

English Admission Test

11th Grade Prospective Students

The English Admission Test consists of a total of twenty-five questions and fifty multiple-choice questions. The first two sections of the test are not timed. Testing time for sections three and four combined is 30 minutes.

Section 1 - ORAL

The first section tests the prospective student's ability to understand and use grammatical structures in complete sentences in spoken English. This part of the test consists of twenty-five questions which will ask for information about the picture cues and the prospective student's own experiences.

Example:

TEACHER: How long have you lived there?

STUDENT: I have lived there for two years.

Section 2 - LISTENING

The second section tests listening comprehension. There are ten multiple-choice questions in the listening section.

Example:

The teacher says: Craig thought the teacher was boring.

The student will have a choice from:

- a. The teacher wrote on the board.
- b. Craig was bored.
- c. Craig was boring.
- d. The teacher was bored.

Section 3 - GRAMMAR

The third section tests grammar knowledge. There are thirty multiple-choice questions in the grammar section.

Example:

They _____ dinner before the guests arrived.

- a. are eaten
- b. were eaten
- c. had eaten
- d. have eaten

Section 4 - READING

The fourth section tests reading comprehension. There are three passages and ten multiple-choice questions in the reading section. After each passage there are three or four multiple-choice questions related to the passage.

Example:

Mount Vesuvius, a volcano located between the ancient Italian cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, has received much attention because of its frequent and destructive eruptions. The most famous of these eruptions occurred in A. D. 79.

The volcano had been inactive for centuries. There was little warning of the coming eruption, although one account unearthed by archaeologists says that a hard rain and a strong wind had disturbed the celestial calm during the preceding night. Early the next morning, the volcano poured a huge river of molten rock down upon Herculaneum, completely burying the city and filling in the harbor with coagulated lava.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the mountain, cinders, stone and ash rained down on Pompeii. Sparks from the burning ash ignited the combustible rooftops quickly. Large portions of the city were destroyed in the conflagration. Fire, however, was not the only cause of destruction. Poisonous sulphuric gases saturated the air. These heavy gases were not buoyant in the atmosphere and therefore sank toward the earth and suffocated people.

Over the years, excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum have revealed a great deal about the behavior of the volcano. By analyzing data, much as a zoologist dissects a specimen animal, scientist have concluded that the eruption changed large portions of the area's geography. For instance, it turned the Sarno River from its course and raised the level of the beach along the Bay of Naples. Meteorologists studying these events have also concluded that Vesuvius caused a huge tidal wave that affected the world's climate.

In addition to making these investigations, archaeologists have been able to study the skeletons of victims by using distilled water to wash away the volcanic ash. By strengthening the brittle bones with acrylic paint, scientists have been able to examine the skeletons and draw conclusions about the diet and habits of the residents. Finally, the excavations at both Pompeii and Herculaneum have yielded many examples of classical art, such as jewelry made of bronze, which is an alloy of copper and tin.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius and its tragic consequences have provided us with a wealth of data about the effects that volcanoes can have on the surrounding area. Today volcanologists can locate and predict eruptions, saving lives and preventing the destruction of cities and cultures.

1. Herculaneum and its harbor were buried under ___ lava.
 - A. liquid
 - B. solid
 - C. flowing
 - D. gas
 - E. answer not available

2. The poisonous gases were not ___ in the air.
 - A. able to float
 - B. visible
 - C. able to evaporate
 - D. invisible
 - E. able to condense

3. Scientists analyzed data about Vesuvius in the same way that a zoologist ___ a specimen.
 - A. describes in detail
 - B. studies by cutting apart
 - C. photographs
 - D. chart
 - E. answer not available