

ACT ENGLISH PRACTICE PAPER

The Channel Tunnel is a feat of engineering. After decades of discussion, planning, and construction, a project that was first conceived in 1802 has finally become a reality. Today, the Chunnel allows millions of people to travel easily between England and France.

1. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	tens of years
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	decades and many years
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	a ton
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	a number of decades
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	NO CHANGE

Unfortunately, two years later, the public fear of invasion won out, and the digging stopped. Almost 100 years later, in 1973, investigations into building a tunnel began again, but once more, digging stopped after two years. This time, construction on the tunnel was prevented in England by economic continued recession. Finally, in 1984, construction began on what eventually became the Chunnel. In 1987, workers began digging on the British side; the following year, digging on the French side began.

2. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	an economic recession in England prevented continued construction on the tunnel
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	continued construction on the tunnel was prevented, by an economic recession, in England

continued construction in England on the tunnel prevented by an economic recession

NO CHANGE

an economic recession—in England—prevented continued construction on the tunnel

Adapted from *The Autobiography of John Adams* (ed. 1856)

Here I will interrupt the narration for a moment to observe that, from all I have read of the history of Greece and Rome, England and France, and all I have observed at home and abroad, articulate eloquence in public assemblies is not the surest road to fame or preferment, at least, unless it be used with caution, very rarely, and with great reserve. The examples of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson are enough to show that silence and reserve in public, are more efficacious than argumentation or oratory. A public speaker who inserts himself, or is urged by others, into the conduct of affairs, by daily exertions to justify his measures, and answer the objections of opponents, makes himself too familiar with the public and unavoidably makes himself enemies. Few persons can bear to be outdone in reasoning or declamation or wit or sarcasm or repartee or satire, and all these things that are very apt to grow out of public debate. In this way, in a course of years, a nation becomes full of a man's enemies, or at least, of such as have been galled in some controversy and take a secret pleasure in assisting to humble and mortify him. So much for this digression. We will now return to our memoirs.

3. Where does the independent clause begin in the underlined sentence?

Here I will interrupt . . .

All I have observed . . .

Unless it be used with . . .

From all I have read . . .

select

Articulate eloquence in public assemblies . . .

Adapted from "The Weakness, Unrest, and Defects of Man," from *The Thoughts of Blaise Pascal* (ed. 1901)

We care nothing for the present. We anticipate the future as too slow in coming, as if we could make it move faster; or we call back the past, to stop its rapid flight. So imprudent are we that we wander through the times in which we have no part, unthinking of that which alone is ours; so frivolous are we that we dream of the days which are not and pass by without reflection those which alone exist. For the days of the present generally gives us pain; we conceal it from our sight because it afflicts us, and if it be pleasant, we regret to see it vanish away. We endeavor to sustain the present by the future, and think of arranging things not in our power, for a time at which we have no certainty of arriving.

If we examine our thoughts, we shall find them always occupied with the past or the future. We scarcely think of the present, and if we do so, it is only that we may borrow light from it to direct the future. The present is never our end; the past and the present are our means, the future alone is our end. Thus we never live, but hope to live, and while we always lay ourselves out to be happy, it is inevitable that we can never be so.

4. What is the best equivalent for the bolded "that we may borrow" in the passage?

select

because we thus borrow

select

in a particular manner that we borrow

select

in order to borrow

select

on the premises that we borrow

select

unless we borrow

In 1929, E.F. Lindquist, a professor in the University of Iowa College of Education, began designing tests for the Iowa Academic Meet. The purpose of the meet was to identify exemplary high school students. Test-takers began with a first round of testing. This round occurred during the school day and covered ten core academic subjects. Students who scored well in the first round participated in district-level tests that were more difficult. High-scorers from the second round participated in a third round of testing. The top ten students in each subject area were rewarded with medals at a banquet. Although the test was a success, Lindquist wanted to reduce the competitive aspect of the test. To achieve this goal, Lindquist renamed the test the Iowa Every-Pupil Achievement Testing Program.

The tests popularity provided Lindquist with the opportunity to study how to best write, administer, and score a standardized test. However, Lindquist was not yet satisfied. He grew concerned that the test focused too much on rote memorization of content rather than on skill development. Lindquist began to work on a test for middle school students that would test skills. This test which was first administered in 1935 became known as the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. In 1942, the Every-Pupil test is discontinued and replaced with the Iowa Tests of Educational Development. As Lindquist had hoped, this test focused on testing skills rather than pure content memorization.

By the late 1950s, Lindquist had gained significant renown in the world of standardized testing, so he became involved in the process of developing a college admissions testing program. Although the SAT had been a commonly used admissions test since 1926, it was primarily marketed in the northeast and used as an admissions test for universities in that region. Schools outside this area used a variety of different tests that covered different content and was administered at different times. This led to unreliable results.

In 1958, that a standardized, national test be developed was proposed by Lindquist. He also hoped that, unlike the SAT, the new test would measure academic achievement so that it could be used to gauge each student's level of preparation for college-level work.

Lindquist and a man named Ted McCarrel began developing the new test. One of McCarrel's main jobs was contacting admissions officers and convincing schools to use the new test. However, like the SAT, the ACT began as a regional test. Unlike the SAT, however, it was primarily used in the Midwest. With time and effort, the test became more popular in other parts of the country.

In 1959, the ACT was administered for the first time. The test was similar to the Iowa Tests of Educational Development. It consisted of four parts; English, math, social studies, and natural science. The social studies and natural science portions required students to interpret readings from each field; thus, Lindquist was able to maintain his goal of testing skills rather than memorized facts. Students had forty-five minutes to complete each section of the test. The ACT quickly became a staple of the college admissions process. In the first year, 132,963 students took the test, and that number grew in subsequent years.

Today, many colleges and universities in the U.S. accept ACT results from students applying for admission. So, don't worry! I'm sure your college will accept it too!

5. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

discontinues and replaces with

was discontinued and replaced with

NO CHANGE

was discontinued and is replaced with

is discontinued and was replaced with

Adapted from *The Sorrows of Young Werther* by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1774; trans. Boylan 1854)

That the life of man is but a dream, many a man has surmised heretofore. I, too, am everywhere pursued by this feeling. When I consider the narrow limits within which our active and inquiring faculties are confined, I am silent. Likewise, when I see how all our energies are wasted in providing for mere necessities, which again has no further end than to prolong a wretched existence, I find myself to be silenced. Indeed, discovering that all our satisfaction concerning certain subjects of investigation ends in nothing better than a passive resignation, while we amuse ourselves painting our prison-walls with bright figures and brilliant landscapes—when I consider all this

Wilhelm—I am silent. I examine my own being, and find there a world, but a world rather of imagination and dim desires, than of distinctness and living power. Then, everything swims before my senses, and I smile and dream while pursuing my way through the world.

All learned professors and doctors are agreed that children do not comprehend the cause of their desires; however, nobody is willing to acknowledge that the grown-ups should wander about this earth like children, without knowing whence they come or whither they go, influenced as little by fixed motives but, instead, guided like them by biscuits, sugar-plums, and the rod.

I know what you will say in reply. Indeed, I am ready to admit that they are happiest, who, like children, amuse themselves with their playthings, dress and undress their dolls. They are happiest, who attentively watch the cupboard, where mamma has locked up her sweet things, and, when at last they get a delicious morsel, eat it greedily, and exclaim, "More!" These are certainly happy beings; but others also are objects of envy, who dignify their paltry employments (and sometimes even their passions) with pompous titles, representing them to mankind as gigantic achievements performed for their welfare and glory. However, the man who humbly acknowledges the vanity of all this, who observes with what pleasure the thriving citizen converts his little garden into a paradise, and how patiently even the poor man pursues his weary way under his burden, and how all wish equally to behold the light of the sun a little longer—yes, such a man is at peace, and creates his own world within himself. Indeed, he is also happy precisely because he is a man. And then, however limited his sphere, he still preserves in his bosom the sweet feeling of liberty and knows that he can quit his prison whenever he likes.

6. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

landscapes—when I consider all this, **Wilhelm—I am silent**

landscapes—when I consider all this, **Wilhelm, I am silent**

NO CHANGE

landscapes, when I consider all this, Wilhelm, I am silent

landscapes—when I consider all this Wilhelm, I am silent

Adapted from *The Autobiography of John Adams* (ed. 1856)

Here I will interrupt the narration for a moment to observe that, from all I have read of the history of Greece and Rome, England and France, and all I have observed at home and abroad, articulate eloquence in public assemblies is not the surest road to fame or preferment, at least, unless it be used with caution, very rarely, and with great reserve. The examples of Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson is enough to show that silence and reserve in public is more efficacious than argumentation or oratory. A public speaker who inserts himself, or is urged by others, into the conduct of affairs, by daily exertions to justify his measures, and answer the objections of opponents, makes himself too familiar with the public and unavoidably makes himself enemies. Few persons can bear to be outdone in reasoning or declamation or wit or sarcasm or repartee or satire, and all these things that are very apt to grow out of public debate. In this way, in a course of years, a nation becomes full of a man's enemies, or at least, of such as have been galled in some controversy and take a secret pleasure in assisting to humble and mortify him. So much for this digression. We will now return to our memoirs.

7. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

might have been urged

could be urged

NO CHANGE

was urged

is urging

I love to cleaning. It's a good way to unwind at the end of the day, and, I always function better in a clean environment. I once heard someone say,

“You’re home is your temple.” I attempt to lived my life by that. My priorities are getting rid of clutter, sweeping the floor, washing the dishes, and cleaning the counter top in our kitchen. I mop the floor extremely, quickly. I don’t mop all that often, but my roommates appreciate it whenever I do!.

8. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

NO CHANGE

I love cleaning.

I love when cleaning.

I loved cleaning.

I love when to cleaning.

Thomas placed his quill on the parchment, looking toward the mantel upon which, earlier that morning, he saw the painting of the old monastic saint, Benedict of Nursia. To his surprise, the mantel was empty, not having any items on it's narrow flat surface. As the image had been a gift from his old schoolmaster; he was concerned at the absence of the item.

He asked himself "Where could it have went?" Then, he gathered together his work and decided to ask one of his officemates about the cherished image. Leaving the room, he entered the foyer and turning to the secretary asked about the whereabouts of the others'.

The secretary looked at Thomas' imposing figure and answered, "A group of the professors departed earlier for a University meeting; however, I cant recall exactly when they departed." Although Thomas was not known for being passionate, the young secretary could see that he was agitated than usual.

The older man did not wish to worry his younger coworker. Smiling slightly, he said, "Don't worry, Reginald. I seem to have misplaced my image of Benedict, though I know not how." He continued by telling the younger man the chronology of events. Suddenly, the detailed recounting jogged the latters' memory. He forgot an obvious detail that he only now remembered.

Looking at Thomas in embarrassment, Reginald, said, "Earlier this afternoon, I came in to your working area take the painting. Bonaventure had come to visit and asked to borrow it. You were so engrossed by you're work that I did not want to disturb you. He will be stopping by to see you and I later today, so we can ask him to return it."

9. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	Where should it have went
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	Where could it have gone
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	Where had it gone
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	Where did it go
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	NO CHANGE

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

10. Because it's a federal holiday, neither the post office or the bank will be open on Monday.

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	and not even
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	NO CHANGE
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	nor
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	nor even
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	and

Adapted from *The Autobiography of John Adams* (ed. 1856)

Not long after this, the three greatest measures of all were carried. Three committees were appointed, one for preparing a declaration of independence, another for reporting a plan of a treaty to be proposed to France, and a third to digest a system of articles of confederation to be proposed to the States. I was appointed on the committee of independence and on that for preparing the form of a treaty with France. On the committee of confederation Mr. Samuel Adams was appointed. The committee of independence were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson had been now about a year a member of Congress, but had attended his duty in the house a very small part of the time, and, when there, had never spoken in public. During the whole time I sat with him in Congress, I never heard him utter three sentences together. It will naturally be inquired how it happened that he was appointed on a committee of such importance. There were more reasons than one. Mr. Jefferson had the reputation of a masterly pen; he had been chosen a delegate in Virginia, in consequence of a very handsome public paper which he had written for the House of Burgesses, which had given him the character of a fine writer. Another reason was, that Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by the most of his colleagues from Virginia, and Mr. Jefferson was set up to rival and supplant him. This could be done only by the pen, for Mr. Jefferson could stand no competition with him or any one else in elocution and public debate.

11. To what does the underlined “this” refer in the final sentence?

Jefferson's excellent writing abilities

The overt hatred of Lee by his colleagues

The public defaming of Lee by Jefferson

The rivalry between Lee and his colleagues

The potential supplanting of Lee by Jefferson

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

12. Every Thursday night, Eric, Alex, and me get together to see a movie.

and me;

and I

and me,

NO CHANGE

and I;

Today, most Americans are familiar with the idea of purchasing music and movies online. While a number of these users continue to download these media files illegally, the overall public conscience had changed regarding this matter. Early in the history of digital media, most were far less certain about the legality and illegality of downloading such files. Today, matters are quite different, not only because of several important lawsuits but, indeed, because of the overall growth of relative inexpensive means of purchasing such digital content. This change of conscience has been accompanied by a simultaneously change in culture regarding online file-sharing. In the early days of illegal file-sharing, users would regularly host servers that were overtly and publically visible to users and potential enforcement personnel. Today, however, people utilize a number of carefully planned modes of obfuscation. Using encryption, indirection, and other means the contemporary illegal file-sharer shows clear awareness of the fact that their activity is illegal.

13. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

relatively inexpensive means

NO CHANGE

relatively inexpensively means

relative and inexpensive means

select

relative inexpensively means

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14. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

select

awareness of the fact that they're activity is illegal

select

NO CHANGE

select

awareness of the fact that there activity is illegal

select

awareness of the fact that they're activity are illegal

select

awareness of the fact that their activity are illegal

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

15. Two things I knew for certain; she was not who she said she was, and I was in danger.

select

certain: and

certainly:

NO CHANGE

certain:

certain,

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

16. The sky which was black and stormy virtually guaranteed a snow day from school.

sky, which was black, and stormy,

sky which was black and stormy,

sky, which was black and stormy

sky, which was black and stormy,

NO CHANGE

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

17. Sometimes it is better to forgive and forget, then to hold grudges.

forget than

NO CHANGES

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	forget
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	forget then
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	forget, but

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

18. One of his classes meets at 8 a.m., but he has another at 8 p.m.

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	One of his classes meets at 8 a.m. but he has another at 8 p.m.
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	One of his classes meets at 8 a.m, but he has another at 8 p.m.
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	NO CHANGE
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	One of his classes meets at 8 a,m, but he has another at 8 p,m.
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	One of his classes meets at 8 a.m., but he has another at 8 p.m..

Adapted from *The Autobiography of John Adams* (ed. 1856)

Not long after this, the three greatest measures of all were carried. Three committees were appointed, one for preparing a declaration of independence, another for reporting a plan of a treaty to be proposed to France, and a third to digest a system of articles of confederation to be proposed to the States. I was appointed on the committee of independence and on that for preparing the form of a treaty with France. On the committee of confederation Mr. Samuel Adams was appointed. The committee of independence were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson had been now about a year a member of Congress, but had attended his duty in the house a very small part of the time, and, when there, had never spoken in public. During the whole time I sat with

him in Congress, I never heard him utter three sentences together. It will naturally be inquired how it happened that he was appointed on a committee of such importance. There were more reasons than one. Mr. Jefferson had the reputation of a masterly pen; he had been chosen a delegate in Virginia, in consequence of a very handsome public paper which he had written for the House of Burgesses, which had given him the character of a fine writer. Another reason was, that Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by the most of his colleagues from Virginia, and Mr. Jefferson was set up to rival and supplant him. This could be done only by the pen, for Mr. Jefferson could stand no competition with him or any one else in elocution and public debate.

19. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

NO CHANGE

Another reason was that Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by the most of his colleagues from Virginia

Therefore Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by most of his colleagues from Virginia

Another reason was that Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by most of his colleagues from Virginia

Additionally, Mr. Richard Henry Lee was not beloved by the most of his colleagues from Virginia

Adapted from *The Discourse on Method* by René Descartes (1637; 1899, ed. Eliot)

From my childhood, I have been familiar with letters; and as I was given to believe that by their help a clear and certain knowledge of all that is useful in life might be acquired, I was ardently desirously for instruction in them. But as soon as I had finished the entire course of study, at the close of which it is customarily to be admitted into the order of the learned, I completely changed my opinion. I found myself involved in so many doubts and errors and was convinced that I had not advanced in all my attempts at learning. At every

turn, ignorance and unknowing was to be discovered. And yet, I was studying in one of the most celebrated Schools in Europe. I thought there must be learned men in it, at least if such were anywhere to be found. I had been taught all that others learned there. However, not contented with the sciences actually taught us, I had, in addition, read all the books that had fallen into my hands, studying those branches that are judged to be the most curious and rare. I knew the judgment that others had formed of me. I did not find that I was considered inferior to my fellows, although there were among them some whom were already marked out to fill the places of our instructors. And, finally, our era appeared to me as flourishing and fertile with powerful minds as any preceding one. I was thus led to take the liberty of judging of all other men by myself. Furthermore, I concluded that there was no science in existence that was of such a nature as I had previously been given to believe.

20. To what does the underlined word "such" refer?

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	ignorance
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	learned men
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	schools
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	ignorance and unknowing
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	it

Adapted from "The Fear of the Past" in *What's Wrong with the World* by G.K. Chesterton (1910)

The last few decades have marked by a special cultivation of the romance of the future. We seem to have made up our minds to misunderstand what has happened; and we turn, with a sort of relief, to stating what will happen—which is (apparently) more easy. The modern man no longer presents the memoirs of his great grandfather; but is engaged in writing a detailed and authoritative biography of his great-grandson. Instead of trembling before the specters of the dead, we shudder abject under the shadow of the babe unborn. This spirit is apparent everywhere, even to the creation of a form of futurist romance. Sir Walter Scott stands at the dawn of the nineteenth century

for the novel of the past; Mr. H. G. Wells stands at the beginning of the twentieth century for the novel of the future. The old story, we know, was supposed to begin: "Late on a winter's evening two horsemen might have been seen . . ." The new story has to begin: "Late on a winter's evening two aviators will be seen . . ." The movement is not without its elements of charm; theres something spirited, if eccentric, in the sight of so many people fighting over again the fights that have not yet happened; of people still aglow with the memory of tomorrow morning. A man in advance of the age is a familiar phrase enough. An age in advance of the age is really rather odd.

21. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	easiest
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	the easiest
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	easier
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	the easy
<input type="text" value="select"/>	
	NO CHANGE

Adapted from *The Sorrows of Young Werther* by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1774; trans. Boylan 1854)

That the life of man is but a dream, many a man has surmised heretofore. I, too, am everywhere pursued by this feeling. When I consider the narrow limits within which our active and inquiring faculties are confined, I am silent. Likewise, when I see how all our energies are wasted in providing for mere necessities, which again has no further end than to prolong a wretched existence, I find myself to be silenced. Indeed, discovering that all our satisfaction concerning certain subjects of investigation ends in nothing better than a passive resignation, while we amuse ourselves painting our prison-walls with bright figures and brilliant landscapes—when I consider all this Wilhelm—I am silent. I examine my own being, and find there a world, but a world rather of imagination and dim desires, than of distinctness and living

power. Then, everything swims before my senses, and I smile and dream while pursuing my way through the world.

All learned professors and doctors are agreed that children do not comprehend the cause of their desires; however, nobody is willing to acknowledge that the grown-ups should wander about this earth like children, without knowing whence they come or whither they go, influenced as little by fixed motives but, instead, guided like them by biscuits, sugar-plums, and the rod.

I know what you will say in reply. Indeed, I am ready to admit that they are happiest, who, like children, amuse themselves with their playthings, dress and undress their dolls. They are happiest, who attentively watch the cupboard, where mamma has locked up her sweet things, and, when at last they get a delicious morsel, eat it greedily, and exclaim, "More!" These are certainly happy beings; but others also are objects of envy, who dignify their paltry employments (and sometimes even their passions) with pompous titles, representing them to mankind as gigantic achievements performed for their welfare and glory. However, the man who humbly acknowledges the vanity of all this, who observes with what pleasure the thriving citizen converts his little garden into a paradise, and how patiently even the poor man pursues his weary way under his burden, and how all wish equally to behold the light of the sun a little longer—yes, such a man is at peace, and creates his own world within himself. Indeed, he is also happy precisely because he is a man. And then, however limited his sphere, he still preserves in his bosom the sweet feeling of liberty and knows that he can quit his prison whenever he likes.

22. Which of the following would be an acceptable replacement for the underlined word “but” in context?

only

nevertheless

certainly

however

although

Adapted from “Emerson’s Prose Works” in *The Works of Orestes A. Brownson: Philosophy of Religion* by Orestes Brownson (ed. 1883)

Mr. Emersons literary reputation **is established and placed** beyond the reach of criticism. No living writer surpasses him in his mastery of pure and classic English; **nor do any equal him—neither in the exquisite delicacy and finish of his chiseled sentences, or in the metallic ring of his style.** It is only as a thinker and teacher that we can venture any inquiry into his merits; and as such we cannot **suffer** ourselves to be imposed upon by his oracular manner, nor by the apparent originality either of his views or his expressions.

Mr. Emerson has had a swarm **both of admirers but also of detractors.** With **many,** he is a philosopher and sage, almost a god; while with others, **he is regarded** as an unintelligible mystic, babbling nonsense fitted to captivate beardless young men and silly maidens with pretty curls, **all of who** constituted years ago the great body of his hearers and worshipers. We rank us in neither class, **though we regard he as no ordinary man.** Indeed, **we believe he to be one** of the deepest thinkers as well as one of the first poets of our country. Indeed, **by long acquaintance have him and us been in mutual contact**—if only from a distance at times. We know him to be a polished gentleman, a genial companion, and a warmhearted friend, **whose' kindness does not pass over individuals** and waste itself in a vague philanthropy. So much, at least, we can say of the man, and this do we base not only upon former personal **acquaintance and upon our former study of his writings.**

23. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

NO CHANGE

both of admirers and of detractors

both of admirers or of detractors

both of admirers and not of detractors

both admirers and with detractors

Adapted from *Sozein ta Phainomena: An Essay Concerning Physical Theory from Plato to Galileo* by Pierre Duhem (translated by Matthew Minerd)

What are physical theories' value? What relation does it have with metaphysical explication? These are questions that are greatly stirred and raised in our days. However, as with other questions, they are in no manner completely new. It is a question that has been posed in all ages. As long as there has been a science of nature, they have been posed. Granted, the form that they assume changes somewhat from one age to another, for they borrow their various appearance from the scientific vocabularies of their times. Nevertheless, one need only dismiss this outer vestment in order to recognize that they remain essentially identical to each other.

The science of nature offers us up until the 17th century at least, very few parties that managed to create theories expressed in a mathematical language. . . . If we leave aside several exceptions, an historical investigation places before our eyes strong evidence of a type science that would indeed be a prediction of modern mathematical physics. This science is astronomy. That is, where we would say, "Physical theory," the Greek, Muslim, Medieval, and early Renaissance sages would say, "Astronomy." However, for these earlier thinkers, the other parts of the study of nature did not attain a similar degree of perfection. That is, they did not express the laws of experience in a mathematical manner similar to that found in astronomy. In addition, during this time, the study of the material realities generally were not separated from what we would call today, "metaphysics."

Thus, you can see why the question that concerns us takes two related, though different forms. Today, we ask, "What are the relations between metaphysics and physical theory?" However, in past days; indeed, for nearly two thousand years; it was formulated instead as, "What are the relations between physics and astronomy?"

24. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

takes two—related though different—forms

take two related, though different forms

NO CHANGE

takes two related though different forms

takes two related, though different, forms

Identify the prepositional phrase(s) in the sentence below.

25. A cold wind from the north cut through the woods, making the air outside the tent unbearably cold.

through the woods

None of these answers

from the north

outside the tent

All of these answers

Adapted from *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde (1890)

As they entered, they saw Dorian Gray who was seated at the piano his back to them, turning over the pages of a volume of Schumann's "Forest Scenes." "You must lend me these, Basil," he cried. "I want to learn them. They are perfectly charming." "That entirely depends on how you sit to-day, Dorian."

"Oh, I am tired of sitting, and I don't want a life-sized portrait of myself," answered the lad, swinging round on the music-stool in a willful, petulant manner. When he caught sight of Lord Henry, a faint blush colored his cheeks for a moment, and he started up. "I beg your pardon, Basil. I didn't know you had any one with you."

"This is Lord Henry Wotton, Dorian, an old Oxford friend of mine. I have just been telling him what a capital sitter you were, and now you have spoiled everything."

"You have not spoiled my pleasure in meeting you, Mr. Gray," said Lord Henry, stepping forward and extended his hand. "My aunt has often spoken to me about you. You are one of her favorites, and, I am afraid, one of her victims also."

"I am in Lady Agatha's black books at present," answered Dorian with a funny look of penitence. "I promised to go to a club in Whitechapel with her last Tuesday, and I really forgot all about it. We were to have played a duet together: three duets, I believe. I don't know what she will say to me. I am far too frightened to call."

26. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

<input type="text" value="select"/>	
<input type="text" value="select"/>	at the piano and his back to them
<input type="text" value="select"/>	NO CHANGE
<input type="text" value="select"/>	at the piano his back being to them
<input type="text" value="select"/>	at the piano with his back to them
<input type="text" value="select"/>	at the piano his backing to them

Adapted from *The Prince* by Niccolò Machiavelli (1532)

Now, if you will consider what was the nature of the government of Darius, you will find it similar to the kingdom of the Turk. Therefore it was only necessarily for Alexander, first to overthrow him in the field, and then to take the country from him. After this victory, Darius being killed, the state remained secure in Alexander's power, for the reasons noted earlier. If his successors had been united they would have enjoyed it securely and at their ease, for there was no tumults raised in the kingdom except those they provoked themselves. However, it is impossible to hold with such tranquility states

constituted like that of France. Hence arose those frequent rebellions against the Roman's in Spain, France, and Greece, owing to the many principalities there were in these latter states, of which the Romans always held an insecure possession; however, with the power and long continuance of the empire, the memory of them passed away, and the Romans then became secure possessors. When fighting afterwards amongst themselves, each one was able to attach to himself his own parts of the country, according to the authority he had assumed there; and the family of the former lord being exterminated, none other than the Romans were acknowledged.

When these things are remembered, no one will marvel at the ease with which Alexander held the Empire of Asia or at the difficulties that others have had to keep an acquisition. This is not occasioned by the little or abundance of ability in the conqueror but, instead, by the want of uniformity in the subject state.

27. Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the passage. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

<input type="text" value="select"/>	<u>Alexander's power</u> —for the reasons—noted earlier
<input type="text" value="select"/>	Alexander's power, for the reasons, noted earlier
<input type="text" value="select"/>	Alexander's power for the reasons noted earlier
<input type="text" value="select"/>	NO CHANGE
<input type="text" value="select"/>	Alexanders power, for the reasons noted earlier

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

28. The failing grade I received on my last test was the result of not studying enough.

<input type="text" value="select"/>	<u>result of</u>
<input type="text" value="select"/>	result which

result by

result for

result to

The house stood, at the bottom of a hill, making it hard to see from the street. The owner wants it that way, as he had no use for any of his neighbors. “Nosy sneaks and cheats” he would to say to his son. Not that his son ever really listening. The old man did not see him very much, either at his home or going anywhere else. Every time he did see him, his son would just complain about how his house was dark musty, and filthy. The old man did not need such criticism, especially from only his blood relative. He had lived in that house for fifty years, and planned to live there as long as he possibly could. While he lived there, his neighbors would never see him or his house if he could help it. He could take care of him, and steadfastly refused to allow anyone to help. In his tiny house, at the bottom of the hill, the old man was content to be alone, and believed he was living perfect.

29. Choose the answer that best corrects the bolded portion of the passage. If the bolded portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

In his tiny house at the bottom of the hill,

NO CHANGE

In his tiny house, at the bottom, of the hill,

In his tiny house: at the bottom of the hill,

In his tiny house at the bottom of the hill

Choose the answer that best corrects the underlined portion of the sentence. If the underlined portion is correct as written, choose "NO CHANGE."

30. The dog went to it's doghouse and proceeded to bury all of it's belongings.

The dog went to doghouse and proceeded to bury all of belongings.

The dog gone to its doghouse and proceded to bury all of its belongings.

NO CHANGE

The dog went to its doghouse and proceeded to bury all of its belongings.

The dog went to its' doghouse and proceeded to bury all of its' belongings.