

# CTJan27 Online Year 8 Verbal Reasoning Practice Test 01

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Select the correct answer for each question.

1) Which of the following words is similar to resonant? [1]\_\_\_\_\_

2) Which of the following words is similar to withdrawing? [2]\_\_\_\_\_

3) Which of the following words is similar to Glossy? [3]\_\_\_\_\_

4) Which of the following words is similar to Aloof? [4]\_\_\_\_\_

5) Which of the following words is similar to Arrogance? [5]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) Meaningful B) Narrative C) Representative D) Controvert E) Extraordinary	[4]	A) Compassionate B) Indifferent C) Digging D) Viciousness E) Ambivalent
[2]	A) Fanatical B) Identifying C) Retreating D) Outrageous E) Collecting	[5]	A) Radicalism B) Overstatement C) Application D) Attrition E) Superiority
[3]	A) Powerful B) Standard C) Dissonant D) Polished E) Unreliable		

2. Select the correct answer for each question.

6) Bereavement means [1]\_\_\_\_\_

7) Diffident means [2]\_\_\_\_\_

8) Exhortation means [3]\_\_\_\_\_

9) Glimpse means [4]\_\_\_\_\_

10) Rank means [5]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) Dawdle B) Catastrophic C) Bureaucrat	[4]	A) Cleaner B) Anxious C) Preview
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	D) Boycott E) Deprivation		D) Positive E) Catastrophic
[2]	A) Scheme B) Bashful C) Professional D) Opposing E) Rebuke	[5]	A) Attraction B) Heighten C) Exaggerate D) Hierarchy E) Destruction
[3]	A) Appeal B) Pursuit C) Exotic D) Premier E) Fugitive		

3. Select the correct answer for each question.

11) Which of the following words is the opposite of Illumination? [1]\_\_\_\_\_

12) Which of the following words is the opposite of Implausible? [2]\_\_\_\_\_

13) Which of the following words is the opposite of Insipid? [3]\_\_\_\_\_

14) Which of the following words is the opposite of Cheerful? [4]\_\_\_\_\_

15) Which of the following words is the opposite of Nonsense? [5]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) Illustration B) Affluent C) Brilliance D) Destitution E) Nutrition	[4]	A) Ordinary B) Lugubrious C) Prejudiced D) Successively E) Realistic
[2]	A) Convincing B) Unspeakable C) Incense D) Sickening E) Bewildering	[5]	A) Equivalent B) Oblique C) Irrational D) Rational E) Interconnected
[3]	A) Energetic B) Unparalleled C) Residential D) Liberated E) Fascinating		

4. Select the correct answer for each question.

16) MNEMONIC is to REMEMBER as: [1]\_\_\_\_\_

17) EXCORIATE is to ABRADE as: [2]\_\_\_\_\_

18) COMPASS is to DIRECTION as: [3]\_\_\_\_\_

19) HAPPINESS to EMOTION is as [4]\_\_\_\_\_

20) LISTEN to EAVESDROP is as: [5]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) Amnesiac to Forget B) Euphoria to Relax C) Nostril to Smell D) Audio to Hear E) Glasses to See	[4]	A) Horror to glee B) Belief to faith C) Sight to sense D) Taste to pleasure E) Plumber to pipes
[2]	A) Consent to Decree B) Demur to Agree C) Mar to Burnish D) Eschew to Avoid E) Proscribe to Support	[5]	A) Speak to shout B) Reach to hit C) Look to spy D) Touch to grip E) Search to find
[3]	A) barometer to pressure B) Thermometer to weather C) Microscope to germ D) Telescope to vision E) Land to fertilizer		

5. Select the correct answer for each question.

21) Find the two statements that together prove that:

The provinces ratified the law after the parliament discussed it.

1: All the provinces denied the discussion of the law.

2: Both the provinces and the Parliament declined the law.

3: The law was ratified prior to its discussion in the parliament.

4: The law was approved by the provinces after the parliament had a discussion.

5: Neither the provinces nor the parliament ratified the law.

[1]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) 1 and 4 B) 2 and 4 C) 3 and 4 D) 2 and 5 E) 3 and 5
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6. Select the correct answer for each question.

22) Please select TWO options which most strongly suggest that:

The team had lost the game; therefore, the coach's contract was not renewed.

1: The team had retreated from the final match.

2: The coach will not be training the team for the next season.

3: Losing the game was the motive behind not renewing the contract.

4: Although the team had lost the game, the coach was not blamed for it.

5: As the final match was not played, the contract was cancelled.

[1]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) 1 and 2 B) 3 and 4 C) 1 and 3 D) 4 and 5 E) 3 and 5
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7. Select the correct answer for each question.

23) Find the TWO statements that together prove that:

The laptop had crashed twice.

- 1: There is troubleshoot in the work flow.
- 2: The laptop had experienced malfunction more than once.
- 3: The Desktop was not working on the same network.
- 4: Both laptop and the desktop are attached to the same crash.
- 5: Among the troubleshooting incident is not related to the laptop.

[1]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) 1 and 4 B) 2 and 4 C) 1 and 2 D) 1 and 3 E) 3 and 5
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8. Select the correct answer for each question.

24) Find the TWO statements that together prove that:

Big James donated gifts to the poor.

- 1: Big James donated various items to the needy.
- 2: Jumana has many gifts wrapped for the homeless.
- 3: Jumana is and Big James goes to the same church.
- 4: The donation was distributed by the church's members.
- 5: Jumana and Big James share the same passion for charity. .

[1]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) 1 and 2 B) 2 and 4 C) 1 and 3 D) 3 and 4 E) 1 and 5
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9. Select the correct answer for each question.

25) Select TWO options which most strongly suggest that:

Neither Betsy nor Isaw the broadcast, but Quinn and Martha did.

- 1: Betsy and Martha could watch the broadcast.
- 2: Only Betsy and the speaker were not able to watch the broadcast.
- 3: Quinn and Martha were unable to watch the broadcast.
- 4: Neither Quinn nor the speaker could watch the broadcast.
- 5: Martha and Quinn were the only two who watched the broadcast.

[1] \_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) 1 and 2 B) 2 and 4 C) 2 and 5 D) 3 and 4 E) 4 and 5
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## Answer Keys

Question	Answer
1	1-A 2-C 3-D 4-B 5-E
2	1-E 2-B 3-A 4-B 5-D
3	1-A 2-A 3-E 4-B 5-D
4	1-E 2-D 3-D 4-D 5-B
5	1-C

Question	Answer
6	1-C
7	1-B
8	1-C
9	1-C

# CTJan27 Online Reading Comprehension Practice Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading Passage

***The following passage is an excerpt from the National Institutes of Health that describes the effects and potential consequences of sleep deprivation.***

Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day, even during boring activities, you haven't had enough sleep. If you routinely fall asleep within five minutes of lying down, you probably have severe sleep deprivation, possibly even a sleep disorder. *Micro sleeps*, or very brief episodes of sleep in an otherwise awake person, are another mark of sleep deprivation. In many cases, people are not aware that they are experiencing micro sleeps. The widespread practice of "burning the candle at both ends" in Western industrialized societies has created so much sleep deprivation that what is really abnormal sleepiness is now almost the norm.

Many studies make it clear that sleep deprivation is dangerous. Sleep-deprived people who are tested by using a driving simulator or by performing a hand-eye coordination task perform as badly as or worse than those who are intoxicated. Sleep deprivation also magnifies alcohol's effects on the body, so a fatigued person who drinks will become much more impaired than someone who is well rested. Driver fatigue is responsible for an estimated 100,000 motor



vehicle accidents and 1,500 deaths each year, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Since drowsiness is the brain's last step before falling asleep, driving while drowsy can—and often does—lead to disaster. Caffeine and other stimulants cannot overcome the effects of severe sleep deprivation. The National Sleep Foundation says that if you have trouble keeping your eyes focused, if you can't stop yawning, or if you can't remember driving the last few miles, you are probably too drowsy to drive safely.

1. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

1. The passage suggests that falling asleep during a morning class

[1] \_\_\_\_\_

2. The image of *burning the candle at both ends* (lines 11–12) most nearly refers to

[2] \_\_\_\_\_

3. The underlined term *impaired* most nearly means [3]\_\_\_\_\_

4. The primary purpose of the passage is to  
[4]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) means that the topic does not interest you. B) is a symptom of sleep deprivation. C) indicates that you should drink a caffeinated beverage at breakfast. D) means that you have a sleep disorder. E) requires a visit to the doctor.	[3]	A) sentient. B) apprehensive. C) disturbed. D) blemished. E) hampered.
[2]	A) an unrelenting schedule that affords little rest. B) an ardent desire to achieve. C) the unavoidable conflagration that occurs when two forces oppose each other. D) a latent period before a conflict or collapse. E) a state of extreme agitation.	[4]	A) offer preventive measures for sleep deprivation. B) explain why sleeplessness has become a common state in Western cultures. C) recommend the amount of sleep individuals need at different ages. D) alert readers to the signs and risks of not getting enough sleep. E) discuss the effects of alcohol on a sleep-deprived person.

Reading Passage

*In the following passage, the author gives an account of the scientific discoveries made by Antoni van Leeuwenhoek in the fifteenth century.*

The history of microbiology begins with a Dutch haberdasher named Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, a man of no formal scientific education. In the late 1600s, Leeuwenhoek, inspired by the magnifying lenses used by drapers to examine cloth, assembled some of the first microscopes. He developed a technique for grinding and polishing tiny, convex lenses, some of which could magnify an object up to 270 times. After scraping some plaque from between his teeth and examining it under a lens, Leeuwenhoek found tiny squirming creatures, which he called “animalcules.” His observations, which he reported to the Royal Society of London, are among the first descriptions of living bacteria. Leeuwenhoek discovered an entire universe invisible to the naked eye. He found more animalcules—protozoa and bacteria—in samples of pond water, rain water, and human saliva. He gave the first description of red corpuscles, observed plant tissue, examined muscle, and investigated the life cycle of insects.

Nearly two hundred years later, Leeuwenhoek’s discovery of microbes aided French chemist and biologist Louis Pasteur to develop his “germ theory of disease.” This concept suggested that disease derives from tiny organisms attacking and weakening the body. The germ theory later helped doctors to fight infectious diseases including anthrax, diphtheria, polio, smallpox, tetanus, and typhoid. Leeuwenhoek did not foresee this legacy. In a 1716 letter, he described his contribution to science this way: “My work, which I’ve done for a long time, was not pursued in order to gain the praise I now enjoy, but chiefly from a craving after knowledge, which I notice resides in me more than in most other men. And therewithal, whenever I found out anything remarkable, I have thought it my duty to put down my discovery on paper, so that all ingenious people might be informed thereof.”

2. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

5. According to the passage, Leeuwenhoek would be best described as a

[1] \_\_\_\_\_

6. In line 5, *inspired* most nearly means [2] \_\_\_\_\_

7. The quotation from Leeuwenhoek (second paragraph) is used to illustrate

[3] \_\_\_\_\_

8. The author's attitude toward Leeuwenhoek's contribution to medicine is one of

[4] \_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) bored haberdasher who stumbled upon scientific discovery. B) trained researcher with an interest in microbiology. C) proficient hobbyist who made microscopic lenses for entertainment. D) inquisitive amateur who made pioneer studies of microbes. E) talented scientist interested in finding a cure for disease.	[3]	A) the value he placed on sharing knowledge among scientists. B) that scientific discoveries often go unrecognized. C) that much important research is spurred by professional ambition. D) the serendipity of scientific progress. E) the importance of Leeuwenhoek's discoveries in fighting infectious diseases.
[2]	A) introduced. B) invested. C) influenced. D) indulged. E) inclined.	[4]	A) ecstatic reverence. B) genuine admiration C) tepid approval. D) courteous opposition. E) antagonistic incredulity.

#### Reading Passage

*The following passage discusses the inspiration and career of the first woman to receive a M.D. degree from an American medical school in the nineteenth century.*

Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree since the Renaissance, graduating from Geneva Medical College, in New York state, in 1849. She supported women's medical education and helped many other women's careers. By establishing the New York Infirmary in 1857, she offered a practical solution to one of the problems facing women who were rejected from internships elsewhere but determined to expand their skills as physicians. She also published several important books on the issue of women in medicine, including *Address on the Medical Education of Women* in 1864 and *Medicine as a Profession for Women* in 1860.

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in Bristol, England in 1821, to Hannah Lane and Samuel Blackwell. Both for financial reasons and because her father wanted to help abolish slavery, the family moved to America when Elizabeth was eleven years old. Her father died in 1838. As adults, his children campaigned for women's rights and supported the anti-slavery movement. In her book *Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women*, published in 1895, Dr. Blackwell wrote that she was initially repelled by the idea of studying medicine. She said she had "hated everything connected with the body, and could not bear the sight of a medical book . . . My favourite studies were history and metaphysics, and the very thought of dwelling on the physical structure of the body and its various ailments filled me with disgust." Instead she went into teaching, then considered more suitable for a woman. She claimed that

she turned to medicine after a close friend who was dying suggested she would have been spared her worst suffering if her physician had been a woman.

Blackwell had no idea how to become a physician, so she consulted with several physicians known by her family. They told her it was a fine idea, but impossible; it was too expensive, and such education was not available to women. Yet Blackwell reasoned that if the idea were a good one, there must be some way to do it, and she was attracted by the challenge. She convinced two physician friends to let her read medicine with them for a year, and applied to all the medical schools in New York and Philadelphia. She also applied to twelve more schools in the northeast states and was accepted by Geneva Medical College in 1847. The faculty, assuming that the all-male student body would never agree to a woman joining their ranks, allowed them to vote on her admission. As a joke, they voted "yes," and she gained admittance, despite the reluctance of most students and faculty.

Two years later, in 1849, Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from an American medical school. She worked in clinics in London and Paris for two years, and studied midwifery at La Maternité where she contracted "purulent ophthalmia" from a young patient. When Blackwell lost sight in one eye, she returned to New York City in 1851, giving up her dream of becoming a surgeon.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell established a practice in New York City, but had few patients and few opportunities for intellectual exchange with other physicians and "the means of increasing medical knowledge which dispensary practice affords." She applied for a job as physician at the women's department of a large city dispensary, but was refused. In 1853, with the help of friends, she opened her own dispensary in a single rented room, seeing patients three afternoons a week. The dispensary was incorporated in 1854 and moved to a small house she bought on 15th Street. Her sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, joined her in 1856 and, together with Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, they opened the New York Infirmary for Women and Children at 64 Bleecker Street in 1857. This institution and its medical college for women (opened 1867) provided training and experience for women doctors and medical care for the poor.

As her health declined, Blackwell gave up the practice of medicine in the late 1870s, though she still campaigned for reform.

3. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

9. The passage is primarily concerned with

[1] \_\_\_\_\_

10. The word *practical* (line 7) most nearly means [2] \_\_\_\_\_

11. The author mentions Samuel Blackwell's involvement in the antislavery movement in order to

[3] \_\_\_\_\_

12. The underlined word *repelled* in the second paragraph most nearly means

[4] \_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) the inevitable breaking down of social barriers for women. B) the effect of adversity in shaping a person's life. C) one woman's determination to open the field of medicine to females. D) one woman's desire to gain prestige. E) the quality of healthcare available in the 1800s.	[3]	A) offer random biographical information about Elizabeth's upbringing. B) suggest that her father's beliefs greatly influenced Elizabeth. C) imply a link between financial need and the abhorrence of slavery. D) describe the political ferment that preceded the American Civil War. E) explain Elizabeth's choice of medicine for a profession.
[2]	A) usable. B) satisfactory. C) systematic. D) professional. E) adept.	[4]	A) vanquished. B) discouraged. C) intimidated. D) depressed. E) sickened.

4. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

**13. According to the passage, Blackwell chose to become a doctor**

[1] \_\_\_\_\_

**14. As described in the passage, the actions of the student body of Geneva Medical College suggest that they**

[2] \_\_\_\_\_

**15. The passage implies that Blackwell's attitude toward studying and practicing medicine changed from [3] \_\_\_\_\_**

**16. All of the following questions can be explicitly answered on the basis of the passage EXCEPT**

[4] \_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) as a result of the encouragement of physicians known to her family. B) despite the fact that most considered her goal inappropriate and unattainable. C) in order to make healthcare more accessible to the poor. D) because she hoped to overcome her revulsion of the body and disease. E) to fulfil a childhood dream of establishing a medical college for women.	[3]	A) tenacious to wavering. B) uninterested to resolute. C) cynical to committed. D) idealized to realistic. E) theoretical to practical.
[2]	A) admired Blackwell's ambition. B) respected the politics of the Blackwell family. C) doubted Blackwell's commitment to medicine.	[4]	A) What barriers did Blackwell face in her pursuit to become a physician? B) What degree of success did women attain in the field of medicine as a result of Blackwell?

	<p>D) feared the influence of Blackwell's family connections.</p> <p>E) made light of Blackwell's goal.</p>		<p>C) What contributions did Blackwell make to women interested in medicine as a profession?</p> <p>D) What specific steps did Blackwell take to gain admittance to medical school?</p> <p>E) What did Blackwell claim was her inspiration for wanting to become a doctor?</p>
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### Reading Passage

*These two passages reflect two different views of the value of cosmetic plastic surgery. Passage 1 is an account by a physician who has practiced internal medicine (general medicine) for more than two decades and who has encountered numerous patients inquiring about cosmetic plastic surgery procedures. Passage 2 is written by a professional woman in her mid-forties who has considered cosmetic plastic surgery for herself.*

### PASSAGE 1

Elective and cosmetic plastic surgery is one of the fastest growing segments of healthcare, second only to geriatric care. As the "baby boomers" (those born between 1945 and 1965) reach their half-century mark, more Americans are seeking cosmetic procedures that minimize the visible signs of aging. The demand for self-improvement has increased as the job market has become more competitive and a high divorce rate spurs the search for new personal relationships. Increased discretionary wealth and a wider acceptance of cosmetic techniques have also contributed to the spike in cosmetic surgery.

In the 1980s, I was just beginning as an internist, working in a private practice. Then in my late twenties, I felt pity for my patients who talked to me about a surgical fix for their wrinkles or other signs of aging. I felt that if they had a developed sense of self-esteem, they would not feel the need to surgically alter their appearance. I also felt a certain degree of envy for my cosmetic-surgeon colleagues, some of whom worked across the hall. To my "green" eye, they looked like slick salespeople reaping large financial rewards from others' insecurity and vanity. It was difficult for me to reconcile the fact that patients were willing to fork over thousands of dollars for cosmetic fixes, while primary care physicians struggled to keep their practices financially viable.

Since that time, my attitude has changed. Although cosmetic surgery sometimes produces negative outcomes—the media often highlights surgery "disasters"—for the most part, the health risk for cosmetic procedures is low and patient satisfaction is high. Often, people who have been hobbled by poor body image all of their lives, walk away from cosmetic surgery with confidence and the motivation to lead healthier lives. In addition, reconstructive surgery for burn and accident victims or to those disfigured from disease restores self esteem and wellbeing in a way that other therapies cannot. I believe it is time for members of the medical community to examine the benefits and results of cosmetic surgery without prejudice or jealousy.

### PASSAGE 2

Beauty is only skin deep, or so goes the old adage. However, in a culture increasingly fixated on youthfulness and saturated with media images of "ideal"-looking men and women, cosmetic plastic surgery seems like the norm instead of the exception. Nearly 6.6 million Americans opted for cosmetic surgery in 2002, with women accounting for 85% of cosmetic-surgery patients, according to the American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Once the province of older women, cosmetic surgery is increasingly an option for 35- to 50-year-olds, who made up 45% of cosmetic-surgery patients in 2002.

Coming of age in the 1970s, I grew up believing in the spirit of feminism, a ready warrior for equal rights for women in the home and workplace. I believed that women should be valued for who they are and what they do, and not for how they look. But as I approach my mid-forties, I look in the mirror and wonder about the reflection I see. Although I adhere to a healthy lifestyle, eat well, exercise regularly, and feel energetic, the reality is that I am beginning to look, well, middle-aged.

Because I am a successful professional, I have the means to afford elective surgery. And like Pandora's Box, once I opened the door to anti-aging surgical possibilities, it seems almost impossible to close it again. In 2002, more than 1.1 million Americans had Botox injections— a procedure that erases wrinkles by paralyzing facial muscles. I find myself asking: Why not me? Is it time to jump on the bandwagon? In a competitive culture where looks count, is it almost *impractical* not to?

What stops me? Perhaps it is queasiness about the surgeon's scalpel. Risks accompany any kind of surgery. Perhaps I find the idea of paralyzing my facial muscles somewhat repellent and a betrayal of the emotions I have experienced—the joys and losses of a lifetime— that are written in those "crow's feet" and "worry lines." Perhaps yet, it is my earlier feminist fervour and idealism—a remnant of my youth that I believe is worth preserving more than wrinkle-free skin.

5. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

17. The word *adage* (Passage 2, line 2) most nearly means [1]\_\_\_\_\_

18. The argument of Passage 1 would be most effectively strengthened by which of the following?

[2]\_\_\_\_\_

19. In the second paragraph of Passage 1, how would the author characterise the motivation of cosmetic plastic surgeons? [3]\_\_\_\_\_

20. Which audience is the author of Passage 1 most likely addressing?

[4]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) addition. B) rumour. C) saying. D) era. E) fib.	[3]	A) altruistic B) professional C) creative D) thrilling E) greedy
[2]	A) information about making plastic surgery more affordable B) anecdotes about incompetent plastic surgeons C) facts to support the author's claim that health risks are low for cosmetic procedures D) a description of the author's personal experience with patients E) a description of the psychological benefits of improved body image	[4]	A) burn or accident victims B) women with poor body image C) plastic surgeons D) healthcare providers E) "baby boomers"

6. Choose one correct answer in each drop-down list

21. In Passage 2, line 3 *saturated* most nearly means [1]\_\_\_\_\_

22. The author of Passage 2 implies that feminists of the 1970s held which of the following beliefs?

[2]\_\_\_\_\_

23. Which aspect of the cosmetic plastic surgery trend is emphasized in Passage 1, but not in Passage 2?

[3]\_\_\_\_\_

24. The two authors would most likely agree with which statement?

[4]\_\_\_\_\_

25. The approaches of the two passages to the topic are the similar in that they both use

[5]\_\_\_\_\_

[1]	A) animated. B) decorated. C) gratified. D) permeated. E) tainted.	[4]	A) Cosmetic surgery takes away individuality. B) Ideals of beauty are not culturally informed. C) Plastic surgeons prey off of vulnerable patients. D) American society is highly competitive. E) The benefits of plastic surgery outweigh the risks.
[2]	A) All women should have the right to safe, affordable cosmetic surgery. B) Looks should not be a factor in determining a person's worth. C) Cosmetic surgery is a beneficial tool in that it increases a woman's self-esteem. D) To be fair, men should be judged by their looks, too. E) Women should do whatever is necessary to compete in the job market.	[5]	A) first-person experiences. B) second-person address to the reader. C) references to other sources on the subject. D) a summary of types of plastic surgery. E) statistics on patient satisfaction.
[3]	A) professional envy among doctors B) nonsurgical techniques like Botox injections C) media's role in promoting plastic surgery D) surgical risks E) cost of procedures		

## Answer Keys

Question	Answer
1	1-B 2-A 3-E 4-D
2	1-D 2-C 3-A 4-B
3	1-C 2-A 3-B 4-E

Question	Answer
4	1-B 2-E 3-B 4-B
5	1-C 2-C 3-E 4-D
6	1-D 2-B 3-A 4-D 5-A



## Practice Test 01 – Persuasive Essay

In recent years, the hosting of international sporting events such as the Olympics and the Commonwealth Games has been a topic of intense debate. While these events undoubtedly bring together athletes from around the world and foster a sense of global unity, there are growing concerns about their exorbitant costs and the potential misuse of public funds. Advocates argue that these events provide economic and cultural benefits to the host cities, while critics contend that the financial burden far outweighs the benefits. In light of these contrasting viewpoints, we invite you to consider the following question in your essay: "Are hosting sporting events such as the Olympics and Commonwealth Games a waste of money?" Take a stance and provide compelling arguments to support your position, drawing from economic, social, and environmental perspectives.


**"Are hosting sporting events such as the Olympics and Commonwealth Games a waste of money?"**


**Time Limit: 35 Minutes**


Start


Practice Test 01



 [Verbal Reasoning Test 01](#)

 [Reading Comprehension Test 01](#)

 [Practice Test 01: Persuasive Essay](#)

 [Practice Test 01: Creative Writing Essay](#)

The White Horse Girl and the Blue Wind Boy



How Rome Happened

Radioactive wild boars



What's a Planet, Anyway? by Elaine Langlois



Mental Health



Microplastics



Pharos: The Great Lighthouse of Alexandria by Elizabeth Knapp



Verbal Reasoning



The Tenses



 Reading Comprehension Mock Test



Five-sigma event



Master of the Renaissance: Leonardo da Vinci by Elizabeth Knapp



Who Needs Sleep



Exploring the Pros and Cons of Virtual Reality



Mathematics - Set Theory



Pass the quiz

## Practice Test 01 – Creative Writing Essay

### Jungle Quest: In Search of the Emerald Serpent

"In the heart of the dense Amazon rainforest, a group of unlikely companions embarks on a daring adventure. Their quest? To locate the legendary 'Emerald Serpent,' a mythical creature said to possess the power to heal the land and its people. Your narrative should start with the following introduction and then continue to tell the thrilling tale of their journey.

As the first rays of the sun pierced through the thick canopy of the Amazon, a diverse group of explorers gathered at the base camp deep in the jungle. Among them were Dr. Evelyn Sinclair, a brilliant botanist with a passion for uncovering the mysteries of the rainforest, Captain Diego "Rico" Ramirez, a fearless and resourceful jungle guide, and Jackson "Jax" Turner, a technology whiz armed with an array of gadgets. Alongside them were two local indigenous guides, Kaya and Mateo, whose knowledge of the jungle was unmatched.


Their mission was clear: they aimed to locate and study the 'Emerald Serpent,' a mythical creature believed to possess emerald-green scales and the ability to restore balance to the rainforest. The stakes were high, as the Amazon faced unprecedented threats from deforestation and climate change. The fate of the rainforest, and perhaps the world, rested on their shoulders. Share the captivating story of their adventure, the challenges they faced, the bonds that formed, and the ultimate discovery of the 'Emerald Serpent.'"


**Time Limit : 35 Minutes**


Start

Practice Test 01



 [Verbal Reasoning Test 01](#)

 [Reading Comprehension Test 01](#)

 [Practice Test 01: Persuasive Essay](#)

 [Practice Test 01: Creative Writing Essay](#)

The White Horse Girl and the Blue Wind Boy



How Rome Happened

Radioactive wild boars



What's a Planet, Anyway? by Elaine Langlois



Mental Health



Microplastics



Pharos: The Great Lighthouse of Alexandria by Elizabeth Knapp



Verbal Reasoning



The Tenses



 Reading Comprehension Mock Test



Five-sigma event



Master of the Renaissance: Leonardo da Vinci by Elizabeth Knapp



Who Needs Sleep



Exploring the Pros and Cons of Virtual Reality



Mathematics - Set Theory



Pass the quiz