



International Subject Test— English 1 Practice Test

The ACT[®] International Subject Test—English 1 Practice Test is an official AIST practice test. The full-length English 1 Practice Test consists of items drawn from the International Subject Test English 1 formative assessment pool and adheres to the AIST English 1 Test Specifications.

This PDF file includes English 1 Practice Test questions and answer keys. Taking the AIST Official full-length practice test is the best way to prepare for the two sessions of the AIST English 1 test.

English 1

Part 1

45 Minutes—35 Questions

Several questions accompany each of the passages that are contained in this test. The test may also contain some questions that are not associated with any passage. You may read and refer to the passages and questions as often as necessary.

For each question, choose the best answer and select the circle next to it. If you change your mind about an answer, choose a different answer and select the circle next to it.

Some parts of the test may contain questions about words, phrases, and sentences that are underlined, or questions that are linked to the text by numbers enclosed in brackets or boxes. In these cases, you will need to choose the answer that is best in terms of topic development, organization, or language use, or that makes the statement appropriate in terms of standard written English. Some questions offer answer choices only; for these questions, choose the best alternative for the underlined text. Some questions may include “NO CHANGE” as a choice; choose that if you think the original version is best.

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Maud Martha and New York

The name “New York” glittered in front of her like the silver in the shops on Michigan Boulevard. It was silver, and it was solid, and it was remote: it was behind glass, it was behind bright glass like the silver in shops. It was not for her. Yet. 1

When she was out walking, and with grating iron swish a train whipped by, off, above, its passengers were always, for her comfort, New York-bound.

She sat inside with them. She leaned back in the plush. She sped, past farms, through tiny towns, where people slept, kissed, quarreled, ate midnight snacks; unfortunate people who were not New York-bound and never would be.

Maud Martha loved it when her magazines said “New York,” described “good” objects there, wonderful people there, recalled fine talk, the bristling or the creamy or the tactfully shimmering ways of life. They showed pictures of rooms with wood paneling, softly glowing, touched up by the compliment of a spot of auburn here, the low burn of a rare binding there. There were ferns in these rooms, and Chinese boxes; bits of dreamlike crystal; a taste of leather. In the advertisement pages, you saw where you could buy six Italian plates for eleven hundred dollars . . .

1. What does the author suggest about Maud Martha in this paragraph?
 - A. She works on Michigan Boulevard.
 - B. She enjoys shopping for silver.
 - C. She is accustomed to the New York lifestyle.
 - D. She is fascinated by the idea of New York.
2. The word “swish” (underlined portion) is an example of what literary device?
 - A. Alliteration
 - B. Hyperbole
 - C. Onomatopoeia
 - D. Simile
3. Which term best describes the underlined portion?
 - A. Literal
 - B. Figurative
 - C. Practical
 - D. Sarcastic

Her whole body became a hunger, she would pore over these pages. The clothes interested her, too; especially did she care for the pictures of women wearing carelessly, as if they were rags, dresses that were plain but whose prices were not. And the foolish food (her mother's description) enjoyed by New Yorkers fascinated her. They paid ten dollars for an eight-ounce jar of Russian caviar; they ate things called anchovies, and capers. . . .

She bought the New York papers downtown, read of the concerts and plays, studied the book reviews, was intent over the announcements of auctions. She was on Fifth Avenue whenever she wanted to be, and she it was who rolled up, silky or furry, in the taxi, was assisted out, and stood, her next step nebulous, before the theaters of the thousand lights, before velvet-lined impossible shops; she it was. 5

New York, for Maud Martha, was a symbol. Her idea of it stood for what she felt life ought to be. Jeweled. Polished. Smiling. Poised. Calmly rushing! Straight up and down, yet graceful enough.

She thought of them drinking coffee there— or tea, as in England. Lustrous people glided over perfect floors, correctly smiling. Their host or hostess poured, smiling too, nodding quickly to this one and that one, inquiring gently whether it should be sugar, or cream, or both, or neither. All was *very* gentle.

The voices, no matter how they rose, or even sharpened, had fur at the base. The people drank and nibbled, while they discussed issues of the day.

4. Which word or phrase is closest in meaning to “pore over” (underlined portion) as used in the passage?

- A. Skim
- B. Consider
- C. Write on
- D. Concentrate on

5. What aspect of Maud Martha does this paragraph emphasize?

- A. Her distaste for life in the city
- B. Her interest in cultural events
- C. Her fantasies about New York
- D. Her memories of New York

6. What literary device does the author use in the underlined portion?

- A. Metaphor
- B. Personification
- C. Simile
- D. Synecdoche

Then they went home, quietly, elegantly. They retired to homes not one whit less solid or embroidered than

the home of their host or hostess. 8

What she wanted to dream, and dreamed, was her affair.

She was eighteen years old, and the world waited. To caress her.

Adapted from Gwendolyn Brooks, "Maud Martha and New York." ©1953 by Gwendolyn Brooks.

7. Which word would be the best replacement for "embroidered" (underlined portion) as used in the passage?
 - A. Decorated
 - B. Dismal
 - C. Simple
 - D. Small

8. What is true of all the people mentioned in this paragraph?
 - A. They are well educated.
 - B. They speak very softly.
 - C. They attend cultural events.
 - D. They have good manners.

9. In the passage, what do Maud Martha's feelings about New York reveal?
 - A. Her desire for higher social status
 - B. Her desire for political power
 - C. Her preference for rural life
 - D. Her preference for traveling by train

Cruising with the Beach Boys

So strange to hear that song again tonight

Travelling on business in a rented car

Miles from anywhere I've been before.

And now a tune I haven't heard for years

Probably not since it last left the charts

Back in L.A. in 1969.

I can't believe I know the words by heart

And can't think of a girl to blame them on. 10

Every lovesick summer has its song,

And this one I pretended to despise,

But if I was alone when it came on,

I turned it up full-blast to sing along—

A primal scream in croaky baritone,

The notes all flat,¹¹ the lyrics mostly slurred

No wonder I spent so¹¹ much time alone

Making the rounds¹¹ in Dad's old Thunderbird.

Some nights I drove down to the beach to park

And walk along the railings of the pier.

The water down below was cold and dark,

The waves monotonous against the shore.

The darkness and the mist, the midnight sea

The flickering lights reflected from the city—

A perfect setting for a boy like me,

The Cecil B. DeMille of my self-pity. 12

10. What is most surprising to the speaker in this stanza?
- A. That he is away on a business trip
 - B. That he is somewhere he has never been before
 - C. That he remembers the words to the song
 - D. That the song left the charts in 1969
11. What is the speaker doing in the underlined portion?
- A. Making fun of himself
 - B. Criticizing the Beach Boys' performance
 - C. Remembering how happy he used to be
 - D. Explaining how much he dislikes the song
12. What aspect of the speaker's youth does this stanza reveal?
- A. He always felt happy after visiting the beach.
 - B. He enjoyed walking more than he enjoyed driving.
 - C. He often spent time alone feeling sorry for himself.
 - D. He worked hard to meet new friends.

I thought by now I'd left those nights behind,
Lost like the girls that I could never get,
Gone with the years, junked with the old T-Bird.
But one old song, a stretch of empty road,
Can open up a door and let them fall
Tumbling like boxes from a dusty shelf,
Tightening my throat for no reason at all
Bringing on tears shed only for myself. 16

Dana Gioia, "Cruising with the Beach Boys." © 1986 by Dana Gioia.

13. To what does "them" (underlined portion) refer in the poem?
- A. those nights
 - B. the girls
 - C. the years
 - D. old songs
14. What literary device does the poet use in the underlined portion?
- A. Hyperbole
 - B. Metonymy
 - C. Simile
 - D. Synecdoche
15. As suggested by the underlined portion, what effect does the song have on the speaker?
- A. It makes him feel sorry for himself.
 - B. It helps him to forget the past.
 - C. It causes him to remember a high school girlfriend.
 - D. It makes him miss his old friends.
16. What is the main point of this stanza?
- A. Remembering the past is often pleasant.
 - B. It is not important to think about the past.
 - C. Some memories stay hidden forever.
 - D. Old memories can bring up strong emotions.
17. Which statement best describes the rhyme scheme in the poem?
- A. Every other line rhymes.
 - B. The first four lines in each stanza rhyme.
 - C. The rhyme pattern reverses itself in each stanza.
 - D. The rhyming in each stanza is inconsistent.

Ads Everywhere

Add this to the endangered list: blank spaces.

Advertisers seem determined

to fill every last one of them.
18

Supermarket eggs have been stamped
19
with the names of television shows. Subway
19
turnstiles bear messages from auto insurance
19
companies. Chinese food cartons promote
19
commercial airlines. And airlines are selling
19
ads on motion sickness bags.

Marketers used to try their hardest to reach people at home, when they were watching TV or reading newspapers or magazines. But consumers' viewing and reading habits are so scattershot now
20 that many advertisers say the best way to reach time-pressed consumers is to try to catch their eye at literally every turn.

"We never know where the consumer is going to be at any point in time, so we have to find a way to be everywhere," said Linda Kaplan Thaler, chief executive at the Kaplan Thaler Group, a New York ad agency. "Ubiquity is the new exclusivity."

18. What does the word "them" refer to in the underlined portion?

- A. Advertisers
- B. Endangered species
- C. Blank spaces
- D. Advertisements

19. What is the correct way to punctuate the underlined sentences?

- A. Supermarket eggs have been stamped with the names of television shows: subway turnstiles bear messages from auto insurance companies: and Chinese food cartons promote commercial airlines.
- B. Supermarket eggs have been stamped with the names of television shows . . . subway turnstiles bear messages from auto insurance companies . . . Chinese food cartons promote commercial airlines.
- C. Supermarket eggs have been stamped with the names of television shows and subway turnstiles bear messages from auto insurance companies and Chinese food cartons promote commercial airlines.
- D. Supermarket eggs have been stamped with the names of television shows; subway turnstiles bear messages from auto insurance companies; and Chinese food cartons promote commercial airlines.

20. What is the meaning of "scattershot" (underlined portion) as used in the passage?

- A. Convenient
- B. Established
- C. Predictable
- D. Unfocused

No consumer, really,²⁰ is too young. Some school buses now play radio ads meant for children.

Some people have had enough. Last month, after some “Got Milk?” billboards started emitting the odor of chocolate chip cookies at San Francisco bus stops, many people complained, and the city told the California Milk Processing Board to turn off the smell.

Some ad agencies and the companies that hire them are taking heed, calling the placement of ads everywhere a waste of money.

“What all marketers are dealing with is an absolute sensory overload,” said Gretchen Hofmann, executive vice president of marketing and sales at Universal Orlando Resort. The landscape is “overly saturated” as companies press harder to make their products stand out, she said.

Outright advertising is just one contributing factor. The feeling of ubiquity may also be fueled by spam e-mail messages and the increasing use of name-brand items in TV shows and movies, a trend known as product placement. Plus, companies are finding new ways to offer free services to people who agree to view their ads, particularly on the Internet or on cell phones. 22

More is on the horizon. Old-fashioned billboards are being converted to digital screens, which are considered the next big thing. They allow advertisers to change messages frequently from remote computers, timing their pitches to sales events or the hour of the day. People can expect to see more of them not only along highways, but also in stores, gyms, doctors’ offices and on the sides of buildings, marketing executives say.

21. What is the best replacement for “really” (underlined portion) as used in the passage?

- A. it seems
- B. although
- C. thankfully
- D. no matter

22. As suggested by this paragraph, what does it mean if something is “ubiquitous”?

- A. It is for sale.
- B. It is valuable.
- C. It is everywhere.
- D. It is popular.

The trend may lead to more
showdowns as civic pride is affronted.
23

“They’re making our community look
like Las Vegas,” said Barbara Thomason
president of the Houston Northwest Chamber
of Commerce, of the scores of digital signs she
has noticed popping up in the last few years.
24

“The word ‘trashy’ has been used.” 25

Adapted from Louise Story, “Anywhere the Eye Can See, It’s Likely to See an Ad.” © 2007 by *The New York Times*.

23. What word is the best replacement for “affronted” (underlined portion) as used in the passage?
- A. Affirmed
 - B. Changed
 - C. Consumed
 - D. Offended

24. What is the correct way to punctuate the underlined sentence?
- A. “They’re making our community look like Las Vegas, said Barbara Thomason president of the Houston Northwest Chamber of Commerce, of the scores of digital signs she has noticed popping up in the last few years.”
 - B. “They’re making our community look like Las Vegas,” said Barbara Thomason president of the Houston Northwest Chamber of Commerce of the scores of digital signs she has noticed popping up in the last few years.
 - C. “They’re making our community look like Las Vegas”, said Barbara Thomason president of the Houston Northwest Chamber of Commerce, of the scores of digital signs she has noticed popping up in the last few years.
 - D. “They’re making our community look like Las Vegas,” said Barbara Thomason, president of the Houston Northwest Chamber of Commerce, of the scores of digital signs she has noticed popping up in the last few years.

25. What is the main point of this paragraph?
- A. The abundance of public advertising has people concerned about their community’s appearance.
 - B. The increase in the use of billboards and other advertising is a natural part of a community’s growth.
 - C. The growth of public advertising is encouraging people to relocate to other towns.
 - D. The public response to increased advertising is to reject certain products.

26. According to the passage, why is an “overly saturated” advertising landscape bad for marketing products?
- A. There is less creativity if there are too many ads.
 - B. Individual ads do not stand out if there are too many ads.
 - C. Advertising costs are higher in this environment.
 - D. Consumers reject products that are advertised too frequently.
27. Which word best describes the author’s tone?
- A. Angry
 - B. Concerned
 - C. Indifferent
 - D. Upbeat
28. Which kind of support does the author NOT use in the passage?
- A. Personal observations
 - B. Remarks by advertising experts
 - C. Opinions from concerned citizens
 - D. Analyses by college professors

To My Sister

It is the first mild day of March:
Each minute sweeter than before
The redbreast sings from the tall larch
That stands beside our door.

There is a blessing in the air,
Which seems a sense of joy to yield
To the bare trees, and the mountains bare,
And grass in the green field. 29

My sister! ('tis a wish of mine)
Now that our morning meal is done,
Make haste, your morning task resign;
Come forth and feel the sun. 30

29. What is the main purpose of the first two stanzas?
- A. To describe the sister’s attitude
 - B. To lament the passing of time
 - C. To recall a happy memory
 - D. To establish the speaker’s mood
30. As suggested by this stanza, what is the speaker asking his sister to do?
- A. Eat her breakfast
 - B. Make a wish
 - C. Spend the day outside
 - D. Complete her chores more quickly

Edward will come with you;—and, pray,
Put on with speed your woodland dress;
And bring no book: for this one day
We'll give to idleness.

No joyless forms shall regulate

Our living calendar:³¹

We from to-day, my Friend, will date
The opening of the year.

Love, now a universal birth,
From heart to heart is stealing,
From earth to man, from man to earth:
—It is the hour of feeling. 32

One moment now may give us more
Than years of toiling reason:
Our minds shall drink at every pore
The spirit of the season. 33

Some silent laws our hearts will make,
Which they shall long obey:
We for the year to come may take
Our temper from to-day.

And from the blessed power that rolls
About, below, above,
We'll frame the measure of our souls:
They shall be tuned to love.

Then come, my Sister! come, I pray,
With speed put on your woodland dress;
And bring no book: for this one day
We'll give to idleness.

William Wordsworth, "To My Sister."

31. What does the speaker suggest about himself and his sister when he says, "No joyless forms shall regulate / Our living calendar" (underlined portion)?
- A. They will do what they like.
 - B. They will follow the rules.
 - C. They will live forever.
 - D. They will ignore their unhappiness.
32. Which word best describes the sentiment in this stanza?
- A. Moody
 - B. Optimistic
 - C. Romantic
 - D. Silly
33. According to this stanza, what is the speaker's intention?
- A. To study nature and learn more about it
 - B. To enjoy the sights and sounds of nature
 - C. To focus on the future rather than the past
 - D. To inspire the intellect and avoid emotion
34. Which lines best express the poem's main idea?
- A. The first stanza (beginning with "It is" and ending with "door")
 - B. The third stanza (beginning with "My sister" and ending with "sun")
 - C. The eighth stanza (beginning with "Some silent" and ending with "today")
 - D. The tenth stanza (beginning with "Then come" and ending with "idleness")
35. Which word best describes the speaker's tone throughout the poem?
- A. Content
 - B. Jealous
 - C. Joyous
 - D. Patient

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Part 1 Answer Key

The following table contains the question number and the correct answer (Key) for each question in Part 1 of this pdf file.

1	D
2	C
3	B
4	D
5	C
6	A
7	A
8	D
9	A
10	C
11	A
12	C
13	A
14	C
15	A
16	D
17	D
18	C

19	D
20	D
21	A
22	C
23	D
24	D
25	A
26	B
27	B
28	D
29	D
30	C
31	A
32	C
33	B
34	D
35	C

English 1

Part 2

45 Minutes—35 Questions

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The Indian Dog

When I was growing up I lived in a pueblo in New Mexico. There one day I bought a dog. I was twelve years old, the bright autumn air was cold and delicious, and the dog was an unconscionable bargain at five dollars.

It was an Indian dog; that is, it belonged to a Navajo man who had come to celebrate the Feast of San Diego. It was one of two or three rangy animals following in the tracks of the man's covered wagon as he took leave of our village on his way home. Indian dogs are marvelously independent and resourceful, and they have an idea of themselves, I believe, as knights and philosophers.

The dog was not large, but neither was it small. It was one of those unremarkable creatures that one sees in every corner of the world, the common denominator of all its kind. But on that day—and to me—it was noble and brave and handsome. 2

It was full of resistance, and yet it was ready to return my deep, abiding love; I could see that. It needed only to make a certain adjustment in its lifestyle, to shift the focus of its vitality from one frame of reference to another. But I had to drag my dog from its previous owner by means of a rope. Its bushy tail wagged happily all the while.

That night I secured my dog in the garage, where there was a warm clean pallet, wholesome food, and fresh water, and I bolted the door.

1. What literary device does the author use in the underlined portion?
 - A. Alliteration
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Oxymoron
 - D. Personification
2. Based on this paragraph, which word best describes the appearance of the dog?
 - A. Attractive
 - B. Ordinary
 - C. Skinny
 - D. Uncommon
3. What does the author mean when he says that the dog must “shift the focus of its vitality from one frame of reference to another” (underlined portion)?
 - A. It must become more dependent on its owner.
 - B. It must get used to living with its new owner.
 - C. It must put its energy into pleasing people.
 - D. It must understand the author's personality.

And the next morning the dog was gone, as in my heart I knew it would be; I had read such a future in its eyes. It had squeezed through a vent, an opening much too small for it, or so I had thought. But as they say, where there is a will there is a way—and the

Indian dog was possessed of one indomitable will.

I was crushed at the time, but strangely reconciled, too, as if I had perceived intuitively some absolute truth beyond all the billboards of illusion. 6

The Indian dog had done what it had to do, had behaved exactly as it must, had been true to itself and to the sun and moon. It knew its place in the scheme of things, and its place was there, with its right destiny, in the tracks of the wagon. In my mind's eye I could see it at that very moment, miles away, plodding in the familiar shadows, panting easily with relief, after a bad night, contemplating the wonderful ways of man. 8

Caveat emptor. But from that experience I learned something about the heart's longing. It was a lesson worth many times five dollars. 9

Adapted from N. Scott Momaday, "The Indian Dog." © 1997 by N. Scott Momaday.

4. What does the author suggest when he says "I had read such a future in its eyes" (underlined portion)?
 - A. He saw that the dog did not like rules.
 - B. He saw that the dog did not like him.
 - C. He knew that the dog would not eat its food.
 - D. He knew that the dog would not be confined.
5. What does "indomitable" (underlined portion) mean as used in the passage?
 - A. Intolerable
 - B. Intriguing
 - C. Unfaithful
 - D. Unyielding
6. What do the author's statements in this paragraph reveal?
 - A. He had never wanted a dog.
 - B. He planned to adopt another dog soon.
 - C. He was happy that the dog had run away.
 - D. He was not surprised that the dog had run away.
7. The author wishes to add the word "precisely" to the underlined sentence. The best placement for this word is immediately after which word or phrase?
 - A. place in
 - B. scheme of
 - C. place was
 - D. wagon
8. Which word best represents the theme of this paragraph?
 - A. Fate
 - B. History
 - C. Illusions
 - D. Memories
9. As suggested by this paragraph, what is the purpose of the passage?
 - A. To explain the expression "*caveat emptor*"
 - B. To teach an important lesson about using money wisely
 - C. To reveal the author's secret wishes
 - D. To describe a significant event in the author's life

i yearn

i yearn this morning
what i've yearned
since i left

almost a year ago . . .

it is hollow

this¹⁰

being away

from everyday life

in the barrios

of my homeland . . .

all those cities

like el paso, los angeles,

albuquerque,

denver, san antonio

(off into chicano

infinitem!);

i yearn

to hear spanish

spoken in caló¹—

that special way

chicanos roll their

tongues

to form

words

which dart or glide; 12

11

10. What is the source of the hollowness the speaker refers to in the underlined portion?

- A. His dislike for his home country
- B. His desire to live life more simply
- C. His hope for a successful future
- D. His separation from familiar experiences

11. When the speaker describes words “which dart or glide” (underlined portion), what literary device is the poet using?

- A. Alliteration
- B. Hyperbole
- C. Metaphor
- D. Synecdoche

12. What does the speaker desire in this stanza?

- A. To learn a new language
- B. To learn new words in his own language
- C. To hear a particular set of sounds
- D. To hear people speaking Spanish for the first time

i yearn
for foods
that have character
and strength—the kind
that assail yet caress¹³
you with the zest of life;

more than anything,
i yearn, my people,
for the warmth of you
greeting me with “¿qué tal,
hermano?”² and the knowing that you¹⁴
mean it
when you tell me that you love
the fact that we exist . . .

¹ Slang

² How's it going, brother?

Ricardo Sánchez, “i yearn.” © 1975 by Ricardo Sánchez.

13. Which word is closest in meaning to “assail” (underlined portion) as used in the poem?
- A. Attack
 - B. Defend
 - C. Discourage
 - D. Inspire
14. To whom or what does the underlined “you” refer?
- A. The speaker’s family
 - B. The speaker’s friend
 - C. The speaker’s poem
 - D. The speaker’s people
15. As suggested by the poem as a whole, what does the speaker yearn for?
- A. A return to traditional values
 - B. Evidence of cultural equality
 - C. Signs of his native culture
 - D. A more loving relationship with his family

An American Childhood

One Sunday afternoon Mother wandered through our kitchen, where Father was making a sandwich and listening to the ball game. The Pirates were playing the New York Giants at Forbes Field. In those days, the Giants had a utility infielder named Wayne Terwilliger. Just as Mother passed through, the radio announcer cried—with undue drama—“Terwilliger bunts one!”

“Terwilliger ¹⁶bunts one?” Mother cried back, stopped short. “No wonder you listen to baseball. ‘Terwilliger bunts one.’”

For the next seven or eight years, Mother
made this surprising string of syllables her own.
¹⁷
Testing a microphone, she repeated, “Terwilliger bunts one”; testing a pen or a typewriter, she wrote it. If, as happened surprisingly often in the course of various improvised gags, she pretended to whisper something else in my ear, she actually whispered, “Terwilliger bunts one.” Whenever someone used a French phrase, or a Latin one, she answered solemnly, “Terwilliger bunts one.” If Mother had had, like Andrew Carnegie, the opportunity to cook up a motto for a coat of arms, hers would have read simply and tellingly, “Terwilliger bunts one.” (Carnegie’s was “Death to Privilege.”) 18

16. According to the narrator, what was unusual about the announcer’s cry “Terwilliger bunts one!” (underlined portion)?
- A. The announcer had trouble pronouncing the name.
 - B. It revealed that the announcer had an odd sense of humor.
 - C. The announcer said it with surprising emphasis.
 - D. It had been quiet before the announcer spoke.
17. What literary device does the author use in the underlined portion?
- A. Alliteration
 - B. Hyperbole
 - C. Simile
 - D. Symbolism
18. What does the narrator reveal about her mother in this paragraph?
- A. Her interest in word origins
 - B. Her unusual sense of humor
 - C. Her unwillingness to change
 - D. Her dislike of foreign languages

She served us with other words and phrases.
On a Florida trip, she repeated tremulously,
“That . . . is a royal poinciana.” I don’t remember
the tree; I remember the thrill in her voice. She
pronounced it carefully, and spelled it. She also
liked to say “portulaca.” 20

The drama of the words
“Tamiami Trail” stirred her we learned
on the same Florida trip. People built Tampa
on one coast, and they built Miami on another.

Then—the height of visionary ambition and folly—
they piled a slow, tremendous road through the
terrible Everglades to connect them. To build
the road, men stood sunk in muck to their armpits.

They fought off cottonmouth moccasins and six-foot
alligators. They slept in boats, wet. They blasted
muck with dynamite, cut jungle with machetes; they
laid logs, dragged drilling machines, hauled dredges,
heaped limestone. The road took fourteen years to
build up by the shovelful, a Panama Canal in reverse,
and cost hundreds of lives from tropical, mosquito-

carried diseases. Then, capping it all, some genius
thought of the word Tamiami: they called the road
from Tampa to Miami, this very road under our
spinning wheels, the Tamiami Trail. Some called it
Alligator Alley. Anyone could drive over this road
without a thought.

19. Which word best defines “served” (underlined portion) as used in the passage?
- A. Bored
 - B. Confused
 - C. Mocked
 - D. Presented
20. Which sentence, if added here, would provide the best conclusion for this paragraph?
- A. She had difficulty learning new words.
 - B. There was an impatient tone in her voice.
 - C. We did not know exactly what she meant.
 - D. Her excitement was barely contained.
21. What is the best way to punctuate the underlined portion?
- A. “Tamiami Trail” stirred her, we learned
 - B. “Tamiami Trail” stirred her, we learned,
 - C. “Tamiami Trail” stirred her we learned,
 - D. “Tamiami Trail” stirred, her we learned,
22. Which term best describes the tone of the phrase “the height of visionary ambition and folly” (underlined portion)?
- A. Confusion
 - B. Exasperation
 - C. Respect
 - D. Ridicule
23. What is the best way to combine the underlined sentences?
- A. They fought off cottonmouth moccasins and six-foot alligators, and they slept in boats, wet.
 - B. They fought off cottonmouth moccasins and six-foot alligators sleeping in boats, wet.
 - C. They fought off cottonmouth moccasins and six-foot alligators that slept in boats, wet.
 - D. They fought off cottonmouth moccasins and six-foot alligators; and they slept in boats, wet.
24. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the underlined portion?
- A. Then, in order to emphasize an official point of view,
 - B. Then, as though enough time had not gone by,
 - C. Then, just to end it once and for all,
 - D. Then, as if all that had not been enough,

Hearing this moved I thought all the suffering of
²⁵
road building was worth it (it wasn't my suffering),
now that we had this new thing to hang these new
words on—Alligator Alley for those who liked things
cute, for connoisseurs like Mother, for lovers of the
human drama in all its boldness and terror, the
Tamiami Trail.

Adapted from Annie Dillard, *An American Childhood*. © 1987 by Annie Dillard.

25. What is the best revision of the underlined portion?
- A. Hearing, this moved, I thought
 - B. Hearing this, moved, I thought
 - C. Hearing this moved, I, thought
 - D. Hearing this moved, I thought,
26. Based on the passage, which statement about the narrator's mother is accurate?
- A. She knows how to pronounce many unusual words.
 - B. She plans to learn several different languages.
 - C. She savors the sound of particular spoken words.
 - D. She does not learn new languages easily.

Death of a Salesman

[Light has risen on the boys' room. Biff gets out of bed, comes downstage a bit, and stands attentively. Biff is two years older than his brother Happy, but bears a worn air and seems less self-assured. He has succeeded less, and his dreams are stronger and less acceptable than Happy's. Happy is tall, powerfully made. He, like his brother, is lost, but

in a different way, for he has never allowed himself to turn his face toward defeat and is thus more confused and hard-skinned, although seemingly more content.]

Biff:

I tell ya, Hap, I don't know what the future is. I don't know—what I'm supposed to want.

Happy:

What do you mean?

Biff:

Well, I spent six or seven years after high school trying to work myself up. Shipping clerk, salesman, business of one kind or another. And it's a measly existence. To get on that subway on the hot mornings in summer. To devote your whole life to keeping stock, or selling or buying. To suffer fifty weeks for the sake of a two-week vacation, when all you really desire is to be outdoors. And still—that's how you build a future.

27. What does the author mean by saying that Biff's dreams are "less acceptable" (underlined portion) than Happy's?
- A. Biff is ashamed of his dreams.
 - B. Happy is talented enough to realize his dreams.
 - C. Biff's dreams are not typical.
 - D. Happy's dreams are more interesting.
28. What does the author mean by saying that Happy "has never allowed himself to turn his face toward defeat" (underlined portion)?
- A. Happy knows what he wants out of life.
 - B. Happy is unwilling to accept failure.
 - C. Happy lacks confidence in his abilities.
 - D. Happy feels threatened by Biff's success.
29. What do Biff's first words (underlined portion) suggest about him?
- A. He is careless.
 - B. He lacks ambition.
 - C. He is pessimistic.
 - D. He lacks direction.

Happy:

Well, you really enjoy it on a farm?

Biff:

(with rising agitation) Hap, I've had twenty or thirty different jobs since I left home, and it always turns out the same. This farm I work on, it's spring there now, see? And they've got about fifteen new colts. There's nothing more inspiring or—beautiful than the sight of a mare and a new colt. And whenever spring comes to where I am, I suddenly get the feeling, my God, I'm not gettin' anywhere! What the heck am I doing, playing around with horses, twenty-eight dollars a week! That's when I come running home. And now, I get here, and I don't know what to do with myself.

Happy:

You're a poet, you know that, Biff! You're a—you're an idealist!

Biff:

No, I'm mixed up very bad. Maybe I oughta get stuck into something. I'm like a boy. I'm not married, I'm not in business, I just—I'm like a boy. You're a success, aren't you? Are you content?

Happy:

Heck, no!

Biff:

Why? You're making money, aren't you?

Happy:

(moving about with energy, expressiveness)

All I can do now is wait for the merchandise manager ^{30, 31} to leave. And suppose I get to be merchandise ^{30, 31} manager? He just built a terrific estate on Long ^{30, 31} Island. And he lived there about two months and sold ^{30, 31} it, and now he's building another one. He can't enjoy ^{30, 31} it once it's finished. I don't know what I'm workin' for. ^{30, 31} Sometimes I sit in my apartment—all alone. And I ^{30, 31} think of the rent I'm paying. But then, it's what I ^{30, 31} always wanted. My own apartment, a car, and plenty ^{30, 31} of money. And still, I'm lonely. ^{30, 31}

Biff:

(with enthusiasm) Listen, why don't you come out West with me?

Happy:

You and I, heh?

Biff:

Sure, maybe we could buy a ranch. Raise cattle, use our muscles. Men built like we are should be working out in the open.

Happy:

(avidly) The Loman Brothers, heh?

Biff:

(with vast affection) Sure, we'd be known all over the counties!

Happy:

(enthralled) That's what I dream about, Biff. I mean I can outbox, outrun, and outlift anybody in that store, and I have to take orders from those common, petty so-and-so's till I can't stand it any more.

30. What do Happy's remarks in the underlined portion reveal about him?

- A. He has no desire to keep a conventional job.
- B. He is conflicted about ambition and success.
- C. He is eager to follow the manager's example.
- D. He is too ambitious for his own good.

31. What is Happy primarily commenting on in the underlined portion?

- A. Business practices
- B. City life
- C. Cultural values
- D. Personal relationships

Biff:

I'm tellin' you, kid, if you were with me I'd be happy out there.

Happy:

If I were around you...

Biff:

Hap, the trouble is we weren't brought up to grub for money. I don't know how to do it.

Happy:

Neither can I!

Biff:

Then let's go!

Happy:

The only thing is—what can you make out there?

Biff:

But look at your manager. Builds an estate and then hasn't the peace of mind to live in it.

Happy:

Yeah, but then he walks into the store the waves part in front of him. That's fifty-two thousand dollars a year coming through the revolving door.

Biff:

Yeah, but you just said...

Happy:

I gotta show some of those pompous, self-important executives over there that Hap Loman can make the grade. I want to walk into the store the way he walks in. Then I'll go with you, Biff. We'll be together yet, I swear.

Adapted from Arthur Miller, *Death of a Salesman*. © renewed 1977 by Arthur Miller.

32. Based on Biff's early statements, what can the reader infer about his attitude toward work and jobs?
- A. He knows a job is important but cannot keep one.
 - B. He does not value hard work.
 - C. He is unwilling to take orders from employers.
 - D. He feels he would be better off working alone.
33. When does the conversation between Biff and Happy most likely take place?
- A. Right after work
 - B. On a Saturday evening
 - C. During a lunch break
 - D. In the morning before work
34. What changes between Biff and Happy over the course of the passage?
- A. They grow increasingly confident in their opinions.
 - B. Their hostility toward life grows.
 - C. They are less and less energetic.
 - D. Their conversation is steadily more animated.
35. What is the main difference between Biff and Happy?
- A. Biff is more conscientious.
 - B. Happy is more materialistic.
 - C. Biff is more contented.
 - D. Happy is less self-confident.

International Subject Test— English 1 Practice Test

Part 2 Answer Key

The following table contains the question number and the correct answer (Key) for each question in Part 2 of this pdf file.

1	D
2	B
3	B
4	D
5	D
6	D
7	C
8	A
9	D
10	D
11	C
12	C
13	A
14	D
15	C
16	C
17	A
18	B

19	D
20	D
21	A
22	D
23	A
24	D
25	B
26	C
27	C
28	B
29	D
30	B
31	C
32	A
33	D
34	D
35	B