

Mr. Ahmed Ziyen Academy

خبير ومستشار تعليمي للأنظمة الأمريكية

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خبير ومستشار تعليمي للأمريكان دبلومه
DSAT, ACT, EST & IELTS Expert

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placement test

Passage 1:

Module 1

The Life of Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson

by Nellie Van de Grift Sanchez [edited]

While she waited as patiently as might be in the little country town, there were strenuous times in the burning city, but, as telegraph wires were all down and no mails were going out, she was [1] compel and obliged to remain in suspense until three days later, when the fire was subdued and Mr. Field was able to get back to her with the news that her family were all safe and her house unharmed. The story of the rescue of her house from the flames has been curiously [2] contorted by persons who have attempted to write about it without knowing the facts. The real saviors of Mrs. [3] Stevensons' house were her nephews and Mr. Field, and even they might have lost the day had it not been for a providential wind that blew in strongly from the sea against the advancing wall of flame. For three days and nights they looked down from their high post upon the raging furnace below and anxiously watched the progress of the fire as it leaped from street to street in its mad race up the hill, and when at last the two houses and a large wooden reservoir immediately opposite went roaring up all hope seemed gone. In the end, [4]. In the garden, there was a small cement pool, the home of a tiny fish answering to the name of Jack.

1. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. compel and obliging
 - C. compelling and obligatory
 - D. compelled and obliged
2. Which word works best in this context?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. presumed
 - C. fabricated
 - D. disbelieved
3. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
 - A. NO CHANGE
 - B. Stevensons's
 - C. Stevenson's
 - D. Stevensons
4. Which phrase best supports this paragraph?
 - A. nothing could divert the flames from their path of destruction
 - B. they could only marvel at how quickly a city could vanish
 - C. it was through a mere trifle that the tide of fortune was turned in their favor
 - D. no change occurred, and the fire continued to blaze

When the water in the pool was [5] slopped over by the earthquake poor Jack was tossed some yards away upon the grass, whence he was rescued, alive and wriggling, and restored to his own element, only to be killed later by some thoughtless refugee who washed his hands in the water with soap. The half bucket or so of water remaining in the pool helped to save the day, for the fire fighters dipped rugs and sacks in it, and, climbing to the flat roof, took turns in [6] crushing through the scorching heat to beat the cornices when they began to smoke.

[7] Meanwhile, the escape was so narrow that at times it seemed hopeless, and the rescuers took the precaution to dig a hole in the garden and bury the silverware, the St. Gaudens plaque, and other valuables.

5. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. slop
- C. slopping
- D. sloppy

6. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. dashing
- C. overthrowing
- D. mastering

7. Which option provides the most logical transition?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Eventually
- C. Therefore
- D. Even so

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When the three days' conflagration had finally worn itself out and the tired and smoke-begrimed fighters could take account, [8] they discovered that the house, along with its contents, had been secure, except for a huge hole in the roof where the earthquake had thrown down a large heavy chimney, piling up the bricks on the bed in the guest-chamber, fortunately not occupied at the time. But the outlook was ghastly, for the house stood high on its clean-swept hill like a lonely outpost in a great waste of cinders, half-fallen chimneys, and sagging walls. In two weeks' time, while they still smoked, the ruins took on a strangely old look, and it was like standing in the midst of the excavations of an ancient city. Around the solitary house on the hill the wind howled [9] , making a mournful moaning sound through the broken network of wires that hung everywhere in the streets.

Homeless refugees, running through the streets like wild creatures driven before a prairie fire, came pouring past, and some stopped to build their lean-to shacks of pieces of board and sacking against the sheltering wall of the house. Blankets and other things were passed out to keep them warm, and when they finally went their way the blankets went with them, [10] although Mrs. Stevenson was glad that they should have them and said she would have done the same had she been in [11] my case.

8. Which option is the most concise and precise?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. they found that the house, along with everything inside, was miraculously safe
- C. they found that the house and all its belongings had survived untouched
- D. they found the house and its contents safe

9. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. making a mournful moaning sound through the broken network of wires that hung everywhere in the streets
- C. : making a mournful moaning sound through the broken network of wires that hung everywhere in the streets
- D. ; making a mournful moaning sound through the broken network of wires that hung everywhere in the streets

10. Which word works best in this context?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. therefore
- C. but
- D. conversely

11. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. their
- C. our
- D. her

Passage 2:

Module 1

Meteorology: The Science of the Atmosphere [edited]

by Charles Fitzhugh Talman

[12] The dust of which we have to speak in the present chapter embraces all small particles of solid matter found anywhere; or at any time, in the earth's atmosphere. Particular kinds of dust have, of course, their special names. Soot, the visible part of smoke, is a form of dust that has played a very [13] conspicuous part in human affairs; hence the separate mention of smoke in the heading of this chapter.

12. Which option is the most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE

B. The dust of which we have to speak in the present chapter embraces all small particles of solid matter: found anywhere, or at any time, in the earth's atmosphere.

C. The dust of which we have to speak in the present chapter embraces all small particles of solid matter found anywhere or at any time, in the earth's atmosphere.

D. The dust of which we have to speak in the present chapter embraces all small particles of solid matter found anywhere, or at any time, in the earth's atmosphere.

13. Which word works best in this context?

A. NO CHANGE

B. striking

C. unobtrusive

D. unusual

While there are many agencies that help to charge the atmosphere with dust, the most important of them all is the wind. Let us see what happens when the wind blows over the surface of a dusty road, for example. If the air flowed in a smooth horizontal stream over such a surface, its friction would drag the dust along on the ground, but would not lift it. Such surface drifting, due to the horizontal component of the wind's motion, does, of course, occur, and its effects are strikingly visible in the shifting dunes that often form over a broad surface of sand or snow. [14] The movement of these dunes clearly illustrates how wind-driven drifting reshapes the landscape over time. All winds near the earth's surface are, however, full of waves and eddies, and in many cases, as over a stretch of strongly heated soil, there are strong updrafts, sometimes extending to a great height in the atmosphere. All kinds of dust are heavier than air, [15] yet, contrary to popular belief, never truly "float" in the atmosphere. Dust may enter the atmosphere at high levels, through the disintegration of meteors, or it may be spouted up by volcanoes, but dust blown up from the [16] earth's surface rises only because the air is rising with it; and, in still air, all dust sinks more or less rapidly toward the ground. The rate of its fall depends upon its specific gravity, and upon the size and shape of the dust particles. [17] Even though there are other factors to consider, the heaviest particles fall the fastest. Exceedingly fine dust, even without upward air movements to support it, requires months or even years to fall to the ground from the higher levels of the atmosphere.

14. The author is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?
- A. Deleted, the sentence is redundant.
 - B. Deleted, the sentence introduces new information in the paragraph.
 - C. Kept, the sentence provides supporting information to the previous sentence.
 - D. Kept, the sentence provides a key definition needed to understand the paragraph.
15. Which word works best in this context?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. and
 - C. nor
 - D. because
16. Which option is the most grammatically correct?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. earths's
 - C. earth's
 - D. earths'
17. Which sentence best supports this paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
 - B. When one particle starts falling, the gravity of the surface shifts.
 - C. The particles are dependent on each other's mass to fall.
 - D. Other things being equal, the finest particles fall most slowly.