

Instruction for no. 1-17: Choose the best answer.

1. The North Platte River _____ from Wyoming into Nebraska.
(A) it flowed
(B) flows
(C) flowing
(D) with flowing water
2. _____ Biloxi received its name from a Sioux word meaning “first people”.
(A) The city of
(B) Located in
(C) It is in
(D) The tour included
3. The major cause _____ the pull of the Moon on the Earth.
(A) the ocean tides are
(B) of ocean tides is
(C) of the tides in the ocean
(D) the oceans’ tides
4. The prisoners were prevented from speaking to reporters because _____.
(A) not wanting the story in the papers.
(B) the story in the papers the superintendent did not want
(C) the public to hear the story
(D) the superintendent did not want the story in the papers.
5. _____ sucked groundwater from below, some parts of the city have begun to sink as much as ten inches annually.
(A) Pumps have
(B) As pumps have
(C) So pumps have
(D) With pumps
(E)
6. A three-foot octopus can crawl through a hole ----- in diameter.
(A) than one inch less
(B) less than one inch
(C) one less inch than
(D) than less one inch
7. ----- that life began billions of years ago in the water.
(A) It is believed
(B) In the belief
(C) The belief
(D) Believing
8. One theory of the origin of the universe is-----from the explosion of a tiny, extremely dense fireball several billion years ago.
(A) because what formed
(B) the formation that
(C) that it formed
(D) when forming
9. Portrait prints were the first reproductions of American paintings ----- widely distributed in the United States.

- (A) were
(B) that which
(C) that being
(D) to be
10. Abigail Adams was prodigious letter writer, ----- many editions of her letters have been published.
(A) who
(B) and
(C) in addition to
(D) due to
11. -----at the site of a fort established by the Northwest Mounted Police, Calgary is now one of Canada's fastest growing cities.
(A) Built
(B) It is built
(C) To build
(D) Having built
12. In the early 1900s, Eastman _____ inexpensive Brownie box cameras.
(A) it developed
(B) it was developed
(C) developed
(D) developing
13. If calcium oxide remains exposed to air, _____ to calcium carbonate.
(A) turning
(B) turns
(C) it turns
(D) the turn
14. The Brooklyn Bridge _____ took thirteen years to complete.
(A) in New York
(B) is in New York
(C) it is in New York
(D) which New York
15. Indigo can be extracted from a plant, and then _____ to dye cloth blue.
(A) it
(B) using
(C) using it
(D) it can be used
16. Prior to the discovery of anesthetics in 1846, surgery was done _____ was still conscious.
(A) while the patient
(B) the patient felt
(C) during the patient's
(D) while patiently
17. _____ in the United States spends 900 hours per year in class and 1,170 hours in front of the television.
(A) The average third-grader
(B) The third grade is average
(C) There are three grades
(D) Three average grades

Instruction for no. 18-25: The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

18. In 1732, travelers could got from New York to Philadelphia in about two days.
A B C D
19. Some of the District of Columbia are on low-lying, marshy ground.
A B C D
20. Georgia's economy is based main on agriculture.
A B C D
21. Conifers such as cedars, firs, and pines bear its seeds in cones.
A B C D
22. Much fossils are found in coal-bearing rocks.
A B C D
23. In cases of minor injury to the brain, amnesia is likely to be a temporarily condition
A B C D
24. Copper was the first metallic used by humans and is second only to iron in its utility
A B C
through the ages.
D
25. Despite the fact that lemurs are general nocturnal, the ring-tailed lemur travels by
A B C
day in bands of four to twelve individuals.
D

Instruction for no. 26-50: Choose the best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question according to the passage you read.

Questions 26-33

From their **inception**, most rural neighborhoods in colonial North America included at least one carpenter, joiner, sawyer, and cooper in woodworking; a weaver and a tailor for clothing production; a tanner, currier, and cordwainer (shoemaker) for **fabricating** leather objects; and a blacksmith for metalwork. Where stone was the local building material, a mason was sure to appear on the list of people who paid taxes. With only an apprentice as an assistant, the rural artisan provided the neighborhood with common goods from furniture to shoes to farm equipment in exchange for cash or for "goods in kind" from the customer's field, pasture, or dairy. Sometimes artisans transformed material provided by the customer wove cloth of yam spun at the farm from the wool of the family sheep; made chairs or tables from wood cut in the customer's own woodlot; produced shoes or leather breeches from cow, deer, or sheepskin tanned on the farm.

Like their farming neighbors, rural artisans were part of an economy seen, by one historian, as "an orchestra conducted by nature." Some tasks could not be done in the winter, other had to be put off during harvest time, and still others waited on raw materials that were only produced seasonally. As the days grew shorter, shop hours

20 kept pace, since few artisans could afford enough artificial light to continue work when the Sun went down. To the best of their ability, colonial artisans tried to keep their shops as efficient as possible and to **regularize their schedules** and methods of production for the best return on their investment in time, tools, and materials. While it is pleasant to imagine a woodworker, for example, carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without **resort to** nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece, the time required was not justified unless the customer was willing to pay extra for the quality— and **few** in rural areas were. Artisans, therefore, often found it necessary to employ as many shortcuts and economics as possible while still producing satisfactory products.

26. What aspect of rural colonial North America does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) Farming practices
 - (B) The work of artisans
 - (C) The character of rural neighborhoods
 - (D) Types of furniture that were popular
27. The word “inception” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) investigation
 - (B) location
 - (C) beginning
 - (D) records
28. The word “fabricating” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) constructing
 - (B) altering
 - (C) selecting
 - (D) demonstrating
29. It can be inferred from the passage that the use of artificial light in colonial times was
- (A) especially helpful to woodworkers
 - (B) popular in rural areas
 - (C) continuous in winter
 - (D) expensive
30. Why did colonial artisans want to “regularize their schedules their schedules” (line 19)?
- (A) To enable them to produce high quality products
 - (B) To enable them to duplicate an item many times
 - (C) To impress their customers
 - (D) To keep expenses low
31. The phrase “resort to” in line 22 is closest in meaning to
- (A) protecting with
 - (B) moving toward
 - (C) manufacturing
 - (D) using
32. The word “few” in line 24 refers to
- (A) woodworkers
 - (B) finished pieces
 - (C) customers
 - (D) chests
33. It can be inferred that the artisans referred to in the passage usually produced products that were

- (A) simple
- (B) delicate
- (C) beautifully decorated
- (D) exceptionally long-lasting

Questions 34 - 43

Most people would say that the world's tallest mountain is Mount Everest. This mountain in the Himalayas is just over 29,000 feet high.

However, if mountains are measured a little bit differently, then the tallest mountain on Earth is Mauna Kea, in the Hawaiian Islands. Mauna Kea is only about 14,000 feet above sea level, so in comparison to Mount Everest it just does not look anywhere near as high as Mount Everest to a person standing at sea level.

Mauna Kea, however, does not begin at sea level. It rises from an ocean floor that is more than 16,000 feet below the surface of the water. This mountain therefore measures more than 30,000 feet from its base to its top, making it a higher mountain than Mount Everest.

- 34. The main idea of the passage is that
 - (A) Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain
 - (B) Mount Everest and Mauna Kea are located in different parts of the world
 - (C) Mauna Kea's base is below sea level
 - (D) Mauna Kea could be considered the tallest mountain in the world
- 35. Which of the following is NOT stated about Mount Everest?
 - (A) Many people believe it is the world's tallest mountain.
 - (B) It is part of the Himalayas.
 - (C) It is over 29,000 feet high.
 - (D) It rises from the ocean floor.
- 36. The word "just" in line 2 could best be replaced by
 - (A) noticeably
 - (B) soon
 - (C) barely
 - (D) recently
- 37. The expression "a little bit" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) a small size
 - (B) quite
 - (C) somewhat
 - (D) extremely
- 38. According to the passage, Mauna Kea is how far above the level of the water?
 - (A) 14,000 feet
 - (B) 16,000 feet
 - (C) 29,000 feet
 - (D) 30,000 feet
- 39. The expression "in comparison to" in lines 4 and 5 could best be replaced by
 - (A) close to
 - (B) in relation to
 - (C) as a result of
 - (D) because of

40. It is implied in the passage that Mauna Kea does not seem as tall as Mount Everest because
- (A) people do not want to look at it
 - (B) part of Mauna Kea is under water
 - (C) Mount Everest has more
 - (D) snow Mauna Kea is in a different part of the world than Mount Everest
41. The word “floor” in line 7 could best be replaced by
- (A) carpet
 - (B) bottom
 - (C) roof
 - (D) water
42. The passage indicates that Mauna Kea
- (A) measures 16,000 feet from top to bottom
 - (B) is completely covered with water
 - (C) is more than half covered by water
 - (D) is 1,000 feet shorter than Mount Everest
43. Where in the passage does the author mention Mount Everest’s total height?
- (A) Lines 1—2
 - (B) Lines 4—6
 - (C) Line 7
 - (D) Lines 8—9

Questions 44 - 50

When Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492, there were already an estimated thirty to forty million people living in North and South America. It has therefore been quite easy for some to refute the idea that Columbus “discovered” America. How and when these inhabitants came to America has been the source of much scientific research and discussion.

Most archeologists agree that the first Americans, the true “discoverers” of America, came from northeastern Asia. There is also a considerable amount of proof that inhabitants have been in the Americas for at least 15,000 years.

To get to the Americas, these people had to cross over the 55-mile-wide Bering Strait that separates Asia and North America. According to one theory, these people crossed over during periods when a land bridge existed between the two continents. During Ice Ages, so much of the Earth’s water was frozen that the sea levels dropped, and it was possible to walk from Asia to North America.

44. What is the author’s main purpose?
- (A) To explain how Columbus discovered America
 - (B) To show how people came to America before Columbus
 - (C) To demonstrate the importance to archeologists of northeastern Asia
 - (D) To explain how to cross the Bering Strait
45. In 1492, how many people were probably in the Americas?
- (A) Fewer than thirty million
 - (B) Exactly thirty million
 - (C) Forty million or fewer
 - (D) At least forty million

46. The word “refute” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) theorize
(B) support
(C) contradict
(D) defend
47. It is implied in the passage that
(A) Columbus was really the first person in America
(B) scientists are sure about America’s first inhabitants
(C) Columbus arrived at almost the same time as America’s first inhabitants
(D) all is not known about America’s first inhabitants
48. There is general agreement that the first people who came to North America came from
(A) Europe
(B) South America
(C) northeastern Asia
(D) Africa
49. The word “considerable” in line 7 could best be replaced by which of the following?
(A) Large
(B) Weak
(C) Well-known
(D) Considerate
50. The word “separates” in line 10 is closest in meaning to
(A) differentiates
(B) divides
(C) joins
(D) crosses

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