

ENGLISH TEST

ACT Reading Practice: Week 10 45 Minutes—75 Questions

DIRECTIONS: In the passages that follow, some words and phrases are underlined and numbered. In the answer column, you will find alternatives for the words and phrases that are underlined. Choose the alternative that you think is best, and fill in the corresponding bubble on your answer sheet. If you think that the original version is best, choose "NO CHANGE," which will always be either answer choice A or F. You will also find questions about a particular section of the

passage, or about the entire passage. These questions will be identified either by an underlined portion or by a number in a box. Look for the answer that clearly expresses the idea, is consistent with the style and tone of the passage, and makes the correct use of standard written English. Read the passage through once before answering the questions. For some questions, you should read beyond the indicated portion before you answer.

PASSAGE I

Walter Reed's Medical Breakthrough

Just over 100 years ago, one of the most important medical discoveries, in modern times ¹ relieved the suffering and saved the lives of untold thousands. This major breakthrough was the identification of the cause and spread of the disease *yellow fever*. For several centuries, yellow fever was a scourge upon societies ² in various parts of the world, striking towns and killing thousands of people.

Thanks to ³ the efforts of Major Walter Reed and many courageous volunteers, the mechanisms for contracting and spreading yellow fever were uncovered.

During Reed's lifetime, it was a common acceptance ⁴ that yellow fever was spread by contact with infected items; such as ⁵ the clothing or blankets of a person with yellow fever. Some doctors, however, questioned this notion, as the spread of yellow fever was not consistent with the spread of other communicable diseases. 6

Doubts about the accepted theory's ⁷ of the fever's spread prompted the U.S. Army to assign Reed and several doctors to the problem. They studied yellow fever in Cuba, where they were ⁸ infecting soldiers fighting in the Spanish

1. A. NO CHANGE
B. discoveries in modern, times
C. discoveries, in modern times,
D. discoveries in modern times
2. F. NO CHANGE
G. was in societies as a scourge
H. was a scourge and also problematic in societies
J. was annoying
3. A. NO CHANGE
B. In spite of
C. It was
D. Regardless of
4. F. NO CHANGE
G. accepted as a common fact
H. commonly accepted
J. accepted in a common way
5. A. NO CHANGE
B. items. Such as
C. items, such as
D. items such as being
6. Which of the following sentences, if inserted here, would be the best example of how yellow fever seemed to be spread differently than other communicable diseases?
F. For example, people had no choice but to wear clothing and use blankets, so the fever could not have spread that way.
G. For example, sometimes one person would get sick in a household, while nobody else in that household would get sick.
H. For example, yellow fever caused a great deal of pain in its victims.
J. For example, some doctors were willing to go against what the rest of the medical establishment was saying.
7. A. NO CHANGE
B. theorize
C. theories'
D. theories
8. F. NO CHANGE
G. the disease was
H. the doctors were
J. the Army was

American War at a discouraging rate. Acting on a hunch,
several doctors volunteered to be bitten by mosquitoes; the
volunteers developed yellow fever. This was enough
information to spur General Reed to conduct more
comprehensive experiments, so helping his cause.

American and Spanish soldiers were paid to participate in
these experiments, but some participants wanted only to
advance science and refused the money.

The experiments began with the construction of a
building in which men who did not have yellow fever were
housed. These men were placed in contact with clothing
that have been worn by yellow fever victims. Not one of

these men contracted the fever. A second building was
constructed with two sides separated by
a screen. An infected volunteer lived on one side, and
more volunteers lived on the other side, where they were
completely protected from mosquitoes. This experiment
was repeatable many times, and the volunteers who were
protected from mosquitoes never contracted the fever.

[14] As a result of his findings and of the bravery of the
volunteers, measures were taken to control the mosquito
population and to keep the insects away from people.

Eventually a vaccine was developed, which reduced further
the outbreaks of yellow fever incidences.

9. The writer wants to emphasize how quickly yellow fever was infecting the troops in the Spanish American War. Which choice does that best?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. a great
 - C. an alarming
 - D. a normal
10. F. NO CHANGE
- G. experiments; which helped his cause.
 - H. experiments (which helped his cause).
 - J. experiments.

11. A. NO CHANGE
- B. had been worn
 - C. has been worn
 - D. was being worn

12. F. NO CHANGE
- G. fever, while a
 - H. fever; and a
 - J. fever, a

13. A. NO CHANGE
- B. repeated
 - C. repeating
 - D. a repeat

14. Which choice, assuming they are all true, would most logically introduce the final paragraph?
- F. These results convinced Reed that yellow fever was spread by mosquitoes, and not by contact with contaminated materials.
 - G. A memorial was built in honor of the volunteers who helped advance the cause of science.
 - H. Reed died within a year of making these discoveries, but his contributions to medicine will never be forgotten.
 - J. Major Walter Reed not only was crucial to the eradication of yellow fever, but he performed research on typhoid as well.

15. A. NO CHANGE
- B. which further reduced the incidence of yellow fever outbreaks.
 - C. which is often too expensive for poor residents of tropical countries who are most susceptible to yellow fever.
 - D. and it was no longer necessary for people to risk their health and lives to determine the cause and spread of yellow fever.

TLC Stamp

