



## EST I - Literacy Test I

**Student's Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**National ID** \_\_\_\_\_

**Test Center:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Duration:** 35 minutes

44 Multiple Choice Questions

**Instructions:**

- Place your answer on the answer sheet. Mark only one answer for each of the multiple choice questions.
- Avoid guessing. Your answers should reflect your overall understanding of the subject matter.



**Directions:** Questions follow each of the passages below. Some questions ask you how the passage might be changed to improve the expression of ideas. Other questions ask you how the passage might be altered to correct errors in grammar, usage, and punctuation. One or more graphics accompany some passages. You will be required to consider these graphics as you answer questions about editing the passages.

There are three types of questions. In the first type, a part of the passage is underlined. The second type is based on a certain part of the passage. The third type is based on the entire passage.

Read each passage. Then, choose the answer to each question that changes the passage so that it is consistent with the conventions of standard written English. One of the answer choices for many questions is “NO CHANGE.” Choosing this answer means that you believe the best answer is to make no change in the passage.

**Questions 1-11** are based on the following passage.

### **How Pandemics Change Society**

The black death, the Spanish flu, and other disease outbreaks have transformed how people live. Will COVID-19 change the world? It will do so, if it is similar to the pandemics of the past. Plagues and viral contagions have regularly [1] improved the course of human civilization. "Things are never the same after a pandemic as they were before," said Dr. Liam Fox, [2] who's studied these outbreaks for a forthcoming book. "The current outbreak will be no exception."

The earliest pandemic [3] has occurred during the Peloponnesian War in 430 B.C. Now believed to have been a form of typhoid fever, that particular plague passed through Libya, Ethiopia, and Egypt before striking the city of Athens.

1. A. NO CHANGE

B. occurred

C. helped

D. witnessed

2. A. NO CHANGE

B. who is studying

C. whose studied

D. who's study

3. A. NO CHANGE

B. occurred

C. had occurred

D. has been occurring

(i)The cause of plague is [4] Yersinia pestis: a bacterium spread by fleas on rodents and it is the same culprit behind one of the worst pandemics in human history: the Black Death. [5] (ii) Routine medical inspections became customary, and hospitals were built throughout Europe to treat the sick. (iii)The Black Death eventually swept throughout Europe and wiped out about 200 million people. (iv) As a result, it forced authorities to institute health measures that remain in place today. (v) Fourteenth-century Venice ordered mandated isolation periods, named quaranta giorni — or "quarantine" in English — to signify the 40 days of isolation imposed on incoming ships.

The Black Death's biggest socioeconomic legacy was its role in ending feudalism. Feudalism was a medieval system that empowered wealthy nobles to grant the use of their land to peasants in exchange for [6] there labor. By wiping out a huge swath of the working population, the Black Death created a labor shortage that gave peasants the [7] leverage to negotiate new working terms effectively bringing about the end of serfdom and paving the way for modern capitalism.

4. A. NO CHANGE

- B. Yersinia pestis: a bacterium spread by fleas on rodents.
- C. Yersinia pestis (a bacterium spread by fleas on rodents)
- D. Yersinia pestis, a bacterium spread by fleas on rodents,

5. To make this paragraph most logical, sentence (ii) should be placed

- A. where it is now.
- B. before sentence i.
- C. after sentence iii.
- D. after sentence iv.

6. A. NO CHANGE

- B. they're
- C. their
- D. this

7. A. NO CHANGE

- B. alternative
- C. strength
- D. investment

The coronavirus has already had a huge and potentially [8] enduring impact on everyday life. Our work and social lives have gone virtual; [9] movie studios, gyms, musicians, and karaoke bars are streaming their content straight into our homes. The outbreak has also revived impassioned debates about the U.S. health-care system, possibly offering [10] a hindrance to those in favor of universal coverage.

8. Which wording best conveys that the coronavirus' effect is long lasting?

A. NO CHANGE

B. fleeting

C. sudden

D. appalling

9. Which choice is most consistent with the logical flow of the sentence?

A. NO CHANGE

B. we have a growing appetite for video technology such as Zoom and Skype.

C. video gaming has reached astounding levels, and we now share the experience from a safe distance.

D. the fabric of society has disintegrated, and daily living skills have become harder.

10. A. NO CHANGE

B. an obstacle to

C. a boon for

D. a disadvantage to

The Spanish Flu and the economic depression that followed led to a wave of nationalism, authoritarianism, and another world war. [11] Therefore, with the onset of COVID-19, countries should be united against a common viral enemy. "We've forgotten a lot of the lessons that we learned after the Spanish Flu and other pandemics," Spinney says. "We may be about to learn them again."

- 11.** What would most logically follow this sentence while being consistent with the rest of the paragraph?
- A.** Consequently, the pandemic should strengthen the tide of globalization and eradicate xenophobia.
  - B.** Consequently, the pandemic should reverse the tide of globalization and fuel xenophobia.
  - C.** Consequently, humanity will be able to stop the march of globalization to combat this pandemic.
  - D.** Consequently, humanity will rely on improving the economic system and change the course of history.

**Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.**

### **Land Use**

Agriculture is the oldest use of land for growing crops and rearing animals. Half of the world's habitable land is used for agriculture. Extensive land use has a major impact on the earth's environment [12] when it reduces wilderness and threatens biodiversity. Reducing the consumption of resource-intensive products and increasing the productivity of land makes it possible to produce food with much smaller inputs [13], and reducing the impact on the environment.

Half of the world's habitable land [14] is used for agriculture. For much of human history, most of the world's land was wilderness: forests, grasslands and shrubbery [15] dominated its' landscapes. Over the last few centuries, this has changed dramatically.

**12. A. NO CHANGE**

**B. so**

**C. while**

**D. as**

**13. A. NO CHANGE**

**B. and reduce the impact on the environment.**

**C. and reduce the impact on the environment.**

**D. reduces the impact on the environment.**

**14. A. NO CHANGE**

**B. are used**

**C. were used**

**D. is to be used**

**15. A. NO CHANGE**

**B. dominated landscapes.**

**C. dominated its' landscapes.**

**D. dominated its landscapes.**

If we [16] are to break down global land area, we would realize that [17] 10% of the world is covered by glaciers, and a further 19% is barren land – deserts, dry salt flats, beaches, sand dunes, and exposed rocks. This leaves what we call ‘habitable land’. Half of all habitable land is used for agriculture. The remainder is only 37% forests; 11% as shrubs and grasslands; 1% as freshwater coverage; and the remaining 1% – a much smaller share than many suspect – is built-up urban area.

**16. A. NO CHANGE**

**B. were**

**C. could**

**D. decide**

**17. Which choice gives the most accurate interpretation of the data in the graph?**

**A. NO CHANGE**

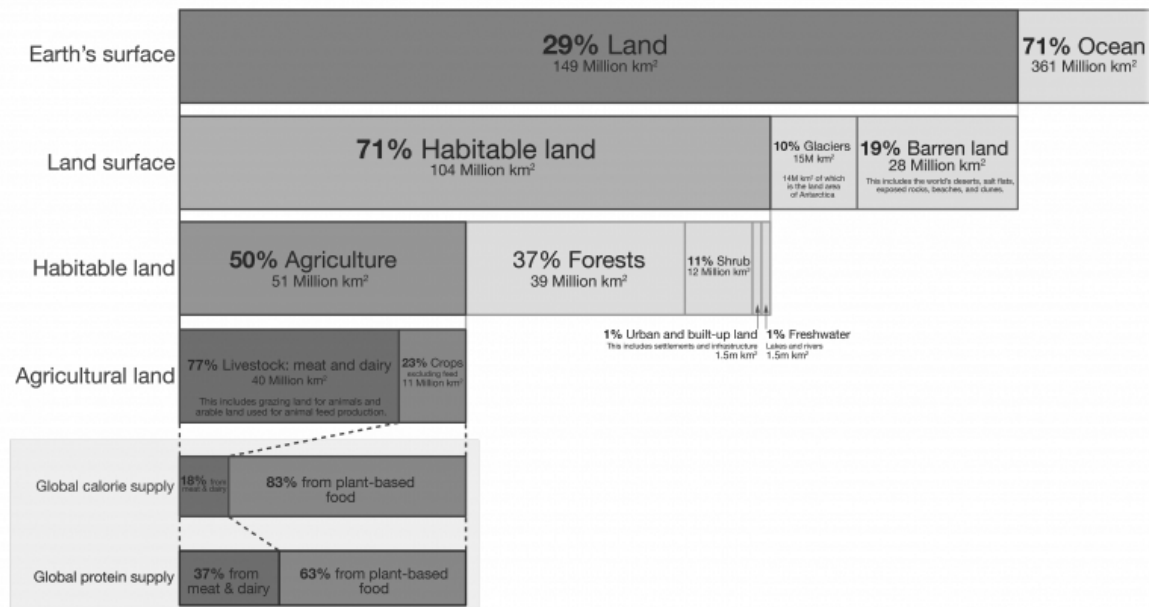
**B. 19% of the world is covered by glaciers, and a further 10% is barren land. 29% of what is left is habitable land used for agriculture.**

**C. There are only 37% forests; 11% shrubs and grasslands; these make up 50% of habitable land.**

**D. 29% of the world is covered by glaciers, and barren land. They make up 29% of the earth’s surface.**

# Global land use for food production

Our World in Data



Data source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)  
OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser in 2019.



There is also a [18] highly and unequal distribution of land use between livestock and crops for human consumption. If we combine pastures used for grazing with land used to grow crops for animal feed, livestock accounts for 77% of global farming land. [19] While livestock takes up most of the world's agricultural land it only produces 18% of the world's calories and 37% of total protein.

There are two main uses of agricultural land: arable farming (which is land dedicated to growing crops), and pastureland (which includes meadows and pastures used for livestock rearing). In many countries, land use for livestock grazing is dominant relative to arable farming. For most countries, land dedicated to cropland is typically below 20 percent, with many countries dedicating less than 10 percent. [20] Besides, countries in South Asia and Europe allocate a large share of land area to arable farming. India, Bangladesh, Ukraine and Denmark dedicated more than half of their total land area to cropland in 2015.

18. A. NO CHANGE

B. high, unequal

C. highly, unequal

D. highly unequal

19. A. NO CHANGE

B While livestock takes up most of the world's agricultural land they only produce 18% of the world's calories and 37% of total protein.

C While livestock takes up most of the world's agricultural land, it only produces 18% of the world's calories and 37% of total protein.

D Because livestock takes up most of the world's agricultural land it only produces 18% of the world's calories and 37% of total protein.

20. A. NO CHANGE

B However,

C Moreover,

D (Although,

For most countries, the majority of agricultural land is used as pastureland for [21] nurturing livestock. In contrast to arable farming, land use for livestock in Europe and South Asia, in particular, is typically less than 20 percent. However, most continental regions have countries where pastureland reaches close to half of total land area. In some countries, this can reach up to 70 percent. [22] Livestock farming can take place across a range of diverse climatic and environmental regions.

21. Which word would be better suited for the context?
- A. NO CHANGE
  - B. nursing
  - C. rearing
  - D. growing
22. Which choice would emphasize the fact that livestock farming is less geographically constrained?
- A. NO CHANGE
  - B. Land use for cattle rearing in Europe and South Asia is less than 20 percent.
  - C. The majority of agricultural land is used for livestock rearing in continental regions
  - D. Cattle rear in temperate regions and sheep graze in hilly and semi-arid terrain.

**Questions 23-33** are based on the following passage.

### **Will You Lose Your Job to a Robot?**

Automation has become a threat to society, and rapid technological advances are enabling machines to perform a growing number of tasks traditionally done by humans. Law firms now use artificial intelligence (AI) [23] to conduct contract analysis, for hunting down client conflicts, and even craft litigation strategy. McDonald's is replacing drive-thru workers with order-taking AI, and cashiers with self-checkout kiosks. From 1990 to 2007, [24] robots replaced about 670,000 U.S. jobs, mostly in manufacturing; every robot introduced into a local economy claimed 6.2 jobs. That trend will accelerate over the next decade, as advances in mobile technology, AI, data transfer, and computing speed [25] allows robots to act with greater independence. Oxford University researchers [26] concluded and established the result in a major 2013 study that 47 percent of American jobs are at "high risk" of automation within two decades.

23. A. NO CHANGE  
B. to conduct contract analysis, hunt for client conflicts, and even craft litigation strategy.  
C. to conduct contract analysis, to hunt for client conflicts, and even crafting litigation strategy.  
D. conducting contract analysis, hunting for client conflicts, and even crafting litigation strategy.
24. A. NO CHANGE  
B. robots have been replacing  
C. robots have replaced  
D. robots were replacing
25. A. NO CHANGE  
B. allowing  
C. allowed  
D. allow
26. A. NO CHANGE  
B. came to the conclusion and established  
C. concluded  
D. reached a conclusion

Jobs that are mostly at risk are those involving repetitive physical tasks in predictable environments. [27] The Palm Beach County Court recently began using four robots — Wally Bishop, Rosie Tobor, Kitt Robbie, and Speedy — to read court filings, fill out docket sheets, and input data into its case management system. In theory, at least 91 percent of a short-order cook's tasks can be automated using existing technology. It's 100 percent for a dredge operator, plasterer, stucco mason, motion picture projectionist, and logging equipment operator. [28] Similarly, jobs that involve managing people, social interaction, and creative thinking, will see less automation. But even the jobs you'd think are safe aren't. The Guardian Australia newspaper published its first article this year written entirely by a computer. The Indian e-commerce site Myntra recently created one of its best-selling T-shirts by delegating the design [29] for two algorithms that analysed previous designs and invented new ones.

27. The writer is considering inserting this sentence at this point in the passage:

“For instance, some restaurants in China have already begun replacing servers with robots.”

Should he make this insertion?

- A. Yes. Servers are the only jobs that have repetitive tasks.
- B. Yes. It is a supporting detail for the sentence before it.
- C. No. Servers' jobs are not repetitive.
- D. No. Robots cannot perform a server's job.

28. A. NO CHANGE

- B. Conversely,
- C. Moreover,
- D. Accordingly,

29. A. NO CHANGE

- B. about
- C. to
- D. in

Despite the number of people losing their jobs to automation, many prophesy that artificial intelligence is still years away from sending all of humanity on a permanent vacation. [30] History has shown that previous fateful warnings about technology wiping out the need for human labor [31] have proved untrue — although there is often a difficult transition period to new jobs requiring new skills.

In the 19th century, farmers rendered [32] out of fashion by mechanized agriculture found their way to new, better-paying jobs in factories.

30. Which choice is most logically inserted at this point in the paragraph?

A. NO CHANGE

B. Consequently, these people have been uneasy about the idea that automation would replace human workers.

C. The economy will not have time to create new professions to absorb the tens of millions of workers displaced by automation.

D. People’s predictions vary, and there is a lot of grim prognostication about a "robot apocalypse.”

31. A. NO CHANGE

B. has proved

C. will have proved

D. will prove

32. A. NO CHANGE

B. obsolete

C. redundant

D. asinine

When industrial automation in the 20th century threatened factory workers, [33] this created an ever-growing pool of unemployable humans who could not compete economically with machines. If history is any guide, According to 2013 study," we could also expect that 8 to 9 percent of 2030 labor demand will be in new types of occupations that have not existed before."

33. Which of the following would be most consistent with the ending of the paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
  - B. industrial automation re-shaped the global workforce, and a dangerously uncertain future subjected people to dismissal from their jobs.
  - C. AI had a high impact on the workforce because it is capable of outperforming humans.
  - D. a wave of nonexistent jobs, soon flourished.

**Questions 34-44** are based on the following passage.

### **Private Investigators in Fiction and Fact**

After I graduated from college and was looking for a job, a newspaper employment ad caught my eye. It sounded interesting, so I sent in a résumé. I later discovered that the job was for a store detective. [34] Duties including watching for shoplifters and tracking the legally or ethically questionable actions of store employees.

The interview was my first hint that real-life private investigators were not like the characters one encountered in movies or mystery novels such as [35] Raymond Chandler's Philip Marlowe or Dashiell Hammett's Sam Spade whose tough exteriors belie their soft-hearted natures. [36] Not only do they track down criminals, but they also solve crimes in the most dangerous of circumstances.

34. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Duties including watching for shoplifters, and tracking the legally or ethically questionable actions of store employees.
- C. Duties included watching for shoplifters and tracking the legally or ethically questionable actions of store employees.
- D. Duties including watching for shoplifters and tracking the legally, or ethically questionable actions of store employees.
35. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Raymond Chandler's Philip Marlowe, or Dashiell Hammett's Sam Spade whose tough exteriors belie their soft-hearted natures.
- C. Raymond Chandler's Philip Marlowe or Dashiell Hammett's Sam Spade, whose tough exteriors belie their soft-hearted natures.
- D. Raymond Chandler's, Philip Marlowe, or Dashiell Hammett's, Sam Spade, whose tough exteriors belie their soft-hearted natures.
36. A. NO CHANGE
- B. They not only track down criminals, but they also solve crimes in the most dangerous of circumstances.
- C. Not only tracking down criminals, but they also solve crimes in the most dangerous of circumstances.
- D. They not only track down criminals, but also they solve crimes in the most dangerous of circumstances.

These heroic figures adhere to an incorruptible code of personal morality that enables them to [37] succumb to the most formidable obstacles as they apprehend criminals and restore order to society. \_\_\_ That is one vision of detective work. Another image comes out of a more playful tradition of mystery writing that includes characters such as [38] Sherlock Holmes the fictional genius who solves complex crimes—sometimes without leaving his comfortable armchair. Holmes approaches crime as if it was a crossword puzzle missing a few essential letters that, once supplied, [39] make the motive for a crime and the identity of its perpetrator clear to all concerned. Using his wits and courage, he invariably [40] searches for the needed evidence and quickly solves the crime.

37. A. NO CHANGE

- B. usher
- C. surmount
- D. conceal

38. A. NO CHANGE

- B. Sherlock Holmes the fictional genius who solves complex crimes— sometimes, without leaving his comfortable armchair.
- C. Sherlock Holmes the fictional genius who solves complex crimes, sometimes without leaving his comfortable armchair.
- D. Sherlock Holmes, the fictional genius who solves complex crimes— sometimes without leaving his comfortable armchair.

39. A. NO CHANGE

- B. made
- C. makes
- D. making

40. Which word would have a bigger effect when used in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. expunges
- C. scrutinizes
- D. effaces



[41] [1] In fact, all this is a far cry from the world of real-life detectives. [2] Modern private investigators sometimes do monitor potential shoplifters, but more often are involved in actual investigations. [3] Typical assignments might include [42] to do background checks on people or tracking down missing persons. [4] The work of real-life detectives differs from the way their work is portrayed in books and movies. [5] The modern-day private investigator, however, spends less time on his or her feet and considerably more time on the computer. [43] Because the work is routine, the end result of such inquiries might lead to the reuniting of siblings separated since childhood or to the criminal investigation of a company's business practices.

Even at its most exciting, the work of modern-day private investigators is rarely glamorous. It is much more likely to involve the careful analysis of data than a high-speed car chase. Today's private detectives typically [44] perform tasks that are a romantic's dream, full of action and excitement. But for those who like to solve puzzles, for those who like to find what's missing or figure out what someone may be up to, real private investigation still appeals to the detective in all of us.

41. The main idea of this paragraph is stated in two sentences. Which are they?
- A. Sentence 2 and 4
  - B. Sentence 1 and 3
  - C. Sentence 1 and 4
  - D. Sentence 4 and 5
42. A. NO CHANGE
- B. doing background checks
  - C. to doing background checks
  - D. done background checks
43. A. NO CHANGE
- B. Although
  - C. Moreover,
  - D. Knowing
44. Which choice is most consistent with the argument made in the first sentence of the paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
  - B. perform tasks that can vary from one day to the next.
  - C. carry out detail oriented, methodical, and often mundane tasks.
  - D. spend days or weeks watching and shadowing subjects with a lot of action.





