DIRECTIONS: Some of the sentences in the following passage contain errors. Read the passage. Then choose the correct option for the individual questions on selected sentences from this passage.

One of the strangest creatures in Greek mythology is the siren, actually sirens, as there is two or three of them depending on the source you read. Tradition has they’re names as Parthenope, Leucosia, and Ligeia. They were sea nymphs who lived in the coastal area of the Mediterranean. Legend has it they were really half women and half birds they were the original femmes fatales (“fatal women”). These creatures tried to lure sailors to their deaths by singing to them, hoping to get them to jump overboard and drown. If any mortal listened and resists, the sirens were doomed to die.

Two groups of men were successful: the Argonauts and Odysseus’s crew. In the first group, Orpheus played more skillfully than the sirens sang, so the Argonauts were able to resist. In the other incident, Odysseus had his sailors put wax in their ears so he would not hear the music. He; however, wanted to hear, so he gave the command to be binded with ropes to the mast. After these two defeats. The sirens jumped into the sea and were changed into rocks. Many poets enjoy alluding to these women. One is T.S. Eliot in his poem, The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock. The last stanza reads, "We have lingered in the chambers of the sea/By sea-girls wreathed with seaweed read and brown/Till human voices wake us, and we drown."

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct option.

1. One of the strangest creatures in Greek mythology is the siren, actually sirens, as there is two or three of them depending on the source you read.
   A. were  B. are  C. was  D. No change is necessary

2. Tradition has they’re names as Parthenope, Leucosia, and Ligeia.
   A. them  B. there  C. their  D. No change is necessary

3. They were sea nymphs who lived in the coastal area of the Mediterranean.
   A. Mediterranean  B. Mediterean  C. Mediteranaen  D. No change is necessary

4. Legend has it they were really half women and half birds they were the original femmes fatales (“fatal women”).
   A. birds, they  B. birds: they  C. birds; they  D. No change is necessary

5. These creatures tried to lure sailors to their deaths by singing to them, hoping to get them to jump overboard and drown.
   A. singing to them; hoping  B. singing to them. Hoping  C. singing. Hoping  D. No change is necessary.

6. If any mortal listened and resists, the sirens were doomed to die.
   A. will resist  B. resisted  C. is resisting  D. No change is necessary

7. He; however, wanted to hear, so he gave the command to be binded with ropes to the mast.
   A. ,however;  B. ,however  C. , however,  D. No change is necessary

8. He; however, wanted to hear, so he gave the command to be binded with topes to the mast.
   A. bound  B. bounded  C. bind  D. No change is necessary

9. After these two defeats. The sirens jumped into the sea and were changed into rocks.
   A. defeats; the  B. defeats, the  C. defeats the  D. No change is necessary

A. poem “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock.”
B. poem, “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock”.
D. No change is necessary

DIRECTIONS: Choose the most effective word or phrase within the context suggested by the sentences.

11. David “Davy” Crockett was an American frontiersman. His life was ended in a_____________death at the Alamo.

A. grandiose
B. gruesome
C. grueling

12. “Always Late Larry” never made it to the construction____________on time.

A. sight
B. cite
C. site

13. She was only fourteen when she____________her first book.

A. penned
B. wrote
C. authored

DIRECTIONS: Choose the sentence that expresses the thought most clearly and effectively and that has no errors in structure.

14. A. Using the same principles of physics that enable an airplane to fly, rockets are being developed by scientists to explore the other planets.
B. Using the same principles of physics that enable an airplane to fly, scientists are developing rockets to explore the other planets.
C. Using the same principles of physics to explore the other planets, scientists are developing rockets that enable an airplane to fly.

15. A. Afraid of breaking, Josiah grabbed the Wedgwood vase as it plummeted toward the floor.
B. Afraid of breaking, the Wedgwood vase was grabbed by Josiah as it plummeted toward the floor.
C. Afraid of breaking the vase, Josiah grabbed the Wedgwood as it plummeted toward the floor.

16. A. The simplest and easy way of helping is by recycling.
B. The simplest and easiest way of helping is by recycling.
C. The simplest and easier way of helping is by recycling.

17. A. The atomic bomb reshaped the modern political climate as well as opening the possibility of man's destruction of his world.
B. The atomic bomb reshaped the modern political climate as well as opened the possibility of man's destruction of his world.
C. The atomic bomb reshaped the modern political climate as well as opens the possibility of man's destruction of his world.

18. A. When playing “Twenty Questions,” you should ask, “is it an animal, vegetable, or a mineral?”
B. When playing “Twenty Questions,” you should ask, “Is it animal, vegetable or a mineral?”
C. When playing “Twenty Questions,” you should ask, “Is it animal, vegetable or mineral?”

B. Harriet lives with her master in an oceanside condominium. Harriet is a French poodle.
C. In an oceanside condominium lives a master with his dog named Harriet, who is a French poodle.
DIRECTIONS: For the underlined sentence(s) choose the option that expresses the meaning with the most fluency and the clearest logic within the context.

20. A little-known hero of Irish history and legend is Grace O'Malley, a sea captain who lived from 1537 to 1601. She was a proud, small, and strikingly beautiful woman, and she commanded a fleet of Irish ships with enviable seamanship, uncommon bravery, and single-minded determination.

A. She was a proud, small, and strikingly beautiful woman, and she commanded a fleet of Irish ships with enviable seamanship, uncommon bravery, and single-minded determination.
B. A proud small, and strikingly beautiful woman, she commanded a fleet of Irish ships with enviable seamanship, uncommon bravery, and single-minded determination.
C. Since she was a proud, small, and strikingly beautiful woman, she commanded a fleet of Irish ships with enviable seamanship, uncommon bravery, and single-minded determination.
D. Being a commander of a fleet of Irish ships with enviable seamanship, uncommon bravery, and single-minded determination, she was a proud, small, and strikingly beautiful woman.

21. People can relieve much of their stress by watching the amusing antics of animals. For example, cats love to play with insects but will seldom eat them.

A. For example, cats love to play with insects but will seldom eat them.
B. For example, because cats love to play with insects, they will seldom eat them.
C. For example, cats love to play with insects and will seldom eat them.
D. For example, if cats love to play with insects, they will seldom eat them.

DIRECTIONS: Choose the sentence that logically and correctly expresses the comparison.

22. A. She is happy as, if not happier than, Gloria.
B. She is as happy, if not happier than, Gloria.
C. She is as happy as, if not happier than, Gloria.

23. A. Monet's paintings are better than Manet's.
B. The paintings of Monet's are better than Manet's.
C. Monet's paintings are better than Manet.

DIRECTIONS: Some of the sentences in the following passage contain errors. Read the passage. Then choose the correct option for the individual questions on selected sentences from this passage.

A paradox is one type, of the many figures of speech, writers use to lend creativity and freshness to his works. Literally, a paradox is a self-contradiction. That makes some sense after a time of reflection. Some of the greatest examples may be found in the Bible: "the humble shall be exalted," "the weary shall find rest under a yoke," "the servant (to righteousness) becomes free (from sin)," and "people may possess all things by having nothing, live by dieing," "and become strong by being weak."

Many English poets also delighted in paradox for example, Chidock Tichborne's "Elegy, Written With His Own Hand In The Tower Before His Execution" contains a paradox in each of its 18 lines. One of them state "I trod the earth, and knew it was my tomb."

Perhaps the master of the paradox was, John Donne, a metaphysical poet. In "Batter My Heart Three-Personed God, For You" he writes, "That I may rise and stand, o'ertrow me...Take me to You, imprison me, for I, /Except You enthrall me, never shall be free, /Nor ever chaste, except You ravish me."

DIRECTIONS: Choose the correct option.

24. A paradox is one type, of the many figures of speech, writers use to lend creativity freshness to his works.

A. was B. figure's C. their D. No change is necessary

25. Literally, a paradox is a self-contradiction. That makes some sense after a time of reflection.

A. self-contradiction; that B. self-contradiction that C. self-contradiction: that D. No change is necessary
26. Many English poets also delighted in paradox....
   A. English Poet's  B. english poets  C. English poet's  D. No change is necessary

27. Many English poets also delighted in paradox for example, Chidiok Tichborne's "Elegy, Written With His Own Hand In The Tower Before His Execution" contains a paradox in each of its 18 lines.
   A. paradox. For example,  B. Tichborne's, "Elegy  C. contain  D. No change is necessary

28. One of them state, "I trod the earth, and knew it was my tomb."
   A. states  B. treded  C. tomb"  D. No change is necessary

29. Literally, a paradox is a self-contradiction.
   A. Literal  B. Literallyly  C. Literally

30. "...live by dieing, and become strong by being weak."
   A. dying  B. dyeing  C. dyieing  D. No change is necessary

31. Some of the greatest example may be found in the Bible: the humble shall be exalted, the weary shall find rest under a yoke, the servant (to righteousness) becomes free(from sin), and people may possess all things by having nothing, live by dieing, and become strong by being weak.
   A. the Bible. The humble  B. The Bible, the humble  C. the Bible; the humble  D. No change is necessary

32. A paradox is one type of the many figures of speech, writers use to lend creativity and freshness to his works.
   A. one of the many figures of speech,  B. one of the many figures of speech;  C. one of the many figures of speech;  D. No change is necessary

33. Perhaps the master of the paradox was, John Donne, a metaphysical poet.
   A. Perhaps, the  B. was John Donne, a  C. Poet  D. No change is necessary

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the underlined and lettered portion that is unnecessary within the context of the passage.

34. For a psychology assignment, I observed people at the mall as they passed by back and forth. A man walked past, muttering because somebody bumped him. A shopper gave a hungry companion $20 for lunch. Because I learned something about human behavior from this exercise, I am glad that it was assigned.
   A. back and forth  B. muttering  C. hungry  D. about human behavior  E. exercise

35. In an old TV series, The Millionaire, a wealthy man frequently surprised people by giving them a free gift of a million dollars.
   A. TV  B. wealthy  C. frequently  D. free  E. dollars
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANSWERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. B</td>
<td>verb tense, subject/verb agreement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. C</td>
<td>spelling; pronouns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A</td>
<td>spelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. C</td>
<td>fused sentence; punctuation; colon usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. D</td>
<td>comma usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. B</td>
<td>verb tense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. C</td>
<td>comma; semicolon usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A</td>
<td>verb form - past tense of &quot;bind&quot; is &quot;bound&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. B</td>
<td>fragment; comma usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A</td>
<td>quotation marks; comma usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. B</td>
<td>word choice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. C</td>
<td>word choice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. B</td>
<td>word choice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. B</td>
<td>modifiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. C</td>
<td>modifiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. B</td>
<td>parallelism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. B</td>
<td>parallelism; verb tense consistency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. C</td>
<td>parallelism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. A</td>
<td>modifiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. B</td>
<td>subordination/coordination; clarity; conciseness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. A</td>
<td>subordination/coordination; logic; contrast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. C</td>
<td>comparison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. A</td>
<td>comparison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. C</td>
<td>verb agreement; pronoun/antecedent agreement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. B</td>
<td>fragment; punctuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. D</td>
<td>capitalization; apostrophe usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. A</td>
<td>comma splice; subject/verb agreement; punctuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. A</td>
<td>verb tense; subject/verb agreement; punctuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. C</td>
<td>spelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. A</td>
<td>spelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. D</td>
<td>punctuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. B</td>
<td>comma; semicolon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. B</td>
<td>comma usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. A</td>
<td>wordiness - &quot;back and forth&quot; = &quot;passed by&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. D</td>
<td>wordiness - a &quot;gift&quot; is free; therefore, &quot;free&quot; is unnecessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>