
Revising/Editing

Questions 1 – 11

DIRECTIONS: Read and answer each of the following questions. You will be asked to recognize and correct errors in sentences or short paragraphs. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

1. Read this sentence.

Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

Pam, who brings extra notebooks, pens and pencils to class lent a pencil to Jim.

- A. insert a comma after **extra**
- B. insert a comma after **pencils**
- C. insert a comma after **class**
- D. insert a comma after **pencil**

2. Read this sentence.

When their father and their mutual friend started competing businesses, Mona Lisa and Jean Ralphio's loyalties were torn between the two.

Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

- A. change **their mutual** to **mutual**
- B. change **Lisa** to **Lisa's**
- C. change **loyalties were** to **loyalty was**
- D. insert a comma after **torn**

3. Read this paragraph.

1 South Africa, a multiethnic society, encompassing a wide variety of cultures, languages, and religions. **2** Its pluralistic makeup is reflected in the constitution's recognition of 11 official languages, which is among the highest number of any country in the world. **3** South Africa is the 25th-largest country in the world by land area, and with close to 56 million people, is the world's 24th-most populous nation. **4** South Africa contains some of the oldest archaeological and human fossil sites in the world.

Which sentence should be revised to correct an incomplete sentence?

- A. sentence 1
- B. sentence 2
- C. sentence 3
- D. sentence 4

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage below and answer the questions following it. You will be asked to improve the writing quality of the passage and to correct errors so that the passage follows the conventions of standard written English. You may reread the passage if you need to. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

1 Human spaceflight is almost as old as space exploration itself. **2** Astronaut training describes the complex process of preparing astronauts for their space missions before, during and after the flight.

3 After an applicant is accepted into the astronaut program, he or she becomes an astronaut candidate. **4** Astronaut candidates train at NASA's Johnson Space Center (JSC). **5** The astronaut candidates attend classes on shuttle systems at JSC. **6** They also study basic science and technology, including the mathematics of space flight, geology, meteorology, oceanography, astronomy and physics. **7** Astronaut candidates are also trained in both land and sea survival techniques. **8** Astronaut candidates are required to be certified on scuba gear because some of the training takes place in a large tank of water at the JSC.

9 The first experiences with free-fall (NASA prefers the term microgravity) can be disconcerting and sometimes provoke extreme nausea. **10** The physiologic mechanism of nausea is a complex process that has yet to be fully elucidated. **11** Astronaut candidates receive intensive training in a specially designed and equipped military KC-135 jet cargo plane (nicknamed the "Vomit Comet"). **12** By launching itself into a parabolic arc, the aircraft can create free-fall conditions in its padded cargo bay for about 20 seconds. **13** This maneuver can be repeated as many as 40 times during a training flight.

14 Candidates begin with the single systems trainer where astronauts learn about the shuttle systems. **15** After completing this, the candidates then move to the more complex Shuttle Mission Simulators and there they get training in all aspects of shuttle vehicle systems and tasks. **16** Several other simulators and mock-ups can be used to train the candidates in operating the remote arm; getting into or out of the orbiter hatches including emergency exits, launches, and landings; and working with mission control.

17 All the training is geared to the special conditions and environments astronauts were confronted with during launch, in space, and during landing. **18** All phases of the flight are taken into account during training to ensure safety and functionality of the astronauts, as well as to ensure a successful completion of the mission.

4. What is the best way to combine sentences 5 and 6 to clarify the relationship between ideas?
- A. At JSC the astronaut candidates attend classes on shuttle systems, basic science and technology, including the mathematics of space flight, geology, meteorology, oceanography, astronomy and physics.
 - B. While there, the candidates study basic science and technology, including the mathematics of space flight, geology, meteorology, oceanography, astronomy and physics and they also attend classes on shuttle systems.
 - C. While there, they attend classes on shuttle systems, and also study basic science and technology, including the mathematics of space flight, geology, meteorology, oceanography, astronomy and physics.
 - D. While at JSC the astronaut candidates, attend classes on shuttle systems, study basic science and technology, including space flight mathematics, geology, meteorology, oceanography, astronomy and physics.
5. Which sentence would best follow sentence 8 to support the argument presented in the passage?
- A. Unfortunately, a large majority of Astronauts and trainee astronauts lose their lives in the course of their work or training.
 - B. Many diving fatalities are the result of a cascade of incidents overwhelming the diver, who should be able to manage any single reasonably foreseeable incident.
 - C. Unlike other modes of diving, which rely on breath-hold, scuba divers carry their own source of breathing gas.
 - D. The tank provides neutral buoyancy, which simulates the free fall conditions of spaceflight.
6. Which sentence is irrelevant to the argument presented in the passage and should be deleted?
- A. sentence 7
 - B. sentence 10
 - C. sentence 13
 - D. sentence 14

7. Which sentence would best precede and support sentence 14?
- A. Furthermore, because modern space exploration is done by a consortium of different countries and is a very publicly visible area, astronauts received professional and cultural training, as well as language courses (specifically in Russian).
 - B. Astronaut candidates are trained on life-sized models to get a feel of what they will be doing in space.
 - C. The heart of the training program for candidate astronauts is a set of simulators and mock-ups of shuttle systems.
 - D. Virtual reality is also becoming increasingly used as a tool to immerse AsCans into the space environment.
8. Which revision of sentence 15 uses the most precise language?
- A. Then candidates move to the more complex Shuttle Mission Simulators where they receive training in all aspects of shuttle vehicle systems and tasks.
 - B. They finish this and move to harder things like the Shuttle Mission Simulators, which teaches them about shuttle vehicle systems and tasks.
 - C. Then candidates move on to the complexer Shuttle Mission Simulators, they get training in all kinds of shuttle vehicle systems and tasks.
 - D. Candidates advance on to the more complex and intricate Shuttle Mission Simulators and they receive training in all different aspects of shuttle vehicle systems and tasks.
9. Which transition should be added to the beginning of sentence 16?
- A. Plus,
 - B. Actually,
 - C. Additionally,
 - D. Presumably,
10. Which edit is needed to correct sentence 17?
- A. Change **is geared** to **is being geared**
 - B. Change **were confronted** to **will be confronted**
 - C. Remove **with**
 - D. Change **during landing** to **landing**

11. Which concluding sentence should be added after sentence 18 to support the argument presented in the passage?

- A. Training methodologies vary amongst nations, and will continue to evolve in stride with human spaceflight capabilities.
- B. The Apollo astronauts that walked on the Moon also received training for geology fieldwork on the Lunar surface.
- C. The selection process for candidates has become more and more detailed and targeted as human spaceflight capabilities has grown.
- D. Astronauts are trained in preparation for the conditions of launch as well as the harsh environment of space.

Reading

Questions 12 – 57

DIRECTIONS: Read each passage below and answer the questions following it. Base your answers **only on information contained in the passage**. You may reread a passage if you need to. Mark the **best** answer for each question.

For most people, the thought of algae conjures up images of a smelly pond or a neglected fish tank. For others, it spells promise. They imagine our future living in cities where buildings are covered with photosynthetic membranes and vertical gardens, collecting the sun's energy and producing food and bioproducts for urban citizens. While we aren't erecting edible green skyscrapers yet, the tiny organisms called microalgae that would power them are about to have their heyday.

Microalgae, a potential biofuel source, covers the most active field of algae research. It may be one of the most nutritious foods known to man, according to some researchers, perhaps making the green plant one of the world's most overlooked foods. The simple green organisms guided ancient cultures through famine and are now making their way into everything from animal feed to baby formula.

Microalgae are tiny photosynthetic plants. They turn energy from the sun into sugars and proteins, absorbing and converting carbon dioxide in the process and expelling oxygen. In fact, marine microalgae, known as phytoplankton, are responsible for creating half the world's oxygen. Algae were the world's first photosynthetic organisms and millions of years of evolution have allowed them to exploit a diverse array of environments, some with extreme temperatures, UV conditions, salinity, or

low nutrient levels. As a result, they developed into a hearty and efficient variety of organisms whose bodies the scientific community is hoping to harness.

Microalgae don't require much water. They also pose no competition to agriculture since they don't need fertile land and can be grown in places like deserts. A type of algae called spirulina has gained traction as a popular health food supplement. Every bite of Spirulina contains more protein and more iron than 20% fat ground beef.

For many, the incentive to consume microalgae is environmental. Replacing three grams of a resource intensive crop in our diet with three grams of the more productive algae could greatly lessen our environmental impact. Many institutions are even experimenting with algae as livestock feed for chickens, pigs, cattle, and fish.

Advances in technologies will be able to sustainably produce microalgae products on a large scale. The big issue that the algae companies are going to face is marketing, convincing consumers that algae is more than pond scum.

12. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

- A. Nutritional benefits of algae over traditional proteins
- B. The future potential of algae as a superfood
- C. Advantages and disadvantages of consuming algae
- D. Why companies are transitioning to algae manufacture

13. Which of the following is not mentioned as one of the agricultural advantages of microalgae?

- A. Microalgae is less expensive to produce than traditional food sources.
- B. Microalgae may be able to replace other types of livestock feeds.
- C. Microalgae does not compete with other plants for cultivation.
- D. Water is not required in large quantities to grow microalgae.

14. Which of the following best describes what is suggested by the statement that the algae companies will struggle in “convincing consumers that algae is more than pond scum”?

- A. Consumers can’t be certain that the algae they are buying is from a reliable source.
- B. Regardless of processing, algae has an unpleasant smell.
- C. Consumers have rigid, negative preconceptions about algae.
- D. Algae doesn’t taste as good as other protein sources.

15. The passage suggests that algae consumes

- A. Sugars
- B. Oxygen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Proteins

16. According to the passage, what is a problem faced by algae companies in producing algae extensively?

- A. Insufficient development of technology
- B. Unclear nutritional benefits of algae
- C. Consumers are wary about trying algae
- D. Algae is unsafe in baby formula

17. According to the passage, algae adapted to inhospitable environments because

- A. It has a simple cellular make up.
- B. Ancient peoples used algae during times of famine.
- C. It only requires a few materials to live.
- D. It has undergone millions of years of evolution.

18. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Microalgae could be a potential alternative to fossil fuels.
- B. Microalgae tastes better than most people would expect.
- C. Ancient civilizations relied on microalgae for nutrition until a famine.
- D. Everyone should stop eating traditional vegetable and start eating microalgae.

19. Why does the author include the details about microalgae's evolution in the third paragraph?

- A. To show that even though it is a simple organism, it has gone through a complex evolution.
- B. To suggest that microalgae will likely survive long after humans are gone.
- C. To imply that it will be easy to grow microalgae in various locations.
- D. To make the point that it must be better than corn or wheat because it is more evolved.

20. Why does the author mention that microalgae does not require much water?

- A. To point out an ironic fact, considering that algae is typically found in bodies of water.
- B. To highlight another benefit of growing microalgae for food is conservation of water.
- C. To emphasize how impressive the evolution of microalgae has been.
- D. To suggest that microalgae can be turned into a dry powder that can easily be added to foods.

When something is cryopreserved, it is filled with chemicals called cryoprotectants – essentially, antifreeze chemicals that allow the tissue to be cooled, without damage, to temperatures as low as -196°C . The process is called vitrification, and results in a tissue that is preserved in a glass-like state.

Cryopreservation is recognized in the context of people having their entire bodies – or just their brains – frozen when they die, believing they will be able to be woken up at an as yet unknown point in the future when whatever disease they died of can be cured. Still, cryopreservation has real scientific applications right now, in the form of storing living cells and embryos.

For years scientists have been able to cool down organs and keep them stable – they first did it with a rabbit kidney in the 1980s. However, in order to actually use a cooled down organ, scientists have to be able to heat it up again without doing any damage. They need to heat the tissue up quickly, but uniformly, so it doesn't crack, and so ice crystals that would damage it don't have a chance to form. Thus far, if the tissue sample is bigger than a few milliliters in volume and scientists try to warm it using the current standard method, crystals begin to form, damaging the tissue.

However, a team of scientists have found a way to heat up samples as big as 50 milliliters in volume without damage to the tissue. The new technique, which the scientists have dubbed “nanowarming”, involves adding nanoparticles to the antifreeze solution that's used to preserve the tissue, and then heating up those nanoparticles by surrounding the tissue with coils of copper tubing and putting an electric current through the tubes, to create a magnetic field. A human kidney is about 200 to 300ml, roughly five times larger than

45 samples this method has worked on so far. So while you're unlikely to see this new method being used on organs destined for people who need transplants any time soon, scientists hope in the future that they'll be able to use cryopreservation to store organs, or even limbs or faces, for transplants.

21. Which of the following best tells what the passage is about?

- A. Storage of human organs by nanowarming
- B. Scientific advances in cryopreservation
- C. Cryopreservation of human bodies
- D. Rewarming of cryopreserved tissue

22. Why does the passage refer to the time when cryopreserved bodies will be thawed as “an as yet unknown” time?

- A. Each person selects a different date of when to reheated their body
- B. Reheating time can vary depending on the weight of the body.
- C. The scientists keep the process secret to prevent intellectual theft.
- D. Technology has not yet progressed enough to allow successful heating.

23. Which of the following are stored by cryopreservation?

- A. Human kidneys
- B. Embryos
- C. Rabbit kidneys
- D. Human livers

24. Tissue cryopreserved before the implementation of nanowarming technique cannot be nanowarmed because

- A. Nanowarming only works on small tissue samples.
- B. Nanowarming does not work on diseased tissue.
- C. The tissues have not been cryopreserved with nanoparticles.
- D. It is illegal to experiment on preserved human tissue without prior consent.

25. Why can't a human kidney be cryopreserved and nanowarmed?

- A. It degrades before it can be cryofrozen.
- B. It is larger than 50 milliliters
- C. Human kidneys are too precious to waste on experiments.
- D. Human kidneys can be frozen conventionally.

26. During the nanowarming process, what is coiled around a tissue prior to subjecting it to a magnetic field?

- A. Electric current
- B. Magnet
- C. Copper
- D. Nanoparticles

27. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Thanks to advances in cryopreservation, people will be able to live forever.
- B. A human face has not been successfully cryopreserved and transplanted.
- C. Scientists have been able to transplant rabbit kidneys in people.
- D. Scientists are against cryopreservation, and that's why not much progress has been made since the 1980s.

Figs are technically not a fruit — they are inverted flowers. Fig trees don't flower like apples and peaches. Their flowers bloom inside the pear-shaped pod, which later matures into the fruit we eat. Each flower then produces a single, one-seeded, hard-shelled fruit called achene — that's what gives the fig the crunch we know — and the fig is made up of multiple achene. So when we eat a fig we are actually eating multiple fruits.

But that's not the end of the uniqueness that sets the fig apart.

Because fig flowers bloom internally, they need a special process for pollination. They cannot rely on the wind or bees to spread their pollen — that's where the fig wasp comes in. The fig cannot survive without the fig wasp to spread its genetic material, and the fig wasp cannot live without the fig, because that's where it lays its larva — this relationship is known as mutualism.

The female fig wasp enters the male fig — which isn't usually eaten by humans — to lay its eggs. The male fig is shaped in a way to accommodate the laying of wasp eggs. The female wasp's wings and antennae break off when entering the small passage in the fig so once it enters the fig, there is no way out. It's up to the baby wasps to continue the life cycle. Male offspring are born without wings, because their sole purpose is to mate with the female offspring and dig a tunnel out of the fig. It's the female offspring that make the journey out, bringing pollen with them.

If a fig wasp enters a female fig accidentally — the ones we eat — instead of a male one, there is no room in the interior for it to reproduce. And it cannot escape, because its wings and antennae have broken off. So the wasp dies inside, which is unfortunate but

necessary because that's how it delivers the pollen giving us the fruit we love.

45 This doesn't mean the crunch in the fig is a wasp carcass. The fig uses an enzyme known as ficin to break down the wasp into protein, though it doesn't always break down the entire exoskeleton.

28. Which of the following best tells what the passage is about?

- A. The mutual relationship between figs and fig wasps
- B. The life cycle of the fig wasp
- C. The differences between male and female fig wasps
- D. The features of the fig plant that makes it unique from other plants

29. According to the passage, which of the following is the fruit of the fig tree?

- A. Fig
- B. Pod
- C. Flower
- D. Achene

30. Why can't fig flowers be pollinated by wind?

- A. Fig pollen is too large to be carried by wind.
- B. Fig flowers bloom inside the fig.
- C. Fig trees are found in environments with minimal wind.
- D. While wind has a role in pollinating figs, wasps have a bigger role.

31. Which relationship is most similar to the one between the fig wasp and the fig?

- A. Cold virus and human
- B. Employer and employee
- C. Architect and building
- D. The sun and a tree

32. Why are fig flowers only pollinated by female wasps and not by male wasps?

- A. Male wasps only visit male figs.
- B. Female wasps kill male wasps before the male wasp can enter the fig fruit.
- C. Male wasps live and die inside a male fig, without ever leaving it.
- D. Male wasps lose their wings and antennae before they can leave the male fig.

33. In which case would a human find a wasp skeleton while eating a fig?

- A. A male wasp climbs inside a female fig.
- B. A female wasp climbs inside a male fig.
- C. A male wasp climbs inside a male fig.
- D. A female wasp climbs inside a female fig

34. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Female fig wasps naturally climb inside female and male figs.
- B. Figs are considered a good source of protein.
- C. Male fig wasps are free to explore after they dig themselves out of the fig.
- D. Figs do not have pollen like other flowering plants; wasp exoskeletons serve the role of pollen.

If you tried to pay for something with a piece of paper, you might run into some trouble. Unless, of course, the piece of paper was a hundred dollar bill. But what is it that
5 makes that bill so much more interesting and valuable than other pieces of paper? After all, there's not much you can do with it. You can't eat it. You can't build things with it. And burning it is actually illegal. So what's
10 the big deal? Of course, you probably know the answer. A hundred dollar bill is printed by the government and designated as official currency, while other pieces of paper are not. But that's just what makes them legal. What makes a hundred dollar bill valuable,
15 on the other hand, is how many or few of them are around.

Throughout history, most currency, including the US dollar, was linked to valuable commodities and the amount of it in circulation depended on a government's gold or silver reserves. But after the US abolished this system in 1971, the dollar
20 became what is known as fiat money, meaning not linked to any external resource but relying instead solely on government policy to decide how much currency to print. So which branch of our government sets this
25 policy? The executive, the legislative, or the judicial?

The surprising answer is none of the above! In fact, monetary policy is set by an independent Federal Reserve System, or The
35 Fed, made up of 12 regional banks in major cities around the country. Its board of governors, which is appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate, reports to Congress, and all the Fed's profit
40 goes into the US treasury. But to keep the Fed from being influenced by the day to day vicissitudes of politics, it is not under the direct control of any branch of government. So why doesn't the Fed just decide to print
45 infinite hundred dollar bills to make

everyone happy and rich? Well, because then the bills wouldn't be worth anything. Think about the purpose of currency, which is to be exchanged for goods and services. If
50 the total amount of currency in circulation increases faster than the total value of goods and services in the economy, then each individual piece will be able to buy a smaller portion of those things than before. This is
55 called inflation. On the other hand, if the money supply remains the same, while more goods and services are produced, each dollar's value would increase in a process known as deflation.

So which is worse? Too much inflation means that the money in your wallet today will be worth less tomorrow, making you want to spend it right away. So, while this would stimulate business, it would also
60 encourage overconsumption, or hoarding commodities, like food and fuel, raising their prices and leading to consumer shortages and even more inflation. But deflation would make people want to hold
65 onto their money, and a decrease in consumer spending would reduce business profits, leading to more unemployment and a further decrease in spending, causing the economy to keep shrinking. So most
70 economists believe that while too much of either is dangerous, a small, consistent amount of inflation is necessary to encourage economic growth. The Fed uses
75 vast amounts of economic data to determine how much currency should be in circulation, including previous rates of inflation, international trends, and the unemployment
80 rate.

Like in the story of Goldilocks, they need to get the numbers just right in order to
85 stimulate growth and keep people employed, without letting inflation reach disruptive levels. The Fed not only determines how much that paper in your wallet is worth but

also your chances of getting or keeping the job where you earn it.

35. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea?

- A. The origin and history of the United States' dollar bill currency
- B. The difference between inflation and deflation in the economy
- C. The role of the Federal Reserve System in giving the dollar its value
- D. That commodities were once linked to the dollar bill but no longer are

36. How does the fourth paragraph contribute to the passage?

- A. It explains the effects of printing too little or too much money
- B. It explains the purpose of currency in the economy
- C. It points out why inflation is better for the economy than deflation
- D. It explains how the value of the dollar bill is regulated by the Fed

37. The passage suggests that the author would support which of the following?

- A. The president is the second-best option to be in charge of the printing of money
- B. Both inflation and deflation can have negative effects on our economy
- C. A little deflation is necessary to regulate the value of dollar bill and for the economy's growth
- D. The US government should take part in determining the dollar bill's value

38. Which can be inferred in the passage?

- A. The piece of papers used in schools are no different than the dollar bill paper
- B. The value of the dollar plays a big role in regulating the economy
- C. The Fed is highly influenced by the US government for profit
- D. The value of the dollar is linked to valuable commodities such as gold and silver

39. Which of the following can be concluded about the value of the dollar bill in the future?

- A. The branches of government will soon take part in determining the value of the dollar bill
- B. The dollar bill will increase its value over time, surpassing the value of gold
- C. The value of a dollar may go up or down in the short term, but will likely decrease over time
- D. The dollar bill's value will decrease because new currencies, like bitcoin, will be used

40. What is most-likely the reason that the government does not directly control the U.S. currency?
- A. Politicians can be tempted to print money for themselves
 - B. Politicians may be influenced by short-term political goals which may result in choices that aren't the most beneficial for long term monetary policy
 - C. There are three branches in government, so it was deemed unfair to give monetary control to just one of them
 - D. The government was only capable of controlling monetary policy backed by commodities.
41. The author states all of the following except
- A. The dollar bill's value determines other currencies' value as well
 - B. Dollars have been used to exchange goods and services
 - C. The value of a dollar bill is determined by how many or how few of them are produced.
 - D. Neither too much inflation nor too much deflation is good for the economy

Theodor Geisel was born on March 2, 1904, in Springfield, Massachusetts. His father owned a brewery until the onset of Prohibition, a time in the 1920s when
5 buying and selling alcohol was made illegal. Geisel's father then took a job as superintendent of city parks, which included the local zoo. There, young Theodor spent many days drawing the animals and
10 eventually developing his own unique style. Though Geisel would later gain fame because of his unique artistic style, he never once had an art lesson.

After graduating high school, Geisel went
15 on to graduate from Dartmouth College in 1925, and later studied at the Lincoln College of Oxford University in England. After dropping out of Oxford, he traveled throughout Europe, mingling with émigrés
20 (those living abroad) in Paris, including writer Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961). Eventually returning to New York, he spent fifteen years in advertising before joining the army and making two Oscar-winning
25 documentaries, "Hitler Lives" and "Design for Death," which he made with his wife, Helen Parker Geisel. He would also win an Oscar for his animated cartoon "Gerald McBoing Boing"(1951). Also at this time
30 Geisel began drawing and selling his cartoons to national magazines, including Vanity Fair and the Saturday Evening Post. Later he worked as an editorial cartoonist for PM newspaper in New York.

35 Geisel began writing the verses of his first book, *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street*, in 1936 during a rough sea passage. But success did not come easy for the young author, as *Mulberry Street* was
40 rejected by twenty-nine different publishers before it was finally accepted. Published in 1937, the book won much praise, largely because of its unique drawings.

All of Geisel's books, in fact, feature crazy-looking creatures that are sometimes based
45 on real animals, but which usually consist of such bizarre combinations of objects as a centipede and a horse and a camel with a feather duster on its head. Unlike many puppeteers and cartoonists who have
50 capitalized on their creations by selling their most familiar images to big-time toy-makers, Geisel, who went by the pen name Dr. Seuss, concentrated his efforts on creating interesting books.

55 In May 1954, after a string of successful books, Geisel published what would become his most famous book, *The Cat in the Hat*. Legend has it that *The Cat in the Hat* was created, in part, because of a bet Geisel
60 made with a publisher who said he could not write a complete children's book with less than 250 words. *The Cat in the Hat* came in at 223 words. In 1960, Geisel published his second-most successful book, *Green Eggs and Ham*, which used only fifty words. In
65 1958, from the success of his children's books, Geisel founded Beginner Books, which eventually became part of Random House.

70 Admired among fellow authors and editors for his honesty and hard work, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author, according to Ruth MacDonald in the *Chicago Tribune*,
75 "perfected the art of telling great stories with a vocabulary as small as sometimes fifty-two or fifty-three words."

"[Geisel] was not only a master of word and rhyme and an original and eccentric artist," Gerald Harrison, president of Random
80 House's merchandise division, declared in *Publisher's Weekly*, "but down deep, I think he was basically an educator. He helped teach kids that reading was a joy and not a chore.... For those of us who worked with

him, he taught us to strive for excellence in all the books we published.”

42. Which statement best expresses the central idea?

- A. The unique and artistic style he developed was because of his father, who worked in the zoo
- B. A brief biography of an accomplished author
- C. Young Geisel has an inborn talent in drawing and writing
- D. The biographical basis of Geisel’s famous books, “The Cat in the Hat” and “Green Eggs and Ham”

43. Which statement best supports the idea that Theodor Geisel is also considered an educator?

- A. Geisel also taught kids if he had free time or after he wrote a book
- B. He managed to teach vocabulary and rhymes through his books
- C. The taught his coworkers skills, such as how to create his illustrations
- D. He made his works enjoyable and engaging for kids to read and learn

44. What does the first paragraph imply?

- A. Young Geisel and his family was financially stable from owning a brewery
- B. That in the 1920s, alcohol lead to many deaths, so it was banned
- C. Geisel’s father took a job in city parks to support his family’s needs
- D. Artists would be better off by not taking any art lessons

45. What does the phrase “concentrated his efforts on creating interesting books” in line 53-54 show?

- A. His books are primarily based on real animals
- B. He sold only his most familiar images to big-time toy makers
- C. He featured a combination of objects which resulted in crazy looking creatures
- D. He did not capitalize on this drawings by selling them to you companies

46. The author included the third paragraph in order to

- A. introduce us to the beginning of Geisel’s career as a successful author because of his drawings
- B. present that cartoons were not yet well accepted in his time
- C. emphasize that success did not come to Geisel so easily
- D. inform us of Geisel’s first book published

47. What does Ruth’s comment, “perfected the art of telling great stories with a vocabulary as small as sometimes fifty-two or fifty-three words.” say about Geisel’s style of writing?

- A. Geisel continued to write books with a relatively small number of words
- B. Unlike other cartoonists, Geisel made an effort to include vocabulary in his book
- C. That Geisel managed to comply to the limited number of words
- D. It’s better to use less words than more words

48. What is most likely the reason Geisel won the Pulitzer award for his books?
- A. He had great connections with the judges in charge of the award
 - B. He was proven to have inborn talent in writing and drawing
 - C. He was admired by the literary community
 - D. He was honest, hardworking and a good influence
49. What is most likely the reason the author included the last paragraph?
- A. To emphasize that Geisel is the most talented, influential and prolific cartoonist of his time
 - B. To show that many people adore and admire Geisel and his works
 - C. To show another way in which Geisel impacted people in a positive way
 - D. To highlight that Geisel is known as a perfectionist in all the things he does

All The World's A Stage

William Shakespeare

- All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
5 His acts being seven ages. At first, the
infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his
satchel
10 And shining morning face, creeping like
snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a
15 soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the
pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in
quarrel,
20 Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the
justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
25 Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloone,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too
30 wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly
voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
35 That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans
everything.

50. What is the poem mainly about?
- A. Men and women being players on stage
 - B. People go through seven different stages in life
 - C. Explanation of the seven acts Shakespeare plays on stage
 - D. That life is just a game
51. What can be inferred from lines 10-11?
- A. The second role includes not wanting to go to school
 - B. Schoolboys do not maintain good hygiene
 - C. Schoolboys look like snails because of their satchels
 - D. Schoolboys are more interested in athletics than school
52. What is one of the characteristics of man's fourth part played?
- A. Trying to win affection
 - B. Ready to argue
 - C. Serving in the military
 - D. Willingness to discuss disagreement politely
53. What does the author compare birth to?
- A. Puking in a nurse's arms
 - B. Entering onto a stage
 - C. An infant mewling
 - D. Creeping like a snail

54. What is implied in the description of the last scene
- A. This role will be similar to our first
 - B. There will be a second stage of life which is the beginning of the end
 - C. We can find the next stage of our life once we find our true purpose
 - D. Each of us will go back to being a child and start all over again
55. How does Shakespeare describe life in the poem?
- A. We will encounter seven different people who will play an important role in our lives
 - B. Life has seven stages which all of us will go through
 - C. Life is a game where there are losers and winners
 - D. We do not get to choose what kind of life we will play on stage
56. What figurative language is mostly used in the poem?
- A. Metaphor
 - B. Hyperbole
 - C. Personification
 - D. Onomatopoeia
57. What is most likely the reason the poem is entitled, "All The World's A Stage"?
- A. The poet compares living life to acting out different parts in a play
 - B. The speaker is confused on what role he will take on in the stage
 - C. The speaker believes that some people are hypocrites playing a different role from their true selves
 - D. The poet believes that we have our own fates that we can never change