Read the next two selections and answer the questions that follow.

2009 Young Innovators Under 35: Jaime Teevan, 32
by Kurt Kleiner
Technology Review
Sept/Oct 2009

Microsoft Research—Using personal information to improve search results

1 In 1997, when search engines were relatively new, Jaime Teevan took an internship at Infoseek the summer before her senior year at Yale. William Chang, the chief technology officer, put her in a room with some research and told her to “find something fun to do.” She came up with some ideas for judging link quality and helping people navigate the company’s search engine, and she wrote the code to implement the changes. “Once, I brought the search engine down for a couple of hours,” she says with a laugh.

2 But she also discovered a career path. Today, the Microsoft researcher is a leader in using data about people’s knowledge, preferences, and habits to help them manage information. She studies the ways people navigate the flood of information available in the digital age and builds tools to help them handle it.

3 By now, personal information management has become an Internet buzzword. But Teevan pioneered the field as a graduate student working with David Karger, a professor in MIT’s Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. “She literally almost single-handedly created this whole area,” says Eric Horvitz, a principal researcher who manages teams pursuing advances in search and retrieval at Microsoft Research.

4 She began by studying how people search the Internet. They use such different strategies, she found, that a one-size-fits-all search engine can never satisfy everyone. So Teevan started building tools that sort Internet search results according to a user’s personal data, previous searches, and browsing history.

5 One of her first tools was a search engine called Re:Search. Early on, Teevan discovered that people are often looking for information they’ve already
found before; more than half of all Web-page visits and a third of all search queries are repeats. But since the Web is always changing, people often have a hard time finding a site again. Re:Search relies on information from a user’s past searches to determine which items are more relevant to him or her. Teevan found that people tend to remember the first item in a list of previous search results, as well as items they clicked on; they also tend to get confused if the results they clicked on have changed position in the list. So she designed Re:Search to keep clicked links in their previous positions and insert new links in positions where they will be noticed without being confusing or distracting.

6 One of Teevan’s key ideas is that search engines can employ information about users to help them zero in on the results they need. Since she joined Microsoft Research in 2006, she’s developed a number of experimental browser plug-ins that work with Internet Explorer and that will refine search results for each user. One, called PSearch, uses an index of documents, e-mails, and other material on the user’s hard drive to customize the results delivered by an Internet search engine. For instance, if she types her husband’s last name into a typical search engine, the top hits are for a financial-services firm that shares his name. When she turns PSearch on, the first sites listed relate to her husband.

7 Horvitz says that PSearch has been piloted internally at Microsoft for a number of years and has proven very promising. “What I like best is that all the personalization is going on on your desktop,” he says. In fact, PSearch never shares a user’s personal information with the search engine—the results are re-sorted after they’re delivered to the user’s computer.

Bing’s home page reflects the results of Jaime Teevan’s research about Internet searches. The “Search History” feature on Bing uses personal information to allow users quick access to previous searches.
Teevan’s programs have yet to be released commercially, and because search is such a competitive area for Microsoft, both she and Horvitz declined to discuss any such plans. But both eagerly talk about her contributions to Microsoft’s new search engine, Bing. Teevan says she met regularly with Bing’s developers to help them understand how people search and how that knowledge might be used to improve search results. Horvitz points more directly to the left-hand column of the Bing search results page, where a short list titled “Search History” appears. “You see just the tip of the iceberg right now in the current Bing search.” Teevan’s work is actually more advanced, Horvitz says. Hinting at things to come, he adds, “You might watch that corner of Bing over time.”
Digital Dad Versus the Dinosaurs
by Emily Bingham
Newsweek
April 6, 2009

1 Sometimes, being right hurts the most. I imagine that’s how my father, Barry Bingham, Jr., would have felt about the crisis that could end America’s golden age of print journalism. My great-grandfather bought The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky., during World War I, and my father ran the paper from 1971 to 1986. Now it’s going through the same layoffs and cost-cutting measures that are happening to newspapers across the country. Lately, I’ve wondered a lot about what my father would be thinking right now—because he saw all of this coming.

2 Addressing his classmates at their 25th college reunion, my father predicted that by the time they met for their 50th, “most of what we read will be transmitted into our homes or offices electronically.” This was a strange thing to say in 1981, when the revolution in personal computers had scarcely begun and no one had heard the words “World Wide Web.” Unlike almost everyone else in the media industry back then, my father anticipated the coming era of electronic news, and he was genuinely excited about it. He believed newspapers could save themselves from extinction—but only if they adapted early and intelligently to new technology.

3 It became his passion—a subject of countless family dinner discussions. But as a gangly 16-year-old, I tuned out most of the talk. I was more interested in finding a party and a boy to kiss.

4 I wasn’t the only one who turned a deaf ear. Newspaper people are a crusty lot, and Gutenberg’s technology, with a few tweaks over the centuries, had held up well enough for most. My father would buttonhole colleagues at meetings, where they grumbled that he was distracting from what they considered their business: getting news onto paper and into a reader’s hands. One former publisher told me recently that Barry Bingham, Jr., “was the visionary among us. He said what we didn’t want to hear and we ran from it.”
And so, when the news broke late last year that subscribers to the Detroit Free Press would soon get home delivery just three days a week, I turned to my kids and told them their grandfather knew this would happen. He was a third-generation publisher, but he was keenly aware of how “new media” could positively affect the family business: his grandfather bought a radio station in 1922 and his father entered the TV market in 1950.

As a little girl visiting him at The Courier-Journal’s office in downtown Louisville, my favorite stop was the deafening press room. I was too young to make sense of his efforts to modernize the operations, but under his management, the newspaper was at the vanguard of technological change. In 1973 he began replacing typewriters with word processors. The composing room was one of the first to be computerized, and my father marveled at the way content flew paperlessly around the building.

Out of this petri dish of the 1970s, my Datsun-driving environmentalist dad hatched his vision of what he called the “electronic newspaper.” It would arrive, “Jetsons”-like, via cable, satellite or telephone lines, accessed and updated around the clock. Subscribers would pay lower rates. Trees would be spared, fuel conserved. Information was his passion, and his goal was to offer as much of it to as many people as possible. (He was such an info junkie that, many years later, when I was pregnant, he couldn’t comprehend my decision not to find out whether I was carrying a boy or a girl.) He believed that the future of news lay in allowing readers to decide what was most important to them, as with today’s customizable home pages. To most editors, this was heresy. This frustrated him and he made little effort to hide it. “This business,” he snapped to a reporter in 1983, “is like the last dinosaur in the swamp.”

In 1986 The Courier-Journal’s pilot electronic edition, accessible by modem, made a promising debut. But within a few years, several family members decided to sell their stock in the company, and the Gannett Co. purchased the paper. His parents supported the sale over his objection. He lost his job and his platform.
As the Internet exploded, my father took a certain satisfaction in being right. But he was never a finger-wagger. By the time he died in 2006, at 72, he could have easily gotten his news online. Yet he kept his print subscriptions and read The Courier-Journal and The New York Times over breakfast. The swamp clung a little—even to him.

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1. In paragraph 1, the author quotes William Chang to show that —
   A. typical internships are boring
   B. Teevan was given the freedom to experiment
   C. Teevan caused problems as an intern
   D. supervisors are required to have strict oversight

2. In the article, what is the most likely reason Teevan wouldn’t discuss the commercial release of her programs?
   F. The programs had not yet been tested and shown to be operational.
   G. She is modest about her accomplishments.
   H. Microsoft’s competitors might use the information to develop similar programs.
   J. Microsoft is responsible for the programs’ release.

3. An image of the Bing home page is included primarily to —
   A. call attention to some of Teevan’s work at Microsoft
   B. explain why Teevan was named a 2009 Young Innovator
   C. direct the reader to the best place to learn more about Teevan
   D. illustrate the size and complexity of the Internet
4 Which of these is the best summary of the selection?

A Jaime Teevan, who works for Microsoft, has become a leader in the field of personalizing Internet search results. Through her research, she has found that people often repeat the same searches. She has developed ways of using this knowledge to make future searches more productive.

B Microsoft Research, a division of the country’s largest software company, hires only the most promising and creative students emerging from leading graduate programs. By recruiting these talented employees, Microsoft has developed cutting-edge programs such as the search engine Bing.

C Jaime Teevan created the field of personal information management. After many failures, which included crashing Infoseek’s search engine on one occasion, she discovered some data on the Internet that convinced her that search engines were poorly designed.

D Personal information management has become an important field of study for computer programmers. Since discovering that people search the Internet in different ways, programmers have been building tools that sort search results according to a user’s personal preferences.
Use “Digital Dad Versus the Dinosaurs” (pp. 4-6) to answer questions 5-8. Then fill in the answers on your answer document.

5 In paragraph 7, which term refers to a belief that is contrary to prevailing opinion?

A heresy
B info junkie
C environmentalist
D petri dish

6 Read these sentences from paragraph 4.

One former publisher told me recently that Barry Bingham, Jr., "was the visionary among us. He said what we didn’t want to hear and we ran from it."

The primary purpose of the text above is to —

F indicate the competitive nature of the newspaper business
G describe how surprised the author’s father was at how things turned out
H explain Barry Bingham, Jr.’s success in the newspaper business
J support the idea that Barry Bingham, Jr.’s predictions were accurate
7 In paragraph 7, why does the author refer to saving trees and conserving fuel?

A To show that environmental considerations are her top priority

B To suggest that one of her father’s motives was concern for the environment

C To support her assertion that her father was unrealistic and propelled by wishful thinking

D To make a connection between the assumed benefits versus the actual results of digital publishing

8 Read this sentence from paragraph 9.

The swamp clung a little—even to him.

In this sentence, the author uses descriptive language to indicate that —

A her father changed his mind about newspapers

B change comes very slowly to the publishing industry

C a part of her father was still tied to the past

D her father wasn’t actually in favor of electronic publishing
Use “2009 Young Innovators Under 35: Jaime Teevan, 32” and “Digital Dad Versus the Dinosaurs” to answer questions 9-12. Then fill in the answers on your answer document.

9 What is one similarity between the selections?

F They both address the attitudes of people from multiple generations.
G They both explain the harm caused by the advent of the digital age.
H They both profile people whose warnings have been ignored.
J They both include observations about one person’s unique contributions.

10 What is one difference in the endings of the selections?

F One looks forward, while one looks to the past.
G One expresses admiration, while the other expresses disdain.
H One introduces a new subject, while the other introduces a new idea.
J One uses irony, while the other uses humor.
11  The tone of both selections can best be described as —
   A  whimsical
   B  skeptical
   C  respectful
   D  nostalgic

12  Unlike the author in “Digital Dad Versus the Dinosaurs,” the author of “2009 Young Innovators Under 35: Jaime Teevan, 32” —
   F  clearly admires his subject
   G  has no apparent family connection with his subject
   H  fails to provide any educational background about his subject
   J  has never met or spoken with his subject
SHORT ANSWER #1

DIRECTIONS

Answer the following question in the box labeled “Short Answer #1” on page 2 of your answer document.

Do you think Jaime Teevan in “2009 Young Innovators Under 35: Jaime Teevan, 32” and Barry Bingham, Jr., in “Digital Dad Versus the Dinosaurs” have anything in common? Explain your answer and support it with evidence from both selections.

BE SURE YOU HAVE WRITTEN YOUR ANSWER ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
Sunday Morning Early

by David Romtvedt

My daughter and I paddle identical red kayaks across the lake. Pulling hard, we slip easily through the water. Far from either shore it hits me that my daughter is a young woman, and suddenly everything is a metaphor for how short a time we are granted on earth: the red boats on the blue-black water, the russet and gold of late summer’s sunburnt grasses, the empty blue sky. We stop and listen to the stillness. I say, “It’s Sunday, and here we are in the church of the out-of-doors.” Then I wish I’d had the sense to stay quiet. That’s the trick in life—learning to leave well enough alone.

Our boats drift north to where the chirring of grasshoppers reaches us from the rocky hills. A clap of thunder beyond those hills. How well sound travels over water. I want to say just the right thing, something stronger and truer than a lame I love you. I want my daughter to know that, through her, I live a life that was closed to me before. I paddle up beside her, lean out from the boat, and touch her hand. I start to speak, then stop.

Used by permission of the author.
I Wish I Was a Poet

from Like One of the Family
by Alice Childress

1 Marge, I wish I was a poet. . . . Now that’s no cause for you to stop stringing the beans and lookin’ at me like you was struck by lightnin’. . . . No, I don’t wish it on account of I want to be famous, but I do wish it because sometimes there are poetry things that I see and I’d like to tell people about them in a poetry way; only I don’t know how, and when I tell it, it’s just a plain flat story.

2 Well, for an instance, you know my cousin Thelma stopped in town for a few days, and she stayed at a downtown hotel. . . . Yes, I dropped by to see her last night. . . . Now, Marge, when I walked up to the desk to get her room number, all of a sudden the folks in the lobby cleared a path on both sides of me and I was about to get real salty about their attitude when I chanced to look behind me and saw two old people walkin’ up to the desk. . . .

3 No, they were white, and you’ve never seen such a couple in your life—a man and his wife, and they must have been in their seventies. They were raggedy and kinda beat. The old lady wore men’s shoes and trousers and an old battered raincoat and on her head a man’s hat. From under the hat her white hair hung in curly wisps—and she was pretty. . . .

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY—Alice Childress (1916–1994)

Alice Childress, the African American author of the short story “I Wish I Was a Poet,” was born in South Carolina but moved to Harlem when she was nine to live with her grandmother. She credits her grandmother, who had no formal education, with exposing her to a world of culture as well as instilling in her a love of storytelling and a sensitivity to class issues.

Dedicated to the art of storytelling, Childress explored a variety of methods in order to share ideas throughout her lifetime, including serving as a playwright, novelist, actor, director, and teacher.
Yes, mam, she was pretty and still she was seventy and bent and dragged her feet along instead of liftin’ them. The man was dressed just as sorry as her and in his hand he carried a paper bag. . . . Marge, he was lookin’ at her like every woman on earth dreams of bein’ looked at, and her eyes were doin’ the same thing back at him.

Honey, everyone was standin’, just starin’. There was a giggle from some kid and one well-dressed woman looked like she was goin’ to faint, but the old man walked up to the clerk with the old lady follerin’ behind him and he said in a quavery voice, “We’d like a room for the night.”

Well, you could cut the silence with a knife. The clerk hemmed and hawed while they stood there lookin’ back at him real innocent and peaceful, and finally he said, “You’ll have to pay in advance.” “How much is the cheapest room?” the old man asked. The clerk breathed a little easier and said: “Three-fifty.” The old man went in his coat pocket and brought out four crumpled up dollar bills and put them on the desk.

The clerk turned red in the face and said real loud, “You can’t have a room without carryin’ baggage—where’s your baggage?” You could hear a pin drop when the old man placed the paper bag on the desk, opened it and pulled out two rough dry shirts. . . . Well, with that the clerk took the money, gave him a key and fifty cents change and said, “Top floor rear!”

The couple smiled in such a dignified way, and it seemed like they hadn’t noticed a thing. They started over toward the elevator and then the old lady turned away from the man and made her way over to the receptionist’s desk. Everyone kept their eyes dead on her, and the receptionist, who was awfully young and pretty, was almost scared out of her wits. The old lady kept makin’ straight for her, and I could see that the young lady was gonna scream any second. . . .

When the old woman reached the desk, she leaned over a bowl of red roses that was there and, ever so gently, breathed in the sweet smell, and then she turned away and quickly joined her husband at the elevator, and nobody moved until the doors closed and they were gone from sight. . . .

That’s all, Marge. Of course, there was buzzin’ and hummin’ after that, but I got to wonderin’ about who they were and where they came from . . . and did they have children . . . and how much work they both done in their lifetime . . . and what it must feel like to be old and draggin’ around in the cold.

That’s all there is to the story and it sure don’t sound like much the way I tell it, but if I was a poet, I would sing a song of praise for the love in their eyes and I would make you see the sight of a lifetime when that ragged lady bent over those roses, and I would tell how awful it is to be old and broke in the midst of plenty. . . . And that’s what I mean when I say—sometimes I wish I was a poet.
Use “Sunday Morning Early” on 15 to answer the following questions. Be sure to fill in the answers on your answer document.

13 Which words best help the reader understand the meaning of the word russet in line 8?

   F   blue-black water  
   G   boats, grasses  
   H   gold, sunburnt  
   J   empty blue sky

14 Read the following lines from the poem.

   I say, “It’s Sunday, and here we are in the church of the out-of-doors.”

   By using this analogy, the poet emphasizing —

   A   the speaker’s authority as a parent  
   B   the importance of spending time with family  
   C   the speaker’s emotional vulnerability  
   D   the sacredness of nature
15 Read these lines from the poem.

A clap of thunder beyond those hills. How well sound travels over water. . . .

The poet uses these lines to emphasize the importance of —

F truth
G listening
H power
J imagination

16 Which line best explains why the speaker begins to speak at the end of the poem but then stops?

A A clap of thunder beyond those hills.
B it hits me that my daughter is a young woman,
C the russet and gold of late summer’s sunburnt grasses,
D That’s the trick in life—learning to leave well enough alone.
17 What does the poet mean by the lines “suddenly everything is a metaphor for how/short a time we are granted on earth”?

F Nature often serves as a reminder that time does not stand still.

G Time passes differently for different people.

H The future represents uncertainty.

J Ordinary occurrences in nature cannot always be described.

18 What is the most likely reason the poet ends the first stanza after line 13?

A To emphasize the poem’s central message

B To indicate a change in the poem’s setting

C To introduce new details about the poem’s speaker

D To highlight a shift in point of view
19  What is the primary purpose of paragraphs 1 and 11?

   F  To show how the narrator’s viewpoint changes
   G  To frame the story with the narrator’s primary conflict
   H  To contrast the narrator’s opinion with Marge’s opinion
   J  To highlight the resolution of the narrator’s conflict

20  In paragraph 6, what is the effect of the author’s use of figurative language?

   A  It highlights the old couple’s naiveté.
   B  It reveals the clerk’s confusion.
   C  It shows how reluctant the old man is to pay.
   D  It emphasizes the tension of the scene.
21 Which sentence best supports the idea that the old couple is still in love after many years?

F No, they were white, and you’ve never seen such a couple in your life—a man and his wife, and they must have been in their seventies.

G Marge, he was lookin’ at her like every woman on earth dreams of bein’ looked at, and her eyes were doin’ the same thing back at him.

H They started over toward the elevator and then the old lady turned away from the man and made her way over to the receptionist’s desk.

J The couple smiled in such a dignified way, and it seemed like they hadn’t noticed a thing.

22 The narrator faces a major conflict over how to —

A capture the beauty and essence of the story she is relating

B communicate effectively with Marge

C succeed in becoming a writer

D find happiness like that shared by the old couple

23 By having the narrator tell the story to Marge, the author allows the reader to function as —

F a firsthand witness

G a second storyteller

H a third-party observer

J an informed participant
The author uses ellipses primarily to —

A. give the story a conversational tone
B. make the reader think that the story will have an unexpected ending
C. indicate that the narrator is judgmental
D. imply that the reader should act as a participant in the events of the story
25 Which quotation from “I Wish I Was a Poet” best reflects the speaker’s overall experience in “Sunday Morning Early”?

F They were raggedy and kinda beat.

G Everyone kept their eyes dead on her, and the receptionist, who was awfully young and pretty, was almost scared out of her wits.

H Yes, I dropped by to see her last night. . . .

J Sometimes there are poetry things that I see and I’d like to tell people about them in a poetry way. . . .

26 Which two actions in the selections have a similar meaning?

A Paddling identical kayaks in “Sunday Morning Early” and staying at a downtown hotel in “I Wish I Was a Poet”

B Hearing the chirring of grasshoppers in “Sunday Morning Early” and taking out the crumpled dollar bills in “I Wish I Was a Poet”

C Listening to the stillness in “Sunday Morning Early” and smelling the roses in “I Wish I Was a Poet”

D Leaning out of the boat in “Sunday Morning Early” and stringing the beans in “I Wish I Was a Poet”
27 What is one difference between the speaker of “Sunday Morning Early” and the narrator of “I Wish I Was a Poet”?

F The speaker wishes to remain quiet, while the narrator wishes to tell a story.

G The speaker tries to communicate with the daughter, while the narrator tries to exclude Marge.

H The speaker enjoys being in nature, while the narrator enjoys being indoors.

J The speaker has a pessimistic outlook, while the narrator has an optimistic one.

28 The mood of both selections is —

A depressing

B bittersweet

C frightening

D carefree

29 What do the daughter in “Sunday Morning Early” and Marge in “I Wish I Was a Poet” have in common?

F They share the same point of view.

G Neither listens to what is being said.

H They share a passion for bold adventures.

J Neither has a line of dialogue.
DIRECTIONS

Answer the following question in the box labeled “Short Answer #2” on page 3 of your answer document.

What message do you think the speaker in “Sunday Morning Early” and the narrator of “I Wish I Was a Poet” are trying to convey? Explain your answer and support it with evidence from both selections.

BE SURE YOU HAVE WRITTEN YOUR ANSWER ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.
Leah feels that students are not offered enough time for lunch. She has written this paper to express her opinion and to convince others of the need for longer lunch breaks. Read Leah’s paper and look for the revisions she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Longer Lunch, Please!

(1) The teachers and administrators at our school often say they want students to be more focused and engaged in class. (2) I have a suggestion that would address this concern: shorten each class period by three minutes and add that time to the school lunch period. (3) I am convinced that students would do better in school if they had a midday break that allowed them enough time to eat a good meal and need to recharge their brains with physical activity.

(4) With the current high school schedule, most students have just 30 minutes for lunch. (5) Because they have to travel to and from the cafeteria and stand in line, some students are left with just 10 minutes to scarf down their lunch. (6) When students are rushed, they are more likely to make unhealthy choices. (7) According to a 2008 study published in the Journal of School Health, diet quality is associated with academic performance. (8) In other words, eating an unhealthy lunch could negatively affect how well a student does in school. (9) Giving students more time to select and enjoy a healthy meal would therefore boost grades.
Furthermore, learning is hard work. In order for the brain to be able to do all this work, the brain’s cells must make certain connections. Research shows that exercise stimulates these connections, but many students have schedules that are too full to include exercise before or after school. A longer lunch break would allow students time to take a walk around the track or play some basketball in the gym. Students would surely be more ready to focus on afternoon studies if they were given the chance at lunch to get some much-needed exercise.

Parents, teachers, and administrators expect a lot from students. Certain conditions must be met for students to live up to these expectations. An extra 20 minutes added to the lunch break would give students enough time to eat a nutritious meal and get some exercise. I believe that if students had this opportunity, they would be more motivated and alert in their afternoon classes, and overall promotion would improve.
30  What is the most effective revision to make in sentence 3?

A  I am convinced that students would do better in school if they had a midday break that allowed them enough time to eat a good meal and that allowed them enough time to recharge their brains with physical activity.

B  I am convinced that students would do better in school if they had a midday break that allowed them enough time to eat a good meal and recharge their brains with physical activity.

C  I am convinced that students would do better in school if they had a midday break that allowed them enough time to eat a good meal that recharged their brains with physical activity.

D  I am convinced that students would do better in school if they had a midday break that allowed them enough time to eat a good meal because they need to recharge their brains with physical activity.

31  Leah wants to add the following idea to the second paragraph (sentences 4–9).

Some resort to the faster à la carte line to grab chips and a drink; others skip lunch altogether.

Reread the paragraph carefully. Where is the most effective place to add this sentence?

F  After sentence 6

G  After sentence 7

H  After sentence 8

J  After sentence 9
Leah wants to add some detail to the idea she expressed in sentence 10. Which of these sentences could best follow and support sentence 10?

A. It can be exhausting and draining.
B. In the first three hours of the school day, a student might be asked to solve a linear equation, analyze a scene from a play by Shakespeare, and memorize the parts of a cell.
C. Once I had to work on a set of math problems all afternoon, and by the end of the day, I was ready to take a long nap.
D. Some scientists believe that what we eat is related to our willingness and ability to work hard enough to achieve success.

Leah would like to provide some strong evidence to support the ideas she is proposing in the third paragraph (sentences 10–14). Read the following quotations and analyze the information presented in each. Which quotation would be best to insert after sentence 13 to add credibility to the ideas in this paragraph?

F. According to Dr. John Ratey, a professor at Harvard Medical School, “exercise provides an unparalleled stimulus, creating an environment in which the brain is ready, willing, and able to learn.”
G. Thomas Edison once said, “The doctor of the future will give no medicine, but instead will interest his patients in the care of the human frame, in diet, and in the cause and prevention of disease.”
H. In the preamble to its constitution, the World Health Organization states, “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”
J. Plato, a philosopher who lived more than 2,000 years ago, wrote, “Lack of activity destroys the good condition of every human being, while movement and methodical physical exercise save it and preserve it.”

Leah has not used the best choice of words in sentence 18. What change should she make?

A. Change opportunity to planning
B. Change alert to conscious
C. Change promotion to performance
D. Change improve to develop
A New Breed of Lifeguard: Rescue Dogs

(1) It’s summer in Italy, and the beaches of Civitavecchia near Rome are filled with hundreds of people. (2) It’s the kind of day for fun in the surf. (3) It’s also the kind of day when some swimmers are likely to need assistance. (4) Fortunately, the human lifeguards on this beach have support. (5) The Italian National Civil Protection agency has launched a program for a new breed of lifeguards—a canine rescue squad.

(6) Today, about 300 canine lifeguards are trained and ready to carry out rescues along the coast of Italy. (7) Several branches of the Italian School of Canine Lifeguards, including the one in Civitavecchia teach dogs to paddle to the aid of swimmers in trouble. (8) The school will train any type of dog that weighs at least 66 pounds and has a docile, obedient nature, it favors Labradors, Newfoundlands, and golden retrievers. (9) That’s because these breeds have natural swimming instincts.

(10) The rescue dogs are taught to recognize signs of drowning and react quickly. (11) They learn to carry out solo rescues, as well as partner with human lifeguards. (12) After three years of schooling, the canine graduates are
considered expert “lifedogs” ready for duty. (13) They are put to work guarding beaches or patrolling offshore aboard Italy’s coast-guard boats and helicopters. (14) These dogs even perform rescues by jumping into the sea from helicopters. (15) The head of one school explains that most dogs actually enjoy the experience and “can’t wait to climb on the helicopter.” (16) We don’t force the dogs to jump.” (17) Trainers say that the dogs seem to consider the retrieving activities a rewarding game.

(18) By all reports, the canine rescue program is a success. (19) The dogs don’t tire as easily as their human counterparts, and they are faster swimmers. (20) A typical rescue involves a lifeguard pair—a dog and its trainer—heading out to help a swimmer in distress. (21) The “lifedog” usually wears a special red harness and towed a buoy that the swimmer can grab. (22) Sometimes the dog will tow a raft that a victim can ride. (23) If a victim is unable to respond, the dog is trained to grasp clothing or swimsuit material in its teeth and drag the person ashore.

(24) All in all, these dogs’ characteristics make them naturals at the job. (25) Their endurance allows them to swim great distances in rough water. (26) Their speed gets them to a struggling swimmer quickly. (27) Their instincts lead them to the safest currents and landing points. (28) And their innate heroism and love of challenges turning these well-trained dogs into first-class lifeguards.
35 How should sentence 3 be changed?

A Insert a comma after day
B Change are likely to were likely
C Change assistance to assistance
D Sentence 3 does not need to be changed.

36 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

F Change agency to Agency
G Change has launched to have launched
H Insert a comma after program
J No change should be made.

37 What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 7?

A Change Several to Severe
B Insert a comma after Civitavecchia
C Change teach to teaches
D No change needs to be made in this sentence.
38 What is the correct way to write sentence 8?

F The school will train any type of dog that weighs at least 66 pounds and has a docile, obedient nature, but it favors Labradors, Newfoundlands, and golden retrievers.

G The school will train any type of dog that weighs at least 66 pounds and has a docile, obedient nature. But favors Labradors, Newfoundlands, and golden retrievers.

H The school will train any type of dog that weighs at least 66 pounds, has a docile, obedient nature, and favors Labradors, Newfoundlands, and golden retrievers.

J The sentence is written correctly in the paper.

39 What change, if any, needs to be made in sentence 13?

A Insert a comma after beaches

B Change patrolling to patroling

C Change Italys to Italy's

D No change needs to be made in sentence 13.

40 What change should be made in sentence 15?

F Change explains to explaining

G Change experience to expereince

H Change can't to Can't

J Delete the quotation marks at the end of the sentence