

PART THREE

Practice with CLAST-Type Tests

The sample tests in Part Three will give you a chance to practice the concepts you reviewed in Parts One and Two. If you try to simulate some of the actual CLAST conditions, you may feel more comfortable when taking the CLAST itself. To do this, gather a timer or clock, pencils, pens, and writing paper. Then find a quiet place where you will not be interrupted for about two hours.

To write the essay, practice using the ten–forty–ten rule. Set your timer for ten minutes, turn to the sample essay test (page 42), and begin. Look over the topics and select your choice. After brainstorming briefly, write a tentative thesis and rough outline. Next, reset your timer for forty minutes and begin to develop the paragraphs in your essay. Finally, reset your timer for the last ten minutes for editing and proofreading your essay.

To try one of the practice English language skills tests, set the timer for twenty-five minutes. (By budgeting only twenty-five minutes for this section, you will have more time on the reading portion of the CLAST, which will be included in the same test booklet and time slot as the language skills test. You can go back and work on the language skills test if you finish the reading test before the time is up.) Remove the answer sheet from the back of this booklet, turn to page 43 (test A) or 56 (test B), and read the directions carefully. Work through the test, reading the directions for each section and marking your answers on the answer sheet.

After you have finished the tests, turn to the answer key for that test and check your answers. If you still have questions about a particular test item, you can look up the skills being tested in the section of *The Bedford Handbook* indicated in the right column for that item.

After you have checked the language skills test and examined the answer key, turn to the CLAST essay scoring criteria in Part One of this booklet. As objectively as you can, examine your introductory paragraph, thesis, organization, examples, and sentence structure. Try to arrive at a tentative score for your essay. Later you may want to look at the essay again and perhaps write some other practice essays using some of the topics listed in Part One (page 4). You also may want to seek the advice of another student, a teacher, or the writing center personnel at your college.

SAMPLE CLAST ESSAY TEST

You will have 60 minutes to plan, write, and proofread an essay on one of the topics below. READ THE TOPICS VERY CAREFULLY TO MAKE SURE YOU KNOW WHAT THEY ARE ASKING YOU TO DO. YOU MUST WRITE ON *ONLY ONE* OF THESE TOPICS AND YOU MUST ADDRESS THE ENTIRE TOPIC.

TOPIC 1: Advantages or disadvantages of living in a rural area, small town, or larger metropolitan area

OR

TOPIC 2: A disadvantage of technological innovation that may affect certain individuals

In your essay, you should introduce the subject and then either

- explain the subject you have chosen, or
- take a position about your subject and support it.

At least two evaluators will read your essay, and each one will assign it a score. They will pay special attention to whether you have

- addressed the topic as it is written,
- established a clear thesis or main idea,
- developed your thesis logically and in sufficient detail,
- used well-formed sentences and paragraphs,
- used language appropriately and effectively, and
- followed standard practices in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and grammar.

Take a few minutes to think about what you want to say before you start writing. Leave yourself a few minutes at the end of the period to proofread and make corrections.

Please write in ink. You may cross out or add information as necessary, but you should write as legibly as possible so that the evaluators can easily read your essay.

SAMPLE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS TEST A

DIRECTIONS: Choose the most effective word or phrase within the context suggested by the sentence(s).

1. Although his goal seemed _____, David was determined to help his three brothers get through medical school.
 - A. zealous
 - B. ambitious
 - C. purposeful

2. Praising her for losing enough weight to reach the goal he had set for her, the dietitian told Anna she looked healthy and _____.
 - A. slim
 - B. gaunt
 - C. scrawny

3. Janet sat in the hot sun watching the children playing in the pool; then, _____, she jumped in, not caring about getting her clothes wet.
 - A. repulsively
 - B. compulsively
 - C. impulsively

DIRECTIONS: Choose the underlined word or phrase that is unnecessary within the context of the passage.

4. The Red Cross gathered food, blankets, and clothing, as well as other supplies
A
also, to send to the disaster area immediately; however, the shipment was
B C D
delayed a week because the roads were flooded.
E
 - A. as well as other supplies
 - B. also
 - C. area
 - D. immediately
 - E. a week

- 10A. The rescue effort was hindered because the roads were washed out, high winds, and the equipment broke down.
- B. The rescue effort was hindered because of washed-out roads, high winds, and broken equipment.
- C. The rescue effort was hindered because the roads were washed out, the winds were high, and broken equipment.
- 11A. After emptying his locker, searching his room, and having called all of his friends, Jerry knew he had lost his history book.
- B. After emptying his locker and having searched his room and called all of his friends, Jerry knew he had lost his history book.
- C. After emptying his locker, searching his room, and calling all of his friends, Jerry knew he had lost his history book.
- 12A. The soccer coach taught Evan how to control the ball, dribbling downfield, and shooting from the corner.
- B. The soccer coach taught Evan how to control the ball, dribble downfield, and shoot from the corner.
- C. The soccer coach taught Evan controlling the ball, dribbling downfield, and to shoot from the corner.

DIRECTIONS: For the underlined sentence(s), choose the option that expresses the meaning with the most fluency and the clearest logic within the context. If the underlined sentence(s) should not be changed, choose option A, which shows no change.

13. Animals in the wild sometimes learn to avoid each other. For example, coyotes compete with foxes for food, and the two do not usually share the same range.
- A. For example, coyotes compete with foxes for food, and the two do not usually share the same range.
- B. For example, coyotes compete with foxes for food, yet the two do not usually share the same range.
- C. For example, because coyotes compete with foxes for food, the two do not usually share the same range.
- D. For example, coyotes compete with foxes for food since the two do not usually share the same range.

14. Daniel started a lawn service because he was good at making plants grow. However, he sometimes had to use strong chemicals, but he developed a skin allergy.
- A. However, he sometimes had to use strong chemicals, but he developed a skin allergy.
 - B. Although he sometimes had to use strong chemicals, he developed a skin allergy.
 - C. However, because he sometimes had to use strong chemicals, he developed a skin allergy.
 - D. However, he sometimes had to use strong chemicals because he developed a skin allergy.
15. Darlene, who was from New York, spent Christmas in Florida with her relatives. She expected the warm weather, so she was surprised that the trees were shedding, so people were raking leaves instead of shoveling snow.
- A. She expected the warm weather, so she was surprised that the trees were shedding, so people were raking leaves instead of shoveling snow.
 - B. She expected the warm weather, and she was surprised that the trees were shedding, but people were raking leaves instead of shoveling snow.
 - C. Although she expected the warm weather, she was surprised that the trees were shedding, yet people were raking leaves instead of shoveling snow.
 - D. Although she expected the warm weather, she was surprised that the trees were shedding and that people were raking leaves instead of shoveling snow.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the sentence that logically and correctly expresses the comparison.

- 16A. This new computer has much more memory and costs less.
- B. This new computer has much more memory than our current one, and it costs less than any of the others we've seen.
 - C. This new computer has much more memory than our current one, and it costs less.
- 17A. After playing tennis and racquetball with Susan, Peter knew that he liked playing sports more than Susan.
- B. After playing tennis and racquetball with Susan, Peter knew that he liked playing sports more.
 - C. After playing tennis and racquetball with Susan, Peter knew that he liked playing sports more than Susan did.

21. Before the tobacco seed is ever planted the ground is treated for mold and
chemically fertilized.
A. planted, the
B. was
C. mold, and
D. No change is necessary.
22. Once the seed is planted and begins to grow well, the bed was treated with weed
killer.
A. begin
B. good
C. is
D. No change is necessary.
23. The plant is then transfered to the field.
A. transferred
B. transferred
C. transfer
D. No change is necessary.
24. After about two months, the tobacco is sprayed with poison to kill worms, as
the harvest approaches, it is sprayed once more with a chemical that retards
the growth of suckers.
A. worms as
B. worms and, as
C. worms. As
D. No change is necessary.
25. When the tobacco is harvested, it is hanged in a barn to dry. These barns are
havens for birds, which defecate all over the leaves.
A. harvested. It
B. hung
C. dry, these
D. No change is necessary.

26. After drying, these leaves are divided by color, however no feces are removed.
- A. color, however,
 - B. color, however;
 - C. color; however,
 - D. No change is necessary.
27. These leaves are placed in piles for auction. It is then sold to the tobacco companies.
- A B C
- A. leaves'
 - B. were placed
 - C. The piles are
 - D. No change is necessary.
28. The tobacco companies job is to crush the leaves, roll them into cigarettes, and then put the cigarettes on the market in pretty packages.
- A. companies'
 - B. companys
 - C. companys'
 - D. No change is necessary.
29. These companies cannot remove what is in the leaf and on the leaf. Young people should remember that the next time the marlboro man entices them to light up.
- A B C
- A. are
 - B. Marlboro
 - C. lighting
 - D. No change is necessary.

DIRECTIONS: The passage below contains several errors. Read the passage. Then answer each test item by choosing the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). Refer to the passage as necessary. No more than one underlined error will appear in each item. If no error exists, choose "No change is necessary."

Passage II

In his poem *The Problem*, Ralph Waldo Emerson calls the Parthenon the “best gem” of the earth. Although only ruins of the building remain today, its architectural form still serves as a tribute to ancient Greece. The Parthenon stands on a hill called the Acropolis overlooking the city of Athens, this magnificent temple is dedicated to the goddess Athena.

The Parthenon is a rectangular building that has a central enclosed space, called a cella, which is divided into two rooms. One room held a large statue of Athena, and the other room is used as a treasury. The building is made of gleaming white marble; a colonnade, build of forty-six columns, surrounds the cella. Bright painted sculpture once decorated the Parthenon. This application of color was a practice original to the Greeks. For example, the moldings painted with colors such as blue and red.

The pediments, the triangular ends of the roof, were devoted to scenes about Athena: the east depicted her birth and the west her battle with Poseidon. Above the columns of the Parthenon were a series of sculptured panels that showed famous mythological battles as well as scenes from the Trojan War.

The Parthenon’s columns are an especially skillful example of Greek architecture. For example, the columns are not too thick, the space between it creates a rhythm, and they lean inward to counter the downward pressure of the roof.

30. In his poem *The Problem*, Ralph Waldo Emerson calls the Parthenon the “best gem” of the earth.

- A. *The Problem*
- B. “The Problem,”
- C. “*The Problem*,”
- D. No change is necessary.

31. Although only ruins of the building remain today, its architectural form still serves as a tribute to ancient Greece and to the importance of Athena, for who the Parthenon was built.

- A. it’s
- B. whom
- C. is built
- D. No change is necessary.

32. The Parthenon stands on a hill called the Acropolis overlooking the city of Athens, this magnificent temple is dedicated to the goddess Athena.

- A. Athens. This
- B. Athens this
- C. athens, this
- D. No change is necessary.

38. The pediments, the triangular ends of the roof, were devoted to seens about
A
Athena: the east depicted her birth and the west her battle with Poseidon.
B **C**
- A. scenes
B. Athena, the
C. their
D. No change is necessary.
39. Above the columns of the Parthenon were a series of sculptured panels that
showed famous mythological battles as well as scenes from the Trojan War.
- A. are
B. have been
C. was
D. No change is necessary.
40. The Parthenon's columns are an especially skillful example of Greek architec-
A
ture. For example, the columns are not too thick, the space between it creates
B
a rhythm, and they lean inward to counter the downward pressure of the roof.
C
- A. a special
B. them
C. it leans
D. No change is necessary

ANSWER SHEET
Sample English Language Skills Test A

1. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

2. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

3. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

4. A B C D E
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

5. A B C D E
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

6. A B C D E
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

7. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

8. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

9. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

10. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

11. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

12. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

13. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

14. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

15. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

16. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

17. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

18. A B C
 ○ ○ ○

19. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

20. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

21. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

22. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

23. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

24. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

25. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

26. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

27. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

28. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

29. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

30. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

31. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

32. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

33. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

34. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

35. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

36. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

37. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

38. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

39. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

40. A B C D
 ○ ○ ○ ○

ANSWER KEY
Sample English Language Skills Subtest A

ITEM NUMBER	SKILL TESTED	SECTION IN THE BEDFORD HANDBOOK
1. B	denotation/connotation	18a
2. A	denotation/connotation	18a
3. C	denotation/connotation	18a
4. B	wordiness	16a
5. D	wordiness	16a
6. D	wordiness	16a
7. B	modifiers	12e
8. A	modifiers	12e
9. C	modifiers	12c, 12e
10. B	parallelism	9a
11. C	parallelism	9a
12. B	parallelism	9a
13. C	coordination/subordination	14
14. C	coordination/subordination	14
15. D	coordination/subordination	14
16. B	logical comparisons	10c
17. C	logical comparisons	10c
18. A	logical comparisons	10c
19. A	fragments	19a
20. C	subject-verb agreement	21b
21. A	commas	32b
22. C	shifts in tense	13b
23. B	spelling	43d
24. C	comma splices	20c
25. B	standard verb forms	27a, Glossary
26. C	semicolons	34b
27. C	pronoun-antecedent agreement	22a
28. A	apostrophes	36a
29. B	capitalization	45a
30. B	quotation marks	37d
31. B	<i>who/whom</i>	25a
32. A	comma splices	20c
33. D	commas	32e
34. C	shifts in tense	13b
35. B	standard verb forms	27a
36. A	adjectives/adverbs	26a
37. B	fragments	19c
38. A	spelling	43b
39. C	subject-verb agreement	21b; 21g
40. B	pronoun-antecedent agreement	22a

Corrected Passage I

After spending thirty years of my life on a tobacco farm, I cannot understand why people smoke. The whole process of raising tobacco involves deadly chemicals. Before the tobacco seed is ever planted, the ground is treated for mold and chemically fertilized. Once the seed is finally planted and begins to grow, the bed is treated with weed killer. The plant is then transferred to the field. After about two months, the tobacco is sprayed with poison to kill worms. As the harvest approaches, it is sprayed once more with a chemical that retards the growth of suckers. When the tobacco is harvested, it is hung in a barn to dry. These barns are havens for birds, which defecate all over the leaves. After drying, these leaves are divided by color; however, no feces are removed. The leaves are placed in piles for auction. The piles are then sold to the tobacco companies. The tobacco companies' job is to crush the leaves, roll them into cigarettes, and then put the cigarettes on the market in pretty packages. These companies cannot remove what is in the leaf and on the leaf. Young people should remember that the next time the Marlboro man entices them to light up.

Corrected Passage II

In his poem "The Problem," Ralph Waldo Emerson calls the Parthenon the "best gem" of the earth. Although only ruins of the building remain today, its architectural form still serves as a tribute to ancient Greece. The Parthenon stands on a hill called the Acropolis overlooking the city of Athens. This magnificent temple is dedicated to the goddess Athena.

The Parthenon is a rectangular building that has a central enclosed space, called a cella, which is divided into two rooms. One room held a large statue of Athena, and the other room was used as a treasury. The building is made of gleaming white marble; a colonnade, built of forty-six columns, surrounds the cella. Brightly painted sculpture once decorated the Parthenon. This application of color was a practice original to the Greeks. For example, the moldings were painted with colors such as blue and red.

The pediments, the triangular ends of the roof, were devoted to scenes about Athena: the east depicted her birth and the west her battle with Poseidon. Above the columns of the Parthenon was a series of sculptured panels that showed famous mythological battles as well as scenes from the Trojan War.

The Parthenon's columns are an especially skillful example of Greek architecture. For example, the columns are not too thick, the space between them creates a rhythm, and they lean inward to counter the downward pressure of the roof.

SAMPLE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS TEST B

DIRECTIONS: Choose the most effective word or phrase within the context suggested by the sentence(s).

1. The first time Sarah tried to ski, she never left the beginner's slope, but her instructor _____ her that she would be on the advanced slopes by the end of the week.
A. assured
B. insured
C. ensured
2. Every year those who survived the hurricane participated in a brief ceremony as a _____ to those who had died.
A. trophy
B. memorial
C. souvenir
3. The _____ of the baking turkey filled the house on Thanksgiving.
A. scent
B. stench
C. aroma

DIRECTIONS: Choose the underlined word or phrase that is unnecessary within the context of the passage.

4. My brother, who wants to be an engineer, is also interested in the field of computers. However, because his first love is distance running, he hopes to find a college that will give him a scholarship to run while he studies computer engineering.
A. also
B. the field of
C. However,
D. distance
E. to run

- 9A. By demanding recyclable packaging, along with quality merchandise, a clear message can be sent to manufacturers.
- B. When consumers demand recyclable packaging along with quality merchandise, they send a clear message to manufacturers.
- C. When consumers demand recyclable packaging, they can send a clear message to manufacturers, along with quality merchandise.
- 10A. Providing your own reusable shopping bags and buying eggs in cartons made from recycled newsprint can help reduce solid waste in landfills.
- B. You can help reduce solid waste in landfills by buying eggs in cartons made from recycled newsprint and also provide your own reusable shopping bags.
- C. By buying eggs in cartons made from recycled newsprint and if you provide your own shopping bags, you can help reduce solid waste in landfills.
- 11A. Researchers wonder what makes dreams so bizarre, so vivid, and why people have such a hard time remembering them.
- B. Researchers wonder why dreams are so bizarre, so vivid, and so hard to remember.
- C. Researchers wonder why dreams are so bizarre and vivid and want to know what makes them so hard to remember.
- 12A. Comets have terrified people for centuries because they don't appear very often, they look like big flames falling from the sky, and they are mistakenly associated with natural disasters on earth.
- B. Comets have terrified people for centuries because of their rare appearance, they look like big flames falling from the sky, and their association with natural disasters on earth.
- C. Comets have terrified people for centuries because of their rare appearance, their looks, which are like big flames falling from the sky, and they are mistakenly associated with natural disasters.

DIRECTIONS: For the underlined sentence(s), choose the option that expresses the meaning with the most fluency and the clearest logic within the context. If the underlined sentence(s) should not be changed, choose option A, which shows no change.

13. Although Barbara disliked having to buy a car, her friends said she found a good buy. In fact, although the car she bought had been driven 50,000 miles, it looked new and ran perfectly.
- A. In fact, although the car she bought had been driven 50,000 miles, it looked new and ran perfectly.
 - B. In fact, because the car she bought had been driven 50,000 miles, it looked new and ran perfectly.
 - C. In fact, the car she bought had been driven 50,000 miles, and it looked new and ran perfectly.
 - D. In fact, the car she bought looked new and ran perfectly because it had been driven 50,000 miles.
14. George had a terrible experience at the airport last Christmas. His first flight was late, but when he changed planes, his luggage was lost, but he had to spend his entire vacation in one outfit.
- A. His first flight was late, but when he changed planes, his luggage was lost, but he had to spend his entire vacation in one outfit.
 - B. His first flight was late, and when he changed planes his luggage was lost, so he had to spend his entire vacation in one outfit.
 - C. His first flight was late, because when he changed planes his luggage was lost even though he had to spend his entire vacation in one outfit.
 - D. His first flight was late, so when he changed planes his luggage was lost; nevertheless, he had to spend his entire vacation in one outfit.
15. My cousin, a first-semester freshman, arrived late at registration. Because he stood in line for hours, he discovered that the class he wanted was closed, so the only class left was at 8:00 A.M.
- A. Because he stood in line for hours, he discovered that the class he wanted was closed, so the only class left was at 8:00 A.M.
 - B. After standing in line for hours, he discovered that the class he wanted was closed, and the only class left was at 8:00 A.M.
 - C. He stood in line for hours, and he discovered that the class he wanted was closed, and the only class left was at 8:00 A.M.
 - D. After standing in line for hours, he discovered that the class he wanted was closed, since the only class left was at 8:00 A.M.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the sentence that logically and correctly expresses the comparison.

- 16A. When it came to the long jump, Kathy jumped as far, if not farther than, Jill.
B. When it came to the long jump, Kathy jumped far as, if not farther than, Jill.
C. When it came to the long jump, Kathy jumped as far as, if not farther than, Jill.
- 17A. Justin's handwriting is easier to read than Robin.
B. Justin's handwriting is easier to read than Robin's.
C. Justin's handwriting is easier to read than Robin is.
- 18A. Both Jeff and Mike ran well, but Jeff's stride was smoother than Mike's.
B. Both Jeff and Mike ran well, but Jeff's stride was smoother than Mike.
C. Both Jeff and Mike ran well, but Jeff's stride was smoother.

DIRECTIONS: The passage below contains several errors. Read the passage. Then answer each test item by choosing the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). Refer to the passage as necessary. No more than one underlined error will appear in each item. If no error exists, choose "No change is necessary."

Passage III

In 1718, the mission San Antonio de Valero was established by Padre Olivares, a Spanish missionary. In later years it became known as the Alamo the Spanish name for the cottonwood trees around the mission. In the winter of 1835, Texans broke ties with the Mexican government. In an effort to crush this independent move, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, a Mexican General, attacked San Antonio in late February of 1836. Santa Anna, with an army of about 5,000 men, forces Lieutenant Colonel William Barret Travis and his 150 troops into the Alamo.

Travis sent a message asking for help, "saying, I shall never surrender or retreat," but help never came. The Alamo and its small army was first attacked on February 23, 1836. By March 5, the Alamo's troops couldn't return fire because they were low on ammunition. Early the next morning, the Mexican forces begun climbing the walls; they fought through the last defenders and claimed victory. Near the end the Texans used its rifles as clubs in a hopeless last stand. All the men defending the Alamo were killed. Including Davy Crockett and James Bowie.

The battle wasn't fought in vain, however, this heroic fight gave General Sam Houston enough time to rally the forces he needed to defeat the Mexicans. "Remember the Alamo" became a popular battle cry.

19. In 1718, the mission San Antonio de Valero was established by Padre Olivares, a
A
 Spanish missionary. In later years it became known as the Alamo the Spanish
B
 name for the cottonwood trees around the mission.
C
- A. Olivares a
 B. Alamo, the
 C. trees, around
 D. No change is necessary.
20. In the winter of 1835, Texans broke ties with the Mexican government.
A **B** **C**
- A. Winter
 B. break
 C. government
 D. No change is necessary.
21. In an effort to crush this independent move, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,
 a Mexican General, attacked San Antonio in late February of 1836.
- A. Mexican general
 B. mexican General
 C. mexican general
 D. No change is necessary.
22. Santa Anna, with an army of about 5,000 men, forces Lieutenant Colonel
 William Barret Travis and his 150 troops into the Alamo.
- A. force
 B. forced
 C. has forced
 D. No change is necessary.
23. Travis sent a message asking for help, “saying, I shall never surrender or
A
retreat,” but help never came.
B **C**
- A. saying, “I
 B. but,
 C. comes
 D. No change is necessary.

29. The battle wasn't fought in vain, however, this heroic fight gave General Sam Houston enough time to rally the forces he needed to defeat the Mexicans. "Remember the Alamo" became a popular battle cry.

- A. however. This
B. they
C. Mexicans, "Remember
D. No change is necessary.

DIRECTIONS: The passage below contains several errors. Read the passage. Then answer each test item by choosing the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). Refer to the passage as necessary. No more than one underlined error will appear in each item. If no error exists, choose "No change is necessary."

Passage IV

Not too long ago, a man, whom I knew was trying to meet my friend, walked up to her and asked, "What is your sign?" He is asking, of course, about her astrological sign of the zodiac. This general interest in astrology is reflected in the daily horoscopes published in newspapers across the country. Although most people claim they don't believe that the stars affect their lives.

The zodiac probably originated in ancient Egypt it was then adopted by the Babylonians. Working slow to develop their system, astrologers connected seasonal changes and constellations. The Greeks and Romans also use to practice astrology.

To develop a person's horoscope, an astrologer considers four elements: the earth, the planets, the zodiac, and the houses. An astrological chart, showing the planets in relation to the earth and stars at a person's birth, reveal the person's character and future. For example, a person born under the sign of Gemini, the twins might have two sets of interests. Of course, most people belief astrology is simply a superstition. Others defend astrological principles by pointing out that, in many cases, it works. After all, my friend is now engaged to the man who asked her about her sign.

30. Not too long ago, a man, whom I knew was trying to meet my friend, walked up to her and asked, "What is your sign?"

- A. to
B. who
C. ask
D. No change is necessary.

31. He is asking, of course, about her astrological sign of the zodiac.
- A. asks,
 - B. is asking
 - C. was asking,
 - D. No change is necessary.
32. This general interest in astrology is reflected in the daily horoscopes published
A
 in newspapers across the country. Although most people claim they don't
B
 believe that the stars affect their lives.
C
- A. publish
 - B. country, although
 - C. effect
 - D. No change is necessary.
33. The zodiac probably originated in ancient Egypt it was then adopted by the
 Babylonians.
- A. Egypt, it
 - B. Egypt; it
 - C. Egypt; although it
 - D. No change is necessary.
34. Working slow to develop their system, astrologers connected seasonal changes
A B C
 and constellations.
- A. slowly
 - B. there
 - C. astrologers'
 - D. No change is necessary.
35. The Greeks and Romans also use to practice astrology.
A B C
- A. greeks and romans
 - B. also,
 - C. used to
 - D. No change is necessary.

36. To develop a person's horoscope, an astrologer considers four elements: the earth, the planets, the zodiac, and the houses.
- A. elements, the
 B. elements; the
 C. elements. The
 D. No change is necessary.
37. An astrological chart, showing the planets in relation to the earth and stars at a person's birth, reveal the person's character and future.
- A
 B C
- A. which show
 B. birth
 C. reveals
 D. No change is necessary.
38. For example, a person born under the sign of Gemini, the twins might have two sets of interests.
- A. Gemini, the twins,
 B. Gemini the twins,
 C. Gemini the twins;
 D. No change is necessary.
39. Of course, most people belief astrology is simply a superstition.
- A. beliefs
 B. beleive
 C. believe
 D. No change is necessary.
40. Others defend astrological principles by pointing out that, in many cases, it works. After all, my friend is now engaged to the man who asked her about her sign.
- A
 B C
- A. they work
 B. whom
 C. ask
 D. No change is necessary.

ANSWER SHEET
Sample English Language Skills Test B

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 2. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 3. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 4. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> | E |
| 5. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> | E |
| 6. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | <input type="radio"/> | E |
| 7. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 8. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 9. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 10. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 11. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 12. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 13. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 14. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 15. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 16. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 17. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 18. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | | | | |
| 19. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 20. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 21. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 22. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 23. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 24. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 25. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 26. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 27. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 28. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 29. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 30. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 31. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 32. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 33. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 34. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 35. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 36. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 37. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 38. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 39. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |
| 40. | <input type="radio"/> | A | <input type="radio"/> | B | <input type="radio"/> | C | <input type="radio"/> | D | | |

ANSWER KEY
Sample English Language Skills Subtest B

ITEM NUMBER	SKILL TESTED	SECTION IN THE BEDFORD HANDBOOK
1. A	denotation/connotation	18a
2. B	denotation/connotation	18a
3. C	denotation/connotation	18a
4. B	wordiness	16a
5. A	wordiness	16a
6. A	wordiness	16a
7. C	modifiers	12c
8. A	modifiers	12b, 12e
9. B	modifiers	12c, 12e
10. A	parallelism	9b
11. B	parallelism	9a
12. A	parallelism	9a
13. A	subordination/coordination	14
14. B	subordination/coordination	14
15. B	subordination/coordination	14
16. C	logical comparisons	10c
17. B	logical comparisons	10c
18. A	logical comparisons	10c
19. B	commas	32e
20. C	spelling	43d
21. A	capitalization	45b
22. B	shifts in tense	13b
23. A	quotation marks	37a
24. C	subject-verb agreement	21c
25. D	apostrophes	36a, 36c
26. A	standard verb forms	27a
27. C	pronoun-antecedent agreement	22a
28. B	fragments	19b
29. A	comma splices	20c
30. B	<i>who/whom</i>	25a
31. C	shifts in tense	13b
32. B	fragments	19a
33. B	fused sentences	20b
34. A	adjectives/adverbs	26a
35. C	standard verb forms	27d, Glossary
36. D	colons	35a
37. C	subject-verb agreement	21b
38. A	commas	32e
39. C	spelling	43d
40. A	pronoun-antecedent agreement	22a

Corrected Passage III

In 1718, the mission San Antonio de Valero was established by Padre Olivares, a Spanish missionary. In later years it became known as the Alamo, the Spanish name for the cottonwood trees around the mission. In the winter of 1835, Texans broke ties with the Mexican government. In an effort to crush this independent move, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, a Mexican general, attacked San Antonio in late February of 1836. Santa Anna, with an army of about 5,000 men, forced Lieutenant Colonel William Barret Travis and his 150 troops into the Alamo.

Travis sent a message asking for help, saying, "I shall never surrender or retreat," but help never came. The Alamo and its small army were first attacked on February 23, 1836. By March 5, the Alamo's troops couldn't return fire because they were low on ammunition. Early the next morning, the Mexican forces began climbing the walls; they fought through the last defenders and claimed victory. Near the end the Texans used their rifles as clubs in a hopeless last stand. All the men defending the Alamo were killed, including Davy Crockett and James Bowie.

The battle wasn't fought in vain, however. This heroic fight gave General Sam Houston enough time to rally the forces he needed to defeat the Mexicans. "Remember the Alamo" became a popular battle cry.

Corrected Passage IV

Not too long ago, a man, who I knew was trying to meet my friend, walked up to her and asked, "What is your sign?" He was asking, of course, about her astrological sign of the zodiac. This general interest in astrology is reflected in the daily horoscopes published in newspapers across the country, although most people claim they don't believe that the stars affect their lives.

The zodiac probably originated in ancient Egypt; it was then adopted by the Babylonians. Working slowly to develop their system, astrologers connected seasonal changes and constellations. The Greeks and Romans also used to practice astrology.

To develop a person's horoscope, an astrologer considers four elements: the earth, the planets, the zodiac, and the houses. An astrological chart, showing the planets in relation to the earth and stars at a person's birth, reveals the person's character and future. For example, a person born under the sign of Gemini, the twins, might have two sets of interests. Of course, most people believe astrology is simply a superstition. Others defend astrological principles by pointing out that, in many cases, they work. After all, my friend is now engaged to the man who asked her about her sign.