



TSIA2 ELAR Practice Test 1

Total Questions: 30

About This Test

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Use the following to answer question 1.

- 1 The September evening was hot and humid, and Helen, watching her husband pace nervously about the living room, grew tenser by the minute. Robert would walk up to an open window, sniff abstractedly, move to the next window, and repeat the performance.
- 2 “For goodness’ sakes, Robert, what *are* you snuffling about?” she demanded. She had been on edge ever since her cousin Dora had arrived that afternoon. Dora had descended on them without warning for an indefinite visit. Wasn’t it enough to have to bear, that and the heat, too, without Robert’s acting up?
- 3 “Smog’s getting worse all the time,” Robert complained.
- 4 Dora lifted her nose to sniff daintily. “It *is* an odd smog.”
- 5 Helen sniffed, too. Dora was right. It was an odd smog, sort of sweet and bitter at the same time. This odor made her think of rank tropical weeds, though she had never been near a jungle.
- 6 There was something familiar about it, though, and then she remembered that her hands had smelled like that after she had weeded the garden. The flowerbed had been cluttered with weeds she had never seen before, horrible-looking things. Could they be the cause of that awful smell? They had sprung up everywhere lately, and, while she had pulled them out of their own garden, they were growing all over town.
- 7 “I want to get something,” she said, and ran outdoors.
- 8 She came back with a sample of the weed from the garden next door. The plant was about a foot high, with a straight, stiff stem, of a bright metallic green. There could be no doubt about its being the cause of the unpleasant odor, and Helen held it out at arm’s length.
- 9 “Smell!” she said.
- 10 “Phew! So that’s it,” said Robert. “What is it?”
- 11 Helen shook her head. “Never saw anything like it until recently. I pulled ‘em out of our garden, but they’re all over.”
- 12 Helen carried the offending plant to the back door. When she came back, Robert peered at her intently.

13 "First good look I've had at you this evening. What kind of face powder is that you're using? Don't tell me that peculiar shade is the latest fashion?"

14 Puzzled, Helen put her hand to her face as if she should be able to feel the color.

15 "Green!" chortled Dora. "You ought to see yourself!"

16 "Green?" Helen asked worriedly.

17 "Green," Robert said. "You feel all right?"

18 "Anemia," Dora declared positively.

19 A quick look in the mirror, and Helen told herself that she wasn't really a *green* green, just sort of greenish. By morning, the odd color ought to be all gone. There was no sense in worrying.

20 But she was stunned by the first sight of herself in the mirror the next morning. There was no mistaking it this time. She was as green as grass, and Dora, too, was beginning to show signs of becoming that unbecoming color.

1. In paragraph 1, how does the phrase "watching her husband pace nervously about the living room" affect the tone of the excerpt?
 - A. It creates an uneasy tone by suggesting that her husband's nervous pacing was caused by something going wrong.
 - B. It establishes a humorous tone by suggesting that her husband was moving in a buffoonish way.
 - C. It suggests an eerie tone by showing that something supernatural is occurring.
 - D. It introduces a horrific tone by showing that her husband sensed that something was horribly wrong.

Use the following to answer question 2.

- 1 The September evening was hot and humid, and Helen, watching her husband pace nervously about the living room, grew tenser by the minute. Robert would walk up to an open window, sniff abstractedly, move to the next window, and repeat the performance.

2 "For goodness' sakes, Robert, what *are* you snuffling about?" she demanded. She had been on edge ever since her cousin Dora had arrived that afternoon. Dora had descended on them without warning for an indefinite visit. Wasn't it enough to have to bear, that and the heat, too, without Robert's acting up?

3 "Smog's getting worse all the time," Robert complained.

4 Dora lifted her nose to sniff daintily. "It *is* an odd smog."

5 Helen sniffed, too. Dora was right. It was an odd smog, sort of sweet and bitter at the same time. This odor made her think of rank tropical weeds, though she had never been near a jungle.

6 There was something familiar about it, though, and then she remembered that her hands had smelled like that after she had weeded the garden. The flowerbed had been cluttered with weeds she had never seen before, horrible-looking things. Could they be the cause of that awful smell? They had sprung up everywhere lately, and, while she had pulled them out of their own garden, they were growing all over town.

7 "I want to get something," she said, and ran outdoors.

8 She came back with a sample of the weed from the garden next door. The plant was about a foot high, with a straight, stiff stem, of a bright metallic green. There could be no doubt about its being the cause of the unpleasant odor, and Helen held it out at arm's length.

9 "Smell!" she said.

10 "Phew! So that's it," said Robert. "What is it?"

11 Helen shook her head. "Never saw anything like it until recently. I pulled 'em out of our garden, but they're all over."

12 Helen carried the offending plant to the back door. When she came back, Robert peered at her intently.

13 "First good look I've had at you this evening. What kind of face powder is that you're using? Don't tell me that peculiar shade is the latest fashion?"

14 Puzzled, Helen put her hand to her face as if she should be able to feel the color.

15 "Green!" chortled Dora. "You ought to see yourself!"

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17 "Green," Robert said. "You feel all right?"

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19 A quick look in the mirror, and Helen told herself that she wasn’t really a *green* green, just sort of greenish. By morning, the odd color ought to be all gone. There was no sense in worrying.

20 But she was stunned by the first sight of herself in the mirror the next morning. There was no mistaking it this time. She was as green as grass, and Dora, too, was beginning to show signs of becoming that unbecoming color.

2. Which sentence from the excerpt best supports the idea that something extraordinary is occurring?

- A. “Smog’s getting worse all the time,” Robert complained.” (paragraph 3)
- B. “Dora lifted her nose to sniff daintily.” (paragraph 4)
- C. “There was something familiar about it, though, and then she remembered that her hands had smelled like that after she had weeded the garden.” (paragraph 6)
- D. “She was as green as grass, and Dora, too, was beginning to show signs of becoming that unbecoming color.” (paragraph 19)

Use the following to answer question 3.

1 The September evening was hot and humid, and Helen, watching her husband pace nervously about the living room, grew tenser by the minute. Robert would walk up to an open window, sniff abstractedly, move to the next window, and repeat the performance.

2 “For goodness’ sakes, Robert, what *are* you snuffling about?” she demanded. She had been on edge ever since her cousin Dora had arrived that afternoon. Dora had descended on them without warning for an indefinite visit. Wasn’t it enough to have to bear, that and the heat, too, without Robert’s acting up?

3 “Smog’s getting worse all the time,” Robert complained.

4 Dora lifted her nose to sniff daintily. “It *is* an odd smog.”

5 Helen sniffed, too. Dora was right. It was an odd smog, sort of sweet and bitter at the same time. This odor made her think of rank tropical weeds, though she had never been near a jungle.

6 There was something familiar about it, though, and then she remembered that her hands had smelled like that after she had weeded the garden. The flowerbed had been cluttered with weeds she had never seen before, horrible-looking things. Could they be the cause of that awful smell? They had sprung up everywhere lately, and, while she had pulled them out of their own garden, they were growing all over town.

7 "I want to get something," she said, and ran outdoors.

8 She came back with a sample of the weed from the garden next door. The plant was about a foot high, with a straight, stiff stem, of a bright metallic green. There could be no doubt about its being the cause of the unpleasant odor, and Helen held it out at arm's length.

9 "Smell!" she said.

10 "Phew! So that's it," said Robert. "What is it?"

11 Helen shook her head. "Never saw anything like it until recently. I pulled 'em out of our garden, but they're all over."

12 Helen carried the offending plant to the back door. When she came back, Robert peered at her intently.

13 "First good look I've had at you this evening. What kind of face powder is that you're using? Don't tell me that peculiar shade is the latest fashion?"

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15 "Green!" chortled Dora. "You ought to see yourself!"

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19 A quick look in the mirror, and Helen told herself that she wasn't really a *green* green, just sort of greenish. By morning, the odd color ought to be all gone. There was no sense in worrying.

20 But she was stunned by the first sight of herself in the mirror the next morning. There was no mistaking it this time. She was as green as grass, and Dora, too, was beginning to show signs of becoming that unbecoming color.

3. What most likely caused Dora's skin to turn green?

- A. The heat
- B. The smog
- C. The weeds
- D. The flowers

Use the following to answer question 4.

- 1 The September evening was hot and humid, and Helen, watching her husband pace nervously about the living room, grew tenser by the minute. Robert would walk up to an open window, sniff abstractedly, move to the next window, and repeat the performance.
- 2 "For goodness' sakes, Robert, what *are* you snuffling about?" she demanded. She had been on edge ever since her cousin Dora had arrived that afternoon. Dora had descended on them without warning for an indefinite visit. Wasn't it enough to have to bear, that and the heat, too, without Robert's acting up?
- 3 "Smog's getting worse all the time," Robert complained.
- 4 Dora lifted her nose to sniff daintily. "It *is* an odd smog."
- 5 Helen sniffed, too. Dora was right. It was an odd smog, sort of sweet and bitter at the same time. This odor made her think of rank tropical weeds, though she had never been near a jungle.
- 6 There was something familiar about it, though, and then she remembered that her hands had smelled like that after she had weeded the garden. The flowerbed had been cluttered with weeds she had never seen before, horrible-looking things. Could they be the cause of that awful smell? They had sprung up everywhere lately, and, while she had pulled them out of their own garden, they were growing all over town.
- 7 "I want to get something," she said, and ran outdoors.
- 8 She came back with a sample of the weed from the garden next door. The plant was about a foot high, with a straight, stiff stem, of a bright metallic green. There could be no doubt about its being the cause of the unpleasant odor, and Helen held it out at arm's length.
- 9 "Smell!" she said.

10 "Phew! So that's it," said Robert. "What is it?"

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20 But she was stunned by the first sight of herself in the mirror the next morning. There was no mistaking it this time. She was as green as grass, and Dora, too, was beginning to show signs of becoming that unbecoming color.

4. In paragraph 5, the word "rank" most nearly means

- A. class
- B. arrangement
- C. foul
- D. pleasant

5.

Many greyhounds are adopted to live out their retirement as household pets once their racing careers are over. People may think only very old dogs are available, but actually even champion racers only work until they are about 3 years old. People worry that a greyhound will be more active than other breeds and will need a large space to run. These are false impressions. Greyhounds have naturally sweet and mild dispositions, and while they love to run, they are not distance runners and are sufficiently exercised with a few laps around a backyard every day. Greyhounds do not make good watchdogs, but they are very good with children, get along well with other dogs (and usually cats as well), and are very affectionate and loyal. A retired racing greyhound is a wonderful pet for almost anyone.

According to the passage, adopting a greyhound is a good idea for people who

- A. do not have children
- B. live in apartments
- C. do not usually like dogs
- D. already have another dog or a cat

6.

At age three, Midori—known by her first name only—began taking violin lessons in Osaka, Japan. Too small to handle an adult-sized instrument, she practiced on a specially made child's violin. Despite her small size, Midori's talents were huge. At Midori's debut performance, she played an extremely difficult piece by Paganini and received her first standing ovation. A few years later, Dorothy DeLay, a world-famous violin teacher, received a recording of the child's performances. DeLay was bowled over by the girl's playing. She invited Midori to perform at the Aspen Music Festival. Midori played so beautifully that the violinist Pinchas Zukerman wept with emotion. Her performance also earned her an invitation from Ms. DeLay to study at the Juilliard School in New York.

The phrase "bowled over" is used to highlight how

- A. Dorothy DeLay was jealous of Midori's violin playing
- B. impressed Dorothy DeLay was with Midori's violin playing
- C. Midori's violin playing physically affected Dorothy DeLay
- D. Dorothy DeLay was confused by how such a young violinist could play so well

7.

Members of your work team may have skills and abilities that you are not aware of, and they may be able to contribute to your team's success—as well as your own. Whenever a new responsibility is given to your work team, it is usually a good idea to have all the members come up with ideas and suggestions about how to perform the new tasks. This way, you are likely to discover special work-related skills you never suspected they had. So take time to explore your work team's talents.

The paragraph best supports the statement that one member of a work team

- A. should act as a leader for the entire team
- B. usually stands out as having more ideas than other members do
- C. should be assigned the task of discovering the whole team's talents
- D. may have abilities that others on the team don't know about

8.

In 1899, Czar Nicholas II of Russia invited the nations of the world to a conference at The Hague. This conference—and a follow-up organized by Theodore Roosevelt in 1907—ushered in a period of vigorous growth in international law. This growth was in response to several factors, not least of which was the increasing potential for destruction of modern warfare. The recently concluded Civil War in the United States made this potential clear. During this period of growth, international law was almost exclusively restricted to the relationships that countries had with one another. Issues of trade and warfare dominated both the disputes and the agreements of the period.

In sentence 2, the phrase “ushered in” most nearly means

- A. escorted
- B. progressed
- C. accompanied
- D. heralded

9.

The current capital of Russia, Moscow, has had a history of chaotic periods of war that ended with the destruction of a once largely wooden city and the building of a “new” city on top of the rubble. The result is a layered city, with each tier holding valuable information to tell a story about a part of Russia's past. In some areas of the city, archaeologists have reached the layer from 1147, the year of the founding of Moscow. Among the findings excavated from the various periods of Moscow's history are carved bones, metal tools, pottery shards, glass, jewelry, and crosses.

Based on the passage, it can be concluded that

- A. the people of Moscow are more interested in modernization than in preservation
- B. the Soviet government destroyed many of the historic buildings in Russia
- C. Moscow is the oldest large city in Russia, founded in 1147
- D. Moscow has a history of invasions, with each new conqueror razing past structures

10.

On a warm summer day, I visited one of my favorite swimming spots. After my swim, I sat on a rock, resting and drying myself off. Suddenly I heard a scream, and when I turned toward the sound, I caught a glimpse of a beautiful five-foot-long copperhead snake slithering under the very same rock I'd been sitting on. Now it's true that copperheads are poisonous, but their bites are rarely fatal. The scream of surprise made me think—what is it about snakes that makes them so very horrifying to humans? Why do children grow up cuddling teddy bears and adore cartoon dinosaurs they see on television—both animals that are (or were) capable of inflicting tremendous damage to any human who crossed their paths?

The author includes a series of questions at the end of the passage most likely to

- A. encourage people to consider why they fear snakes
- B. suggest that people who fear snakes are foolish
- C. emphasize the idea that people's fear of snakes does not make much sense
- D. reflect on all the reasons that people fear snakes

11.

The first steamship to put to sea was also an American, the *Phoenix*, which went from New York to Philadelphia. So, too, was the first ship using steam (she also had sails) to cross the Atlantic, the *Savannah* (1819). All these were paddle-wheel boats, and paddle-wheel boats are not adapted to work in heavy seas. The paddles smash too easily, and the boat is then disabled.... Not until the middle of the century did the tonnage of steamships upon the sea begin to overhaul that of sailing ships.

The main idea of the paragraph is best expressed in which of the following statements?

- A. The first steam ships were built in America.
- B. The first ship to cross the Atlantic had sails.
- C. Early steam ships were paddle-wheel boats.
- D. Early steam ships did not function well in heavy seas.

12.

The English-language premiere of Samuel Beckett's play *Waiting for Godot* took place in London in August 1955. *Godot* is an avant-garde play with only five characters (not counting Mr. Godot, who never arrives) and a minimal setting (one rock and one bare tree). The play has two acts. The second act repeats what little action occurs in the first with few changes; the tree, for instance, acquires one leaf. The play was initially met with bafflement and derision. However, Harold Hobson, in his review in *The Sunday Times*, managed to recognize the play for what history has proven it to be: a revolutionary moment in theater.

Which of the following best describes the attitude of the author of the passage toward the play *Waiting for Godot*?

- A. It represented a turning point in theater history.
- B. It was a curiosity in theater history.
- C. It was the most important play of the twentieth century.
- D. It had no effect on theater.

13.

An ecosystem is a group of animals and plants living in a specific region and interacting with one another and with their physical environment. Ecosystems include physical and chemical components such as soils, water, climate, sunlight, and nutrients that support the organisms living there. These organisms may range from large animals to microscopic bacteria. Ecosystems can also be thought of as the interactions among all organisms in a given habitat; for instance, one species may serve as food for another. The movement of matter and energy at different levels can create a food chain, and food chains can overlap to create what ecologists call a food web.

An ecosystem can most accurately be defined as a

- A. geographical area
- B. community
- C. habitat
- D. protected environment

Use the following to answer question 14.

There are several reasons that cities should consider allowing homeowners to keep backyard hens. Chickens make quiet, entertaining, and gentle pets that, unlike dogs, won't bite the neighbors. When properly cared for, they are unobtrusive and bring no bad odors. In fact, they improve their immediate environment by eating ticks and creating nutrient-rich manure that can be composted for use in the garden. And, of course, hens produce eggs—not only providing a source of local, sustainable food, but also teaching people about where their food comes from. Any knowledge that city dwellers can gain about the food chain is valuable. With the wide variety of resources about backyard henning now available online and in recent books, it's easy to find the information needed to raise a happy and healthy flock. With a bit of research and planning, city dwellers can enjoy the many benefits of keeping backyard hens.

I have several concerns regarding keeping chickens in urban environments. The biggest risk is that most people are ignorant about what it takes to care for chickens. What do they require for a balanced diet? How often does the coop need to be cleaned, and how should the manure be disposed of? What special needs do chickens have in the winter? How can you tell if a chicken is sick or injured, and how do you treat their health concerns? These questions are only the beginning of the vast amount of information a person needs to be able to properly look after chickens. The risk of making it legal to keep backyard hens in urban settings is that anyone can choose to get a flock, whether or not they are educated on what caring for chickens entails.

14. The author of Passage 2 would probably respond to the last sentence of Passage 1 by

- A. arguing that it is not possible for non-farmers to learn enough about hens to properly care for them
- B. emphasizing that it's important to know how to recognize when a chicken needs veterinary care
- C. explaining that healthy chickens require a rural environment, not an urban one
- D. claiming that some people who acquire backyard hens may not do the proper research and planning

Use the following to answer question 15.

There are several reasons that cities should consider allowing homeowners to keep backyard hens. Chickens make quiet, entertaining, and gentle pets that, unlike dogs, won't bite the neighbors. When properly cared for, they are unobtrusive and bring no bad odors. In fact, they improve their immediate environment by eating ticks and creating nutrient-rich manure that can be composted for use in the garden. And, of course, hens produce eggs—not only providing a source of local, sustainable food, but also teaching people about where their food comes from. Any knowledge that city dwellers can gain about the food chain is valuable. With the wide variety of resources about backyard henning now available online and in recent books, it's easy to find the information needed to raise a happy and healthy flock. With a bit of research and planning, city dwellers can enjoy the many benefits of keeping backyard hens.

I have several concerns regarding keeping chickens in urban environments. The biggest risk is that most people are ignorant about what it takes to care for chickens. What do they require for a balanced diet? How often does the coop need to be cleaned, and how should the manure be disposed of? What special needs do chickens have in the winter? How can you tell if a chicken is sick or injured, and how do you treat their health concerns? These questions are only the beginning of the vast amount of information a person needs to be able to properly look after chickens. The risk of making it legal to keep backyard hens in urban settings is that anyone can choose to get a flock, whether or not they are educated on what caring for chickens entails.

15. The author of Passage 1 would likely criticize the author of Passage 2 for

- A. exaggerating the difficulty of learning how to care for hens
- B. failing to point out how to compost chicken manure
- C. ignoring the benefit chickens provide to the immediate environment by eating ticks
- D. dismissing the knowledge that chicken keepers gain about the food cycle

Use the following to answer question 16.

The following passage is the first draft of an essay, which needs to be revised. Read the essay, and then answer the questions.

(1) If you're a marine biologist studying the humpback whales that migrate to Alaska every summer, you'll want to have a rough number of how many whales arrive there each year. (2) If you're a zoologist studying lions in a wildlife preserve in Africa, you'll want to know what the baseline population is when you start your research. (3) The most accurate way to determine population size within a region is to count every individual whale, lion, or orchid—whatever organism you're studying—one by one. (4) This method is usually not logically or economically possible, especially in large areas. (5) Thus, scientists typically choose to estimate population size instead. (6) They do this by taking a sample number of the individuals in the region and making inferences about the population as a whole. (7) The method that scientists use to take their samples depends on the type of organism they're studying.

(8) For immobile organisms, such as plants, or for very small and slow-moving animals, the quadrat method usually works best. (9) To increase the accuracy of the estimate, a quadrat must be used several times and placed in random locations within the region.

(10) For mobile organisms, such as mammals, a technique called mark and recapture is often used. (11) This method involves capturing a sample number of animals, marking them in some way, and releasing them back into the environment to mix with the rest of the population. (12) After a certain period of time, scientists capture a new sample and count the number of marked animals in that group. (13) They can use that number to estimate the total number of animals in the region. (14) Mark and recapture produces a more accurate estimate if it's repeated several times and conducted in random locations.

SOURCE: Adapted in part from Concepts of Biology, by OpenStax, licensed under Creative Commons Attribution License v4.0.

16. In context, which is the best sentence to add to the very beginning of the essay (before Sentence 1)?

- A. Marine biologists in Alaska and zoologists in Africa have more in common than you might think.
- B. In many sciences, a key piece of data is population size.
- C. In many sciences, keeping accurate records is key.
- D. In this essay, I will discuss the importance of keeping accurate records.

Use the following to answer question 17.

The following passage is the first draft of an essay, which needs to be revised. Read the essay, and then answer the questions.

(1) If you're a marine biologist studying the humpback whales that migrate to Alaska every summer, you'll want to have a rough number of how many whales arrive there each year. (2) If you're a zoologist studying lions in a wildlife preserve in Africa, you'll want to know what the baseline population is when you start your research. (3) The most accurate way to determine population size within a region is to count every individual whale, lion, or orchid—whatever organism you're studying—one by one. (4) This method is usually not logistically or economically possible, especially in large areas. (5) Thus, scientists typically choose to estimate population size instead. (6) They do this by taking a sample number of the individuals in the region and making inferences about the population as a whole. (7) The method that scientists use to take their samples depends on the type of organism they're studying.

(8) For immobile organisms, such as plants, or for very small and slow-moving animals, the quadrat method usually works best. (9) To increase the accuracy of the estimate, a quadrat must be used several times and placed in random locations within the region.

(10) For mobile organisms, such as mammals, a technique called mark and recapture is often used. (11) This method involves capturing a sample number of animals, marking them in some way, and releasing them back into the environment to mix with the rest of the population. (12) After a certain period of time, scientists capture a new sample and count the number of marked animals in that group. (13) They can use that number to estimate the total number of animals in the region. (14) Mark and recapture produces a more accurate estimate if it's repeated several times and conducted in random locations.

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17. Reading in context, choose the word or phrase that's best to add to the beginning of Sentence 4 (duplicated below):

This method is usually not logically or economically possible, especially in large areas.

- A. However,
- B. In the first place,
- C. Similarly,
- D. Instead,

Use the following to answer question 18.

The following passage is the first draft of an essay, which needs to be revised. Read the essay, and then answer the questions.

(1) If you're a marine biologist studying the humpback whales that migrate to Alaska every summer, you'll want to have a rough number of how many whales arrive there each year. (2) If you're a zoologist studying lions in a wildlife preserve in Africa, you'll want to know what the baseline population is when you start your research. (3) The most accurate way to determine population size within a region is to count every individual whale, lion, or orchid—whatever organism you're studying—one by one. (4) This method is usually not logically or economically possible, especially in large areas. (5) Thus, scientists typically choose to estimate population size instead. (6) They do this by taking a sample number of the individuals in the region and making inferences about the population as a whole. (7) The method that scientists use to take their samples depends on the type of organism they're studying.

(8) For immobile organisms, such as plants, or for very small and slow-moving animals, the quadrat method usually works best. (9) To increase the accuracy of the estimate, a quadrat must be used several times and placed in random locations within the region.

(10) For mobile organisms, such as mammals, a technique called mark and recapture is often used. (11) This method involves capturing a sample number of animals, marking them in some way, and releasing them back into the environment to mix with the rest of the population. (12) After a certain period of time, scientists capture a new sample and count the number of marked animals in that

group. **(13)** They can use that number to estimate the total number of animals in the region. **(14)** Mark and recapture produces a more accurate estimate if it's repeated several times and conducted in random locations.

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18. Reading in context, choose the best location to insert the following sentence:

A quadrat is a wood, plastic, or metal square that researchers place on the ground; they then count the number of individuals that lie within its boundaries.

- A. After Sentence 2
- B. After Sentence 7
- C. After Sentence 8
- D. After Sentence 9

Use the following to answer question 19.

The following passage is the first draft of an essay, which needs to be revised. Read the essay, and then answer the questions.

(1) If you're a marine biologist studying the humpback whales that migrate to Alaska every summer, you'll want to have a rough number of how many whales arrive there each year. **(2)** If you're a zoologist studying lions in a wildlife preserve in Africa, you'll want to know what the baseline population is when you start your research. **(3)** The most accurate way to determine population size within a region is to count every individual whale, lion, or orchid—whatever organism you're studying—one by one. **(4)** This method is usually not logically or economically possible, especially in large areas. **(5)** Thus, scientists typically choose to estimate population size instead. **(6)** They do this by taking a sample number of the individuals in the region and making inferences about the population as a whole. **(7)** The method that scientists use to take their samples depends on the type of organism they're studying.

(8) For immobile organisms, such as plants, or for very small and slow-moving animals, the quadrat method usually works best. **(9)** To increase the accuracy of the estimate, a quadrat must be used several times and placed in random locations within the region.

(10) For mobile organisms, such as mammals, a technique called mark and recapture is often used. (11) This method involves capturing a sample number of animals, marking them in some way, and releasing them back into the environment to mix with the rest of the population. (12) After a certain period of time, scientists capture a new sample and count the number of marked animals in that group. (13) They can use that number to estimate the total number of animals in the region. (14) Mark and recapture produces a more accurate estimate if it's repeated several times and conducted in random locations.

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19. Reading in context, choose the best phrase to add to the beginning of Sentence 14 (duplicated below):

Mark and recapture produces a more accurate estimate if it's repeated several times and conducted in random locations.

- A. As is true of the quadrat method,
- B. In reference to the quadrat method,
- C. Compared to the quadrat method,
- D. Reminiscent of the quadrat method,

20. In my essay, I explained why the proposed tax break for students carrying more than \$50,000 in student loans are a good idea.

- A. are a good idea.
- B. are good ideas.
- C. being a good idea.
- D. is a good idea.

21. Evan scribbled down the things he needed to buy at the garden center: plants for the porch, a few bags of mulch, a bottle of fertilizer, and purchasing four new lawn chairs.

- A. purchasing four new lawn chairs.
- B. purchase four new lawn chairs.
- C. the purchase of four new lawn chairs.
- D. four new lawn chairs.

22. In addition to installing fire alarms and carbon monoxide detectors throughout her new house, Sam added a water alarm system, it will provide early warning if a pipe leaks or the basement starts to flood.

- A. system, it
- B. system, and
- C. system but
- D. system, which

23. At one point during the game, Jim jumped out of his seat and yelled at the umpire, "Are you blind? Look at the plate!"

- A. plate!"
- B. plate"!
- C. plate!".
- D. plate."!

24. My sister is mowing the lawn, my cousins and I are washing the windows.

- A. lawn, my
- B. lawn, My
- C. lawn: my
- D. lawn; my

25. The bill, which proposed doing away with two unpopular sales taxes, sailed through the state senate, but the governor vetoed them.

- A. them
- B. they
- C. theirs
- D. it

26.

After unusually warm temperatures in November, some plants became confused, bursting into flowers and sprouting new leaves, as if it were already spring.

Rewrite the sentence, beginning with

Confused by the unusually warm temperatures in November,

The next words will be

- A. it seemed like spring
- B. new leaves sprouted
- C. some plants bursting
- D. some plants burst

27.

Prompted by environmental investigators' discovery that T.J. Industries had been releasing chemicals into the Hudson River for two decades, the company's CEO stepped down.

Rewrite the sentence, beginning with

The CEO of T.J. Industries stepped down

The next words will be

- A. after discovering
- B. while releasing
- C. two decades ago
- D. because environmental investigators

28.

Since she was on a budget, Saskia built a desk by attaching a tabletop to two small bookcases she already had.

Rewrite the sentence, beginning with

To build a desk on a budget,

The next words will be

- A. Saskia already had
- B. that Saskia would attach a tabletop to
- C. Saskia attached a tabletop
- D. Saskia, attaching a tabletop

29.

Although it's been three weeks since the storm, Acanthus County's water supply remains undrinkable, forcing residents to continue to rely on bottled water donations.

Rewrite the sentence, beginning with

Three weeks after the storm, Acanthus County residents

The next words will be

- A. who still rely on
- B. relying on
- C. are still relying on
- D. were still relying on

30.

Thomas Jefferson, who was the third president of the United States, and who was also an innovative self-taught architect, founded the University of Virginia and then went on to design its campus.

Rewrite the sentence, beginning with

In addition to being the third president of the United States,

The next words will be

- A. Thomas Jefferson was an innovative self-taught architect who, after founding
- B. the University of Virginia was founded
- C. founding the University of Virginia and designing
- D. an innovative self-taught architect founded

Answer Key

1. A	7. D	13. B	19. A	25. D
2. D	8. D	14. D	20. D	26. D
3. C	9. D	15. A	21. D	27. D
4. C	10. C	16. B	22. D	28. C
5. D	11. D	17. A	23. A	29. C
6. B	12. A	18. C	24. D	30. A