

Name:

Section 1: Grammar & Parts of Speech

Instructions: Read the sentence(s) below and circle the corresponding part of speech. Note that some parts of speech may have more than one correct answer. In the case of such situation, circle all possible answers.

Example)

Subject: I ate an apple
Verb: I ate an apple
Object: I ate an apple

1.1)

Subject: Dad carefully poured me a glass of cold milk this morning.
Verb: Dad carefully poured me a glass of cold milk this morning.
Adverb: Dad carefully poured me a glass of cold milk this morning.
Adjective: Dad carefully poured me a glass of cold milk this morning.
Direct Object: Dad carefully poured me a glass of cold milk this morning.
Indirect Object: Dad carefully poured me a glass of cold milk this morning.

1.2)

Pronoun: I ate cereal for breakfast.
Verb: I ate cereal for breakfast.
Object: I ate cereal for breakfast.
Preposition: I ate cereal for breakfast.

1.3)

Subject: The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Verb(s): The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Adverb(s): The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Adjective(s): The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Preposition: The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Direct Object: The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Indirect Object: The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Noun(s): The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.
Article(s): The morning fog rolled across the barren, ashy wasteland that was once her home.

1.4)

Pronoun: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Conjunction: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Determiner: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Adjective: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Interjection: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Noun(s): Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Verb: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Preposition: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.
Adverb: Well, she and my young son John walked to school slowly.

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Section 2: Reading Comprehension

Instructions: Read through the text below and circle the correct answer for the corresponding questions that follow.

Section 2, Topic 1: Coffee and Learning

Researchers, investigating the link between daily coffee consumption and learning, claim that subjects who consumed one cup of coffee a day for one week (the equivalent of 50 mg per day) exhibited improvements in declarative memory. Furthermore, the study revealed that such improvements were longer-lasting than those witnessed in a control group served decaffeinated coffee (decaffeinated coffee contains negligible amounts of caffeine). After a week of learning a list of facts, the subjects who consumed one cup of coffee were able to recall these facts with significantly more accuracy. While daily coffee consumption may aid in the process of forming a greater number of short-term memories and increase the likelihood that these memories will be stored in long-term memory, the study glosses over an important fact. Many exhibit sensitivities to caffeine, including headaches (both migraine and non-migraine), sleeplessness, heightened anxiety, and any number of factors that, when working either alone or in tandem, may actually lead to a decrease in the observed link between caffeine and learning. Nevertheless, despite the fact that the study represents a random sampling— and thus any number of subjects can exhibit any number of reactions to caffeine— if enough subjects continue to display signs of improvements in learning, then this result would not be inconsistent with the study’s findings. Still, until the researchers either release more details of this study, or subsequent studies are conducted, the extent to which those with caffeine sensitivity influenced the observed link between coffee consumption and memory will not be fully known.

2.1: The primary purpose of the passage is to...

- A) discredit the findings of a study due to flaws in the design of the study
- B) point out a factor that may modify the extent of certain findings
- C) show how results in a finding were unintentionally fabricated
- D) bolster an argument concerning the interaction of learning and caffeine intake
- E) expand on several oversights of a noteworthy study

2.2: How much coffee did each participant drink per day? How long did the study last?

- A) One cup per day; one week
- B) Two cups per day; seven days
- C) One cup per day; two weeks
- D) Two cups per day; one week

2.3: Which of the following is not one of the effects of caffeine sensitivities listed in the paragraph?

- A) Headaches
- B) Heightened Anxiety
- C) Depression
- D) Sleeplessness

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Instructions: Read through the text and fill in each blank space with the correct answer from the corresponding word banks below. As an example, blank space #1 has been filled in with the correct answer.

Section 2, Topic 2: Gender Bias and Poverty

1) D between men and women results in poorer health for children and greater 2) _____ for the family, 3) _____ to a new study. The UN agency Unicef found that in places where women are 4) _____ from family decisions, children are more likely to suffer from 5) _____. There would be 13 million 6) _____ malnourished children in South Asia if women had an equal say in the family, Unicef said.

Unicef 7) _____ family decision-making in 30 countries 8) _____ the world. Their chief finding is that equality between men and women is vital to 9) _____ poverty and improving health, especially that of children, in developing countries. The conclusions are contained in the agency's latest report. This report 10) _____ to a greater 11) _____ of opportunities for girls and women in education and work which contributes to disempowerment and poverty. Where men control the household, less money is spent on health care and food for the family, which 12) _____ in poorer health for the children.

An increase in 13) _____ and income-earning opportunities for women would increase their 14) _____ power, the report said. For example, the agency found that 15) _____ has the greater share of household income and assets decides whether those resources will be used for family needs.

- 1)
A) Unequal
B) Inequal
C) Unequality
D) Inequality

- 6)
A) more
B) few
C) fewer
D) least

- 11)
A) lack
B) lacking
C) lacks
D) lacky

- 2)
A) poor
B) poorness
C) poverty
D) impoverished

- 7)
A) survey
B) surveying
C) surveys
D) surveyed

- 12)
A) leads
B) result
C) lead
D) results

- 3)
A) resulting
B) according
C) regarding
D) with regard

- 8)
A) in
B) around
C) over
D) among

- 13)
A) employ
B) employment
C) employee
D) employed

- 4)
A) excluded
B) exclude
C) exclusion
D) excludes

- 9)
A) increase
B) reduce
C) increasing
D) reducing

- 14)
A) house
B) householder
C) household
D) home

- 5)
A) ill-nourished
B) malnourish
C) malnutrition
D) ill-nutrition

- 10)
A) points
B) indicates
C) shows
D) suggests

- 15)
A) whatever
B) whoever
C) whichever
D) however

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Section 3: Short Response

Topic: Tell me about your perfect day. What do you eat, drink, and do? Where do you go? Who do you spend it with? What's the weather like – is there a gentle spring breeze floating through the window or is there snow falling gently from the sky? Minimum length is 100 words and try to use a variety of sentence structures.