens
   1. Between Words
      a. Compound Words ...................................... 142
      b. Adjectives ............................................. 144
      c. Within Numbers ...................................... 145
   2. With -ly Words & Adverbs .............................. 146
   3. With Prefixes
      a. Before Proper Nouns ................................ 147
      b. Vowels ................................................. 148
      c. Words Beginning With self-, ex-, all- .......... 148
      d. With re- Words ....................................... 149
   4. At The End of Lines ..................................... 150
H. Periods
   1. End of a Sentence or Command .................................151
   2. Last Word Ends in a Period ......................................152

I. Exclamation Marks
   1. End of Emphatic Declarations and Interjections ..........154
   2. Convey Emotion, Emphasis, Surprise ..........................155
   3. In Formal Writing ..............................................156

J. Capitalization
   1. Proper Nouns
      a. I .................................................................158
      b. Persons and Animals ..................................161
      c. Geographical Names ..................................163
      d. Planets and Stars .....................................164
      e. Specific Time Periods ................................165
      f. Historical Events, Races and Nationalities ..........166
      g. Names of Courses and Brand Names ................167
   2. Titles .............................................................169

III. SPELLING
   A. Identification of Misspelled Word
      1. In a Sentence
         a. In a Sentence 1 ..........................................171
         b. In a Sentence 2 ..........................................182
         c. In a Sentence 3 ..........................................194
         d. In a Sentence 4 ..........................................204
      2. In a Group
         a. In a Group 1 ..............................................208
         b. In a Group 2 ..............................................214
         c. In a Group 3 ..............................................220
   B. Identification of a Correct Word
      1. In a Group
         a. In a Group 1 ..............................................224
         b. In a Group 2 ..............................................230
         c. In a Group 3 ..............................................236
         d. In a Group 4 ..............................................242
   C. Correct the Mispelled Word
      1. In a Sentence
         a. Level 1 ......................................................245
      2. In a Group
         a. In a Group 1 ..............................................251
         b. In a Group 2 ..............................................263
         c. In a Group 3 ..............................................275
         d. In a Group 4 ..............................................287
   D. Double Letter
      1. Double Letter ................................................296
E. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Vowel(s)
   1. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Vowel(s)
      a. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Vowel(s) 1 311
      b. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Vowel(s) 2 323
      c. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Vowel(s) 3 335

F. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Consonant(s)
   1. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Consonant(s)
      a. Level 1 344

G. Incorrect Letter Order
   1. Incorrect Letter Order
      a. Incorrect Letter Order 353

IV. VOCABULARY
   A. Fill-In-The-Blank
      1. Sentences
         a. Sentences 1 359
         b. Sentences 2 369
      2. Passages
         a. Level 1 374

   B. Multiple Choice
      1. Definitions
         a. Definitions 1 387
         b. Definitions 2 396
         c. Definitions 3 405
      2. Synonyms
         a. Synonyms 1 411
         b. Synonyms 2 419
         c. Synonyms 3 427
         d. Synonyms 4 435
         e. Synonyms 5 443
         f. Synonyms 6 451
      3. Antonyms
         a. Level 1 457
      4. Analogies
         a. Level 1 465
      5. Sentences
         a. Sentences 1 471
         b. Sentences 2 480
         c. Sentences 3 489

   C. Short Answer
      1. Word Bank
         a. Word Bank 1 492
         b. Word Bank 2 503
V. PASSAGES

A. Reading

1. Informational Passages
   a. Narrative / Prose ........................................... 509
   b. Instructional / Historical ................................ 542
   c. Editorial / Commentary .................................. 549

2. Poems
   a. Poems .................................................................. 610

3. Website-like & Short Paragraph
   a. Website-like & Short Paragraph ............................ 648

B. Listening & Writing

1. Speeches
   a. Speeches .......................................................... 674

2. Articles
   a. Articles .............................................................. 700

3. Essays
   a. Essays ............................................................... 711

C. Reading & Writing

1. Linked Passages
   a. The Circus ....................................................... 726
   b. Museums ........................................................... 730
   c. Discovery of Historical Relics ............................. 734
   d. Archeology and Native American Cultures .......... 739
   e. Fiji and South Pacific Islands ............................. 743
   f. Lake Superior .................................................... 748
   g. Swimming ........................................................ 753
   h. Iceboating ........................................................ 757
   i. Thresher Sharks ............................................... 760
   j. Whales .............................................................. 764
   k. Sea Turtles ........................................................ 770
   l. Shellfish and Aquaculture ................................ 774
   m. Protecting Wildlife .......................................... 780
   n. Dangerous Insects ............................................ 786
   o. Autism .............................................................. 791

D. Independent Writing

1. Using Works of Literature
   a. Given Situation / Theme .................................... 795
   b. Given Critical Lens ........................................... 817

2. Given Situation / Theme
   a. Speech ............................................................ 821
   b. Editorial ........................................................... 822
   c. Informative, Imaginative, or About a Person ....... 828
   d. About Yourself or Personal Experience ............. 832
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

3893. ______ shall I wrap presents for?
   (1) who (3) whomever
   (2) whom (4) whoever

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

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 (3) whomever
   (2) whoever (4) whom

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 (3) whoever
   (2) whom (4) whomever

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
   (4) Both a and c are correct.

4080. 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

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

4593. 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
I. GRAMMAR
K. Sentences

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; 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.

5114. "It's 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. "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.
   (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) "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.
   (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'

© EDUWARE 2005
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.

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

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 (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2
(2) Sentence 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 (3) Both Sentence 1 and 2
(2) Sentence 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

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

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

5514. 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

5515. 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 2 (3) Sentence 3
(2) Sentence 1 (4) Sentence 4

5516. 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

5517. 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 Sentences 1 nor 2

5518. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6145. (1) flamable</th>
<th>6220. (1) impression</th>
<th>6225. (1) negotaite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) incinerate</td>
<td>(2) ancient</td>
<td>(2) posture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) flamable</td>
<td>(4) cinders</td>
<td>(3) cultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) incinerate</td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) congestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6146. (1) judicious</td>
<td>6221. (1) adventurous</td>
<td>6226. (1) chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) jurisprudence</td>
<td>(2) unnatural</td>
<td>(2) thermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) judicious</td>
<td>(4) eficient</td>
<td>(3) suficent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) jurisprudence</td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) spacious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6147. (1) arguable</td>
<td>6222. (1) beneficial</td>
<td>6227. (1) symmetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) available</td>
<td>(2) ecspresion</td>
<td>(2) cariacature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) arguable</td>
<td>(3) asymmetrical</td>
<td>(3) asymmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) available</td>
<td>(4) initation</td>
<td>(4) hydroelectric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6148. (1) loneliness</td>
<td>6223. (1) reassure</td>
<td>6228. (1) hydrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) colectible</td>
<td>(2) intermsion</td>
<td>(2) dehydrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) loneliness</td>
<td>(3) emotional</td>
<td>(3) thermos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) colectible</td>
<td>(4) repercussion</td>
<td>(4) diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6149. (1) collectible</td>
<td></td>
<td>6230. (1) speedometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) collectable</td>
<td>(3) devices</td>
<td>(2) barometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) collectible</td>
<td>(4) devisable</td>
<td>(3) thermameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) collectable</td>
<td></td>
<td>(4) centimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6150. (1) edible</td>
<td>6224. (1) metronome</td>
<td>6231. (1) chronograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) invisible</td>
<td>(2) minutia</td>
<td>(2) chronograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) edible</td>
<td>(3) picturesque</td>
<td>(3) thermos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) invisible</td>
<td>(4) aspicious</td>
<td>(4) synchronize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6151. (1) fortunately</td>
<td>6225. (1) negotaite</td>
<td>6232. (1) thermonuclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) epidemic</td>
<td>(2) posture</td>
<td>(2) thermostat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) fortunately</td>
<td>(3) cultural</td>
<td>(3) asymmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) epidemic</td>
<td>(4) congestion</td>
<td>(4) synchronise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6152. (1) acrobatic</td>
<td>6226. (1) chronic</td>
<td>6233. (1) posteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) acridity</td>
<td>(2) thermal</td>
<td>(2) negotiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) acrobatic</td>
<td>(3) suficent</td>
<td>(3) emotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) acridity</td>
<td>(4) spacious</td>
<td>(4) puntual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6153. (1) dictionary</td>
<td>6227. (1) symmetry</td>
<td>6234. (1) hydrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) thesaurus</td>
<td>(2) cariacature</td>
<td>(2) dehydrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) dictionary</td>
<td>(3) asymmetrical</td>
<td>(3) hydrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) thesaurus</td>
<td>(4) hydroelectric</td>
<td>(4) dehydrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6154. (1) intelliget</td>
<td>6228. (1) hydrant</td>
<td>6235. (1) thermose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) telephone</td>
<td>(2) dehydrated</td>
<td>(2) thermonuclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) inteligent</td>
<td>(3) thermos</td>
<td>(3) thermal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) telephone</td>
<td>(4) hydrophobia</td>
<td>(4) thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6155. (1) knowlegeable</td>
<td>6229. (1) hidrogen</td>
<td>6236. (1) diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) horrifed</td>
<td>(2) dehydrated</td>
<td>(2) meteronome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) knowlegeable</td>
<td>(3) thermos</td>
<td>(3) initiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) horrifed</td>
<td>(4) hydrophobia</td>
<td>(4) intermission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6156. (1) terrifcally</td>
<td>6230. (1) speedometer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) charitible</td>
<td>(2) barometer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) terrifcally</td>
<td>(3) thermos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) charitble</td>
<td>(4) hydrollic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6157. (1) reverence</td>
<td>6231. (1) chronograph</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) relevance</td>
<td>(2) chronic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) reverence</td>
<td>(3) chronological</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) relevance</td>
<td>(4) synchronize</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6158. (1) resembleance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) identical</td>
<td>(3) thermonuclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) resembleance</td>
<td>(2) thermostat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) identical</td>
<td>(3) asymmetrical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6159. (1) circulation</td>
<td>6232. (1) thermonuclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) compatable</td>
<td>(2) geometery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) circulation</td>
<td>(3) thermal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) compatable</td>
<td>(4) asymmetrical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6160. (1) deductable</td>
<td>6233. (1) posteur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) inescapable</td>
<td>(2) negotiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) deductable</td>
<td>(3) emotional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) inescapable</td>
<td>(4) puntual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6161. (1) vocative</td>
<td>6234. (1) hydrant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) elegently</td>
<td>(2) cultural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) vocative</td>
<td>(3) hydrogen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) elegently</td>
<td>(4) dehydrated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6162. (1) resembleance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) identical</td>
<td>(3) initiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) resembleance</td>
<td>(4) intermission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. SPELLING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Double Letter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 673. grievance |
|控 | 674. controlled |
| 676. occurrence |
|控 | 677. galloped |
| 681. unbearable |
|控 | 688. disimilar |
| 689. senseless |
|控 | 695. humorous |
| 697. equipped |
|控 | 704. neighborly |

| 719. transferred |
|控 | 736. conferred |
| 743. recomendation |
|控 | 746. anouncement |
| 748. antibiotic |
|控 | 754. acquaintance |
| 760. forty |
|控 | 765. corrode |
| 770. assurance |

© EDUWARE 2005
III. SPELLING
F. Wrong, Extra, or Missing Consonant(s)

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
   adjustment
   pharmacy

   adjustment

5. alcohol
   wrestling
   prudence
   procedure

   wrestling

7. battery
   twelfth
   derelict
   virus

   twelfth

13. preliminary
   illegal
   chronicle
   concentrate

   concentrate

17. picknicking
   potency
   condescend
   judiciary

   picnicking

34. misdemeanor
   autocracy
   exhibition
   indifferent

   exhibition

36. height
   stadium
   arrangement
   generosity

   height

42. zoologist
   devastate
   partiality
   existed

   existed

46. cavernous
   onslaught
   prejudice
   currant

   prejudice

55. arbitrary
   coerce
   fascination
   congratulation

   arbitrary

60. utmost
   swerve
   ruffian
   stretcher

   stretcher

68. bulletin
   tremendous
   syllabic
   identity

   identity

70. expence
   minstrel
   cruising
   feudal

   expense

75. assemblage
   suicidal
   pamphlet
   equipment

   pamphlet

78. commercial
   scarcely
   sheaves
   precipice

   scarcely

81. insignificant
   bizarre
   correlation
   feasible

   insignificant

86. diameter
   formative
   lubricate
   exercise

   exercise

88. adjacent
   columnist
   womanly
   shrubbery

   adjacent
III. SPELLING
G. Incorrect Letter Order

634. deceiving
   engagement
   bookkeeper
   salaries
   deceiving

645. occasion
   studying
   beauteous
   subtel
   subtle

656. receiver
   instance
   language
   convertible
   language

660. triple
   tough
   trifel
   terrible
   trifle

662. genuine
    hygene
    sincerely
    bracelet
    hygiene

670. medley
    cannibal
    receipt
    decency
    receipt

680. heirloom
    compelling
    heretic
    creativity
    heirloom

712. weapon
    greatful
    capable
    subscription
    grateful

735. deceived
   existence
   aneint
   resolving
   ancient

737. already
    savage
    achiement
    schedule
    achievement

747. pigeon
    transistor
    stomach
    deceitful
    deceitful

769. grievance
    scary
    obscure
    pastime
    grievance

778. seige
    volcano
    innocence
    dexterity
    siege

792. forfeit
    genuine
    ideally
    subscription
    forfeit

817. assumption
    fued
    summit
    exclusive
    feud

822. recognizable
    overrated
    parcel
    massaccer
    massacre

841. argument
    puzzle
    alliance
    theivery
    thievery

847. leisure
    remedy
    biscuit
    occupied
    leisure
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8807.</th>
<th>Oscar, George, and Nina were ________ for being late to class today and had to go to detention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) penalized (2) established (3) utilized (4) maintained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8808.</td>
<td>&quot;Rita, I do not think that it was ________ when Maria dropped the box on your foot,&quot; explained Mrs. Salerno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) eager (2) intentional (3) recollect (4) furthermore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8809.</td>
<td>Michael's band will ________ playing concerts at our school dances because they do not get paid enough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) cease (2) aggravate (3) resort (4) vanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8810.</td>
<td>I thought the directions on the test were ________; in fact, no one else in the class understood them either.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) ultimate (2) wholesome (3) vague (4) unstable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8811.</td>
<td>Marie's agent suggested that her interview on Good Morning, America ________ with the release date of her book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) deprive (2) exclaim (3) coincide (4) awkward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8812.</td>
<td>Shady Tree High School is going to ________ a new rule this year requiring students to carry identification cards at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) consent (2) hesitate (3) establish (4) penalize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8813.</td>
<td>&quot;Reggie, tell Barbara how expensive our lunch was today,&quot; instructed Wendy, &quot;it will ________ her because she thinks that deli has cheap prices.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) adequate (2) utilize (3) penalize (4) astonish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8814.</td>
<td>When gardening, you should ________ gloves and a pair of garden shears for clipping foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) exclaim (2) utilize (3) hesitate (4) abrupt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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 (2) classify (3) recollect (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 (2) established (3) appealed (4) emphasized                             |
| 8817. | "Rowena is not ________," explained Teresa. "I trusted her with my new bicycle and she left it out in the rain."
| 8818. | I am going to try to ________ excellent grades this year so that I can be named to the honor roll. |
|       | (1) maintain (2) exclaim (3) propose (4) penalize                                       |
| 8819. | Uma told her brother that he should not ________ to come and talk to her when he is upset. |
|       | (1) interpret (2) hesitate (3) eliminate (4) vanish                                     |
| 8820. | The movie came to a(n) ________ end, which no one expected. |
|       | (1) abrupt (2) current (3) unstable (4) potential                                       |
| 8821. | A ________ diet consists of lots of fruits and vegetables. |
|       | (1) horizontal (2) vague (3) wholesome (4) maximum                                       |
| 8822. | Jessie cannot ________ where he put his glasses, so he is searching all over his house. |
|       | (1) astonish (2) appeal (3) resort (4) recollect                                        |
| 8823. | The physics equation is ________, so it will take me awhile to solve. |
|       | (1) intentional (2) complex (3) reliable (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 (2) respond (3) furthermore (4) coincide                                    |
| 8825. | At the magic show the magician disappeared after promising to ________ before our very eyes! |
|       | (1) resort (2) respond (3) aggravate (4) vanish                                         |
| 9085. | My city has a(n) ________ of $4 million that they will put towards building a new school. |
|       | (1) principal (2) surplus (3) abundant (4) dispute                                      |
| 9086. | Switzerland became a member of the United Nations 1992, but remains ________ in world affairs. |
|       | (1) neutral (2) abundant (3) dependent (4) solitary                                     |
IV. VOCABULARY
B. Multiple Choice

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
   (2) virulent
   (3) energized
   (4) aspirated

9776. When something is proper or suitable to the situation it is considered
   (1) avert
   (2) overt
   (3) appropriate
   (4) urban

9777. If someone is very honest, they are
   (1) candid
   (2) concise
   (3) extensive
   (4) legitimate

9778. To do as commanded or asked is to
   (1) compel
   (2) comply
   (3) forfeit
   (4) reminisce

9779. If a paper is clear and brief, it can be called
   (1) concise
   (2) impartial
   (3) overt
   (4) extensive

9876. An action that is extreme or harsh is considered
   (1) extreme
   (2) erratic
   (3) legitimate
   (4) lenient

9871. A conversation between characters in a story, novel, or a play is called a
   (1) forfeit
   (2) morale
   (3) propaganda
   (4) dialogue

9882. Behaviors or actions that are irregular can also be called
   (1) isolate
   (2) refuge
   (3) erratic
   (4) undermine

9883. A building that is large and covers a great deal of space can be called
   (1) extensive
   (2) isolate
   (3) impartial
   (4) bland

9884. In a game to give up or be forced to give up by penalty is to
   (1) fortify
   (2) forfeit
   (3) isolate
   (4) reminisce

9885. To separate from others is to
   (1) isolate
   (2) lenient
   (3) undermine
   (4) reinforce

9886. To remember and talk about the past is to
   (1) refuge
   (2) delete
   (3) reminisce
   (4) compel

9887. If something is of, relating to, or located in a city, it is referred to as
   (1) urban
   (2) erratic
   (3) candid
   (4) concise

9888. To cross out or erase is to
   (1) refuse
   (2) delete
   (3) fortify
   (4) avert

9889. A jury that is fair, unbiased, and without prejudice can be classified as
   (1) impartial
   (2) lenient
   (3) relevant
   (4) ruthless

9890. A person with a strong moral sense has
   (1) morale
   (2) integrity
   (3) prospects
   (4) apathy

9894. The spirit or state of mind of a group or team is the
   (1) morale
   (2) dialogue
   (3) anecdote
   (4) undermine

9895. Someone who lacks worldly experience and is unsophisticated is
   (1) impartial
   (2) bland
   (3) naïve
   (4) urban

9896. An object that is obvious and not hidden can be called
   (1) overt
   (2) isolated
   (3) isolated
   (4) bland
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Analogies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8790.</td>
<td>MAINTAIN : CONTINUE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>awkward : clumsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>deprive : give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8791.</td>
<td>ASTONISH : SURPRISE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>abrupt : sudden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>adequate : insufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8792.</td>
<td>ELIMINATE : PROBLEM ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>recollect : remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>exclaim : emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8793.</td>
<td>DEPRIVE : GIVE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>customary : unusual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>establish : goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8794.</td>
<td>ULTIMATE : GREATEST ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>current : old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>objection : dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9129.</td>
<td>BOUNTIFUL : PLENTIFUL::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>benevolent : kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>bounty : hunter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9134.</td>
<td>CALAMITY : DISASTROUS ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>politician : voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>cowboy : felicitous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9139.</td>
<td>COLLABORATE : HINDER ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>point : laugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>tickle : ignore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9145.</td>
<td>COMPLIANCE : REBELLION ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>vortex : revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>admiration : disgust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9150.</td>
<td>COWER : CRINGE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>hide : seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>tremble : shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9164.</td>
<td>JOSTLE : PUSH ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>hope : deliver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>shove : move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9169.</td>
<td>JUDICIOUS : SENSE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>courageous : bravery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>judicial : legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9176.</td>
<td>COUSIN : KINDRED ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>joy : melancholy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>tree : forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Analogies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9181.</td>
<td>BRIEF : LONGEVITY ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>timid : courage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>transient : fleeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9194.</td>
<td>DISCLAIMER : CLAIM ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>destroy : troy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>disassociate : associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9204.</td>
<td>TALENTED : ELITE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>pleasure : anguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>adage : adagio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9214.</td>
<td>ANTECEDE : ENSUE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>cause : result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>revoke : renounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9234.</td>
<td>ELABORATE : DETAIL ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>play : performer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>arrogant : conceit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9239.</td>
<td>OSTRACIZE : EXILE ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>depress : misery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>city : sty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9244.</td>
<td>DICTATOR : OVERBEARING ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>commander : army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>jinx : hex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9247.</td>
<td>PENAL : PUNISHMENT ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>flower : petals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>jail : imprison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9262.</td>
<td>PSYCHIC : FOREBODING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>emotional : feeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>somber : loquacious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9273.</td>
<td>FORTHRIGHT : STRAIGHTFORWARD ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>aged : youthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>hindrance : embellish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9278.</td>
<td>FRIVOLOUS : FOOLISH ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>wealthy : destitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>self-assured : conceited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9283.</td>
<td>SPENDTHRIFT : FRUGAL ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>doctor : medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>trumpet : brass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9284.</td>
<td>FRUGAL : STINGY ::</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>circumspect : churlish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>penny : pinch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© EDUWARE 2005
### IV. VOCABULARY
#### B. Multiple Choice

Select the word or phrase that most nearly expresses the meaning of the *italicized* word:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Choices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2469.</td>
<td>The office of the corporate president reflected great <em>affluence</em>.</td>
<td>(1) taste (2) individuality (3) disorder (4) prosperity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470.</td>
<td>The new senator <em>exploited</em> his political power.</td>
<td>(1) took advantage of (2) tried out (3) clung to (4) bragged loudly about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2471.</td>
<td>He could not be <em>coerced</em> into taking action</td>
<td>(1) tricked (2) shamed (3) forced (4) bribed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2472.</td>
<td>She was given an award for being the most <em>congenial</em> participant in the contest.</td>
<td>(1) talented (2) friendly (3) beautiful (4) clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2473.</td>
<td>The negotiators worked <em>fruitlessly</em> toward their objective.</td>
<td>(1) impatiently (2) half-heartedly (3) unsuccessfully (4) painfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2474.</td>
<td>The suspect <em>fabricated</em> the story.</td>
<td>(1) created (2) ridiculed (3) denied (4) explained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2475.</td>
<td>The sailor waited <em>apprehensively</em> for news about his shipmates.</td>
<td>(1) with uneasiness (2) with curiosity (3) with boredom (4) with grief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2476.</td>
<td>The professor voiced her opinion <em>emphatically</em>.</td>
<td>(1) reluctantly (2) diplomatically (3) forcefully (4) immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2477.</td>
<td>The new supervisor worked hard to eliminate the workers’ <em>tedium</em>.</td>
<td>(1) laziness (2) boredom (3) insecurity (4) regret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2478.</td>
<td>As a result of numerous accidents, the construction site was under <em>scrutiny</em>.</td>
<td>(1) careful examination (2) extensive repair (3) justifiable attack (4) continuous patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2479.</td>
<td>The speaker’s conclusion was <em>plausible</em>.</td>
<td>(1) clever (2) believable (3) straightforward (4) troubling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2480.</td>
<td>The new administration wanted to <em>consolidate</em> several assistance programs.</td>
<td>(1) create (2) change (3) cancel (4) combine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2481.</td>
<td>The architect proved to be <em>inept</em>.</td>
<td>(1) lazy (2) unfit (3) careless (4) uninspired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2482.</td>
<td>The newspaper described the rescue efforts as being <em>valorous</em>.</td>
<td>(1) reckless (2) extraordinary (3) brave (4) unorganized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2483.</td>
<td>A <em>jubilant</em> sound came from the meeting room.</td>
<td>(1) muffled (2) strange (3) loud (4) joyful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2484.</td>
<td>The rare plant was found growing in a <em>gorge</em>.</td>
<td>(1) forest (2) canyon (3) cave (4) meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2485.</td>
<td>The reporter’s comments <em>incensed</em> the politician.</td>
<td>(1) angered (2) hurt (3) discouraged (4) puzzled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2486.</td>
<td>The young flight attendant showed <em>fortitude</em> during the crisis.</td>
<td>(1) quiet desperation (2) patient courage (3) careless disregard (4) uncontrolled fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2487.</td>
<td>The witness responded <em>languidly</em> to questions from the prosecutor.</td>
<td>(1) angrily (2) abruptly (3) weakly (4) rudely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2488.</td>
<td>The family stayed in a <em>rustic</em> cabin.</td>
<td>(1) cozy (2) simple (3) neglected (4) cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2489.</td>
<td>The visitor was surprised by his <em>affluent</em> surroundings.</td>
<td>(1) noisy (2) dusty (3) rich (4) cheerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2490.</td>
<td>Some of the workers expected to be <em>furloughed</em> soon,</td>
<td>(1) laid off (2) transferred (3) fired (4) promoted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2491.</td>
<td>After a number of weeks, their hopes began to <em>materialize</em>.</td>
<td>(1) become more complex (2) dissolve into confusion (3) assume greater importance (4) become actual fact</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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 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 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 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”)  (2) line 2 (“Kneeling . . window”)  (3) lines 5 and 6 (“clapping . trees”)  (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
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.

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 the single-family home in the suburbs (which has given us urban sprawl\(^1\) 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. Where to start? Cleaning up the environment requires determined, sustained 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
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
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 diverged 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