

## Structure

**Directions:** Questions 1-4 are incomplete sentences. Four words or phrases (A), (B), (C), (D) are given beneath the sentences. Choose the one word or phrase which completes each sentence.

- Mr. Dalton offered \_\_\_\_\_ because he liked her credentials.
 

(A) her to the position	(B) the position for her
(C) her the position	(D) to her the position
- Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ in an airplane?
 

(A) flying	(B) flew
(C) flied	(D) flown
- \_\_\_\_\_ increased demand for candidates to travel is partly caused by the dramatic escalation of spending in politics.
 

(A) That the	(B) It was the
(C) There is an	(D) The
- The procedures would be used to subsidize exports of eggs and poultry from the South, raisins and \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(A) fruit was canned in the West
(B) fruit they canned from the West
(C) canned fruit from the West
(D) they canned fruit in the West

## Written Expression

**Directions:** In question 5-7 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify the one word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

- Even conceding that policy, Mr. Fouchy still thinks it wrong for government too give preference to one group.
 

A	B	C
D		
- Dressed in one of her gray suits, a white blouse, and black shoes, they looked her like the archetypal woman.
 

A	B	C	D
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- Good art in the context of the galleries run the gamut of age from Georgia Conrad to Marcia Wilson.
 

A	B	C	D
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## Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the passage and choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

The electromagnet was invented by an Englishman named William Sturgeon.

He took an iron rod, bent it into a horseshoe shape, coated it with varnish, and wrapped it in copper wire. When he applied an electric current to the wire, it magnetized the iron. The magnetic force was strong enough to lift nine pounds of iron.

Sturgeon's magnet was vastly improved by an American named Joseph Henry, who insulated the wire with silk. Since the insulation removed the danger of short circuits, he was able to wrap many layers of copper wire around the iron bar. Henry's magnet could support 2,300 pounds.

Encouraged by his success, Henry then tried to convert magnetism into electricity. He connected both ends of an insulated wire to a galvanometer, and coiled it around an iron bar. This straight iron bar was then placed across the positive and negative poles of his electromagnet. The coil on the magnet was then hooked up to a battery. After registering an initial voltage, the galvanometer needle then dropped to zero. When Henry had his assistant disconnect the apparatus, voltage was produced again, this time in the reverse direction. This experiment meant the discovery of electromagnetic induction. Regrettably, Henry failed to publish his results, and another scientist named Faraday was credited with the discovery.

- The electromagnet invented by William Sturgeon consisted of
  - copper wire.
  - nine pounds of iron.
  - an iron rod and a layer of wire.
  - a magnet and an iron rod.
- It can be inferred from the passage that the strength of the electromagnet is influenced by
  - the number of turns of wire.
  - the layer of an iron.
  - insulating a wire.
  - short circuit.
- Henry's success with the electromagnet prompted him to
  - change electricity into magnetism.
  - insulate the wire with silk.
  - stop short circuits.
  - change magnetism into electricity.
- According to the passage, in his experiment the galvanometer indicated
  - that a voltage was produced.
  - that his assistant made a mistake in connecting the wire.
  - zero.
  - the place of an iron bar was wrong.
- According to published works on electromagnetic induction,
  - Henry was the discoverer.
  - Henry's experiment was a failure.
  - Faraday and Henry were able to succeed in the experiment.
  - Faraday was the discoverer.

Date/

Class/

No./

Name/

Score/