

# Language Arts 700-1200

## Diagnostic Tests

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804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

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## PLACEMENT TEST for the LIFEPAC CURRICULUM

### LANGUAGE ARTS 700-1200

#### Instructions

This test is designed to aid the teacher in proper placement of the student into the LIFEPAC curriculum. It has two sections: the Student Test and the Answer Key. The Answer Key is an insert in the Student Test and may be removed when testing begins.

This is not a timed test and the student should be given an opportunity to answer each question adequately. If the student becomes bogged down and the test seems too difficult, skip to the next section. If the test is still too difficult, this child's academic skill level has been reached and testing may stop. Each test level should take no longer than one hour.

Testing should begin approximately two grade levels below the student's current or just completed grade level. For example, a student entering ninth grade should begin testing at the seventh grade level. (See Below.) This allows for proper grade level placement as well as identification of any learning gaps that the student may have.

The proper placement of a student occurs in two steps. First, there is a diagnosis of skill mastery and second, an establishment of reading level. The student begins by completing the skill mastery part of the test which covers LIFEPACs one through nine. The tenth LIFEPAC is not tested because it simply reviews material covered in the preceding LIFEPACs. When the mastery portion of the test is completed, the student should be given the list of words from the Answer Key that corresponds to the grade level of the mastery test that the student has just completed. As the student reads the list of words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark on the Student Test after each word that the student mispronounces.

Once the test has been administered, it is ready to be scored. The teacher or parent does all of the scoring except for those who are using one of our placement services. **Each section has 10 numbered questions. Each numbered question equals one point.** Use the Answer Key to mark all incorrect answers on the Student Test. Next record the total number of **correct** answers in the box beneath the LIFEPAC number in the left hand column. **When all tests have been graded, transfer the number correct by LIFEPAC to the Student Placement Worksheet on AK-12.** Then add the total number of points per grade level.

Test	Level	Test	Level
701 - 710	7	1001 - 1010	10
801 - 810	8	1101 - 1110	11
901 - 910	9	1201 - 1210	12

**There are ten possible points per section. Put all answers on the blanks to the right of the questions unless instructed to do otherwise.**

- 701
- 
1. An example of a common noun is (a. beautiful    b. house    c. Red River    d. careful). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The pronoun *him* is (a. possessive and reflexive    b. personal and possessive    c. personal and objective). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Select the pronoun that is first person, nominative, singular. (a. him    b. they    c. I    d. you) 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Bob lost the ball that he needed for the game. In this sentence, what is the antecedent to the pronoun *he*? 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Complete the sentence using a reflexive pronoun. He kept the book for \_\_\_\_\_. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. This book is not mine. In this sentence, the word *this* is a(n) (a. demonstrative pronoun    b. adjective    c. adverb). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- From the words unfriendly and irresponsible, write the
7. root words. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. prefixes. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. suffixes. 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Write homonyms for these words. Spelling must be correct. (a. break    b. shone    c. threw) 10 a. \_\_\_\_\_

- 702
- 
1. The rise and fall of voice tone is called (a. enunciation    b. pitch    c. juncture). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Write the syllable that is stressed in the word *po ta to*. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The slight pause in words or between words is called (a. accent    b. juncture    c. rest). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Listening to compare the information given with what a person already knows is called (a. critical listening    b. propaganda    c. passive listening). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. She has finished her lesson. Select the auxiliary verb in this sentence. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Write the three principal parts of the verb *sink*. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Complete the sentence using the future tense of the verb *build*. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ a garage. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Select the verb that is in the past participle form. (a. knew    b. lay    c. choose    d. sunk) 8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. To describe an action completed before a set future time, use (a. past perfect    b. future    c. present perfect    d. future perfect). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. One of the most important auxiliary verbs necessary to form certain verb tenses is (a. do    b. helps    c. be    d. grew). 10. \_\_\_\_\_



705



1. **Select the word that describes a feeling.**  
a. bottom      b. this      c. agony      d. ours      1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Which is a better description of nonstandard?**  
a. formal English      b. colloquial language      2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. **A cliché is** (a. a formal term      b. idiomatic      3. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. a trite, wornout phrase      d. never acceptable).
4. **What is the redundant word in this sentence?**  
Up until last August, I didn't know how to surf.      4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. **A verb must agree with its**  
(a. subject      b. object      c. tense      d. antecedent).      5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. John's home run won the game.      6a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Write the simple subject.**      b. **Write the verb.**      b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. **Write the direct object.**      c. \_\_\_\_\_
7. **What is the tense of the verb in the sentence for ex. 6?**      7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. **Which sentence contains a pronoun error?**  
a. Give the ball to us.      b. Us girls are going to the park.      8. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. May we go with them?      d. Annette and we will study today.
9. **Two forms that remain the same in the nominative and the objective cases are**  
(a. you and it      b. I and we      c. they and you      d. he and she).      9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. **Select the correct word.**      10a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **The rug is** (lying, laying) **on the floor.**      b. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. **The hat is** (sitting, setting) **on the table.**

706



- I asked my mother may sharon and tim go to greenway park with us on labor day
1. **Enter all capital letters in the above sentence.**      1. see
  2. **Punctuate the above sentence.**      2. sentence
  3. **Im going to sail in Bills boat. Write and punctuate each word from this sentence that should have an apostrophe.**      3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - His Christian faith gives him moral courage.
  4. **What is the direct object in the above sentence?**      4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. **What is the indirect object in the above sentence?**      5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. I like lemonade, and Bill likes orange juice. **This is**  
(a. an independent clause and a subordinate clause      6. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. two independent clauses      c. two subordinate clauses).
  7. She is my friend. *Friend* **is an example of**  
(a. predicate adjective.      b. direct object      c. predicate nominative).      7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. The flower is red. *Red* **is an example of**  
(a. predicate adjective      b. direct object      c. predicate nominative).      8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. She will lie down and take a nap. **Select the adverb.**      9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. **The correctly spelled word is**  
(a. acquaintence      b. amateur      c. lisence      d. restaraunt).      10. \_\_\_\_\_

707



Select the correct answer.

- 1. The true events in an author's own life    a. characters    1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Events arranged in order of time    b. flashback    2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. A hint or clue used to suggest a future    c. foreshadow    3. \_\_\_\_\_  
happening    d. biography
- 4. The location of a story    e. chronological    4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. An example of fiction    f. setting    5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Persons in a play or story    g. autobiography    6. \_\_\_\_\_  
h. fable
  
- 7. Which statement(s) about writing a character sketch are true?    7. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. They may be favorable or unfavorable.  
b. They should be a physical description only.  
c. They may deal with more than one trait.  
d. They should never give a personal idea about the character.
  
- 8. If an author wants to convince the reader to agree with him    8. \_\_\_\_\_  
and to take action he should use    9a. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. narration    b. exposition    c. description    d. persuasion).    b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 9. Change these words into their verb forms.    10a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. dependence    b. insurance    c. residence
- 10. Divide these words into syllables.    b. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. legislate    b. summarize    c. exterminate    c. \_\_\_\_\_

708



Select the correct answer.

- 1. The type of writing described as nonfiction includes    1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. novels    b. fables    c. short stories    d. essays).
- 2. An autobiography is classified as    2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. nonfiction    b. fiction    c. short story    d. essay).
- 3. The summer has ended however the harvest has not been    3. \_\_\_\_\_  
completed. Write the conjunctive adverb from this  
sentence with the correct punctuation.
- 4. Which statement(s) about taking notes is true?    4. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Ideas may be written down in any order.  
b. Do not omit any of the speaker's words.  
c. Write down just the key facts.
- 5. Which statement(s) about writing a summary is true?    5. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. It should be about as long as the speech or story.  
b. It should contain a topic sentence.  
c. It may contain personal opinions.
- 6. Add the suffix to these words. Spelling must be correct.    6. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. blame + able    b. grace + ful    c. communicate + ing  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
- Select the correct word.
- 7. Pantomime or beckon    a. retrospective    7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Important happening    b. portray    8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Picture in words    c. gesture    9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Flashback    d. summarize    10. \_\_\_\_\_  
e. key event

Is Tom going to the game

1. **Select the sentence type and write the correct ending punctuation.** (a. interrogative b. imperative c. exclamatory) 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Select the auxiliary verb from the sentence.** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Change the order of two words to make this a declarative sentence.** 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Select the correct word.**

4. Words beginning with the same sound or letter a. alliterative 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Short lively story b. limerick 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Words made up or invented c. pseudonym 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. When an author does not wish to use his real name d. anecdote 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Form of humorous verse usually five lines e. coined 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
f. implied 9. \_\_\_\_\_
9. **The most important sentence in a paragraph is the \_\_\_ sentence.** (a. transitional b. supporting detail c. topic) 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. He scored the winning *point*, *everyone* cheered. 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Using the part of the sentence that is italicized, show three ways this comma-splice could be corrected.** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**READ**

This section tests the student's ability to recognize and pronounce 7th level words that have been selected from standard word lists and vocabulary words in the LIFEPAC booklets.

The student should read the list of words from the key that corresponds to the grade level of this mastery test. As the student reads the words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark by each word that the student mispronounces.

- |              |               |                 |              |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ___amber     | ___blight     | ___quantity     | ___contend   |
| ___dominion  | ___wrest      | ___reminiscence | ___gorge     |
| ___sundry    | ___enumerate  | ___precision    | ___equipment |
| ___capillary | ___daunted    | ___intricate    | ___warning   |
| ___impetuous | ___condescend | ___standardize  | ___exhausted |

Starting with the number 10, deduct one point for each word that is mispronounced. Put that number in the box below the word READ. (Students who miss 10 or more words will have a score of zero.)

- 801
- 
1. The endings *-d, -ed, -t, -es, -ies, -ing* and 's are called  
(a. roots    b. inflections    c. participles). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The word *information* is made up of  
(a. a root, a suffix, and an inflection  
b. a root, a prefix and base word  
c. a root, a prefix, and a suffix). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Select the correct prefix for the meaning.  
anti            mega            mis            trans  
a. wrong        b. against        c. great        d. across 3a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Select the morpheme(root) with the meaning.  
hypn            chlor            frater        bene  
a. green        b. sleep        c. good        d. brother 4a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. *Window is to glass as book is to paper* is an example of  
(a. homonym    b. analogue    c. analogy    d. synonym). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Write the word with the suffix. Spelling must be correct.  
a. indelible + ly        b. picnic + er        c. courage + ous 6a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Select the word(s) spelled incorrectly and write correctly.  
a. brief            b. liesure        c. neice        d. perceive c. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  8. Write the word *small* in the superlative degree.
  9. Write the correct punctuation to follow an interjection. 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. Select an example of indirect communication.  
a. oral directions        b. telephone        c. gestures 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 802
- 
1. The study of the origin of a word is called  
(a. language    b. etymology    c. grammar    d. analogy). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The English language is predominately \_\_\_\_\_ in origin.  
a. Helenic        b. Latin        c. Germanic    d. Hispanic 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Select the abstract noun(s).  
a. honesty        b. school        c. child        d. love 3. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

From the following list, select

his    you    herself    both    that    which

4. A singular possessive pronoun. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. An indefinite pronoun. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. A demonstrative pronoun. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- The small boy fearfully called his mother.
7. What is the adjective(s) in the above sentence? 7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. What is the adverb(s) in the above sentence? 8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. It has been raining for three days.  
Select the auxiliary verb(s). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. Select the word(s) spelled incorrectly and write correctly.  
a. ambicious    b. misterious    c. thirsty        d. wrathfully 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





- jim asked have you ever read ten men who dared
1. Show the correct capitalization in the above sentence. 1. See
  2. Show the correct punctuation in the above sentence. 2. Sentence
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. \_\_\_\_\_
- Select the correct word.
3. "Please take (a. Billy's b. Billys') jacket to the (c. Joneses' d. Joneses's) house." 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. The (a. principle b. principal) gave a (c. complement d. compliment) to the (e. council f. counsel). \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Write the contractions. Spelling must be correct. 5a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. have not            b. will not            c. they will            b. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. His father in law was coming for supper. Select the word that is spelled incorrectly and write it correctly. c. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. True or False. If you show enthusiasm, it does not matter if the speech you are giving is well organized. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Select the acronym. 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. big and little    b. Co.            c. NASA            d. see and sea            8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. I went to town yesterday with two friends. 9a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. If there is a pair of *antonyms*, *homonyms*, or *synonyms* in the sentence, what type is it?            b. Name them.            b. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. To feel what another person is feeling is the definition of (a. simile            b. metaphor            c. vicarious experience). 10. \_\_\_\_\_



1. The most important source of our modern English is (a. Norman-French    b. Anglo-Saxon    c. Latin). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A famous poem from the Anglo-Saxon period is (a. *Beowulf*    b. "The Wanderer"    c. *Comitatus*). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The greatest writer of fourteenth-century England was (a. Thomas a Becket    b. Geoffrey Chaucer    c. Hrothgar). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Select and write the correlative conjunctions in this sentence. Both cucumbers and beets make delicious pickles. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The most common connective is (a. coordinate conjunction            c. conjunctive adverb            5. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. correlative conjunction            d. appositive).            b. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The sentence "Since he had his ear operation, Jim has even better hearing," contains (a. an adjective clause    c. a subordinate conjunction            6. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. a colon            d. a coordinating conjunction).            7. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The boy who is in yellow is my brother. Select and write the restrictive clause in this sentence. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A story written about a person's own life is a (a. biography    b. historical novel    c. autobiography). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The topic or main idea of a story is the (a. narrative    b. turning point    c. theme). 10a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Correct the spelling of these words. c. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. irrelavent    b. promonent    c. profussion

807



Select the correct word for the definition.

- |  |                   |           |
|--|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. A statement that implies something  | a. denotation     | 1. _____  |
| 2. Exact, literal meaning of a word  | b. transfer       | 2. _____  |
| 3. Possibility of being understood in two or more ways   | c. inference      | 3. _____  |
| 4. Propaganda technique based on a famous person's endorsement   | d. connotation    | 4. _____  |
| 5. Propaganda technique exploiting a person's desire to "belong"   | e. bandwagon      | 5. _____  |
| 6. Parts <i>before</i> and <i>after</i> a word that determine its meaning  | f. ambiguity      | 6. _____  |
| 7. Which sentence is a sentence fragment?  |                   |           |
| a. Later will come the treat.  | b. Will you come? | 7. _____  |
| c. Running through the storm and getting soaked and cold.  |                   |           |
| 8. The purpose of a paragraph may be narrative, descriptive, or expository. Which of these purposes describes a paragraph written to entertain the writer? |                   | 8. _____  |
| 9. Which example would make a good thesis sentence?  |                   |           |
| a. Only a few varieties of snakes are poisonous.   |                   | 9. _____  |
| b. Uranium is a heavy, radioactive metallic element.   |                   |           |
| c. Perhaps the most demanding sport requiring the most heart and lung action is marathon running.  |                   |           |
| 10. Placing events in the order in which they occurred is called ___ order. (a. spatial b. deductive c. chronological).                                    |                   | 10. _____ |

808



Select the correct word for the definition.

- |   |                   |           |
|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Exact meaning of word or statement   | a. nonfiction     | 1. _____  |
| 2. A judgment not always based on fact  | b. primary source | 2. _____  |
| 3. This source may be based on eyewitness reports.  | c. opinion        | 3. _____  |
| 4. Verbal clues to figurative meaning   | d. propaganda     | 4. _____  |
| 5. Writings that contain only facts   | e. literal        | 5. _____  |
| 6. An effort to influence opinions or beliefs   | f. code words     | 6. _____  |
| 7. Which statement does <i>not</i> apply to a business letter?  |                   |           |
| a. It has six parts.  |                   | 7. _____  |
| b. The most common form is the block form.  |                   | 8. _____  |
| c. Each paragraph should be indented five spaces.   |                   | 9. _____  |
| 8. The address of the person writing a letter is included in the ___ of the letter. (a. salutation b. body c. closing d. heading) |                   | 8. _____  |
| 9. A news article that "sells" an idea is (a. an editorial b. a byline c. a syndicated feature).                                  |                   |           |
| 10. The best source for factual information is (a. a magazine short story b. an essay c. an encyclopedia d. syndicated feature).  |                   | 10. _____ |

1. A term meaning a word definition has become outdated is  
(a. unabridged    b. archaic    c. derive    d. linguistics). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The two greatest influences on English language are  
(a. technology and slang    b. sports and crime  
c. government and religion    d. Old English). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Words from other languages absorbed into English are called 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. assimilated    b. vulgar    c. obsolete    d. standardized).
  4. Which sentence contains a dangling modifier? 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Both of us are going to be late for school.  
b. Walking down the gangplank, the sharks terrified Jack.  
c. Driving to the lake, we saw an owl fly across the road.
5. \_\_\_\_\_
- Find the word that is incorrect and write it correctly.**
5. Neither John nor his friend did their homework. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Math and science is all I need to graduate. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. I wish I was tall enough to play basketball. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Process and analysis is 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. the step-by step examination of how something works  
b. a presentation of an opinion and the reason behind it  
c. a presentation meant to entertain).
  9. The most suitable topic for an expository report is 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. my favorite hobby    b. the best candidate for president  
c. how to develop film    d. the Civil War).
  10. Three parts of an oral report are 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. definition, example, summary  
b. thesis, main body, conclusion  
c. introduction, process, expression).

**READ**

This section tests the student's ability to recognize and pronounce 8th level words that have been selected from standard word lists and vocabulary words in the LIFEPAC booklets. The student should read the list of words from the key that corresponds to the grade level of this mastery test. As the student reads the words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark by each word that the student mispronounces.

___capacious	___immaculate	___remarkably	___inducement
___limitation	___ascent	___exuberant	___articulate
___pretext	___acid	___procession	___proposition
___intrigue	___binocular	___content	___deprecate
___delusion	___embankment	___subside	___grotesque

Starting with the number 10, deduct one point for each word that is mispronounced. Put that number in the box below the word READ. (Students who miss 10 or more words will have a score of zero.)



- 903
- 
1. **Marks used with words to indicate pronunciation are** (a. phonics      b. diacritical      c. syntax). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. **The mark that shows a syllable should be stressed is called** (a. macron      b. circumflex      c. accent). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. **The correct pronunciation for debris is** (a. deb' is      b. dubree'      c. day' bres      d. dee' bres). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. **Correct the spelling of these words.** 4a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. artic      b. tradgedy      c. Febuary b. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. **The study of the origin of words is** (a. semantics      b. syntax      c. entomology). c. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. **Spelling ability can be enhanced by** (a. mnemonics      b. facsimile      c. colloquial English). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. **In a written report, each topic in an outline will probably become** (a. a transition      b. a juncture      c. a paragraph). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. **Identify the sentence as** (a. complex      b. simple      c. compound). 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
When I get home, I will go immediately to bed.
  9. **A report may be considered journalistic in style if it** (a. uses a colloquial style      b. presents important ideas first  
c. uses transitions      d. uses the pyramid style). 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. **Three things a speech should include are** (a. a lead sentence, an inverted pyramid, an example  
b. new vocabulary, a topic sentence, transitions 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. an introduction, a body, a conclusion).

- 904
- 
- (a) The avid reader assumes that the authors are as adventurous as the characters they create. (b) The author, however, often has little in common with the characters he creates. (c) A shy spinster could produce adventure stories, and a swarthy sailor may create poems.
1. **Select the topic sentence of the above paragraph.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. **The pattern of the above paragraph is** (a. inverted triangle      b. diamond      c. regular triangle). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. **Sentences that develop the topic are called** (a. comparison, contrast      b. spatial      c. supporting). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. **Paragraphs that are developed on a time sequence are called** (a. chronological      b. spatial      c. order of importance). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. **Being a good reader is somewhat like driving a car; both must shift gears skillfully is an example of** (a. comparison, contrast      b. cause and effect      c. spatial development). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. **What development forms the basic structure of the short story?** (a. conflict      b. static      c. dynamic      d. flat). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. **A story character who is changed by his experiences is** (a. flat      b. static      c. dynamic      d. protagonist). 7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. **The best example of conflict suitable for a short story is** (a. Civil War      b. man in space      c. a sea voyage  
d. a boy torn between his beliefs and friends). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. **The theme of a story could best be described as** (a. plot      b. setting      c. author's purpose). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. **A symbol** (a. is necessary to a story      b. may not be repeated in a story. 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. gives special significance to a story).

- 905
- 
1. **An example of a collective noun is** (a. team b. door c. book d. idea). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. **The principal parts of a regular verb are** (a. begin, began, begun b. work, worked, worked c. choose, chose, chosen). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. **The indicative past participle form of the verb is** (a. begins b. begin c. began d. begun). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. **Which example is correct?** 4. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. I could have lain on the beach all day.
    - b. Have you ever rode in a convertible?
    - c. He has swam in several meets.
  5. **Which sentence is correct?** 5. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. I can't do nothing right.
    - b. She was not unkind.
    - c. He could not hardly walk.
  6. **Which word is correct?** 6. \_\_\_\_\_
 

Of the two forks, the use of the \_\_\_\_ was proper.

(a. smallest b. smaller c. more smaller)
  7. **Running swiftly gives John great pleasure is an example of** 7. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. gerund b. participle c. infinitive).
  8. **A fictional character that works against the main character is** 8. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. eccentric b. protagonist c. antagonist).
  9. **A story told to explain or teach something is a(n)** 9. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. allegory b. imagery c. elegy).
  10. **A speech made by an actor himself is called** 10. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. pathos b. soliloquy c. poetic license).

- 906
- 
1. **To describe a person from head to foot, an author would use** 1. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. order of importance b. spatial order c. chronological order).
  2. **Bandwagon refers to a propaganda technique used to** 2. \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. substitute words for facts
    - b. divert the reader's attention by attacking a person
    - c. convince the reader that everyone else thinks something is true).
  3. **Using athletes and celebrities as a propaganda technique is called** 3. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. straw man b. endorsement c. journalistic license).
  4. **The main purpose of visual aids is** 4. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. for propaganda b. to facilitate learning c. to add imagery).
  5. **The best visual aid to illustrate the succession of kings in the English house of Tudor is by** 5. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. chart b. circle graph c. bar graph).
  6. **Correct the spelling of these words.** 6. \_\_\_\_\_
 

a. enterprize b. nuetrel c. exageration
  7. **An implied comparison between two unlike things is called** 7. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. simile b. metaphor c. idiom).
  8. **Another name for unrhymed iambic pentameter is** 8. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. free verse b. blank verse c. slant rhyme).
  9. **Tetrameter means that a line has** 9. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. four metrical feet b. free verse c. six stressed syllables).
  10. **When Tennyson describes the eagle as being "Close to the sun" and "ringed with the azure world," he is using** 10. \_\_\_\_\_
 

(a. personification b. irony c. imagery).

- 907
- 
1. **The speaker has maximum attention at the \_\_\_\_ of his speech.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. beginning b. middle c. end).
  2. **A good speaker should** (a. not be concerned with acoustics 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. develop his speech while it is being given c. be organized).
  3. **Humor is a necessary ingredient of all good speeches.** (True, False) 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. **The resonators do not include** 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. mouth b. throat c. nasal passages d. vocal cords).
  5. **Which of the following statements is false?** 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Because we speak more rapidly than we think, we should not be distracted. b. Hearing and listening are not the same thing.  
c. Failure to listen results from inner and outer distractions.
  6. **If a listener thinks a speaker has an ulterior motive for saying something, what may happen?** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. The message is often twisted as it is received. b. The listener will not hear anything. c. The message is decoded accurately.
  7. **Much listening depends on** (a. flight mechanism 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. paying attention c. the speaker's voice).
  8. **A good conversationalist should not** (a. criticize actions of others 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. be enthusiastic c. be interested in what others have to say).
  9. **Informal letters include (choose more than one)** (a. invitations 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. thank-you notes c. business letters d. letters of consolation).
  10. **The part of a business letter that is never used in a social letter is** 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. salutation b. inside address c. heading d. closing).

- 908
- 
1. **Three types of cards found in the card catalogue include** 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. Library of Congress, Dewey Decimal, Facsimile  
b. source, index, reference c. author, title, index).
  2. **Information on a card in the catalogue should not include** 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. number of chapters b. call number c. place of publication).
  3. **Knowing the call number of a book will not help you to** 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. find it in the library b. find it in the card catalogue  
c. tell what general kind of book it is).
  4. **A good source for a general overview of a topic is** 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. dictionary b. card catalogue c. encyclopedia).
  5. **A bibliography is a** 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. life story of a person written by another person  
b. story of a person's life written by himself c. list of references).
  6. **The best place to look for current information on a topic is** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. *Reader's Guide* b. encyclopedia c. thesaurus).
  7. **A clue to the reliability of a dictionary is its** 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. publisher b. index c. frequency of revision).
  8. **All reliable dictionaries should include** (a. historical information 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. maps c. etymology d. foreign words).
  9. **Miracle, morality, and mystery plays were developed** 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. by the Greeks and Romans b. by Renaissance playwrights  
c. from ninth-century rituals of the Christian Church).
  10. **Drama must have** (a. a story told in action by actors who 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
impersonate the characters of the story b. playwright, script, stage  
c. actors, conflict, audience).

- 909
- 
1. Which description *does not* apply to the novel?
    - a. long prose narrative
    - b. organized by dominant theme
    - c. subject matter usually dealt with similarly by most authors
  2. The most famous diary in English was written by
    - (a. Samuel Pepys b. Jonathan Swift c. Henry Fielding).
  3. A stream-of-consciousness novel describes a
    - (a. sleeping mind b. blank mind c. mind that is a jumble of many elements).
  4. A novel in which action and episodes dominate the work is
    - (a. psychological novel b. novel of incident c. gothic novel).
  5. Two of the most common modes of writing the novel include
    - (a. moralism and descriptivism b. pastoralism and gothicism
    - c. expressionism and realism d. epistolism and mannerism).
  6. Actions that contain the conflict of a story are called
    - (a. episodes b. denouements c. climax d. plot).
  7. Criticism in literature can best be defined as
    - (a. analysis or evaluation of b. finding fault with
    - c. a formal paper written about) a literary work.
  8. An interpretation *should not* include
    - (a. explanation of author's meaning b. evidence
    - c. paraphrasing d. an explication).
  9. The first step in writing a criticism is to
    - (a. write your own thesis statement b. know your text well
    - c. read another criticism d. paraphrase the section).
  10. The most important step to take after you have written a thesis sentence is to
    - (a. limit the topic b. write an outline
    - c. write the paper d. find evidence for support).

**READ**

This section tests the student's ability to recognize and pronounce 9th level words that have been selected from standard word lists and vocabulary words in the LIFE PAC booklets. The student should read the list of words from the key that corresponds to the grade level of this mastery test. As the student reads the words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark by each word that the student mispronounces.

- |                   |                  |                  |                    |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ___ conscientious | ___ vulnerable   | ___ bicameral    | ___ expatriate     |
| ___ isolation     | ___ kinship      | ___ indigenous   | ___ hieroglyphic   |
| ___ molecule      | ___ conservatism | ___ renaissance  | ___ antecedent     |
| ___ ritual        | ___ jaunty       | ___ antediluvian | ___ ecclesiastical |
| ___ momentous     | ___ inventive    | ___ cataclysm    | ___ effluent       |

Starting with the number 10, deduct one point for each word that is mispronounced. Put that number in the box below the word READ. (Students who miss 10 or more words will have a score of zero.)

1001



- 1. **Dialects have occurred when** (a. kings decreed changes in languages b. groups were separated by distance or social status c. groups voted to create variations in languages). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **Pejoration occurs when a** (a. word becomes more respected b. word becomes less respected c. word's meaning changes from its original definition d. word is no longer used). 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. **The word *deer*, from the OE word *doer* (any four-footed animal), has undergone** (a. amelioration b. generalization c. specialization). 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Look at this entry:

*lord* /l o (ə) r d/ n. {ME *loverd*, *lord*, fr. OE *hlaford* fr. *hlaf* loaf *weard* keeper } 1. one with power over others 2. *cap.* God, Christ.

- 4. **The word *lord* is traced back to its earliest known form** (a. *hlaf* + *weard* b. God c. *loverd* d. Middle English). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. **The etymology of *lord* appears** (a. after the word *lord* b. in brackets c. after Number 1). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. **Ten thousand French words were added to English during the** (a. Saxon migration b. Norman Invasion c. French-Indian War). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. **The language of Shakespeare was** (a. Old English b. Middle English c. Early Modern English). 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. **The major influence on English today is** (a. technology b. trade c. colonization d. slang). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. **An example of telescoping a word is** (a. bus b. retreat c. economize d. motel). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. **The standard English level of usage is described as** (a. substandard b. general c. accepted d. slang). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1002



- 1. **Write the plural of** (a. waltz b. patio c. the number 2). 1a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **Add *ance* or *ence* to** (a. interfere b. suffer c. dominant) c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. **Correct the spelling errors in these words.** 2a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. wordyness b. arguements c. controlable b. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. **Change the noun to a verb.** 3a. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. sympathy b. advice c. liquid b. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. **Change these adjectives to adverbs.** c. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. clear b. glad c. slow 4a. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. **Which statement about selecting a speech topic is false? Choose** b. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. a topic which makes you angry enough to say what you think c. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. a topic about which you are informed 5a. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. a topic that is appropriate to your audience). b. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. **Arrange the following in the order in which they appear in an outline.** (a. examples b. main topic c. details) c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. **Choose the adjective that best describes the underlined word.** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
*The trees were bent low by rain.* (a. gentle b. spring c. driving).
- 9. **Practice facial gestures by** (a. rehearsing in front of a mirror 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. tightening and relaxing your jaw by yawning 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. taking deep breaths d. talking to other people). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. **When taking notes on a speech given by another person, write** \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. everything quickly b. details quickly-main ideas later 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. main ideas d. complete sentences).

1003



**Choose from**

(a. used as nouns b. used as adjectives c. used as adverbs  
d. preceded by *to* and used as nouns, adjectives, adverbs).

- 1. **Participles are verbals** \_\_\_\_\_. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **Infinitives are verbals** \_\_\_\_\_. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. **Gerunds are verbals** \_\_\_\_\_. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose from these words to describe the underlined phrase.**

(a. prepositional b. participial c. infinitive d. gerund)

- 4. "Mary found Jesus questioning the priests." 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. "Choose your words with great care." 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. "Declining an invitation can be difficult." 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. "Why do you want to destroy this animal's burrow?" 7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose from (a. simple b. inverted c. compound d. complex).**

- 8. He told her the truth, but she did not believe it. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. The boy had to catch the nine o'clock train. 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. When they turned the corner, they saw the missing collie. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1004



- 1. **A connotation of a word is a** \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. definition no longer in use b. history of a word  
c. suggestive meaning or atmosphere of a word  
d. dictionary definition of a word).

**Choose from**

(a. alliteration b. rhyme scheme c. simile  
d. meter e. personification f. metaphor).

- 2. **The arrangement of beats or accents in a line of poetry is** \_\_\_\_\_. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. **A stated comparison using *like* or *as* is** \_\_\_\_\_. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. **The pattern in which similar end-sounds occur in a poem is** \_\_\_\_\_. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. "*Willows whiten, aspens quiver*" **contains an example of** \_\_\_\_\_. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. **The lines** "*And thou, sweet Poetry, thou loveliest maid,  
Still first to fly where sensual joys invade!*" **contain** \_\_\_\_\_. 6. \_\_\_\_\_

*I am a part of all that I have met;  
Yet all experience is an arch wherethro'  
Gleams that untravell'd world whose margin fades  
For ever and for ever when I move.* Alfred Lord Tennyson

- 7. **The figure of speech expressed in "all experience is an arch" is** \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. a simile b. a metaphor c. an onomatopoeia).
- 8. **The "untravell'd world" symbolizes** \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. the other side of the river b. a detour from a heavily  
travelled road c. future not yet lived).
- 9. **The poem suggests an arch** \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. at the end of the highway  
b. through which the poet views the road he has travelled  
c. through which the poet views areas not yet explored).
- 10. **The lines of the poem mean at their deepest level that** \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. future experiences appear endless to the poet  
b. experience is a moving arch  
c. the poet is not influenced by past experiences).

1005



(a) Writing is difficult because so many skills are involved.  
(b) We must spell and form words correctly and arrange sentences clearly. (c) All these skills require review, careful examination, and practice.

1. **What is the topic sentence of the above paragraph?** 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. **The method by which a paragraph is developed includes** 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. time, mood, speaker      b. expository, descriptive  
c. examples, comparisons and contrasts, definitions, reasons).
3. **Words and phrases that link sentences together in paragraphs** 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
**are** (a. explanations      b. transitions      c. connectives).
4. **Words and phrases that link paragraphs together are** \_\_\_\_\_. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. explanations      b. transitions      c. connectives).
5. **Which situation requires a writer to begin a new paragraph?** 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. a new sentence      b. explanation      c. change in action
6. **Tell what is missing (a. subject b. predicate c. object) from** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
**the sentence fragment.**      *Went to France last year.*
7. **To determine similarities and differences, you would probably** 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
**use** (a. examples      b. comparisons or contrasts      c. explanations).
8. **The main types of prose composition include expository,** 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
**narrative, argumentative, and**  
(a. definitive      b. illustrative      c. descriptive      d. chronological).
9. **The purpose of expository writing is to** (a. explain a topic 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. advance a point of view      c. describe a series of events).
10. **If directions in a 'how to' article are given clearly, the writing is** 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. chronological      b. credible      c. descriptive      d. illustrative).

1006



**Define the clause in each sentence as**

(a. propositional      b. adjective      c. adverb      d. noun).

1. "The man who came here yesterday was selling magazines." 2. \_\_\_\_\_
2. "What he said bothered the group." 3. \_\_\_\_\_
3. "I can't go because I have so much to do." 4. \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Which of the above clause types may not function as a modifier?** 5. \_\_\_\_\_
5. **The pronouns who, whom, whose, which, and that introduce** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
**dependent clauses and are** (a. relative      b. indefinite  
c. personal      d. impersonal) **pronouns.**
6. **Personal pronouns have case, gender, number, and** 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. tense      b. inflection      c. person      d. modifier).

**Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.**

7. (a. Whose      b. Who      c. Whom) should we select as our 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
temporary chairman?
8. Charles is more eager to sing at church than (a. I      b. me      c. myself). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. **To master effective reading, a person must first become an** 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
**expert in recognizing** (a. author's structure      b. main ideas  
c. important details      d. scanning).
10. **If an author's tone is ironic, the reader should** 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. distrust everything the author says      b. ignore the tone  
c. look for a deeper meaning than what is said      d. read slowly).

1007



1. **Reading to an audience is most valuable because**  
(a. it enhances the ability to read silently  
b. promotes a person's professional qualifications  
c. written material becomes more meaningful when spoken or read).  
Choose from (a. articulators b. resonators c. parts of speech). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. **The *throat, nose, and mouth* are examples of \_\_\_\_.** 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. **The *lips, teeth, and tongue* are examples of \_\_\_\_.** 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. **The shrill quality found in some voices is described as**  
(a. gravelly b. strident c. nasal d. resonant). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. **Three elements necessary to drama are characters, plot, and**  
(a. exposition b. resolution c. scenery d. dialogue). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. **An announcement about something to come is**  
(a. trilogy b. monologue c. prologue d. eulogy).  
Choose from (a. a morality play b. an allegory  
c. a trilogy d. a miracle play). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. **A drama in which characters, settings, and props present a prolonged metaphor is \_\_\_\_.** 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. **A drama which includes events of the Old and New Testaments and incidents in the lives of saints is \_\_\_\_.** 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. **A medieval drama in which virtues and vices appear in personified form to struggle for man's soul is \_\_\_\_.** 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. **A character's speech spoken directly to the audience, but unheard by other actors is (a. a soliloquy b. an aside c. a dialogue).** 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1008



- Add the correct punctuation to the following sentences.**
1. its going to be a long wait the nurse confided 1. see sentence
  2. johns essay was too long and mine was too short 2. see sentence
- Match word to definition.**
- a. theme      b. plot      c. point of view      d. conflict
3. **A struggle that ends in success or failure for the protagonist** 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. **The story's plan of action.** 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. **An author's specific purpose in writing a story** 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. **A character's description of how he sees an event** 6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. **A story within a story is a**  
(a. short story b. frame story c. denouement d. monologue). 7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. **The purpose of a literary critique is to (a. criticize b. evaluate c. summarize d. reaffirm) the author's work.** 8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. **Arrange these steps in correct order to write a literary critique.**  
a. Write an orderly outline from notes. 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. Write a final draft. 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Correct, add or delete items, and revise.  
d. Read the literary work several times.
  10. **The author of "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" is (a. Mark Twain b. Frank Stockton c. Simon Wheeler).**

1009

1. **The novel, at times, has been considered** 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. the only art form b. an inferior art form c. a lost art form).
2. **The novel traces its origins as far back as** 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. Shakespeare b. the eighteenth century c. reformation  
d. ancient and medieval works).
3. **The first English novel appeared in** 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. 579 b. 1690 c. 1740 d. 1840).
4. **The literary art form that immediately preceded the novel was** 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. the ballad b. the epic c. the short story d. the drama).
5. **The mark of a classic novel is** 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. the subject is matched to the author's ability  
b. the plot contains both protagonist and antagonist  
c. the plot has an equal balance of characters).
6. **A good novelist cannot work well without a** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. mood b. plot c. doctrine d. setting).
7. **The most powerful force in broadening and extending the** 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
**writer's range is** (a. fear b. anger c. grief d. love).
8. **The mood of a novel is often established by the** 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. plot b. symbolism c. characters d. setting).
9. **In writing a critical review of a novel, the writer should choose** 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
**as his subject**  
(a. retelling the plot  
b. why he personally likes or dislikes the novel  
c. an approach that can be declared in one sentence).
10. **The thesis of a critical review should be supported by** 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. opinions from other critic's writings  
b. evidence from the novel being reviewed  
c. the writer's own opinions).

READ

**This section tests the student's ability to recognize and pronounce 10th level words that have been selected from standard word lists and vocabulary words in the LIFEPAC booklets. The student should read the list of words from the key that corresponds to the grade level of this mastery test. As the student reads the words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark by each word that the student mispronounces.**

- |           |               |                 |                 |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ___zany   | ___inept      | ___bourgeoisie  | ___troubadour   |
| ___jerkin | ___legality   | ___quintessence | ___reparation   |
| ___nausea | ___gratuitous | ___agrarian     | ___amelioration |
| ___aspen  | ___amnesty    | ___polyphony    | ___proletariat  |
| ___linear | ___barometer  | ___blitzkrieg   | ___ambiguous    |

**Starting with the number 10, deduct one point for each word that is mispronounced. Put that number in the box below the word READ. (Students who miss 10 or more words will have a score of zero.)**

1101



**Choose from**

- (a. standard English      b. etymology      c. dialect
- d. colloquialism      e. compressed meaning      f. idiom).

1. A regional variation of a language 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A word or phrase used in informal conversation 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Formal English that has gained cultural acceptance 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A word or phrase with a figurative or nonliteral meaning 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Match word part to meaning.
 

a. intra	b. macro	1) above	2) within	
c. hyper	d. sub	3) under	4) large	5a. <u>        </u> b.
				c. <u>        </u> d.
6. While running around the track, a turtle was seen is an example of (a. jargon b. idiomatic expression c. dangling modifier). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Legal English (used by legal profession) relies heavily on (a. Greek b. Latin c. Spanish) terminology. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Show the historical development of the dictionary by arranging the following in chronological order. 8. \_\_\_\_\_

a. Modern Dictionary	b. Noah Webster
c. Oxford English Dictionary	d. Dr. Samuel Johnson

**Choose from**

- (a. annotated bibliography      b. expository prose      c. thesaurus
- d. compressed meaning      e. lexicography      f. unabridged).

9. A dictionary of antonyms and synonyms 10. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Poetic phrases with connotations a reader is expected to recognize 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1102



1. The best definition for a clause is that it (a. can stand alone b. is part of a sentence having a subject and predicate c. is part of a sentence having a subject or predicate and is dependent on the rest of the sentence for meaning). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Underline the subordinate clause and write the conjunction. Cathy went to the store because we were out of milk. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Identify the subordinate clause as (a. noun b. adjective c. adverb). Give the prize to whoever submits the best original poem. 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose from** (a. prepositional      b. gerundial      c. infinitive  
 d. appositive      e. subjective      f. participial).

4. The three kinds of verbals are \_\_\_\_\_. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Believing firmly that the Lord willed it, Jimmy became a missionary contains a(n) \_\_\_ phrase. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Please meet our pastor, Mr. Greer contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I would like to go there contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
8. His favorite pastime is dreaming contains a(n) \_\_\_ phrase. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Underline the elliptical clause and write the missing words. While crossing the street, he found a dollar bill. 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Underline the relative pronoun and write its antecedent. My cousin whom I had not seen for years came to my graduation. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1103



**Match pronoun to definition.**

a. ourselves b. that c. him d. she e. who f. their

1. **Third person plural in the possessive case**
2. **First person singular feminine in the nominative case**
3. **Third person singular masculine in the objective case**
4. **A demonstrative pronoun**
5. **A relative pronoun**
6. **A reflexive pronoun**
7. **Write the missing pronoun.**

Neither Jack nor Joe brought \_\_\_ lunch.

**Choose from (a. split infinitive b. improperly placed adverb c. error in parallel construction d. dangling construction).**

8. Her teacher told her regularly to study.
9. The teacher asked the class to immediately line up.
10. By studying so hard, the six o'clock news was missed.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

1104



1. **To increase vocabulary deciphering skills, the reader should increase his knowledge of prefixes and roots from two languages. Name the languages.**

**Match prefix, suffix, or root to meaning. Choose from**

(a. poly b. biblio c. hydro d. audit e. anthropo f. neo g. astro h. helio i. graph j. mal k. ortho l. scien).

2. **Opposite of mono \_\_\_\_\_ Opposite of bene \_\_\_\_\_**
3. **Same meaning as man \_\_\_\_\_ Same meaning as sun \_\_\_\_\_**
4. **Same meaning as knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ Same meaning as book \_\_\_\_\_**
5. **Same meaning as to hear \_\_\_\_\_ Same meaning as writing \_\_\_\_\_**
6. **Context clues are helpful in each of these *except* in finding**
  - (a. rough, working definitions of words
  - b. specific definitions of words
  - c. general meaning of a passage
  - d. general meaning of word based on known surrounding words).
7. **Write the syllable from the dictionary spelling of the word**

ə brē vē ā' shen **that has the primary accent.**
8. **The problem most people have in finding key words and ideas is that they** (a. choose too many words b. choose too few words c. cannot tell details from main ideas d. cannot read).
9. **The best short-cut for finding main ideas in texts is to**
  - (a. write a summary of each paragraph
  - b. answer the questions at the end of the chapter
  - c. look for the topic statement for each major paragraph).

**Choose from (a. glossary b. body of text c. thesis d. topic e. table of contents f. index).**

10. **Select and arrange in order the basic parts of a textbook.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. /
3. /
4. /
5. /
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

1105



- Describe the lines as (a. two accented syllables b. five feet c. six feet d. iambic pentameter e. trochaic trimeter).
1. "The world is too much with us; late and soon..." 1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. "Little Lamb, who made thee?" 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. A ballad is a form of (a. free verse b. lyric poetry c. blank verse d. narrative poetry). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Lyric poetry is best suited to (a. serious themes b. stories c. literary criticism d. personal feelings). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Fourteen lines of iambic pentameter including octave and sestet describes (a. rondeau b. free verse. c. sonnet d. elegy). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. An epic is usually written in (a. blank verse b. trochaic trimeter c. iambic pentameter d. free verse). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- Describe the following as (a. metaphor b. simile c. personification d. cliché).
7. "The wind laughed through the trees." 7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. "Fresh as a daisy..." 8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. "My skin was like sandpaper." 9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. The author of the poem *Annabel Lee* is (a. Anne Bradstreet b. Walt Whitman c. Edgar Allen Poe d. H. W. Longfellow). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1106



1. The major characteristic of nonfiction writing is that it is (a. narrative prose b. imaginative c. factual d. creative). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- Match name to description.
- (a. argumentative writing b. exposition c. essay d. associative writing e. descriptive writing f. journal).
2. A type of writing that paints pictures with words 2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Writing that explains a subject by illustration 3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Writing that tries to convince the reader 4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. A brief form of nonfiction in which the author attempts to express his feelings about situations 5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. A personal, nonfiction record of a person's experiences, thoughts, and observations 6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Essays about literature were written by (a. Thomas Paine b. Jonathan Edwards c. John Smith d. William Wordsworth). 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- Match name to description.
- a. vignette b. aphorism c. satire d. alliteration
8. The use of sarcasm or irony to ridicule an idea 8. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. A short descriptive literary sketch 9. \_\_\_\_\_
  10. The best way for an author to write a definition for a term is to (a. copy a dictionary definition b. give an example c. explain what it is not d. categorize, give distinguishing characteristics). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1107



1. **The earliest records of drama come from** (a. ancient Greece b. ancient Rome c. Middle Ages d. Shakespeare). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. **The Renaissance period saw a revival of** (a. morality b. miracle c. mystery d. Greek and Roman) **plays.** 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Name the institution that kept the drama alive during the Middle Ages.** 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. **An important factor that limited the growth of drama during the Colonial period was** (a. Puritan influence b. lack of colleges c. lack of support from Great Britain d. illiteracy). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. **The movement that aided the rebirth of drama in the twentieth century in America was** (a. manufacturing b. universities c. little theater d. Broadway). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. **The first principle, or element, of drama must be** (a. plot b. style c. structure d. theme). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. **The way the playwright arranges the elements of the play to create a pattern is called** (a. theme b. style c. stage directions d. structure). 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. **When reading a play, first** (a. picture the setting b. look up unfamiliar words c. find the incident d. examine the list of characters). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. **Stage directions for the set, lighting, and creation of characters are necessary for** (a. structuring b. visualizing c. resolving d. critiquing) **a play.** 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. **A person cannot fully appreciate or understand a play without** (a. reading about the playwright b. discovering the theme c. understanding every speech d. scanning the material). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1108



1. **Real development of the American novel began in the** (a. 17th b. 18th c. 19th d. 20th) **century.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- Select from the following authors.** 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. James Fenimore Cooper      b. Nathaniel Hawthorne
- c. Mark Twain                      d. John Steinbeck
- e. Ernest Hemmingway          f. Thomas Wolfe
2. **The author of** *The Last of the Mohicans, Homeward Bound* 4. \_\_\_\_\_
3. **The author of** *The Scarlett Letter, House of Seven Gables* 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. **The author of** *Old Man and the Sea, Farewell to Arms* 5. \_\_\_\_\_
5. **The author of** *Innocents Abroad, Tom Sawyer* 6. \_\_\_\_\_
6. **The author of** *Grapes of Wrath, The Wayward Bus* 7. \_\_\_\_\_
7. **A good novel of any type is always** (a. subjective b. implied c. ordered d. argumentative). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
8. **A metaphor, as used in a novel, is usually confined to one or two sentences.** (True or False). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
9. **A comparison of two things that are alike in certain respects is** (a. an image b. an analogy c. an allegory d. a symbol). 10. \_\_\_\_\_
10. **In writing a critical review, the author should** (a. retell the story b. criticize the author's content c. interpret the meaning of the plot d. write a summary). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1109



1. Which subject is *not* suitable for a research paper?
    - (a. one that merits extensive research
    - b. one that is capable of being researched
    - c. a personal subject that reflects the author's opinions).
  2. A writer should begin his research by first (a. examining broad areas of interest b. writing a thesis statement c. outlining the paper).
  3. The thesis statement should (a. be precise b. allow the author latitude in subject matter c. not have to be a complete sentence).
- Choose from (a. *Reader's Guide* b. vertical file  
c. card catalogue d. *Who's Who* e. drawer index).
4. The resource that lists magazine articles according to subject
  5. The library resource that contains information about every book
  6. What should each note that the researcher prepares contain?
    - a. researcher's name b. one idea
    - c. library call number d. a summary from the source
  7. The researcher reads a page from a book, closes it, and writes a note on a note card. He has written a (a. tertiary  
b. paraphrase c. summary d. direct quotation).
  8. The Arabic numerals in an outline signify  
(a. details b. main ideas c. footnotes d. end of outline).
  9. Select the parts of a research paper and arrange in correct order.
    - a. bibliography b. title page c. research notes
    - d. body of paper e. summary f. outline
  10. Which footnote is written correctly?
    - a. <sup>7</sup>Howard N. Halpern, *Cutting Loose* (New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1977), p. 10
    - b. <sup>9</sup>Morehouse, Laurence E., and Leonard Gross, *Maximum Performance* (New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc. 1977), pp. 15-17
    - c. <sup>4</sup>"City Schools in Crisis," *Newsweek*, September 14, 1997 p. 62

READ



This section tests the student's ability to recognize and pronounce 11th level words that have been selected from standard word lists and vocabulary words in the LIFEPAC booklets. The student should read the list of words from the key that corresponds to the grade level of this mastery test. As the student reads the words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark by each word that the student mispronounces.

- |               |              |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| ___galore     | ___piebald   | ___escalation | ___prevaricate     |
| ___rotunda    | ___crunch    | ___filibuster | ___superannuate    |
| ___capitalism | ___amorphous | ___vignette   | ___onomatopoeia    |
| ___risible    | ___assonance | ___malinger   | ___enfranchisement |
| ___exonerate  | ___luxuriate | ___negotiate  | ___preposterous    |

Starting with the number 10, deduct one point for each word that is mispronounced. Put that number in the box below the word READ. (Students who miss 10 or more words will have a score of zero.)

1201



1. Using the word hypodermic, (a) write the prefix and its meaning 1a. \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) write the root and its meaning. b. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The terms strabismus divergens, morbilli rubeola, and acute pruritus diemalis are all (a. legal terms b. medical terms c. mathematical terms d. musical terms). \_\_\_\_\_
3. Coherence may be achieved by all of these except 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. using stream of consciousness b. using just one idea c. using smooth transitions d. putting ideas in logical order). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A good paragraph has (a. form, style, fact b. topic sentence, unity, coherence c. specific statement supported by generalities d. subordination, outline, theme). 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Locate the error. Write the correct word.**
5. "3 days of our holiday are left to enjoy." 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. "Doctor White teaches literature 328, a very interesting course." \_\_\_\_\_
7. Errors in punctuation, abbreviation, capitalization, and spelling are 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. mechanical b. grammatical c. manuscript d. drafting) errors.
8. Underline the structural error. Write the correct word. 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
"Many young men play football for exercise, concentration, 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
and so they can compete." \_\_\_\_\_
9. A pronoun should agree with its antecedent in 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. tense, case, person b. person, number, gender c. person, tense, number d. principal, number, gender).
10. A person's choice of the correct words to use is called 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. usage b. pronunciation c. structure d. diction).

1202



1. Who, which, and that are classified as (a. demonstrative b. interrogative c. reflexive d. relative) pronouns. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Be, do, and go are (a. modals b. transitive verbs c. irregular verbs d. principal parts). 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Use the sentence:** The couple from Oregon will arrive in the morning. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write the prepositional phrase used as an adverb. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Write the prepositional phrase used as an adjective. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. In "I have my *ups* and downs," the italicized word is used as a(n) 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. preposition b. noun c. adverb d. interjection).
6. The basic sentence pattern used in the English language is 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. S-V-O b. S-LV-Adj c. S-LV-N d. S-V-IO-DO).  
**Select from** (a. gerund phrase b. dangling modifier c. infinitive phrase d. participial phrase).
7. "*Professing themselves to be wise*, they became fools." 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
**The italicized words form a(n)\_\_\_\_\_.**
8. "*The keeping of the Sabbath* was important to the Jews." 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
**The italicized words form a(n)\_\_\_\_\_.**
- Select from** (a. nominative absolute b. adjective clause c. noun clause d. adverb clause) 9. \_\_\_\_\_
9. "Your statement, *that the town is dying*, is undiplomatic." 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
**The italicized words function as a(n)\_\_\_\_\_.**
10. "They talk as if they have new information," contains a(n)\_\_\_\_\_. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1203



1. **Select a writing pattern that will help identify main ideas.** 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. category and description b. argument and summary  
c. anecdotes or proverbs d. cause/effect and process analysis
2. **Supporting details may appear in the form of** 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. facts and opinions b. concrete illustrations  
c. anecdotes or proverbs d. a, b, and c).  
**Choose from (a. infer b. figure c. imply d. comprehend).**
3. **To hint or suggest something indirectly** 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. **To conclude or to arrive at a logical consequence** 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Choose from (a. Consumer Reference b. Dewey Decimal System**  
**c. Library of Congress d. Reader's Guide).**
5. **Most elementary schools and high schools use the 1)\_\_\_** 5.1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
**classification system, while colleges use the 2)\_\_\_system.**
6. **The greatest dictionary of the English language is** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. Thorndike-Barnhart b. Webster's New Collegiate  
c. The World Book d. The Oxford English).  
**Choose from (a. Reader's Guide b. Bibliography Index** 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
**c. shelf list d. library computer file).**
7. **To locate the latest information on a current topic, use the\_\_\_.** 8. \_\_\_\_\_
8. **To locate a certain book at the library, use the\_\_\_.** 9. \_\_\_\_\_
9. **To take thoughts or writings of another and use as one's own is** 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. verbatim b. plagiarism c. inference d. process analysis).
10. **Which of these is the least important for following directions?** 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. a good memory b. purpose c. willingness d. ability

1204



1. **The division of the brain into independent halves that control** 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
**cognitive and motor skills is (a. evolution theory b. lateralization**  
**c. angular gyrus d. limbic system).**
2. **The language of the New Testament is (a. Attic b. Archaen** 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
**c. Doric d. Koine) Greek.**
3. **English developed from the (a. Latin b. Greek c. Germanic** 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
**d. Hispanic) language.**
4. **The first English grammars were based on (a. Latin models** 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
**b. morphemic analysis c. structural foundations d. transforms).**
5. **Traditional grammar emphasizes (a. sentence structure** 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
**b. spoken English c. functional use d. transformational grammar).**
6. **Structural grammar emphasizes (a. written English b. specific** 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
**rules c. patterns of spoken English d. structure of all languages).**
7. **The type of modified grammar generally used today might be** 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
**called (a. Latinized b. functional c. prescriptive d. linguistic).**
8. **Traditional English names eight parts of speech. Name the part of** 8a. \_\_\_\_\_  
**speech that describes the italicized words in the following sentences.** b. \_\_\_\_\_  
a) He paid the *rent*. b) He *rent* his garment.
9. **The scientific study of the development and meanings of language** 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
**is (a. morphology b. etymology c. lateralization d. semantics).**
10. **The meaning of a word can be influenced by** 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a. advertising b. context c. usage d. a, b, and c).

1205



1. The year AD 597 is significant in English history because it (a. marks the beginning of English history b. dates the end of the Roman occupation c. is the date of the Norman Conquest). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The scribes who preserved Old English literature used many (a. Latin b. French c. Greek d. Norse) forms and spellings. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The first account of history recorded in Old English was (a. Guthram's *Danelaw* b. Alfred's *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* c. William's *Domesday Book* d. Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Two characteristic devices used by early Anglo-Saxon poets were (a. rhyme and rhythm b. ballad stanza and refrain c. alliteration and kenning d. investiture and fabliau). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A formal poem, a poet's meditation on a serious subject, is (a. a monitatus b. an elegy c. an epic d. a eulogy). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- Choose from (a. *The Pearl* b. *Canterbury Tales* c. *Beowulf* d. *Illiad* and *Odyssey* e. "The Nun's Priest's Tale"). 6. \_\_\_\_\_
6. An Anglo-Saxon epic that has survived intact 7. \_\_\_\_\_
7. A poem by Chaucer that reflects the medieval feudal system 8. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A mock-heroic style work that describes Chaunticleer as a proud rooster 9. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The origin of the folk ballad is nearly impossible to date because (a. it has an oral tradition b. it is always historical c. early writings were lost d. the authors are unknown). 10. \_\_\_\_\_
10. English was firmly established as a literary language in (a. AD 871 b. early 12th century c. 14th and 15th centuries). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1206



1. A poem having fourteen lines of iambic pentameter and a definite rhyme scheme is a(n) (a. song b. elegy c. ode d. sonnet). Choose from (a. Sir Philip Sidney b. John Donne c. Edmund Spenser d. William Shakespeare). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Elizabethan poet whose works reflect religious meditation 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Probably the most widely read author in all English literature 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Two categories of sonnets are (a. English and French b. octave and conceit c. Petrarchan and Shakespearian d. sonnetta and lyric). 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A short story illustrating a moral or spiritual lesson is a(n) (a. parable b. epistle c. essay d. psalm). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. A Late Middle Ages allegorical type of drama which personified abstract virtues and vices was the (a. interlude b. mystery c. miracle d. morality) play. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. What correctly describes the state of the Elizabethan theater? a. elaborate scenery b. very little costuming c. active audience involvement d. both male and female actors 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. In *Hamlet*, the tragic flaw of the main character is (a. cowardice b. inability to make decisions and act on them c. trust in others d. impulsive, rash nature). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Which question does a critical essay usually *not* answer? a. What does the writer say? b. Why does the writer say it? c. How does he say it? d. What is the worth of his saying it? 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The thesis of a critical essay should be supported by (a. works of famous critics b. text of work being criticized c. author's opinions). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1207



1. Puritan describes a group of people who (a. supported the Church of England b. were members of the Catholic Church c. rebelled against practices of the current faith d. were basically emigrants). 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. In Great Britain, the 1750's began a period of (a. shifting social classes b. little industrial development c. further abandonment of the British Empire). 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Choose from  
(a. John Bunyan b. Oliver Goldsmith c. Jonathan Swift  
d. John Milton e. Alexander Pope f. Samuel Johnson).
3. Two 17th century Puritan writers committed to making their readers understand the significance of current events. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Two 17th/18th century Common Sense writers who used satire to attack political, economic, social, and cultural problems. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Two 18th century Sensibility writers who wrote to ease their poverty and to instruct and to please. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
Choose from  
(a. *Gulliver's Travels* b. *On His Blindness* c. *Lycidas*  
d. *Pilgrim's Progress* e. *Paradise Lost* f. *The Deserted Village*).
6. John Milton's poem in which he deals with the loss of a loved one 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. An epic poem about the war in Heaven, the Creation of earth, Christ's Crucifixion, Adams' acceptance of his future outside of Eden 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. John Bunyan's poem about a person's travels from destruction to salvation 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A satire that includes Lilliputians and their Emperor 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The poem by Milton that contains the line "They also serve who only stand and wait." 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1208



1. Two fundamentals to writing a short story are setting and theme. Name the third fundamental. 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
For 2-4 choose from (a. assonance b. onomatopoeia c. metaphor  
d. alliteration e. hyperbole f. simile).
2. A repeated initial sound is the basis of \_\_\_\_\_. 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Two poetic elements that are figures of speech 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The use of exaggeration or overstatement for ironic purposes 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. A well-written short story (a. blends description, dialogue, and narration b. does not have a protagonist c. avoids conflict d. relies on long, descriptive dialogue). 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which definition of elements of a short story is incorrect? 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Conflict is the external problem confronting a character.  
b. Plot refers to the framework of actions.  
c. Point of view is the narrator's perspective.  
d. Atmosphere is the 'feeling' generated by the story.
7. A third person narrator who sees inside all characters' minds is (a. dramatic b. personal c. omniscient d. remote). 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. A poem written in fourteen lines of rhymed iambic pentameter is a (a. villanelle b. rondeau c. ballade d. sonnet). 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. A limerick is written in (a. anapests b. dactyls c. iambs d. trochees). 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Free verse is so called because it has neither rhyme nor (a. imagery b. sound effects c. meter d. form). 10. \_\_\_\_\_

1209

1. **A characteristic of romanticism is that it** (a. is Puritan in nature 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. occurred in the early 17th century c. is more prose than poetry  
d. emphasized emotion, mystery, simplicity).
2. **The Victorian period was** (a. dominant in poetry b. the age of the 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
novel c. late 17th century d. a period of weak monarchy).  
**Choose from** (a. paradox b. alliteration c. imagery d. assonance). 3. \_\_\_\_\_
3. **“O, Wild West Wind” is an example of** \_\_\_\_.
4. **“Low, low, breathe and blow . . .** 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Over the rolling waters go” is an example of** \_\_\_\_.
5. **“The child is father of the man . . . ” is an example of** \_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
**Choose from the following.**  
a. Byron-*Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage* b. Shelley-“Ode to the West Wind”  
c. Browning-“My Last Duchess” d. Hopkins-“God’s Grandeur”  
e. Wordsworth-“Tintern Abbey” f. Tennyson-“In Memoriam”  
g. Coleridge-“Kubla Kahn” h. Keats-“When I have Fears”
6. **Three levels of nature - as physical beauty, as a source of emotional 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
comfort, as a type of divine presence - are described in** \_\_\_\_.
7. **A poem that deals primarily with the poet’s reaction to his friend’s 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
death is** \_\_\_\_.
8. **The poem that uses the dramatic monologue to reveal the 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
narrator’s selfishness, cruelty, jealousy, and pride is** \_\_\_\_.
9. **A poem using repetition of words, sounds, and unusual images 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
and rhythms to present the glory of God contrasted by the failure  
of people to acknowledge that glory is** \_\_\_\_.
10. **A poem that uses four terza rima stanzas followed by a couplet 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
is** \_\_\_\_.

READ

This section tests the student’s ability to recognize and pronounce 12th level words that have been selected from standard word lists and vocabulary words in the LIFE PAC booklets. The student should read the list of words from the key that corresponds to the grade level of this mastery test. As the student reads the words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark by each word that the student mispronounces.

- |                 |                   |                  |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ___euphemism    | ___metamorphic    | ___vertebrate    | ___cognitive    |
| ___alliterative | ___pithy          | ___fastidious    | ___deprivation  |
| ___phenomenon   | ___conducive      | ___psychosomatic | ___constituency |
| ___equilibrium  | ___proletarianism | ___bourgeois     | ___inertia      |
| ___dispersion   | ___conceptual     | ___ionosphere    | ___solenoid     |

Starting with the number 10, deduct one point for each word that is mispronounced. Put that number in the box below the word READ. (Students who miss 10 or more words will have a score of zero.)

## PLACEMENT TEST for the LIFEPAC CURRICULUM

### LANGUAGE ARTS 700-1200

#### Instructions

This test is designed to aid the teacher in proper placement of the student into the LIFEPAC curriculum. It has two sections: the Student Test and the Answer Key. The Answer Key is an insert in the Student Test and may be removed when testing begins.

This is not a timed test and the student should be given an opportunity to answer each question adequately. If the student becomes bogged down and the test seems too difficult, skip to the next section. If the test is still too difficult, this child's academic skill level has been reached and testing may stop. Each test level should take no longer than one hour.

Testing should begin approximately two grade levels below the student's current or just completed grade level. For example, a student entering ninth grade should begin testing at the seventh grade level. (See Below.) This allows for proper grade level placement as well as identification of any learning gaps that the student may have.

The proper placement of a student occurs in two steps. First, there is a diagnosis of skill mastery and second, an establishment of reading level. The student begins by completing the skill mastery part of the test which covers LIFEPACs one through nine. The tenth LIFEPAC is not tested because it simply reviews material covered in the preceding LIFEPACs. When the mastery portion of the test is completed, the student should be given the list of words from the Answer Key that corresponds to the grade level of the mastery test that the student has just completed. As the student reads the list of words aloud, the test administrator should put a check mark on the Student Test by each word that the student mispronounces.

Once the test has been administered, it is ready to be scored. The teacher or parent does all of the scoring except for those who are using one of our placement services. **Each section has 10 numbered questions. Each numbered question equals one point.** Use the Answer Key to mark all incorrect answers on the Student Test. Next record the total number of **correct** answers in the box beneath the LIFEPAC number in the left hand column. **When all tests have been graded, transfer the number correct by LIFEPAC to the Student Placement Worksheet on AK-12.** Then add the total number of points per grade level.

Test	Level	Test	Level
701 - 710	7	1001 - 1010	10
801 - 810	8	1101 - 1110	11
901 - 910	9	1201 - 1210	12

**There are ten possible points per section. Put all answers on the blanks to the right of the questions unless instructed to do otherwise.**



701

1.       b
2.       c
3.       c
4.    Bob
5.   himself
6.       b
7.   friend     
  response
8.       un     
      ir
9.       ly     
      ible
- 10a.   brake
- b.   shown
- c.   through

702

1.       b
2.       ta
3.       b
4.       a
5.    has
6.   sink     
  sank     
  sunk
7.   will build
8.       d
9.       d
10.       c

703

1.       b
2.       c
3.       b
4.       a
5.   inter
6.   anti
7.   dict
8.   solid     
  magnet
9.   ate     
  ize
10.   con     
  de

704

1.       c
2.       a
3.       b
4.   mother
5.       d
6.       b
7.       b
8.       b
9.       b
10.   Steve     
  ate     
  the     
  hamburger.

705

1.       c
  2.       b
  3.       c
  4.   up
  5.       a
  - 6a.   home run
  - b.   won
  - c.   game
  7.   past
  8.       b
  9.       a
  - 10a.   lying
  - b.   sitting
- 706
- 1-2.   I asked my    
  mother, "May    
  Sharon and Tim    
  go to Greenway    
  Park with us    
  on Labor Day?"
  3.   I'm     
  Bill's
  4.   courage
  5.   him
  6.       b
  7.       c
  8.       a
  9.   down
  10.       b

707

1.       g
  2.       e
  3.       c
  4.       f
  5.       h
  6.       a
  7.       a, c
  8.       d
  - 9a.   depend
  - b.   insure
  - c.   reside
  - 10a.   leg-is-late
  - b.   sum-ma-rize
  - c.   ex-ter-mi-nate
- 708
1.       d
  2.       a
  3.   ; however,
  4.       c
  5.       b
  6.   blamable    
  graceful    
  communicating
  7.       c
  8.       e
  9.       b
  10.       a

709

1.           a            
          ?
2.           Is
3.           Tom is
4.           a
5.           d
6.           e
7.           c
8.           b
9.           c
10. point. Everyone  
(point! Everyone)  
point; everyone  
point, and every-  
one

READ

- amber
- dominion
- sundry
- capillary
- impetuous
- blight
- wrest
- enumerate
- daunted
- condescend
- quantity
- reminiscence
- precision
- intricate
- standardize
- contend
- gorge
- equipment
- warning
- exhausted

801

1.           b
2.           c
- 3a.           mis
- b.           anti
- c.           mega
- d.           trans
- 4a.           chlor
- b.           hypn
- c.           bene
- d.           frater
5.           c
- 6a.           indelibly
- b.           picnicker
- c.           courageous
7.           leisure        
          niece
8.           smallest
9.           !
10.           c

802

1.           b
2.           c
3.           a / d
4.           his
5.           both
6.           that
7.           The, small
8.           fearfully
9.           has been
10.           ambitious     
          mysterious

803

1.           ? ! .
  2.           : , ;
  3.           b
  4.           b
  5.           b
  - 6a.           visit. (!) It
  - b.           visit; it
  - c.           visit because it
  7.           c
  8.           b
  9.           b
  - 10a.           sensible
  - b.           defensible
  - c.           noticeable
- 804
1.           c
  2.           b
  3.           profit        
          loss
  4.           would         
          wood
  5.           announced     
          declared
  6.           a
  7.           d / c        
          a / b
  - 8a.           coarse
  - b.           set
  - c.           May
  9.           good-well
  - 10a.           ~
  - b.           ə
  - c.           -

805

- Jim asked, "Have you ever read Ten Men Who Dared?"
3.           a            
          c
  4.           b            
          d            
          e
  - 5a.           haven't
  - b.           won't
  - c.           they'll
  6.           father-in-law
  7.           False
  8.           c
  - 9a.           homonyms
  - b.           to            
          two
  10.           c

806

1.           b
2.           a
3.           b
4.           both         
          and
5.           a
6.           c
7.           who is in     
          yellow
8.           c
9.           c
- 10a.           irrelevant
- b.           prominent
- c.           profusion

- 807**
1.       c
  2.       a
  3.       f
  4.       b
  5.       e
  6.       d
  7.       c
  8.   narrative
  9.       c
  10.      c

- 808**
1.       e
  2.       c
  3.       b
  4.       f
  5.       a
  6.       d
  7.       c
  8.       d
  9.       a
  10.      c

- 809**
1.       b
  2.       a
  3.       a
  4.       b
  5.   their - his
  6.       is - are
  7.   was - were
  8.       a
  9.       a
  10.       b

- READ**
- capacious
  - limitation
  - pretext
  - intrigue
  - delusion
  - immaculate
  - ascent
  - acid
  - binocular
  - embankment
  - remarkably
  - exuberant
  - procession
  - content
  - subside
  - inducement
  - articulate
  - proposition
  - deprecate
  - grotesque

- 901**
- 1a.   radios
  - b.   beliefs
  - c.   brothers-in-law
  2.       a
  3.       c
  4.       a
  5.       b
  6.       c
  7.       b
  8.       a
  9.       b
  10.      d

- 902**
1.       b
  2.       c
  3.       a
  4.       c
  5.       a
  6.   a / c
  7.       a
  8.       b
  9.       c
  10.   debatable
  - applicable
  - intangible

- 903**
1.       b
  2.       c
  3.       b
  - 4a.   arctic
  - b.   tragedy
  - c.   February
  5.       c
  6.       a
  7.       c
  8.       a
  9.       b
  10.      c

- 904**
1.       b
  2.       b
  3.       c
  4.       a
  5.       a
  6.       a
  7.       c
  8.       d
  9.       a
  10.      c

- 905**
1.     a
  2.     b
  3.     d
  4.     a
  5.     b
  6.     b
  7.     a
  8.     c
  9.     a
  10.    b

- 906**
1.     b
  2.     c
  3.     b
  4.     b
  5.     a
  6.   enterprise  
  neutral  
  exaggeration
  7.     b
  8.     b
  9.     a
  10.     c

- 907**
1.     a
  2.     c
  3.   False
  4.     d
  5.     a
  6.     a
  7.     b
  8.     a
  9.   a, b, d
  10.     b

- 908**
1.     c
  2.     a
  3.     b
  4.     c
  5.     c
  6.     a
  7.     c
  8.     c
  9.     c
  10.     a

- 909**
1.     c
  2.     a
  3.     c
  4.     b
  5.     c
  6.     a
  7.     a
  8.     c
  9.     b
  10.     d

**READ**

- conscientious
- isolation
- molecule
- ritual
- momentous
- vulnerable
- kinship
- conservatism
- jaunty
- inventive
- bicameral
- indigenous
- renaissance
- antediluvian
- cataclysm
- expatriate
- hieroglyphic
- antecedent
- ecclesiastical
- effluent

- 1001**
1.     b
  2.     b
  3.     c
  4.     a
  5.     b
  6.     b
  7.     c
  8.     a
  9.     d
  10.     b
- 1002**
- 1a.   waltzes
  - b.   patios
  - c.     2's
  - 2a. interference
  - b. sufferance
  - c. dominance
  - 3a. wordiness
  - b. arguments
  - c. controllable
  - 4a. sympathize
  - b. advise
  - c. liquefy
  - 5a. clearly
  - b. gladly
  - c. slowly
  6.     a
  7.   b, c, a
  8.     c
  9.     a
  10.     c

1003

1.     b
2.     d
3.     a
4.     b
5.     a
6.     d
7.     c
8.     c
9.     a
10.    d

1004

1.     c
2.     d
3.     c
4.     b
5.     a
6.     e
7.     b
8.     c
9.     c
10.    a

1005

1.     a
2.     c
3.     c
4.     b
5.     c
6.     a
7.     b
8.     c
9.     a
10.    b

1006

1.     b
2.     d
3.     c
4.     d
5.     a
6.     c
7.     c
8.     a
9.     b
10.    c

1007

1.     c
2.     b
3.     a
4.     b
5.     d
6.     c
7.     b
8.     d
9.     a
10.    b

1008

1. "It's going to be a long wait," the nurse confided.
2. John's essay was too long, and mine was too short.
3.     d
4.     b
5.     a
6.     c
7.     b
8.     b
9.    d, a, c, b
10.    a

1009

1.     b
2.     d
3.     c
4.     d
5.     a
6.     b
7.     c
8.     d
9.     c
10.    b

READ

- zany
- jerkin
- nausea
- aspen
- linear
- inept
- legality
- gratuitous
- amnesty
- barometer
- bourgeoisie
- quintessence
- agrarian
- polyphony
- blitzkrieg
- troubadour
- reparation
- amelioration
- proletariat
- ambiguous

**1101**

1.         c
2.         d
3.         a
4.         f
- 5a.   2  b.  4    
c.   1  d.  3
6.         c
7.         b
8.   d, b, c, a

**1102**

1.         b
2. because we were  
  out of milk
3.         a
4.   b, c, f
5.         f
6.         d
7.         c
8.         b
9. While he was  
crossing the street
10. whom, cousin

**1103**

1.         f
2.         d
3.         c
4.         b
5.         e
6.         a
7.         his
8.         b
9.         a
10.         d

**1104**

1.         Latin        
        Greek
2.         a / j
3.         e / h
4.         l / b
5.         d / i
6.         b
7.         ā'
8.         a
9.         c
10.         e, b, f, a

**1105**

1.         b
2.         e
3.         b
4.         d
5.         c
6.         a
7.         c
8.         d
9.         b
10.         c

**1106**

1.         c
2.         e
3.         b
4.         a
5.         c
6.         f
7.         d
8.         c
9.         a
10.         d

**1107**

1.         a
2.         d
3.   the church
4.         a
5.         c
6.         a
7.         d
8.         d
9.         b
10.         b

**1108**

1.         b
2.         a
3.         b
4.         e
5.         c
6.         d
7.         c
8.         False
9.         b
10.         c

1109

- 1.           c
- 2.           a
- 3.           a
- 4.           a
- 5.           c
- 6.           b
- 7.           c
- 8.           a
- 9.       b, f, d, a
- 10.           a

READ

- galore
- rotunda
- capitalism
- risible
- exonerate
- piebald
- crunch
- amorphous
- assonance
- luxuriate
- escalation
- filibuster
- vignette
- malinger
- negotiate
- prevaricate
- superannuate
- onomatopoeia
- enfranchisement
- preposterous

1201

- 1a.       hypo        
      under
- b.       derm        
      skin
- 2.           b
- 3.           a
- 4.           b
- 5.       Three
- 6.       Literature
- 7.           a
- 8.       so they can        
      compete        
      **competition**
- 9.           b
- 10.           d

1202

- 1.           d
- 2.           c
- 3.       in the morning
- 4.       from Oregon
- 5.           b
- 6.           a
- 7.           d
- 8.           a
- 9.           c
- 10.           d

1203

- 1.           d
- 2.           d
- 3.           c
- 4.           a
- 5.       1) b 2) c
- 6.           d
- 7.           a
- 8.           d
- 9.           b
- 10.           a

1204

- 1.           b
- 2.           d
- 3.           c
- 4.           a
- 5.           a
- 6.           c
- 7.           b
- 8a.       noun
- b.       verb
- 9.           d
- 10.           d

1205

- 1.           a
- 2.           a
- 3.           d
- 4.           c
- 5.           b
- 6.           c
- 7.           b
- 8.           e
- 9.           a
- 10.           c

1206

- 1.           d
- 2.           b
- 3.           d
- 4.           c
- 5.           a
- 6.           d
- 7.           c
- 8.           b
- 9.           b
- 10.           b

**1207**

1.         c
2.         a
3.       a, d
4.       c, e
5.       b, f
6.         c
7.         e
8.         d
9.         a
10.        b

**1208**

1.   characters
2.         d
3.       c, f
4.         e
5.         a
6.         a
7.         c
8.         d
9.         a
10.        c

**1209**

1.         d
2.         b
3.         b
4.         d
5.         a
6.         e
7.         f
8.         c
9.         d
10.        b

**READ**

- euphemism
- alliterative
- phenomenon
- equilibrium
- dispersion
- metamorphic
- pithy
- conductive
- proletarianism
- conceptual
- vertebrate
- fastidious
- psychosomatic
- bourgeois
- ionosphere
- cognitive
- deprivation
- constituency
- inertia
- solenoid



Student Name		Age				
Date	Grade Last Completed					
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(READ)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL SCORE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**GRADE LEVEL PLACEMENT:** A student can be placed academically using the rule that he/she has successfully passed the test for any given level if he/she achieves a **Total Score of 70 points or more.**

This student places at grade level \_\_\_\_\_.

**LEARNING GAPS:** Learning gaps can be easily identified with the placement test. If a student receives **points of 6 or less** on any individual test, he/she has not shown mastery of the skills in that particular LIFEPAC. If desired, these LIFEPACs may be ordered and completed before the student begins his assigned grade level curriculum.

Learning gap LIFEPACs for this student are \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**READING LEVEL:** Students should be placed at their instructional reading level in Bible, science and history & geography. The purpose of the Read test is to quickly determine this reading level. Although no test is absolute, the READ Test is a good indication of the match between the student’s ability to read and the ability to handle the LIFEPAC curriculum. A score of **6 to 10** on the Read test indicates the student’s instructional level or the level at which the student would be most successful in the LIFEPAC curriculum. Based on the scores from the READ portion of the grade level test, this student would work most independently at the \_\_\_\_\_ level.

**Note:** The above placement for reading level is based solely on the READ test. Other factors that may be considered are the student’s last grade completed and scores on Standardized Achievement Tests. It is not unusual for a student to place at more than one level in various subjects when beginning the LIFEPAC curriculum. For example, a student may be placed at 10th level in Bible, mathematics, science and social studies but 9th level in language arts. The majority of school time should be concentrated on the areas of lower achievement with the ultimate goal of equal skill mastery in all subjects at the same grade level.