



Grade 10
English Language Arts/Literacy
End-of-Year
Practice Test

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D **Gender**
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English Language Arts/Literacy**Directions:**

Today, you will be taking the Grade 10 English Language Arts/Literacy End-of-Year Practice Test.

You will be asked to read one or more passages. Read each passage and all questions carefully. Some questions will ask you to choose one correct answer, while others will ask you to choose more than one correct answer. You may look back at the passage or passages when needed.

Mark your answers by filling in the circles in your Test Booklet. Do not make any stray marks in the Test Booklet. If you need to change an answer, be sure to erase your first answer completely.

To answer a question that asks you to pick one answer, fill in the circle as follows:

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

To answer a question that asks you to pick more than one answer, fill in the circles as follows:

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☒ D ☒ E ☐ F ☐ G

If you do not know the answer to a question, you may skip it and go on. If you finish the test early, you may review your answers and any questions you may have skipped.

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Read the passage from the novel *The Red Badge of Courage*. Then answer questions 1 through 5.

from *The Red Badge of Courage*

by Stephen Crane

- 1 "What's up, Jim?"
- 2 "Th' army's goin' t' move."
- 3 "Ah, what yeh talkin' about? How yeh know it is?"
- 4 "Well, yeh kin b'lieve me er not, jest as yeh like. I don't care a hang."
- 5 There was much food for thought in the manner in which he replied. He came near to convincing them by disdaining to produce proofs. They grew much excited over it.
- 6 There was a youthful private who listened with eager ears to the words of the tall soldier [Jim] and to the varied comments of his comrades. After receiving a fill of discussions concerning marches and attacks, he went to his hut and crawled through an intricate hole that served it as a door. He wished to be alone with some new thoughts that had lately come to him.
- 7 He lay down on a wide bank that stretched across the end of the room. In the other end, cracker boxes were made to serve as furniture. They were grouped about the fireplace. A picture from an illustrated weekly was upon the log walls, and three rifles were paralleled on pegs. Equipments hung on handy projections, and some tin dishes lay upon a small pile of firewood. A folded tent was serving as a roof. The sunlight, without, beating upon it, made it glow a light yellow shade. A small window shot an oblique square of whiter light upon the cluttered floor. The smoke from the fire at times neglected the clay chimney and wreathed into the room, and this flimsy chimney of clay and sticks made endless threats to set ablaze the whole establishment.
- 8 The youth was in a little trance of astonishment. So they were at last going to fight. On the morrow, perhaps, there would be a battle, and he would be in it. For a time he was obliged to labor to make himself believe. He could not accept with assurance an omen that he was about to mingle in one of those great affairs of the earth.

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- 9 He had, of course, dreamed of battles all his life—of vague and bloody conflicts that had thrilled him with their sweep and fire. In visions he had seen himself in many struggles. He had imagined peoples secure in the shadow of his eagle-eyed prowess. But awake he had regarded battles as crimson blotches on the pages of the past. He had put them as things of the bygone with his thought-images of heavy crowns and high castles. There was a portion of the world's history which he had regarded as the time of wars, but it, he thought, had been long gone over the horizon and had disappeared forever.
- 10 From his home his youthful eyes had looked upon the war in his own country with distrust. It must be some sort of a play affair. He had long despaired of witnessing a Greeklike struggle. Such would be no more, he had said. Men were better, or more timid. Secular and religious education had effaced the throat-grappling instinct, or else firm finance held in check the passions.
- 11 He had burned several times to enlist. Tales of great movements shook the land. They might not be distinctly Homeric, but there seemed to be much glory in them. He had read of marches, sieges, conflicts, and he had longed to see it all. His busy mind had drawn for him large pictures extravagant in color, lurid with breathless deeds.
- 12 But his mother had discouraged him. She had affected to look with some contempt upon the quality of his war ardor and patriotism. She could calmly seat herself and with no apparent difficulty give him many hundreds of reasons why he was of vastly more importance on the farm than on the field of battle. She had certain ways of expression that told him that her statements on the subject came from a deep conviction. Moreover, on her side, was his belief that her ethical motive in the argument was impregnable.
- 13 At last, however, he had made firm rebellion against this yellow light thrown upon the color of his ambitions. The newspapers, the gossip of the village, his own picturings, had aroused him to an uncheckable degree. They were in truth fighting finely down there. Almost every day the newspapers printed accounts of a decisive victory.
- 14 One night, as he lay in bed, the winds had carried to him the clangoring of the church bell as some enthusiast jerked the rope frantically to tell the twisted news of a great battle. This voice of the people rejoicing in the night had made him shiver in a prolonged ecstasy of excitement. Later, he had gone down to his mother's room and had spoken thus: "Ma, I'm going to enlist."

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- 15 “Henry, don’t you be a fool,” his mother had replied. She had then covered her face with the quilt. There was an end to the matter for that night.
- 16 Nevertheless, the next morning he had gone to a town that was near his mother’s farm and had enlisted in a company that was forming there. When he had returned home his mother was milking the brindle cow. Four others stood waiting. “Ma, I’ve enlisted,” he said to her diffidently. There was a short silence. “The Lord’s will be done, Henry,” she had finally replied, and had then continued to milk the brindle cow.
- 17 When he had stood in the doorway with his soldier’s clothes on his back, and with the light of excitement and expectancy in his eyes almost defeating the glow of regret for the home bonds, he had seen two tears leaving their trails on his mother’s scarred cheeks.
- 18 Still, she had disappointed him by saying nothing whatever about returning with his shield or on it. He had privately primed himself for a beautiful scene. He had prepared certain sentences which he thought could be used with touching effect. But her words destroyed his plans. She had doggedly peeled potatoes and addressed him as follows: “You watch out, Henry, an’ take good care of yerself in this here fighting business.”

from *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Crane—Public Domain

English Language Arts/Literacy**1. Part A**

In paragraph 4, what effect does Jim's refusal to explain how he knows the army is going to go into battle have on Henry and his fellow soldiers?

- Ⓐ It makes them tense about the impending battle.
- Ⓑ It inspires them to ask their commanding officers for more details about the impending battle.
- Ⓒ It makes them dismiss his statements about the army moving into battle.
- Ⓓ It gives them reason to believe they may soon be moving into battle.

Part B

Select the sentence from the passage that supports the answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ "I don't care a hang." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓑ "There was much food for thought in the manner in which he replied." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓒ "He came near to convincing them by disdaining to produce proofs." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ "After receiving a fill of discussions concerning marches and attacks, he went to his hut and crawled through an intricate hole that served it as a door." (paragraph 6)

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2. Part A

What does Henry's mother's response at the end of paragraph 16 reveal about her?

- Ⓐ It emphasizes the difficulty she has in expressing her emotions.
- Ⓑ It shows that she knows her son will not return from war.
- Ⓒ It reveals that she is lying about needing Henry's help on the farm.
- Ⓓ It illustrates that she is more concerned with her livestock than with Henry.

Part B

Which statement **best** supports this revelation about Henry's mother?

- Ⓐ "But his mother had discouraged him." (paragraph 12)
- Ⓑ "'Henry, don't you be a fool,' his mother had replied." (paragraph 15)
- Ⓒ ". . . he had seen two tears leaving their trails on his mother's scarred cheeks." (paragraph 17)
- Ⓓ "She had doggedly peeled potatoes and addressed him" (paragraph 18)

3. Part A

What is the meaning of **crimson blotches on the pages of the past** as it is used to describe the narrator's view of battles in paragraph 9?

- Ⓐ Ancient conflicts were deadlier than modern warfare.
- Ⓑ Epic battles no longer exist as they once did.
- Ⓒ Soldiers do not want to know the history of former wars.
- Ⓓ Stories of historic battles were more exciting than modern tales of conflict.

Part B

Which **two** phrases from paragraph 9 **best** support the answer in Part A?

- Ⓐ "... dreamed of battles all his life . . ."
- Ⓑ "... vague and bloody conflicts . . ."
- Ⓒ "... thrilled him with their sweep and fire."
- Ⓓ "... things of the bygone . . ."
- Ⓔ "... which he had regarded . . ."
- Ⓕ "... had been long gone over the horizon . . ."

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4. Part A

What effect does the author achieve by presenting a flashback depicting Henry's decision to enlist?

- Ⓐ suspense, by describing the dangers Henry's mother believes he will face if he enlists
- Ⓑ tension, by contrasting Henry's idealized view of war with his mother's negative view of war
- Ⓒ resolution, by illustrating that Henry's reasons for wanting to enlist come from a sense of justice
- Ⓓ insight, by showing that Henry's respect for battle is greater than that of the other soldiers'

Part B

Which sentence from the passage **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "The youth was in a little trance of astonishment." (paragraph 8)
- Ⓑ "On the morrow, perhaps, there would be a battle, and he would be in it." (paragraph 8)
- Ⓒ "His busy mind had drawn for him large pictures extravagant in color, lurid with breathless deeds." (paragraph 11)
- Ⓓ "She had affected to look with some contempt upon the quality of his war ardor and patriotism." (paragraph 12)

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5. Part A

Which statement **best** reflects the **main** theme of the passage?

- Ⓐ People should follow their own ambitions, even when loved ones oppose them.
- Ⓑ War is the opportunity for a great, exciting adventure.
- Ⓒ Serving one's country is a necessary rite of passage.
- Ⓓ People often have unrealistic expectations of things they have not yet experienced.

Part B

In which paragraph does the author **most** clearly illustrate aspects of the theme chosen in Part A?

- Ⓐ paragraph 6
- Ⓑ paragraph 7
- Ⓒ paragraph 9
- Ⓓ paragraph 11

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Today, you will read two passages that deal with relationships. Read the passage from *Woman on the Other Shore* and the passage from “The White Heron.” Then answer the questions.

Read the passage from *Woman on the Other Shore*. Then answer questions 6 through 8.

from *Woman on the Other Shore*

by Mitsuyo Kakuta, translated by Wayne P. Lammers

- 1 But as time passed, Sayoko began to notice a certain cliquishness among some of the young mothers who came to the park. She saw that they were following the lead of one woman in particular, and although they were careful not to be too open about it, avoiding any obvious snubs, they were in effect ostracizing one of the other mothers. Being over thirty herself, Sayoko was noticeably more advanced in age than most of the women, so she could accept that they might think she didn't fit in. It didn't mean they thought she was a bad person. They would naturally assume that someone as much older as she was would have different perspectives and be harder to open up to. It was an entirely understandable response, really.
- 2 Even so, once she realized what was going on, Sayoko found it depressing to go to the park, and she gave up the daily outings for a while. But then it wasn't long before she started feeling guilty about keeping her daughter cooped up at home all the time. She worried that without the park and its opportunities for meeting other children, her little girl might never develop the social skills she needed.
- 3 And so Sayoko and Akari had spent the last two years slowly making the rounds of every park within walking distance of their condominium. Once they'd been going to Park A long enough for Sayoko to identify the social dynamics of the mothers who gathered there, they moved on to Park B. Fortunately, there was no shortage of parks large and small within range of their building.
- 4 Sayoko learned that people who wandered from park to park this way were known as “park hoppers.” *But it's not like we're hopping around by choice,* she muttered as if making excuses to someone as she left the house with

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Akari in search of each new park. *We're just trying to find a park where we can feel at home.*

- 5 This particular park, about a twenty-minute walk from their building, was the largest they'd found in their travels, and it drew a more mixed crowd than the communities of young mothers Sayoko had found so characteristic of the smaller parks. Here she saw fathers walking their babies, or older folks playing with their grandchildren, and even the mothers were much more varied in age and dress. Not only that, but, as a matter of courtesy, all the grownups ignored each other; nobody ever tried to talk to anyone unless it was absolutely necessary. Deciding she preferred it that way, Sayoko had been bringing her daughter here for nearly six months now.
- 6 Of course, even if the grownups kept to themselves, the little ones usually made friends. While their parents buried their noses in books or fiddled with cameras nearby, the children thrown together in the midst of all the play equipment gradually gravitated toward one another and began playing with kids they'd never seen before. Now and again tears would flow in a dispute over a toy, but even then the grownups tried hard not to get involved. It seemed to be an unwritten rule at this park.
- 7 Digging in the sand with her plastic shovel, Akari paused to watch two girls her age playing house in the middle of the large sandbox. One of them wore a red T-shirt, the other a sunflower-print dress, and they were giggling and chattering over a set of colorful plastic dishes, their voices ringing crisply into the air. A little boy tottered up from the far side of the sandbox and eyed them as if wanting to be included. At first they just stared back, but then the girl in the sunflower print picked up a fork and handed it to him, affecting what must have been the mannerisms of her own mother.
- 8 While pretending not to watch, Sayoko kept a surreptitious eye on the threesome in the middle of the sandbox and on Akari shoveling all by herself in one corner. Every so often she saw her daughter cast a glance toward the others, then quickly go back to her digging.
- 9 Sayoko often marveled at how much the daughter took after the mother. No matter how badly the girl wanted to join a game, she was too shy to simply walk up and ask if she could play, so she waited timidly nearby, hoping to be invited. Of course, children seldom noticed such things, and by the time Akari cast her next sidelong glance the others might have run off to play somewhere else. As Sayoko watched Akari's eyes dart back and forth, she invariably recognized in them the movements of her own eyes. This was

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exactly how she'd looked at the mothers in all those other parks, where she'd found it so hard to fit in. And each time she realized this, it gave her a deep sense of failure as a mother. If only she were a more self-confident and outgoing parent who could strike up easy conversations with whomever she met, pretending not to notice the walls that cliques tried to erect, then surely Akari would be growing into a more self-confident and outgoing child as well.

"Woman on the Other Shore" copyright © 2004 by Mitsuyo Kakuta. English translation copyright © 2007 by Wayne P. Lammers. Used by permission of The Michael Staley Agency, Inc. All rights reserved.

6. Part A

In paragraph 1 of the passage from *Woman on the Other Shore*, what does it mean to say that the women were **ostracizing** one of the other mothers?

- Ⓐ They were teasing her by ignoring her.
- Ⓑ They were judging her appearance.
- Ⓒ They were excluding her from their group.
- Ⓓ They were gossiping about her.

Part B

Which **two** phrases provide context clues for the meaning of **ostracizing**?

- Ⓐ “. . . following the lead . . .” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ “. . . obvious snubs . . .” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓒ “. . . noticeably more advanced in age . . .” (paragraph 1)
- Ⓓ “. . . *feel at home*.” (paragraph 4)
- Ⓔ “. . . were giggling and chattering . . .” (paragraph 7)
- Ⓕ “. . . the walls that cliques tried to erect . . .” (paragraph 9)

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7. Part A

What **most** contributes to Sayoko's concern for her daughter?

- Ⓐ her daughter's fragile emotional state
- Ⓑ her daughter's enjoyment of being alone
- Ⓒ her daughter's access to social outdoor activities
- Ⓓ her daughter's lack of confidence that mirrors her own

Part B

Which quotation **best** supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "She worried that without the park and its opportunities for meeting other children, her little girl might never develop the social skills she needed." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓑ "Digging in the sand with her plastic shovel, Akari paused to watch two girls her age playing house in the middle of the large sandbox." (paragraph 7)
- Ⓒ "Of course, children seldom noticed such things, and by the time Akari cast her next sidelong glance the others might have run off to play somewhere else." (paragraph 9)
- Ⓓ "This was exactly how she'd looked at the mothers in all those other parks, where she'd found it so hard to fit in." (paragraph 9)

8. Part A

In this passage from *Woman on the Other Shore*, how does the author create a sense of sympathy for Sayoko?

- Ⓐ by limiting information about Sayoko's circumstances
- Ⓑ by emphasizing Sayoko's rambling and disconnected thoughts
- Ⓒ by highlighting Sayoko's misunderstanding of her situation
- Ⓓ by focusing almost completely on Sayoko's thoughts and observations

English Language Arts/Literacy**Part B**

Select **three** pieces of evidence from the passage that illustrate the effect in the answer to Part A

- Ⓐ "She saw that they were following the lead of one woman in particular, and although they were careful not to be too open about it, avoiding any obvious snubs, they were in effect ostracizing one of the other mothers." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ "It didn't mean they thought she was a bad person. They would naturally assume that someone as much older as she was would have different perspectives and be harder to open up to." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓒ "Even so, once she realized what was going on, Sayoko found it depressing to go to the park, and she gave up the daily outings for a while." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓓ "*But it's not like we're hopping around by choice*, she muttered as if making excuses to someone as she left the house with Akari in search of each new park. *We're just trying to find a park where we can feel at home.*" (paragraph 4)
- Ⓔ "This particular park, about a twenty-minute walk from their building, was the largest they'd found in their travels, and it drew a more mixed crowd than the communities of young mothers Sayoko had found so characteristic of the smaller parks. Here she saw fathers walking their babies, or older folks playing with their grandchildren, and even the mothers were much more varied in age and dress." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓕ "Not only that, but, as a matter of courtesy, all the grownups ignored each other; nobody ever tried to talk to anyone unless it was absolutely necessary. Deciding she preferred it that way, Sayoko had been bringing her daughter here for nearly six months now." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓖ "Now and again tears would flow in a dispute over a toy, but even then the grownups tried hard not to get involved. It seemed to be an unwritten rule at this park." (paragraph 6)

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Read the passage from the short story "A White Heron." Then answer questions 9 and 10.

from "A White Heron"

by Sarah Orne Jewett

- 1 The woods were already filled with shadows one June evening, just before eight o'clock, though a bright sunset still glimmered faintly among the trunks of the trees. A little girl was driving home her cow, a plodding, dilatory, provoking creature in her behavior, but a valued companion for all that. They were going away from whatever light there was, and striking deep into the woods, but their feet were familiar with the path, and it was no matter whether their eyes could see it or not.
- 2 There was hardly a night the summer through when the old cow could be found waiting at the pasture bars; on the contrary, it was her greatest pleasure to hide herself away among the huckleberry bushes, and though she wore a loud bell she had made the discovery that if one stood perfectly still it would not ring. So Sylvia had to hunt for her until she found her, and call Co'! Co'! with never an answering Moo, until her childish patience was quite spent. If the creature had not given good milk and plenty of it, the case would have seemed very different to her owners. Besides, Sylvia had all the time there was, and very little use to make of it. Sometimes in pleasant weather it was a consolation to look upon the cow's pranks as an intelligent attempt to play hide and seek, and as the child had no playmates she lent herself to this amusement with a good deal of zest. Though this chase had been so long that the wary animal herself had given an unusual signal of her whereabouts, Sylvia had only laughed when she came upon Mistress Moolly at the swamp-side, and urged her affectionately homeward with a twig of birch leaves. The old cow was not inclined to wander farther, she even turned in the right direction for once as they left the pasture, and stepped along the road at a good pace. She was quite ready to be milked now, and seldom stopped to browse. Sylvia wondered what her grandmother would say because they were so late. It was a great while since she had left home at half-past five o'clock, but everybody knew the difficulty of making this errand a short one. Mrs. Tilley had chased the hornéd torment too many summer evenings herself to blame any one else for lingering, and was only thankful as she waited that she had Sylvia, nowadays, to give such valuable

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assistance. The good woman suspected that Sylvia loitered occasionally on her own account; there never was such a child for straying about out-of-doors since the world was made! Everybody said that it was a good change for a little maid who had tried to grow for eight years in a crowded manufacturing town, but, as for Sylvia herself, it seemed as if she never had been alive at all before she came to live at the farm. She thought often with wistful compassion of a wretched geranium that belonged to a town neighbor.

- 3 "Afraid of folks," old Mrs. Tilley said to herself, with a smile, after she had made the unlikely choice of Sylvia from her daughter's houseful of children, and was returning to the farm. "'Afraid of folks,' they said! I guess she won't be troubled no great with 'em up to the old place!" When they reached the door of the lonely house and stopped to unlock it, and the cat came to purr loudly, and rub against them, a deserted pussy, indeed, but fat with young robins, Sylvia whispered that this was a beautiful place to live in, and she never should wish to go home.
- 4 The companions followed the shady wood-road, the cow taking slow steps and the child very fast ones. The cow stopped long at the brook to drink, as if the pasture were not half a swamp, and Sylvia stood still and waited, letting her bare feet cool themselves in the shoal water, while the great twilight moths struck softly against her. She waded on through the brook as the cow moved away, and listened to the thrushes with a heart that beat fast with pleasure. There was a stirring in the great boughs overhead. They were full of little birds and beasts that seemed to be wide awake, and going about their world, or else saying good-night to each other in sleepy twitters. Sylvia herself felt sleepy as she walked along. However, it was not much farther to the house, and the air was soft and sweet. She was not often in the woods so late as this, and it made her feel as if she were a part of the gray shadows and the moving leaves. She was just thinking how long it seemed since she first came to the farm a year ago, and wondering if everything went on in the noisy town just the same as when she was there, the thought of the great red-faced boy who used to chase and frighten her made her hurry along the path to escape from the shadow of the trees.

from *A White Heron* by Sarah Orne Jewett—Public Domain

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9. Part A

Which sentence states a central idea of the passage from “A White Heron”?

- Ⓐ Some people have temperaments that are better suited to rural life than city life.
- Ⓑ Regular chores are good for young people, even when they are difficult to complete.
- Ⓒ People who disdain the simplicity and slow pace of rural life have no idea what they are missing.
- Ⓓ An obstacle to progress can become a chance to slow down and enjoy one’s surroundings.

Part B

Which **two** quotations from the passage provide evidence for the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ “So Sylvia had to hunt for her until she found her, and call Co’! Co’! with never an answering Moo, until her childish patience was quite spent.” (paragraph 2)
- Ⓑ “Sylvia wondered what her grandmother would say because they were so late. It was a great while since she had left home at half-past five o’clock, but everybody knew the difficulty of making this errand a short one.” (paragraph 2)
- Ⓒ “Everybody said that it was a good change for a little maid who had tried to grow for eight years in a crowded manufacturing town, but, as for Sylvia herself, it seemed as if she never had been alive at all before she came to live at the farm.” (paragraph 2)
- Ⓓ “When they reached the door of the lonely house and stopped to unlock it, and the cat came to purr loudly, and rub against them, a deserted pussy, indeed, but fat with young robins, Sylvia whispered that this was a beautiful place to live in, and she never should wish to go home.” (paragraph 3)
- Ⓔ “The companions followed the shady wood-road, the cow taking slow steps and the child very fast ones.” (paragraph 4)
- Ⓕ “They were full of little birds and beasts that seemed to be wide awake, and going about their world, or else saying good-night to each other in sleepy twitters.” (paragraph 4)

10. Part A

Which sentence describes how the author presents the relationship between Sylvia and the cow in the passage from "A White Heron"?

- Ⓐ Sylvia put up with the cow's habits and behaviors in a way that both puzzled and amused her grandmother.
- Ⓑ The cow was a companion for Sylvia and also gave her an excuse to enjoy her love of nature and the outdoors.
- Ⓒ Sylvia liked to imagine that the cow cooperated with her in escaping the attentions of her grandmother.
- Ⓓ The cow introduced Sylvia to new experiences and helped her confront her fears about her new environment.

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Part B

Select **three** details from paragraph 2 that support the answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ "So Sylvia had to hunt for her until she found her, and call Co'! Co'! with never an answering Moo, until her childish patience was quite spent."
- Ⓑ "Besides, Sylvia had all the time there was, and very little use to make of it. Sometimes in pleasant weather it was a consolation to look upon the cow's pranks as an intelligent attempt to play hide and seek, and as the child had no playmates she lent herself to this amusement with a good deal of zest."
- Ⓒ ". . . Sylvia had only laughed when she came upon Mistress Moolly at the swamp-side, and urged her affectionately homeward with a twig of birch leaves."
- Ⓓ "The old cow was not inclined to wander farther, she even turned in the right direction for once as they left the pasture, and stepped along the road at a good pace. She was quite ready to be milked now, and seldom stopped to browse."
- Ⓔ "Sylvia wondered what her grandmother would say because they were so late. It was a great while since she had left home at half-past five o'clock, but everybody knew the difficulty of making this errand a short one."
- Ⓕ "Mrs. Tilley had chased the hornéd torment too many summer evenings herself to blame any one else for lingering, and was only thankful as she waited that she had Sylvia, nowadays, to give such valuable assistance."
- Ⓖ "The good woman suspected that Sylvia loitered occasionally on her own account; there never was such a child for straying about out-of-doors since the world was made!"

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Refer to the passage from *Woman on the Other Shore* and the passage from the short story "A White Heron." Then answer question 11.

11. Part A

Both the passage from *Woman on the Other Shore* and the passage from "A White Heron" explore the central idea of a child's solitude. How is this idea developed differently in the two passages?

- Ⓐ Akari's solitude is attributed to her deep intelligence, while Sylvia's is connected to her enjoyment of simple pleasures.
- Ⓑ Akari resents the other children for ignoring her, while Sylvia is grateful for her time alone.
- Ⓒ Akari's solitude is viewed as a problem, while Sylvia's is seen as a positive aspect of her personality.
- Ⓓ Akari is too young to understand isolation, while Sylvia has been isolated most of her life.

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Part B

Which **two** sentences support the answer in Part A?

- Ⓐ "Digging in the sand with her plastic shovel, Akari paused to watch two girls her age playing house in the middle of the large sandbox." (paragraph 7, from *Woman on the Other Shore*)
- Ⓑ "Of course, children seldom noticed such things, and by the time Akari cast her next sidelong glance the others might have run off to play somewhere else." (paragraph 9, from *Woman on the Other Shore*)
- Ⓒ "If only she were a more self-confident and outgoing parent who could strike up easy conversations with whomever she met, pretending not to notice the walls that cliques tried to erect, then surely Akari would be growing into a more self-confident and outgoing child as well." (paragraph 9, from *Woman on the Other Shore*)
- Ⓓ "Besides, Sylvia had all the time there was, and very little use to make of it." (paragraph 2, from "A White Heron")
- Ⓔ "Mrs. Tilley had chased the hornéd torment too many summer evenings herself to blame any one else for lingering, and was only thankful as she waited that she had Sylvia, nowadays, to give such valuable assistance." (paragraph 2, from "A White Heron")
- Ⓕ "'Afraid of folks,' old Mrs. Tilley said to herself, with a smile, after she had made the unlikely choice of Sylvia from her daughter's houseful of children, and was returning to the farm. "'Afraid of folks,' they said! I guess she won't be troubled no great with 'em up to the old place!'" (paragraph 3, from "A White Heron")

Read the passage from the speech “The Sinews of Peace.” Then answer questions 12 through 16.

from “The Sinews of Peace”

by Winston Churchill

- 1 A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies. I have a strong admiration and regard for the valiant Russian people and for my wartime comrade, Marshal Stalin. There is deep sympathy and goodwill in Britain—and I doubt not here also—towards the peoples of all the Russias and a resolve to persevere through many differences and rebuffs in establishing lasting friendships. We understand the Russian need to be secure on her western frontiers by the removal of all possibility of German aggression. We welcome Russia to her rightful place among the leading nations of the world. We welcome her flag upon the seas. Above all, we welcome, or should welcome, constant, frequent and growing contacts between the Russian people and our own peoples on both sides of the Atlantic. It is my duty, however, for I am sure you would not wish me to—not to state the facts as I see them to you, it is my duty to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe.
- 2 From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow. Athens alone—Greece with its immortal glories—is free to decide its future at an election under British, American and French observation. The Russian-dominated Polish Government has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany, and mass expulsions of millions of Germans on a scale grievous and undreamed-of are now taking place. The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond

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their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy.

- 3 Turkey and Persia are both profoundly alarmed and disturbed at the claims which are being made upon them and at the pressure being exerted by the Moscow Government. An attempt is being made by the Russians in Berlin to build up a quasi¹-Communist party in their zone of Occupied Germany by showing special favours to groups of left-wing German leaders. At the end of the fighting last June, the American and British Armies withdrew westwards, in accordance with an earlier agreement, to a depth at some points of 150 miles upon a front of nearly four hundred miles, in order to allow our Russian allies to occupy this vast expanse of territory which the Western Democracies had conquered.
- 4 If now the Soviet Government tries, by separate action, to build up a pro-Communist Germany in their areas, this will cause new serious difficulties in the American and British zones, and will give the defeated Germans the power of putting themselves up to auction between the Soviets and the Western Democracies. Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts—and facts they are—this is certainly not the Liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace.
- 5 The safety of the world, ladies and gentlemen, requires a new unity in Europe, from which no nation should be permanently outcast. It is from the quarrels of the strong parent races in Europe that the world wars we have witnessed, or which occurred in former times, have sprung. Twice in our own lifetime we have seen the United States, against their wishes and their traditions, against arguments, the force of which it is impossible—the force of which it is impossible not to comprehend, twice we have seen them drawn by irresistible forces into these wars in time to secure the victory of the good cause, but only after frightful slaughter and devastation have occurred. Twice the United States has had to send several millions of its young men across the Atlantic to find the war; but now war can find any nation, wherever it may dwell, between dusk and dawn. Surely we should work with conscious purpose for a grand pacification² of Europe, within the structure of the

¹quasi—almost

²pacification—ending of war

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United Nations and in accordance with our Charter. That I feel is a—opens a course of policy of very great importance.

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12. Part A

Which phrase **best** states Churchill's purpose in using personification to characterize Russia in paragraph 1?

- Ⓐ to emphasize the severity of the challenges confronting the nation
- Ⓑ to convey his attitude toward the recent actions of the nation
- Ⓒ to show his sympathy toward the nation and its interests
- Ⓓ to suggest the factors that led to the current state of the nation

Part B

In which quote from elsewhere in the passage does Churchill use the same technique for a similar purpose?

- Ⓐ "Athens alone—Greece with its immortal glories—is free to decide its future at an election under British, America and French observation." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓑ "The Russian-dominated Polish Government has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany, and mass expulsions of millions of Germans on a scale grievous and undreamed-of are now taking place." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓒ "An attempt is being made by the Russians in Berlin to build up a quasi-Communist party in their zone of Occupied Germany by showing special favours to groups of left-wing German leaders." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓓ "At the end of the fighting last June, the American and British Armies withdrew westwards, in accordance with an earlier agreement, to a depth at some points of 150 miles upon a front of nearly four hundred miles, in order to allow our Russian allies to occupy this vast expanse of territory which the Western Democracies had conquered." (paragraph 3)

13. Part A

What is the meaning of the word **totalitarian** as it is used in paragraph 2 of the passage from the speech?

- Ⓐ disciplined
- Ⓑ calculating
- Ⓒ extraordinary
- Ⓓ absolute

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 2 **best** clarifies the meaning of **totalitarian**?

- Ⓐ “. . . which were very small . . .”
- Ⓑ “. . . these Eastern States of Europe . . .”
- Ⓒ “. . . pre-eminence and power . . .”
- Ⓓ “. . . seeking everywhere . . .”

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14. Part A

How does Churchill use references to the United States of America in paragraph 5 to advance his argument?

- Ⓐ Using the United States as an example, Churchill provides a model for the behavior of European nations.
- Ⓑ By listing American sacrifices, Churchill makes a plea for similar sacrifices from other governments.
- Ⓒ By highlighting American involvement in world wars, Churchill emphasizes to Americans that their nation is affected by the situation he describes.
- Ⓓ Describing the power of the United States, Churchill threatens other countries with military action.

Part B

Which sentence from paragraph 5 supports the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "The safety of the world, ladies and gentlemen, requires a new unity in Europe, from which no nation should be permanently outcast."
- Ⓑ "It is from the quarrels of the strong parent races in Europe that the world wars we have witnessed, or which occurred in former times, have sprung."
- Ⓒ "Twice the United States has had to send several millions of its young men across the Atlantic to find the war; but now war can find any nation, wherever it may dwell, between dusk and dawn."
- Ⓓ "That I feel is a—opens a course of policy of very great importance."

15. Part A

What is Churchill's primary purpose in his speech?

- Ⓐ to express his admiration for those who sacrificed so much in recent world events
- Ⓑ to present an objective assessment of a problem and to convince his listeners that they have exaggerated its severity
- Ⓒ to convey his perception of a growing threat and to suggest a course of action
- Ⓓ to describe a widely held attitude and to demonstrate why he believes it is mistaken

Part B

Which sentence from the passage from the speech provides the **best** support for the answer to Part A?

- Ⓐ "We understand the Russian need to be secure on her western frontiers by the removal of all possibility of German aggression." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ "At the end of the fighting last June, the American and British Armies withdrew westwards, in accordance with an earlier agreement, to a depth at some points of 150 miles upon a front of nearly four hundred miles, in order to allow our Russian allies to occupy this vast expanse of territory which the Western Democracies had conquered." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓒ "It is from the quarrels of the strong parent races in Europe that the world wars we have witnessed, or which occurred in former times, have sprung." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ "Surely we should work with conscious purpose for a grand pacification of Europe, within the structure of the United Nations and in accordance with our Charter." (paragraph 5)

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16. Part A

How does Churchill build his claim that the countries of Europe should share a democratic ideology?

- Ⓐ by contrasting the actions of Russia as an ally during World War II with the actions of Soviet Russia after the war
- Ⓑ by comparing the Russian expansion to the tyranny of Germany during World War II
- Ⓒ by using figurative language to exaggerate the roles of the United States, European nations, and Soviet Russia
- Ⓓ by proposing an alliance with Russia that would help protect all nations from further aggression

Part B

Which statement from the passage from the speech **best** supports the answer in Part A?

- Ⓐ "A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ "Above all, we welcome, or should welcome, constant, frequent and growing contacts between the Russian people and our own peoples on both sides of the Atlantic." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓒ "Turkey and Persia are both profoundly alarmed and disturbed at the claims which are being made upon them and at the pressure being exerted by the Moscow Government." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓓ "Whatever conclusions may be drawn from these facts—and facts they are—this is certainly not the Liberated Europe we fought to build up." (paragraph 4)

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Read the passage from *Plastic: A Toxic Love Story*. Then answer questions 17 through 22.

from Plastic: A Toxic Love Story

by Susan Freinkel

- 1 Kehoe Beach is a fairly remote place by urban standards: about two hours north of San Francisco, near the end of the long peninsular finger that forms Point Reyes and then a mile-long hike through a cattail marsh and down an old creek bed to the ocean. It's a place of wild natural beauty, but I was heading there for the unnatural stuff that routinely washes up on the beach. Its location, near where the Bay empties out into the open sea, makes Kehoe a magnet for ocean-borne plastic debris, what the Bureau of Land Management calls with bureaucratic understatement "matter out of place."
- 2 Most of that out-of-place matter was originally discarded on land. Only about 20 percent comes from ships, and that amount has probably decreased since 1983, when an international treaty banning ocean dumping went into force. At Kehoe, plastic debris starts washing up after heavy winter storms have flushed out to sea all the tossed and lost detritus that's been flitting down streets, blowing across fields, gathering in storm drains, and accumulating in inland waterways across the Bay Area.
- 3 I'd been told about the beach by Judith Selby Lang and Richard Lang, a husband-and-wife team of beachcombing artists who have been collecting plastic debris from Kehoe for more than a decade. Their first date was a hike along the beach, where they discovered they shared a love of making art from plastic trash. For their 2004 wedding—at Burning Man¹, where else?—Selby Lang fashioned her dress from white plastic bags and decorated it with bits of white plastic culled from the beach.
- 4 The couple estimates they've pulled more than two tons of stuff from the mile-long stretch. This is actually not that much compared to famed junk beaches like Kamilo Beach, on the southern tip of Hawaii's Big Island. There, converging currents throw up so much debris that cleanup crews have hauled out fifty to sixty tons at a time, much of it derelict fishing nets and lines.

¹Burning Man—annual art festival that takes place in Nevada

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Such gear is a serious threat to marine animals, and the problem has escalated since the 1950s, when fishing fleets began switching from degradable natural materials to long-lasting nylon.

- 5 The couple aren't trying to preserve their beloved beach. "We can't possibly clean it," said Selby Lang. "We say we're curating it." They're using their beach finds to create art that sounds the alarm about all that matter out of place. They scour the beach for, as Selby Lang put it, "things that show by their numbers and commonness what is happening in oceans around the world." They then assemble them into sculptures, jewelry, or photo tables: a wreath of children's barrettes, or a display of deodorant roller balls known as Ban beans in beachcombing circles, or a grid of dozens of lighters in different sizes, shapes, and colors arrayed in orderly rows. The pieces are arresting. They have an abstract beauty that draws the eye, and an emotional impact that hits as you recognize objects that once passed through your hands, such as the red sticks in one flag-like design that I realized on closer inspection were the spreaders from the cracker-and-cheese snacks I used to buy for my kids' lunches.
- 6 The leaden skies were threatening rain on the day I visited Kehoe Beach. I zipped my jacket tight, turned my eyes to the ground, and started walking. It took a few minutes to recalibrate my inner treasure hunter, to make myself ignore the pretty shells and stones and cables of kelp and focus instead on all the junk. As my viewpoint adjusted, I realized the beach was covered with plastic castaways that had clearly come from all over the Bay Area. There were black rubber tubes used by oyster farmers in nearby Tomales Bay; green chains used to stake grapevines in Napa Valley, some thirty-five miles to the east; shotgun waddings from inland shooting ranges; nibs of escaped balloons; hanks of nylon fishing rope; and, of course, the litter classics, such as bottles, bottle caps, plastic spoons, food packages, and a few plastic bags. I pulled half of a green monobloc chair from the sand and soon spotted not one but two plastic lighters, each rusty around the metal top but still as brightly colored as a circus tent.
- 7 Plastic makes up only about 10 percent of all the garbage the world produces, yet unlike most other trash, it is stubbornly persistent. As a result, beach surveys around the world consistently show that 60 to 80 percent of the debris that collects on the shore is plastic. Every year, the Ocean Conservancy sponsors an international beach-cleanup day in which more than a hundred countries now take part. Afterward, the group publishes a detailed inventory of every item of debris that's been collected. The list itself

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is a powerful testament to the degree to which plastics serve as “the lubricant of globalization,” in the words of ocean activist-researcher Charles Moore. But what’s also striking is the uniformity of what’s collected. Whether they’re working a beach in Chile, France, or China, volunteers inevitably come across much the same stuff: plastic bottles, cutlery, plates, and cups; straws and stirrers, fast-food wrappers, and packaging. Smoking-related items are among the most common. Indeed, cigarette butts, each made up of thousands of fibers of the semisynthetic polymer cellulose acetate, top every list. Disposable lighters aren’t far behind: in 2008, volunteers collected 55,491 beached lighters, more than double the number collected just five years earlier.

- 8 If nothing else, the detritus collected each year is testament to the degree to which the whole world is becoming addicted to the conveniences of throwaway living. But to really appreciate the toll that this is taking on the planet, you have to head away from the coast and out into the deep reaches of the ocean.

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17. Part A

What is **one** reason the author finds the piece of art developed from cracker-and-cheese snack spreaders to be **arresting** in paragraph 5?

- Ⓐ The piece of art is confusing and requires her to look more closely at it in order to understand it.
- Ⓑ It reminds the author of the times she and her children had spent at the beach.
- Ⓒ The author is impressed by the size of the piece of art.
- Ⓓ It highlights how such an ordinary part of daily life can become a serious pollutant.

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 5 provides direct evidence of the answer for Part A?

- Ⓐ “emotional impact”
- Ⓑ “recognize objects”
- Ⓒ “closer inspection”
- Ⓓ “kids’ lunches”

18. Part A

According to the author, what do the Langs hope to achieve through their efforts with plastic trash?

- Ⓐ They want to point out the commercial potential of overlooked resources.
- Ⓑ They want to challenge the standard view of what constitutes sculpture.
- Ⓒ They want to restore a landscape to the state it was in during their youth.
- Ⓓ They want to raise public awareness about an environmental issue.

Part B

Which statement in the passage **most** clearly shows what the Langs hope to achieve through their efforts?

- Ⓐ "For their 2004 wedding—at Burning Man, where else?—Selby Lang fashioned her dress from white plastic bags and decorated it with bits of white plastic culled from the beach." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓑ "The couple estimates they've pulled more than two tons of stuff from the mile-long stretch." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓒ "The couple aren't trying to preserve their beloved beach." (paragraph 5)
- Ⓓ "They're using their beach finds to create art that sounds the alarm about all that matter out of place." (paragraph 5)

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19. Part A

What does the phrase **the litter classics** in paragraph 6 suggest about the author's feelings toward "bottles, bottle caps, plastic spoons, food packages, and a few plastic bags"?

- Ⓐ She is sadly aware of the negligence that leads to these commonly found types of litter.
- Ⓑ She is frequently surprised by the amount and variety of litter found throughout the world.
- Ⓒ She is insistent that more of this kind of litter should be recycled.
- Ⓓ She is appreciative of the inherent value of these common types of litter.

Part B

Which statement in the passage builds on the significance of the phrase **the litter classics**?

- Ⓐ "Plastic makes up only about 10 percent of all the garbage the world produces" (paragraph 7)
- Ⓑ "Every year, the Ocean Conservancy sponsors an international beach-cleanup day" (paragraph 7)
- Ⓒ "If nothing else, the detritus collected each year is testament to the degree to which the whole world is becoming addicted to the conveniences of throwaway living." (paragraph 8)
- Ⓓ "But to really appreciate the toll that this is taking on the planet, you have to head away from the coast and out into the deep reaches of the ocean." (paragraph 8)

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20. Part A

What is the meaning of the word **uniformity** as it is used in paragraph 7?

- Ⓐ made of artificial materials
- Ⓑ having a similar nature
- Ⓒ rarely found
- Ⓓ easily disposable

Part B

Which excerpt from paragraph 7 **best** clarifies the meaning of **uniformity**?

- Ⓐ “. . . 60 to 80 percent of the debris that collects on the shore is plastic.”
- Ⓑ “. . . volunteers inevitably come across much the same stuff”
- Ⓒ “. . . each made up of thousands of fibers of the semisynthetic polymer cellulose acetate”
- Ⓓ “. . . more than double the number collected just five years earlier.”

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21. Part A

What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- Ⓐ to offer a creative solution to the problem of plastic trash on seashores
- Ⓑ to discuss the perils of plastic trash to seashore ecosystems
- Ⓒ to explain the source of most plastic trash found on seashores
- Ⓓ to describe the excess of plastic trash along seashores

Part B

Which excerpt **best** supports the primary purpose of the passage?

- Ⓐ "Only about 20 percent comes from ships, and that amount has probably decreased since 1983, when an international treaty banning ocean dumping went into force." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓑ "Their first date was a hike along the beach, where they discovered they shared a love of making art from plastic trash." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓒ "Such gear is a serious threat to marine animals, and the problem has escalated since the 1950s, when fishing fleets began switching from degradable natural materials to long-lasting nylon." (paragraph 4)
- Ⓓ "As a result, beach surveys around the world consistently show that 60 to 80 percent of the debris that collects on the shore is plastic." (paragraph 7)

22. Part A

What purpose does the setting of Kehoe Beach play in the passage as a whole?

- Ⓐ It presents an unusual perspective on a common practice.
- Ⓑ It exhibits the surprising consequences of a recent discovery.
- Ⓒ It provides a particular example of a widespread occurrence.
- Ⓓ It suggests a complex reason for a popular trend.

Part B

Which excerpt **best** highlights the role that the setting of Kehoe Beach plays in the passage?

- Ⓐ "Kehoe Beach is a fairly remote place by urban standards: about two hours north of San Francisco, near the end of the long peninsular finger that forms Point Reyes and then a mile-long hike through a cattail marsh and down an old creek bed to the ocean." (paragraph 1)
- Ⓑ "At Kehoe, plastic debris starts washing up after heavy winter storms have flushed out to sea all the tossed and lost detritus that's been flitting down streets, blowing across fields, gathering in storm drains, and accumulating in inland waterways across the Bay Area." (paragraph 2)
- Ⓒ "I'd been told about the beach by Judith Selby Lang and Richard Lang, a husband-and-wife team of beachcombing artists who have been collecting plastic debris from Kehoe for more than a decade." (paragraph 3)
- Ⓓ "The leaden skies were threatening rain on the day I visited Kehoe Beach. I zipped my jacket tight, turned my eyes to the ground, and started walking. It took a few minutes to recalibrate my inner treasure hunter, to make myself ignore the pretty shells and stones and cables of kelp and focus instead on all the junk." (paragraph 6)



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You have come to the end of the test.

- **Review your answers.**
- **Then, close your test booklet and raise your hand to turn in your test materials.**



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