READING AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION
DIRECTIONS
Read the two selections and the viewing and representing piece. Then answer the questions that follow.

Business at Eleven
by Toshio Mori

1. When he came to our house one day and knocked on the door and immediately sold me a copy of The Saturday Evening Post, it was the beginning of our friendship and also the beginning of our business relationship.

2. His name is John. I call him Johnny and he is eleven. It is the age when he should be crazy about baseball or football or fishing. But he isn’t. Instead he came again to our door and made a business proposition.

3. “I think you have many old magazines here,” he said.

4. “Yes,” I said, “I have magazines of all kinds in the basement.”

5. “Will you let me see them?” he said.

6. “Sure,” I said.

7. I took him down to the basement where the stacks of magazines stood in the corner. Immediately this little boy went over to the piles and lifted a number of magazines and examined the dates of each number and the names.

8. “Do you want to keep these?” he said.

9. “No. You can have them,” I said.

10. “No. I don’t want them for nothing,” he said. “How much do you want for them?”

11. “You can have them for nothing,” I said.

12. “No, I want to buy them,” he said. “How much do you want for them?”

13. This was a boy of eleven, all seriousness and purpose.

14. “What are you going to do with the old magazines?”

15. “I am going to sell them to people,” he said.

16. We arranged the financial matters satisfactorily. We agreed he was to pay three cents for each copy he took home. On the first day he took home an Esquire, a couple of old Saturday Evening Posts, a Scribner’s, an Atlantic Monthly, and a Collier’s. He said he would be back soon to buy more magazines.

17. When he came back several days later, I learned his name was John so I began calling him Johnny.

18. “How did you make out, Johnny?” I said.
“I sold them all,” he said. “I made seventy cents altogether.”

“Good for you,” I said. “How do you manage to get seventy cents for old magazines?”

Johnny said as he made the rounds selling The Saturday Evening Post, he also asked the folks if there were any back numbers they particularly wanted. Sometimes, he said, people will pay unbelievable prices for copies they had missed and wanted very much to see some particular articles or pictures, or their favorite writers’ stories.

“You are a smart boy,” I said.

“Papa says, if I want to be a salesman, be a good salesman,” Johnny said. “I'm going to be a good salesman.”

“That’s the way to talk,” I said. “And what does your father do?”

“Dad doesn’t do anything. He stays at home,” Johnny said.

“Is he sick or something?” I said.

“No, he isn’t sick,” he said. “He’s all right. There’s nothing wrong with him.”

“How long have you been selling The Saturday Evening Post?” I asked.

“Five years,” he said. “I began at six.”

“You are a smart boy like you for a son,” I said.

That day he took home a dozen or so of the old magazines. He said he had five standing orders, an Esquire issue of June 1937, Atlantic Monthly February 1938 number, a copy of December 11, 1937 issue of The New Yorker, Story Magazine of February 1934, and a Collier’s of April 2, 1938. The others, he said, he was taking a chance at.

“I can sell them,” Johnny said.

Several days later I saw Johnny again at the door.

“Hello, Johnny,” I said. “Did you sell them already?”

“Not all,” he said. “I have two left. But I want some more.”

“All right,” I said. “You must have good business.”

“Yes,” he said, “I am doing pretty good these days. I broke my own record selling The Saturday Evening Post this week.”
“How much is that?” I said.

“I sold 167 copies this week,” he said. “Most boys feel lucky if they sell seventy-five or one hundred copies. But not for me.”

“How many are there in your family, Johnny?” I said.

“Six counting myself,” he said. “There is my father, three smaller brothers, and two small sisters.”

“Where’s your mother?” I said.

“Mother died a year ago,” Johnny said.

He stayed in the basement a good one hour sorting out the magazines he wished. I stood by and talked to him as he lifted each copy and inspected it thoroughly. When I asked him if he had made a good sale with the old magazines recently, he said yes. He sold the Scribner’s Fiftieth Anniversary Issue for sixty cents. Then he said he made several good sales with Esquire and a Vanity Fair this week.

“You have a smart head, Johnny,” I said. “You have found a new way to make money.”

Johnny smiled and said nothing. Then he gathered up the fourteen copies he picked out and said he must be going now.

“Johnny,” I said, “hereafter you pay two cents a copy. That will be enough.”

Johnny looked at me.

“No,” he said. “Three cents is all right. You must make a profit, too.”

An eleven-year-old boy—I watched him go out with his short business-like stride.

Next day he was back early in the morning. “Back so soon?” I said.

“Yesterday’s were all orders,” he said. “I want some more today.”

“You certainly have a good trade,” I said.

“The people know me pretty good. And I know them pretty good,” he said. And about ten minutes later he picked out seven copies and said that was all he was taking today.

“I am taking Dad shopping,” he said. “I am going to buy a new hat and shoes for him today.”

“He must be tickled,” I said.
“You bet he is,” Johnny said. “He told me to be sure and come home early.”

So he said he was taking these seven copies to the customers who ordered them and then run home to get Dad.

Two days later Johnny wanted some more magazines. He said a Mr. Whitman who lived up a block wanted all the magazines with Theodore Dreiser’s stories inside. Then he went on talking about other customers of his. Miss White, the schoolteacher, read Hemingway, and he said she would buy back copies with Hemingway stories anytime he brought them in. Some liked Sinclair Lewis, others Saroyan, Faulkner, Steinbeck, Mann, Faith Baldwin, Fannie Hurst, Thomas Wolfe. So it went. It was amazing how an eleven-year-old boy could remember the customers’ preferences and not get mixed up.

One day I asked him what he wanted to do when he grew up. He said he wanted a book shop all his own. He said he would handle old books and old magazines as well as the new ones and own the biggest bookstore around the Bay Region.

“That is a good ambition,” I said. “You can do it. Just keep up the good work and hold your customers.”

On the same day, in the afternoon, he came around to the house holding several packages.

“This is for you,” he said, handing over a package. “What is this?” I said.

Johnny laughed. “Open up and see for yourself,” he said.

I opened it. It was a book rest, a simple affair but handy.

“I am giving these to all my customers,” Johnny said.

“This is too expensive to give away, Johnny,” I said. “You will lose all your profits.”

“I picked them up cheap,” he said. “I’m giving these away so the customers will remember me.”

“That is right, too,” I said. “You have good sense.”

After that he came in about half a dozen times, each time taking with him ten or twelve copies of various magazines. He said he was doing swell. Also, he said he was now selling Liberty along with the Saturday Evening Posts.

Then for two straight weeks I did not see him once. I could not understand this. He had never missed coming to
the house in two or three days. Something must be wrong, I thought. He must be sick, I thought.

72 One day I saw Johnny at the door. “Hello, Johnny,” I said. “Where were you? Were you sick?”

73 “No. I wasn’t sick,” Johnny said.

74 “What’s the matter? What happened?” I said.

75 “I’m moving away,” Johnny said. “My father is moving to Los Angeles.”

76 “Sit down, Johnny,” I said. “Tell me all about it.”

77 He sat down. He told me what had happened in two weeks. He said his dad went and got married to a woman he, Johnny, did not know. And now, his dad and this woman say they are moving to Los Angeles. And about all there was for him to do was to go along with them.

78 “I don’t know what to say, Johnny,” I said.

79 Johnny said nothing. We sat quietly and watched time move.

80 “Too bad you will lose your good trade,” I finally said.

81 “Yes, I know,” he said. “But I can sell magazines in Los Angeles.”

82 “Yes, that is true,” I said.

83 Then he said he must be going. I wished him good luck. We shook hands. “I will come and see you again,” he said.

84 “And when I visit Los Angeles some day,” I said, “I will see you in the largest bookstore in the city.”

85 Johnny smiled. As he walked away, up the street and out of sight, I saw the last of him walking like a good businessman, walking briskly, energetically, purposefully.

Reproduced by permission of the Caxton Printers Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.
Things are hectic in the Kids Cafe kitchen, and the boss is in one of those moods. “Who got my file messy?” demands Ashlee Vann, after picking up a chocolate-splattered folder. “Wash your hands!” she barks at an arriving volunteer, exasperation etched on her face. Soon, though, the kitchen is running smoothly, and Vann’s drill sergeant dramatics give way to gentility. “She’s manipulative, ornery and power hungry,” whispers the washed-hands volunteer, Michael Meyer, 26. “But after she’s done bossing me around, she’ll come and give me a hug.”

Vann, in fact, has every reason to carry on like a peevish preteen—she’s only 11 years old. A 4’7” dynamo with a blinding smile and a no-nonsense demeanor, Vann holds the title of coordinator of one of the three Kids Cafes in Springfield, Mo. There are 185 such cafes in 21 states that provide free meals exclusively to children (they’re funded by Second Harvest, the nation’s largest charitable hunger-relief organization). But the Kids Cafe where Vann works is the only one actually operated by a kid.

“It was a natural thing for Ashlee to do,” says Tammy Stafford, 31, the unit director of Springfield’s Kynion Boys & Girls Club (home to the Kids Cafe), who last year tapped Vann to help her manage things. “She wants and takes responsibility. And when we made her coordinator, she puffed up like a peacock.”

Vann began volunteering at the cafe last year to help ease one of the nation’s most shameful burdens. According to Second Harvest, more than 8 million children suffer daily from the effects of chronic hunger. Each day after her fifth-grade classes end at Weller Elementary School—and on some Saturday afternoons as well—Vann walks three blocks to the Kids Cafe, which has been in operation since 1997. There she helps cook and serve free dinners to 75 children a night (no minimum income is required, but most of the children come from disadvantaged families). “It’s fun,” says Vann, who must make sure that each child gets a square meal. “Sometimes the kids only want dessert,” she explains. “But they have to eat most of the dinner before they get dessert. I’m sorry, but that’s the rule.”

And rules, as Vann’s charges soon discover, are meant to be followed. “She knows how to take charge without being bossy,” says Linda Dickinson, one of the two or three adult volunteers Vann supervises each shift. “But she also knows how to be bossy when she has to be.” Just watch Vann dispensing food—and attitude—to indecisive diners. “Y’all gotta decide what you want,” she scolds one group of kids. “Ham or turkey, potato salad or cole slaw. Fine, you don’t want either? Okay, forget it!”

—see Tough, page 2
Yet Vann doesn’t see herself as some pint-size Leona Helmsley. “I’m not mean, I’m tough,” she says. “I say ‘please’ and ‘thank you.’ But I get mad sometimes, because if you’re lazing around, I have to say, ‘I need help! I don’t need lazing around!’” Nor does she cut the adult volunteers she supervises any more slack than the two or three children she oversees each day. “But,” Vann admits, “it’s much harder with the adults. They always want to do things their own way.”

Ditto Vann. “Everything in this house is set up the way Ashlee thinks it should be,” says Cassandra Vann, 30, a single mother who is raising Ashlee as well as son John, 10, in a three-bedroom rented house in Springfield. “I’ll get eggs and put them in a bowl in the refrigerator, then she puts them back in the container.” The older Vann smiles and rolls her eyes thinking about the hard-nosed daughter she calls Miss Ashlee. “We bump heads now,” says Cassandra. “Can you imagine what it’ll be like when she’s 15?”

Probably not much different from when Ashlee was 4. “Even then, she carried a pencil and pen with her everywhere she went,” marvels her grandmother Ora Benson, 50, who lives nearby and instilled a love of cooking in her granddaughter. These days, Ashlee routinely fixes dinner for her brother and mother and also keeps the household up and running. “Ashlee’s always been my helper,” says her mother, who recently lost her job in the human resources department of a local hospital and must rely on help from friends and family to make ends meet. “I probably lean on Ashlee too much. She washes clothes, cooks food. I wake up on a Saturday morning and hear the washing machine going and the Nintendo going, and I know Ashlee’s awake.”

Remarkably, Vann, who in April received a Gift of Time award (given to outstanding volunteers in Springfield), maintains a straight A average at school even as she juggles her housework, her Kids Cafe duties and her membership in a local children’s dance group, the Nubian Queens. “She’s very smart and very responsible,” says her fifth-grade teacher, Janell Osborn, 25. “She has high expectations of her peers and of herself.”

Last year, Vann ran for mayor of the Boys & Girls Club—and lost. “I was so mad,” she recalls. “So I said, ‘Fine, I want to cook then.’” The next day she was named coordinator at the Kids Cafe. On a typical afternoon, after making sure all her volunteers have shown up, Ashlee slips into the kitchen to whip up meals like macaroni and cheese, spaghetti and beef stew. (Unit director Stafford plans the menus, but Vann often goes along on weekly shopping trips to Ozarks Food Harvest—a food bank that supplies donated goods to the Kids Cafe for about 14 cents a pound.) Vann also wipes tables clean and keeps track of the volunteer schedule. “My mom told me,” says Vann, “if you help people, someday they might help you back.”

Not that Ashlee is taking any chances—she has her future all planned out. “I’d like to be a chef,” she declares. “I’d like to open a restaurant and make fancy foods.” And to make sure customers don’t forget who’s in charge, Vann has a plan. “I’m going to name my restaurant something weird,” she explains, “something that only I can pronounce.”

1 Leona Helmsley, a former hotel owner, was known for being a demanding employer.
Parents of babies and teens should stand up and salute Noelia Gallego and her baby-sitter’s boot camp. Gallego discovered a need and filled it. And in the process, she got rich. Her story will inspire teens everywhere.

—Stacy T. Bill / Wall Street Weekly

My First Million

by Noelia Gallego

10 Steps to Earning a Million Dollars Before You Turn 21

$8.95

My Fir$t Million

Financial Advisors of America

52 Weeks on the Bestseller List!
Use “Business at Eleven” (pp. 4–8) to answer questions 1–11.

1. What kind of agreement does Johnny strike with the narrator of the story?
   A. Johnny pays the narrator three cents for each magazine he takes.
   B. The narrator refuses to accept money from Johnny for the magazines.
   C. Johnny gives a book rest to the narrator in exchange for the magazines.
   D. The narrator purchases a subscription to Atlantic Monthly.

2. The word tickled in paragraph 56 means —
   F. hysterical
   G. pleased
   H. embarrassed
   J. poor

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 are mostly about —
   A. how the relationship between the narrator and Johnny begins
   B. why the narrator buys a Saturday Evening Post from Johnny
   C. why Johnny should be playing outside instead of selling magazines
   D. how Johnny persuades the narrator to sell him some old magazines

4. Why does Johnny disappear for two weeks?
   F. His father has remarried.
   G. He was sick.
   H. His mother died unexpectedly.
   J. He sold 167 magazines.

5. The use of dialogue in the story helps to —
   A. develop the conflict between Johnny and the narrator
   B. make the reader feel sorry for Johnny
   C. build a relationship between the narrator and Johnny
   D. establish a suspenseful mood during Johnny’s absence

6. Which of the following best describes Johnny’s business philosophy?
   F. Pay the lowest price you can for your product.
   G. Know what your customers want and supply it.
   H. Keep customers happy by giving them presents.
   J. Save money now to make your dreams come true later.
7 How does the narrator find out the details of Johnny's life?
   A From Mr. Whitman on the next block
   B By asking Johnny questions
   C Through watching how Johnny behaves
   D By exchanging information for magazines

8 Which of the following lines from the story best expresses the narrator's admiration for Johnny?
   F When he came back several days later, I learned his name was John so I began calling him Johnny.
   G Immediately this little boy went over to the piles and lifted a number of magazines and examined the dates of each number and the names.
   H When I asked him if he had made a good sale with the old magazines recently, he said yes.
   J It was amazing how an eleven-year-old boy could remember the customers' preferences and not get mixed up.

9 What is the main conflict that Johnny faces in the story?
   A His father needs new clothes.
   B His family is moving to Los Angeles.
   C He can't work for two weeks.
   D He can't open a bookstore right away.

10 The story ends on a note of —
   F optimism
   G despair
   H tragedy
   J comedy

11 The reader can conclude that the narrator —
   A feels that Johnny has had to grow up faster than most children
   B wants to turn Johnny into a good salesman
   C hopes to encourage Johnny to read more
   D expects Johnny to spend his profits unwisely
Use “Tough Cookie” (pp. 9–10) to answer questions 12–22.

12 Vann's responsibilities at the Kids Cafe include —
- **F** maintaining a straight-A average in school
- **G** washing clothes on Saturday mornings
- **H** keeping track of the volunteer schedule
- **J** choosing the volunteers to work for her

13 Which of these provides the best summary of the selection?
- **A** After losing an election, Ashlee Vann decided to become a cook. After she was chosen as coordinator of the Kids Cafe, she became very bossy with the program's volunteers and clients.
- **B** Ashlee Vann is coordinator of the Kids Cafe in Springfield, Missouri. Since she helps her mother with cooking and cleaning at home, she believes that she will own a restaurant someday.
- **C** Ashlee Vann has many duties at the Kids Cafe. She cooks and assists in shopping for the food as well as supervising several adult volunteers and organizing their schedules.
- **D** Although there are almost 200 Kids Cafes across the nation, Ashlee Vann is the only coordinator who is a child. Her energy and organizational skills make her successful in her job.

14 A synonym for the word *manipulative* in paragraph 1 is —
- **F** generous
- **G** outspoken
- **H** unassuming
- **J** controlling

15 What is paragraph 9 mostly about?
- **A** Vann is a straight-A student.
- **B** Vann's teacher thinks highly of her.
- **C** Vann balances school, work, and play.
- **D** Vann's activities include dancing.

16 What does the simile in paragraph 3 express about Vann?
- **F** She is vain about her appearance.
- **G** She has gained weight while working at the cafe.
- **H** She flew around the room in excitement.
- **J** She was extremely proud to be asked to do the job.
17 What conflict does Cassandra Vann face regarding her daughter?

A Cassandra Vann is worried about her daughter’s bossy personality.
B Cassandra Vann thinks that her daughter spends too much time playing Nintendo.
C Cassandra Vann has lost her job and must have help to support her family.
D Cassandra Vann is afraid that she places too much responsibility on her daughter.

18 Which line from the selection best supports the idea that Vann’s accomplishments are outstanding?

F Last year, Vann ran for mayor of the Boys & Girls Club—and lost.
G But the Kids Café where Vann works is the only one actually operated by a kid.
H Vann began volunteering at the café last year to help ease one of the nation’s most shameful burdens.
J Nor does she cut the adult volunteers she supervises any more slack than the two or three children she oversees each day.

19 In paragraph 1, the authors use the words “exasperation etched on her face” to mean that —

A Vann is cruel to the volunteers at the Kids Café
B Vann’s angry expression remains after her mood changes
C it is evident from looking at Vann’s face that she is annoyed
D the coordinator’s job is making Vann look older than she is

20 The authors introduce the reader to Vann by describing —

F an argument at the Kids Café
G the purpose of the Kids Café
H her duties at the Kids Café
J a tense moment at the Kids Café

21 In paragraph 4, the authors use the words “chronic hunger” to mean hunger that is —

A satisfied
B sharp
C constant
D slight

22 Although the adult unit director plans the menus, Vann probably —

F cooks whatever she wants to cook that day
G will take over that responsibility very soon
H decides where they will shop for food
J gives her opinion about what should go on the menu
Use “Business at Eleven” and “Tough Cookie” (pp. 4–10) to answer questions 23–25.

23 Unlike Johnny in “Business at Eleven,” Vann in “Tough Cookie” —

A makes time for activities such as dancing
B wants to own her own business
C knows what her customers’ interests are
D gives away gifts to her customers

24 How are Johnny’s and Vann’s families similar?

F Each family has more than two children.
G All the siblings must hold jobs.
H One parent is raising the children.
J Grandmothers play an important role.

25 Which of the following lines from “Tough Cookie” can also be applied to Johnny in “Business at Eleven”?

A And rules, as Vann’s charges soon discover, are meant to be followed.
B Not that Ashlee is taking any chances—she has her future all planned out.
C Things are hectic in the Kids Cafe kitchen, and the boss is in one of those moods.
D “But after she’s done bossing me around, she’ll come and give me a hug.”
26. Who is the most likely audience for this book?
   - **F** Parents who are in need of good baby-sitters
   - **G** Members of the Financial Advisors of America
   - **H** Readers who enjoy Stacy T. Bill's writing
   - **J** Young people who want to earn money

27. *My First Million* was awarded a seal of approval from —
   - **A** the Financial Advisors of America
   - **B** *Wall Street Weekly*
   - **C** parents of babies
   - **D** Noelia Gallego

28. How did Noelia Gallego earn her first million?
   - **F** She has sold more than a million books.
   - **G** She became a member of the Financial Advisors of America.
   - **H** She set up a business that trains baby-sitters.
   - **J** She earned $8.95 from every book she sold.
DIRECTIONS

Answer the following questions in the space provided on the answer document.

29 How would you describe the relationship between Johnny and the narrator in “Business at Eleven”? Support your answer with evidence from the selection.

30 Based on what you read in “Tough Cookie,” would you like to be supervised by Ashlee Vann? Explain your answer and support it with evidence from the selection.

31 What is one personality trait that Johnny in “Business at Eleven” and Vann in “Tough Cookie” share? Explain your answer and support it with evidence from both selections.
Write an essay explaining the importance of taking responsibility for yourself.

The information in the box below will help you remember what you should think about when you write your composition.

REMEMBER—YOU SHOULD

- write about the assigned topic
- make your writing thoughtful and interesting
- make sure that each sentence you write contributes to your composition as a whole
- make sure that your ideas are clear and easy for the reader to follow
- write about your ideas in depth so that the reader is able to develop a good understanding of what you are saying
- proofread your writing to correct errors in spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammar, and sentence structure
USE THIS PREWRITING PAGE TO PLAN YOUR COMPOSITION.

MAKE SURE THAT YOU WRITE YOUR COMPOSITION ON THE TWO LINED PAGES IN THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
USE THIS PREWRITING PAGE TO PLAN YOUR COMPOSITION.
Lydia has written this report for her U.S. history class. As part of a peer conference, you have been asked to read the report and think about what suggestions you would make. When you finish reading the report, answer the questions that follow.

The American Red Cross

(1) The American Red Cross is an organization that aids people all around the world. (2) It started as a result of the efforts of a dedicated woman. (3) That woman was named Clara Barton. (4) It was during the Civil War that Barton began the work that lead to the establishment of the American Red Cross. (5) She assisted on the battlefield by nursing injured soldiers and helping transport supplies. (6) Eventually the Government of the United States selected her to serve as superintendent of nurses for the army.

S-1 What is the most effective way to combine sentences 2 and 3?

A It started as a result of the efforts of a dedicated woman, that woman was named Clara Barton.
B It started as a result of the efforts of a woman who was dedicated and named Clara Barton.
C It started as a result of the efforts of a dedicated woman named Clara Barton.
D It started as a result of the efforts of a dedicated woman she was named Clara Barton.

S-2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

F Change was to is
G Insert a comma after Civil War
H Change lead to led
J Make no change

S-3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

A Change Government to government
B Change selected to selected
C Change her to herself
D Make no change
DO NOT GO ON TO THE REVISING AND EDITING SECTION. WHEN YOU FINISH THE READING AND WRITTEN COMPOSITION SECTION, RAISE YOUR HAND AND WAIT FOR A TEST ADMINISTRATOR TO ASSIST YOU.
Brittney wrote this paper for her English class. She would like you to read her paper and suggest ways that she might correct and improve it. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

A Surprisingly Happy Time

(1) Visiting my grandmother at her old farmhouse in the country is like going back in time. (2) During our stay she spends her evenings knitting and told us stories. (3) She wants us to know when she was growing up what life was like. (4) She hopes we appreciate how lucky we are to have food, shelter, and work because she recalls a time when those things were not so easy to come by.

(5) Grandma was just 10 years old when the stock market crashed in 1929. (6) All the money that her family had saved was suddenly gone. (7) The Great Depression, a tragic time in American history, had begun. (8) The once-prosperous family farm could not generate the income it had in the past. (9) Life became very difficult for Grandma’s family. (10) Money was so scarce that everything, including flour sacks, had to be used in more ways than one.

(11) Grandma says that she will never forget the flour-sack dresses she and her sisters had to wear.

(12) Even though life was hard and many people felt desperate.

(13) Grandma’s family discovered a secret. (14) They found that they didn’t need money to be happy. (15) Grandma’s dad loved to think of ways for the family to have fun without spending no money. (16) He organized rowdy games in the farmhouse kitchen, assisted with the building of snow forts, and arranged
square-dancing parties with neighbors. (17) Instead of buying Christmas gifts, family members exchanged handmade presents, including a knit scarf Grandma still wore today. (18) Grandma says that her family grew so close during those years that even if she could go back and improve their circumstances, she wouldn’t.

(19) Her favorite memories are of the times when the family would go on secret missions. (20) They knew that other people were also struggling, and they wanted to help whenever they could. (21) Sometimes the whole family would sneak over to a neighboring farm during the night and drop off a loaf of homemade bread. (22) Although the neighbors never knew who was behind these little acts of kind, Grandma says that they brought great joy to her and her family. (23) She believes that this joy is what sustained them through some of the hardest times in our nation’s history.
32 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

F Insert them after spends
G Change her to their
H Change told to telling
J Make no change

33 What is the most effective way to revise sentence 3?

A She wants us to know about her life. And what it was like when she was growing up.
B She wants us to know what life was like when she was growing up.
C She wants us to know. What life was like when she was growing up.
D She wants us to know about when she was growing up, she wants us to know what life was like.

34 Which transition word or phrase could best be added to the beginning of sentence 9?

F Remarkably
G However
H Regardless
J As a result

35 What revision, if any, is needed in sentences 12 and 13?

A Even though life was hard and many people felt desperate, Grandma’s family discovered a secret.
B Even though life was hard, many people felt desperate that Grandma’s family discovered a secret.
C Even though life was hard, and many people felt desperate, and Grandma’s family discovered a secret.
D No revision is needed.

36 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 15?

F Change dad to Dad
G Insert a comma after ways
H Delete no
J Make no change
What change, if any, should be made in sentence 17?

A  Delete the comma after gifts
B  Change exchanged to exchanging
C  Change wore to wears
D  Make no change

What change should be made in sentence 23?

A  Change She to And
B  Change sustained to sustained
C  Change through to threw
D  Change nations’ to nation’s

What change should be made in sentence 22?

F  Change knew to new
G  Change kind to kindness
H  Delete the comma
J  Insert a comma and quotation marks before that

Which of these ideas could most logically follow sentence 21?

A  It gets pretty cold in the winter, and some nights it even snows.
B  Other times they would leave a basket of vegetables from the garden.
C  They would quietly take over the bread in the night.
D  Sometimes my mother uses Grandma’s bread recipe.
Roberto wrote this paper about something he thinks is very important. Read Roberto’s paper and look for the corrections and improvements he should make. When you finish reading, answer the questions that follow.

Everyday Heroes

(1) “This patient is crashing! (2) Get me two units of O negative! (3) Stat!”

(4) An anxious doctor barks out the orders that could save a patient’s life.

(5) The patient is losing blood and desperate needs a transfusion. (6) You’ve probably watched scenes like this in TV shows or movies. (7) But have you ever thought about how you can help save lives in situations like these?

(8) According to the American Red Cross; someone in the United States needs blood every two seconds. (9) People need transfusions for a wide variety of reasons. (10) There are patients who have been burned, been in accidents, or lost blood during surgery. (11) Also, whenever there is a devastating event, the need for blood can become even more critical, such as the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

(12) Fortunately, donating blood is something that almost any adult can do.

(13) The main requirements are that the donor be at least 17 years old, weigh at least 110 pounds, and be in good health. (14) The process usually require less than an hour of the donor’s time, and most people say that it is almost painless.

(15) If you choose to donate blood, you will be asked to report to a donation site, where you’ll read about blood donation and fill out a form. (16) The information you provide will be confidential. (17) Then a doctor or a medical technician will give you a quick physical exam and ask you some important questions about your health. (18) No one else will be told your answers to these
questions. (19) However, the information is necessary to make sure that you don’t have HIV or any other serious diseases that can be past to a recipient through your blood.

(20) After the interview you’ll sit in an armchair specially made for people who are donating blood. (21) You’ll feel a little jab in your arm, and then you’ll see it rushing down a clear tube into a plastic bag. (22) You’ll be surprised at how fast the bag will fill up! (23) The technician will remove the needle and tell you to stand up. (24) You may feel a little woozy but after some juice and cookies, you’ll probably feel fine. (25) After a few more minutes, you’ll walk proudly out the door, aware that you have just given what could be a lifesaving gift for someone. (26) You’ve just become an everyday hero!
42 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

F Insert a comma after blood
G Change desperate to desperately
H Change needs to needed
J Make no change

43 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 8?

A Change According to According
B Change the semicolon to a comma
C Change needs to need
D Make no change

44 What is the most effective way to revise sentence 11?

F Also, whenever there is a devastating event, the need for blood can become even more critical, this happened with the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
G Also, there is a devastating event and the need for blood can become even more critical whenever there are terrorist attacks, such as on September 11, 2001.
H Also, whenever there is a devastating event, the need for blood can become even more critical. Such as the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
J Also, whenever there is a devastating event, such as the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the need for blood can become even more critical.

45 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 14?

A Change require to requires
B Change than to then
C Delete the comma
D Make no change

46 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 16?

F Change you to yours
G Change will be to was
H Change confidential to confidential
J Make no change
47 What change should be made in sentence 19?
A Change have to has
B Change serious to serrious
C Change diseases to disease’s
D Change past to passed

48 What revision, if any, is needed in sentence 20?
F After the interview you’ll sit in an armchair, it was specially made for people who are donating blood.
G After the interview you’ll sit in an armchair. Which was specially made for people who are donating blood.
H After the interview while you’ll sit in an armchair for people who are specially made for donating blood.
J No revision is needed.

49 The meaning of sentence 21 can be improved by changing it to —
A them
B some
C your arm
D your blood

50 Which transition word or phrase could best be added to the beginning of sentence 23?
F Soon
G Likewise
H For example
J However

51 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 24?
A Change the first feel to fell
B Insert a comma after woozy
C Delete but
D Make no change