

Student Name _____

Form 801

Georgia



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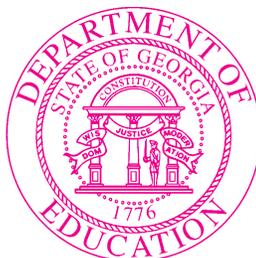
Course



Tests

American Literature & Composition Released Test Booklet

Spring 2004



Georgia Department of Education
Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools
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SECTION I

Directions:

Today you will be taking the American Literature and Composition End-of-Course Test. To answer some of the questions on this test, you will be asked to read a passage first. Other questions will not be based on a passage.

As you take the test, read each passage carefully. Read each question carefully and then choose the *best* answer. You may look back at the reading passage as often as necessary.

Be sure that the question number on the answer sheet matches the number on the test. Then mark your answer by filling in the circle on your answer sheet. Do not write your answers in the test booklet. If you do not know the answer to a question, skip it and go on. You may return to it later if time permits.

If you need to change an answer on your answer sheet, be sure to erase your first mark completely. Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

If you finish the part of the test you are currently working on, you may review your answers in that part only. Do not go on to the next part of the test.

The two practice test questions below are provided to show you what the questions in the test are like. Remember that for each question you should choose the one *best* answer and fill in the circle in the space provided on your answer sheet.

Practice Items:

Sinclair Lewis, who lived from 1885 to 1951, wrote several well-known novels. In them, he attacked the weaknesses he saw in American society. *Main Street* is probably his most famous novel. In this work, Lewis described the dullness and lack of culture in a typical American small town. In another novel, called *Babbitt*, Lewis told the story of a small-city businessman. Babbitt could not break free from his role of a solid American citizen, no matter what he tried.

P1 The main purpose of this paragraph is to

- A give information about the works of Sinclair Lewis
- B describe what is wrong with American society
- C encourage people to read more American literature
- D tell when Sinclair Lewis lived and wrote

P2 What is the BEST way to punctuate the sentence?

Emily Dickinson wrote her poetry while living in Amherst Massachusetts.

- A add a comma after *Dickinson*
- B add a semicolon after *poetry*
- C add a comma after *Amherst*
- D add a dash after *living*



Preface to *Leaves of Grass*

By Walt Whitman

- 1 The greatest poet hardly knows pettiness or triviality. If he breathes into any thing that was before thought small, it dilates with the grandeur and life of the universe. He is a seer . . . he is individual . . . he is complete in himself . . . the others are as good as he, only he sees it and they do not. He is not one of the chorus . . . he does not stop for any regulations . . . he is the president of regulation. What the eyesight does to the rest, he does to the rest. Who knows the curious mystery of the eyesight? The other senses corroborate themselves, but this is removed from any proof but its own and foreruns the identities of the spiritual world. A single glance of it mocks all the investigations of man and all the instruments and books of the earth and all reasoning. What is marvelous? what is unlikely? what is impossible or baseless or vague? after you have once just opened the space of a peachpit and given audience to far and near and to the sunset and had all things enter with electric swiftness, softly and duly without confusion or jostling or jam.
- 2 The land and sea, the animals, fishes and birds, the sky of heaven and the orbs, the forests, mountains and rivers, are not small themes . . . but folks expect of the poet to indicate more than the beauty and dignity which always attach to dumb real objects . . . they expect him to indicate the path between reality and their souls. Men and women perceive the beauty well enough . . . probably as well as he. The passionate tenacity of hunters, woodcutters, early risers, cultivators of gardens and orchards and fields, seafaring persons, drivers of horses, the passion for light and the open air, all is an old varied sign of the unfailing perception of beauty and of a residence of the poetic in outdoor people. They can never be assisted by poets to perceive . . . some may but they never can. The poetic quality is not marshalled in rhyme or uniformity or abstract addresses to things nor in melancholy complaints or good precepts, but is the life of these and much else and is in the soul. The profit of rhyme is that it drops seeds of a sweeter and more luxuriant rhyme, and of uniformity that it conveys itself into its own roots in the ground out of sight. The rhyme and uniformity of perfect poems show the free growth of metrical laws and bud from them as unerringly and loosely as lilacs or roses on a bush, and take shapes as compact as the shapes of chestnuts and oranges and melons and pears, and shed the perfume impalpable to form. The fluency and ornaments of the finest poems or music or orations or recitations are not independent but dependent.

[Public Domain]

- 1 Which idea is presented first in the passage?**
- A The usual subjects of poems “are not small themes.”
 - B All people can “perceive the beauty well enough.”
 - C A poem contains “fluency and ornaments.”
 - D The poet is “the president of regulation.”

- 2 In the first sentence, the word *triviality* means**
- A insignificance
 - B weariness
 - C arrogance
 - D uncertainty

3 In Paragraph 2, Whitman states that “men and women perceive the beauty” of nature just as well as the poet does. The role of the poet, then, is to

- A help people contemplate nature
- B unite different people in appreciation of nature
- C show a higher meaning of nature
- D describe the details of nature

4 Within the context of this passage, the phrase *opened the space of a peachpit* MOST likely means to have

- A expanded awareness in an unexpected way
- B respected the knowledge found in poetry
- C imitated the methods of science
- D listened to the problems of ordinary people

5 According to the author, people want poets to

- A express themselves “without confusion or jostling or jam”
- B “indicate the path between reality and their souls”
- C embody “the passionate tenacity of hunters”
- D express their ideas “in melancholy complaints or good precepts”

6 When the author states that poems’ formal aspects “bud from them as unerringly and loosely as lilacs or roses on a bush,” he is using a poetic device called

- A simile
- B iambic pentameter
- C personification
- D onomatopoeia

Read the sentence below.

The rhyme and uniformity of perfect poems show the free growth of metrical laws and bud from them as unerringly and loosely as lilacs or roses on a bush . . .

7 In this sentence, the word *unerringly* means

- A very nearly
- B quite quickly
- C without fail
- D securely

8 Which question is NOT addressed in the passage?

- A Where do poets get their inspiration?
- B What do people want from poets?
- C How should poems be read?
- D Why are poets important?

9 The main idea of this passage is that poetry

- A is subject to the laws of meter and rhyme
- B is created through the vision of the poet
- C often describes natural objects
- D does not appeal to all people equally

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

10 Based on the passage, the reader could **MOST** logically predict that Whitman's own poetry

- A is frequently set to music
 - B follows laws of rhythm and meter
 - C is not tied to formal requirements
 - D concerns itself only with natural occurrences
-

11 American literature before the War Between the States was heavily influenced by a philosophy called

- A Transcendentalism
- B Modernism
- C Realism
- D Objectivism

The brakes screeched as the car came to a halt.

12 The sentence above contains an example of

- A a simile
- B irony
- C alliteration
- D onomatopoeia

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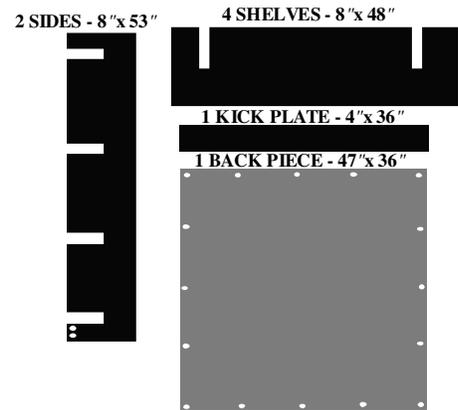
Interlock Bookcase

PARTS

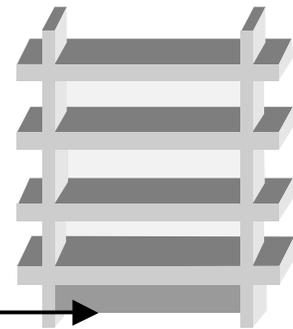
No preliminary work is necessary. Assembling an Interlock Bookcase requires practically no effort. In addition to the pre-cut pieces, nails, and screws provided in the kit, only a hammer and a Phillips screwdriver are required to make an Interlock Bookcase. The pieces are cut so they slide together easily. Only the kick plate and back piece require tools to install.

Simply follow these step-by-step instructions.

1. Place the back edge of the two **SIDES** (*unslotted side*) against the floor or worktable. (*This will be easier to do if you have a helper to stabilize the sides while you insert the shelves.*)
2. Slide the four **SHELVES** into the pre-cut slots in the side pieces.
3. Slip the **KICK PLATE** under the bottom shelf and fasten with the 1½" wood screws provided. There are pre-drilled holes on the bottom of the two side pieces, so it is simple to place the kick plate in the proper place.



4. Turn the bookcase unit over so it is lying facedown on the work surface.
5. Lay the **BACK PIECE** over the back side of the bookcase unit so that it lines up with the two side pieces as well as the top and bottom shelves. Hammer the small nails provided into the pre-drilled holes. (*The back piece will stabilize the bookcase unit and prevent items from falling behind it when in use.*)



13 The purpose of the back piece of the Interlock Bookcase is to

- A hold the kick plate in place
- B stabilize the bookcase
- C keep the shelves from collapsing
- D provide a flat surface for assembly

14 The sentence “Assembling an Interlock Bookcase requires practically no effort” is an opinion because

- A it is difficult to assemble an Interlock Bookcase
- B there are only five steps required to assemble the bookcase
- C the amount of effort required will differ with every person
- D the pieces of the bookcase have been cut to slide together

15 What would be the BEST subheading for this passage?

- A About Interlock Bookcases
- B Assembly Instructions
- C Caring for Your Bookcase
- D Warranty Information

16 The main idea of the section labeled “Parts” is that

- A four different kinds of pieces make up the bookcase
- B you should measure the space where the bookcase will stand
- C there are four shelves and two sides
- D the back piece is the largest part of the bookcase

17 What should you do immediately before hammering the nails into the back piece?

- A slip the kick plate under the bottom shelf and fasten with the 1 1/2” wood screws
- B assemble your pre-cut pieces, nails, screws, and tools
- C line up the back piece with the two side pieces and with the top and bottom shelves
- D make sure the bookcase is lying facedown on the work surface

18 The passage suggests using a helper to

- A hold the bookcase sides against the floor or worktable
- B turn the bookcase unit over
- C slide the shelves into the side pieces
- D hammer the nails into the pre-drilled holes

19 The sentence “No preliminary work is necessary” means that

- A no heavy labor is involved in assembling the bookcase
- B no special preparations are needed before you start
- C the bookcase comes to you already assembled
- D following the instructions is optional

20 You need a Phillips screwdriver to assemble the

- A sides
- B shelves
- C kick plate
- D back piece

21 The author makes the assumption that

- A the Interlock Bookcase will hold heavy objects
- B readers cannot tell the difference between screws and nails
- C readers are skilled at assembling furniture
- D it is very easy to assemble an Interlock Bookcase

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

FIELD TEST PASSAGE

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

22 FIELD TEST ITEM

25 FIELD TEST ITEM

23 FIELD TEST ITEM

26 FIELD TEST ITEM

24 FIELD TEST ITEM

Birth of an Anthem

- 1 When the United States entered the conflict in 1812, France and Britain, two of Europe’s most powerful countries, had been battling since 1793. President James Madison declared war to protect American ships from the constant search and seizures conducted by the British and French. During this time, American seamen were captured and forced to serve in the British navy.
- 2 In 1814, Francis Scott Key, an American lawyer and poet, boarded a British frigate under a truce to arrange for the release of Dr. William Beanes, who had been imprisoned by the British due to his arrest of British soldiers during the attack on Washington, D.C. While onboard, Key witnessed the British bombardment of nearby Fort McHenry. The battle was so intense that smoke made it impossible to see. When the smoke cleared, Key saw the United States flag still waving vigilantly over the fort. This vision inspired the words to a poem called “The Star-Spangled Banner.”
- 3 After a Boston newspaper featured the poem, it soon became popular. Ironically, it was set to the tune of a popular song created by a British composer. “The Star-Spangled Banner” did not become the United States’ national anthem until 1931, when Congress established it as such.

27 Key wrote the poem “The Star-Spangled Banner” because he

- A was inspired by feelings of patriotism when he saw the U.S. flag
- B thought newspapers would pay money for the poem
- C wanted the British to think he took a neutral view of the conflict
- D wanted to go down in history for composing our national anthem

28 The author of the passage assumes that readers will know

- A what the phrase “search and seizures” means
- B the tunes to popular songs of the 1800s
- C that Francis Scott Key was a lawyer as well as a poet
- D the title of the popular British song

29 Which statement from the passage supports the conclusion that there was some cooperation between Britain and America?

- A During this time, American seamen were captured and forced to serve in the British navy.
- B In 1814, Francis Scott Key, an American lawyer and poet, boarded a British frigate under a truce to arrange for the release of Dr. William Beanes...
- C While onboard, Key witnessed the British bombardment of nearby Fort McHenry.
- D Ironically, it was set to the tune of a popular song created by a British composer.

30 You would MOST likely find this passage in

- A a magazine about American history
- B a book about United States Presidents
- C the “Lifestyles” section of a newspaper
- D a novel about the American Revolution

31 What would be an appropriate alternative title for the passage?

- A Poetic Inspiration
 - B The U.S. Declares War
 - C Captive American Seamen
 - D Francis Scott Key's Life
-

32 *Typing is to secretary as*

- A *novelist is to writing*
- B *doctor is to surgery*
- C *painting is to artist*
- D *walking is to teacher*

33 Which word BEST completes the simile?

When we entered the cave, darkness fell upon us like a _____.

- A star
- B friend
- C night
- D blanket

Where Children Live

By Naomi Shihab Nye

Homes where children live exude a pleasant rumpledness,
like a bed made by a child, or a yard littered with balloons.

To be a child again one would need to shed details
till the heart found itself dressed in the coat with a hood.

5 Now the heart has taken on gloves and mufflers,
the heart never goes outside to find something to “do.”
And the house takes on a new face, dignified.
No lost shoes blooming under bushes.
No chipped trucks in the drive.
10 Grown-ups like swings, leafy plants, slow-motion back and forth.
While the yard of a child is strewn with the corpses
of bottle-rockets and whistles,
anything whizzing and spectacular, brilliantly short-lived.

Trees in children’s yards speak in clearer tongues.
15 Ants have more hope. Squirrels dance as well as hide.
The fence has a reason to be there, so children can go in and out.
Even when the children are at school, the yards glow
with the leftovers of their affection,
the roots of the tiniest grasses curl toward one another
20 like secret smiles.

From *Hugging the Jukebox*. By permission of the author, Naomi Shihab Nye, © 2001.

34 The main idea of the poem is that

- A adults are neat, but children are sloppy
- B children make a home feel more alive
- C the author wishes she were a child again
- D children are fascinated by things found outdoors

35 What contrast does the poem make?

- A playfulness versus seriousness
- B helplessness versus strength
- C generosity versus stinginess
- D ignorance versus wisdom

36 Which literary term describes the phrase *the corpses of bottle-rockets and whistles* in lines 11 and 12?

- A alliteration
- B simile
- C refrain
- D personification

37 According to the poem, what do adults like?

- A coats
- B leafy plants
- C bottle-rockets
- D trees

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

38 The poem expresses the idea that children are

- A cruel
- B helpful
- C lively
- D noisy

39 What is the author's attitude toward having children in the house?

- A pleased
- B slightly annoyed
- C indifferent
- D happy, yet concerned

40 Which phrase from the poem is an example of personification?

- A . . . a yard littered with balloons.
- B . . . one would need to shed details . . .
- C . . . the house takes on a new face . . .
- D No lost shoes blooming . . .

41 What would be a good alternative title for the poem?

- A The Many Faces of a New House
- B Squirrel Dance
- C The Messy Joys of Childhood
- D Cleaning House

42 What idea is being expressed in the last four lines of the poem?

- A Adults often forget to notice when children are around.
 - B A yard provides a place where children can use their imaginations.
 - C Even when children aren't home, they have an effect on where they live.
 - D Children enjoy being outside more than adults do.
-

43 Cynthia is Nancy's mother. Michael is Cynthia's brother. Therefore, Michael is Nancy's

- A cousin
- B uncle
- C brother
- D grandfather

44 Which of the following statements is MOST specific?

- A The process of initiation into adulthood can portray a conflict between idealism and realism.
- B Coming-of-age stories trace the movement from innocence to experience.
- C Main characters in stories often begin with a false view of the world.
- D In a coming-of-age story, the main character is initiated into adulthood through knowledge or experience or a combination of the two.

45 Which of these is a characteristic of the Transcendentalist Literary Movement?

- A Intuition is the key to comprehending reality.
- B Logic and reason are the most important things in life.
- C Scientific discoveries are the basis of an ordered world.
- D Formal elegance and correctness bring success.



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SECTION II

Do not turn page until instructed to do so.

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

In this section of the test, you will be answering questions about research, composition, grammar, and use of words.

Davidson, John. *Modern Drama*.
Seattle: University of
Washington Press, 1998.

Ward, Jean. *Reading Dramas*.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1986.

Hayward, Alex, and Mary Ashland. *A
Beginner's Guide to Modern
Drama*. Cleveland: Horizon
Learning Press, 1995.

Handy, Carolyn. *Of Tragedies and
Comedies*. New York:
Tarrytown Books, 1995.

46 Which of these is a problem with the bibliography above?

- A The book titles should be in quotation marks.
- B The authors' names should be in alphabetical order.
- C The page numbers are not given.
- D The bibliography should contain magazine articles as well.

47 Manolo is writing a paper about the ongoing controversy in his town over how to develop its run-down waterfront area. What would be the BEST way for Manolo to conduct research on his topic?

- A interviewing the key people on both sides of the issue
- B checking an encyclopedia volume about water usage
- C searching for his town on the Internet
- D looking at a CD-ROM guide to architecture

48 Which of these must NOT be included in a citation for a magazine article?

- A volume and page numbers
- B title of article
- C date of publication
- D place of publication

FIELD TEST PASSAGE

49 FIELD TEST ITEM

50 FIELD TEST ITEM

51 Which source would be MOST helpful when researching the life and times of Eugene O’Neill, a famous American playwright?

- A** an almanac
- B** a dictionary
- C** a history textbook
- D** an encyclopedia

Janelle gave an oral report on the history of magazines. Use this paragraph from her report to answer questions 52 and 53.

In the 40 years after 1865, the total number of magazines published in the United States grew from about 700 to more than 6,000. There were several reasons for this huge increase. During this time, the population of the country grew rapidly. In fact, between 1870 and 1890, the total population of the United States doubled. Education also became more widespread, and many people were interested in reading the articles, essays, fiction, and poems published in general-interest magazines. Also, as the United States became more and more industrialized, the costs of paper and printing were reduced.

52 Choose the set of notes that MOST accurately reflects the main idea of this report.

- A** –Magazines
–increase in production
–rapid population increase
–printing costs reduced
- B** –Types of Magazines
–articles and fictional stories
–poetry and essays
–general-interest magazines
- C** –Magazine Publications
–grew from 700 to 6,000
–due to population growth, education
–lower printing costs
- D** –Magazine Production
–population increase
–due to widespread education
–more content variety

53 Which title BEST reflects the main topic of this report?

- A** The Growth of an Industry
- B** The Advantages of Education
- C** The Effects of Magazines
- D** The Effects of Population Growth

Read the following excerpt to answer question 54.

**From “Corn-pone Opinions”
by Mark Twain**

Shakespeare is a standard, and fifty years ago we used to write tragedies which we couldn't tell from—from somebody else's; but we don't do it any more, now. Our prose standard, three quarters of a century ago, was ornate and diffuse; some authority or other changed it in the direction of compactness and simplicity, and conformity followed, without argument. The historical novel starts up suddenly, and sweeps the land. Everybody writes one, and the nation is glad. We had historical novels before; but nobody read them, and the rest of us conformed—without reasoning it out.

54 Which of the following would be the BEST alternate title for the excerpt?

- A** Prose Standards
- B** State of the Novel
- C** Shakespeare's Tragedies
- D** Passing Trends in Literature

55 The sources for a research paper should be listed on a bibliography or works-cited page by

- A** chronological order of publication dates
- B** alphabetical order of titles' first words
- C** geographical order of publication places
- D** alphabetical order of authors' last names

For a research paper about “Depression glass,” James has read this passage in a book and has taken down this information. Use it to answer questions 56 and 57.

“When it was made, Depression glass was the cheapest glassware available. It was meant to be so, for otherwise few people could have afforded it during the difficult economic times of the Great Depression. Today, however, Depression glass is prized by collectors who are willing to pay large amounts of money for it.”

56 Which of the following headings captures the focus of this information?

- A The high price of Depression glass today
- B Prices of Depression glass continue to rise
- C Depression glass—people couldn’t afford expensive glassware
- D Depression glass—prices then and now

57 For James’s research on the marketing of Depression glass during the 1930s, which source would provide the BEST information?

- A a book about the companies that manufactured and sold Depression glass
- B an Internet site that features pictures of modern glassware
- C an interview with a person who owns a glass repair company
- D a recent article about the kinds of glassware used in most houses

58 Which of these is BEST to do when paraphrasing a source?

- A write down the author’s exact words and put quotation marks around them
- B jot down only the main idea
- C rewrite every sentence in the source
- D restate the source’s most important ideas and details in your own words

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

FIELD TEST PASSAGE

60 FIELD TEST ITEM

61 FIELD TEST ITEM

62 FIELD TEST ITEM

59 FIELD TEST ITEM

63 FIELD TEST ITEM

64 FIELD TEST ITEM

Jolene wrote the following paragraph in her journal. Use it to answer questions 65 and 66.

1)The couch in my living room is different from any other couch. 2)It sits right next to the bay window at the front of the room. 3)Sunlight streams onto the shiny fabric, providing a warm, cozy cocoon designed for my relaxation. 4)It's the perfect getaway after school, too. 5)As soon as I enter the door at 4 p.m., I drop my book bag, heavily loaded with textbooks, onto the floor. 6)I quickly hit the couch and fall into it. 7)Enveloped by its softness, I sink into the cushions, where I remain until I am awakened—which is usually not for an hour!

65 This paragraph is BEST described as which type of writing?

- A persuasive
- B descriptive
- C technical
- D expository

66 Which sentence would fit BEST after sentence 1?

- A We have another old couch and an easy chair in the bedroom upstairs.
- B It is the most comfortable combination of cotton and fluff ever created.
- C This topic is the most interesting one I could think of.
- D Everybody needs a soft place to relax at the end of a hard day.

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

Use the letter below to answer questions 67, 68, and 69.

Hey, Editor Larson:

1)As requested, I'm sending you this brief cover letter to go along with the poems I'm submitting to *The Lantern*. 2)I've also included two copies of each of the poems. 3)I've enclosed a self-addressed, stamped envelope, as well.

4)I heard you would be notifying submitters by March 20. 5)I'll be eagerly awaiting your decision.

Yours truly,
Emilio Cortez

67 Which transition would BEST begin sentence 2?

- A After all,
- B Besides,
- C For your convenience,
- D All things considered,

68 Which of these is too informal for the letter?

- A Hey, Editor Larson:
- B I heard you would be notifying submitters by March 20.
- C I'll be eagerly awaiting your decision.
- D Yours truly,

69 How are sentences 2 and 3 BEST combined?

- A Two copies of each of the poems and a self-addressed, stamped envelope I've included and enclosed, as well.
- B I've also included two copies of each poem and a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
- C I've also included two copies of each of the poems, I've enclosed a self-addressed, stamped envelope as well.
- D A self-addressed, stamped envelope and two copies of each poem, those I've also included.

70 One main purpose of a business letter is to

- A request a brochure
- B announce a graduation
- C chat with a teacher
- D invite relatives to a reception

Use the paragraph below to answer questions 71 and 72.

1)Imagine going to high school with not just one, but three people who were soon to be famous. 2)If you were a student at Central High School in Dayton, Ohio, in 1890, you would have. 3)Orville and Wilbur Wright, the inventors of the first working airplane, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the famous African-American author of *Majors and Minors*, were classmates at the high school. 4)The Wright brothers even built a bicycle for Dunbar at their local bike shop. 5)You never know if one of your classmates will go on to become famous.

71 This paragraph is BEST described as expository because it

- A persuades the readers to learn more about their classmates
- B describes a setting in Dayton, Ohio
- C offers advice on a topic
- D provides information about famous people

72 Which of the following sentences can BEST be added after sentence 3?

- A The talent of those students was very apparent at the time.
- B Dayton is located in the southwestern corner of the state.
- C You might even accomplish a feat that will make you famous.
- D The Wright brothers made several models of their first plane.

73 A high school student writing a story to share with fourth-graders should be **MOST** concerned with

- A giving the story a humorous title
- B choosing colorful paper for the story
- C providing a good bibliography for the story
- D making sure the vocabulary is appropriate

Use the paragraph below to answer questions 74 and 75.

1) Frank Norris, the author of the novel *McTeague*, appears to have been inspired in this way. 2) *McTeague* is about a dentist who dreams of hanging a giant gold tooth from his dental parlor window as an advertisement for his business. 3) At the time Norris wrote the novel, he lived in San Francisco, near the dental office of Dr. Lawrence Libbey. 4) Dr. Libbey had a large, huge sign atop his building advertising and showing off his business. 5) He also had a giant tooth that hung from the second story window for all to see.

74 Which sentence would **BEST** introduce this paragraph?

- A Writing fiction is a challenging task, even for an inspired writer.
- B Being inspired is the first step in beginning a novel.
- C Sometimes writers are inspired by the sights around them.
- D To write a novel, a person must be both inspired and devoted.

75 Which sentence contains needless repetition?

- A sentence 2
- B sentence 3
- C sentence 4
- D sentence 5

76 Which sentence is **NOT** appropriate to be included in a letter Vivian is writing to a singer she admires?

- A Each of your albums has a variety of songs that many music lovers can enjoy.
- B You may be offstage, but who cares?
- C Your overall blend of classical style and jazz improvisation is unusual and entertaining.
- D Have you ever considered giving a concert in the Atlanta Metrodome?

77 Cecily is writing a dramatic monologue for her American literature class. She should be **MOST** concerned with

- A creating effective asides for the audience
- B offering elaborate stage direction
- C clearly expressing her character's feelings
- D writing complete, complex sentences

78 What change should be made to the sentence below to correct the problem of capitalization?

It is the faculty's distinct pleasure to invite governor Burns, a long-time supporter of education, to speak to our school's government classes.

- A use a capital *F* in *faculty's*
- B use a capital *G* in *governor*
- C use a capital *E* in *education*
- D use a capital *G* and *C* in *government classes*

79 How is the sentence below correctly punctuated?

Even though I've read the same novel over and over again I really don't care; it's my favorite book.

- A add a comma after *novel*
- B add a comma after *again*
- C change the semicolon after *care* to a comma
- D remove the apostrophe from *it's*

80 What word in the sentence below is NOT correctly spelled?

It is necessary to review your research and separate your sources by author before turning in your outline tomorrow.

- A necessary
- B review
- C research
- D tomorrow

81 FIELD TEST ITEM

82 FIELD TEST ITEM

83 The fact that a sandwich on a long roll has many names, such as sub, hoagie, or hero, reflects differences

- A in pronunciation
- B between formal and colloquial language
- C in meaning
- D in regional language usage

84 The words *marina*, *submarine*, and *aquamarine* come from the root word *mar-*, which means

- A sea
- B ship
- C color
- D soldier

85 How should the sentence below BEST be written?

The novels *The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter* and *The Member of the Wedding* by Carson McCullers share an atmosphere created by their settings in small towns of the south.

- A change *novels* to *novel*
- B change *share* to *shares*
- C change *created* to *creating*
- D change *south* to *South*

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION

86 What change should be made in the sentence below?

Without offering an explanation, Carolyn left the rehearsal extremely early.

- A change *offering* to *offerring*
- B change *explanation* to *explanation*
- C change *rehearsel* to *rehearsal*
- D change *extremely* to *extremley*

87 How should the sentence below be correctly written?

M. Scott Momaday's novels, were among the first to portray the lives of contemporary Native-American characters.

- A remove the apostrophe in *Momaday's*
- B remove the comma after *novels*
- C change *were* to *was*
- D change *Native-American* to *native-American*

88 How should the sentence below be correctly punctuated?

According to Beth, tickets to the poetry reading have gone on sale therefore, you can buy them anywhere.

- A change the comma after *Beth* to a semicolon
- B add a comma after *reading*
- C add a semicolon after *sale*
- D add a colon after *them*

89 How should the sentence below be correctly punctuated?

If you turn left at Peach Street Sue, you will see the market on your right.

- A add a comma after *turn*
- B add a comma after *Street*
- C change the comma after *Sue* to a semicolon
- D add a comma after *market*

90 How should the sentence below BEST be written?

We were amazed to see that a busted water main had flooded the street and tied up the traffic for several miles.

- A change *amazed* to *amaze*
- B change *busted* to *broken*
- C change *main* to *mane*
- D change *tied* to *tyed*

