

Think About It, Write About it!
MSU-CELP PRACTICE Test of
English Writing Ability

INSTRUCTIONS:

For this section of the test, a proctor will give you a special answer form. Make sure that your name appears correctly on the front of the form.

Using a Number 2 pencil **ONLY**, write as much as you can, as well as you can, in an original, 35-minute composition on **ONE** of the two topics below.

1. Some parents are overly strict with their children and try to control where they go, what they do, etc. Others give their children total freedom and independence to make all their own choices. Which case do you prefer? Why?

Be sure to support your opinion with reasons and explanations.

OR

2. Research shows that young people today do not want to get married or have children. Why do you think this is the case? How has society changed this way?

Be sure to support your opinion with reasons and explanations.



DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL
YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Phone card

1. What's wrong with her cell phone?
 - a. It's in the car.
 - b. The battery is out.
 - c. She forgot to bring it.
2. What confuses Rachel about the public phone?
 - a. It won't accept her credit card.
 - b. It has no coin slot.
 - c. It's only for long distance calls.
3. What does he say about the phone card?
 - a. It's pre-paid.
 - b. It's a type of credit card.
 - c. It's cheaper from the telephone company.
4. What will Rachel probably do?
 - a. Replace her mobile with a card.
 - b. Call her parents.
 - c. Buy a card.

Part 3: Extended discourse**Pirating**

5. Why is it difficult to trace illegal downloading?
 - a. They cover their tracks well.
 - b. The Federal Government is slow.
 - c. The number of sites promoting file sharing is too big.
6. What is the Federal Government trying to do?
 - a. They are limiting availability.
 - b. Stop monetary gain.
 - c. They are introducing fines and jail sentences.
7. What does the speaker say about federal convictions?
 - a. The offender spends 5 years in jail.
 - b. Offenders face 1 year in prison.
 - c. They come with heavy fines.
8. What did the phone study prove?
 - a. 78% of those interviewed have downloaded a DVD.
 - b. Downloading is an American past-time.
 - c. 18% of the U.S. population has downloaded.

1. "Do you have the patience to teach these children?"
"Yes. I strongly believe that children with _____ must be given special attention."
a. disabilities to learning
b. disabilities learning
c. learning disabilities
d. to learn disabilities
2. "You were tossing and turning all night."
"I had a nightmare _____ kept me up for most of the night."
a. whose
b. which
c. that which
d. that's why
3. "I can't seem to get my work finished so I can leave on time."
"Neither can I. If I could, do you think _____ be here?"
a. I would still
b. still I will
c. would I yet
d. will I still
4. "I didn't see your car in the parking lot."
"My husband _____ to drive me to work because my car broke down."
a. had
b. ought
c. would have
d. should have
5. I've tried everything that I could think of, but I don't know how else _____."
a. can it be doing
b. can it do
c. can it be done
d. it can be done
6. "Do you think we have enough food for 20 people?"
"No, so I _____ a little more grocery shopping."
a. am planning to
b. plan to do
c. am going
d. will plan to
7. _____ you have both experience and the necessary educational background, you probably won't get the job.
a. Although
b. Since
c. Despite
d. In spite of
8. "The new highway is way over the initial cost estimates."
"That's because the engineers _____ more difficulties than they had expected."
a. encounter
b. having encountered
c. are encountering
d. had encountered
9. "I don't see any ashtrays on any of the tables."
"It is forbidden _____, to smoke in public places."
a. in the law
b. by law
c. for the law
d. from the law
10. "Don't forget to call us when your plane lands."
"I'll call, but, I don't want you _____ me every half hour."
a. to have called
b. called
c. call
d. calling
11. "Don't hang up just yet. Let the phone ring one more time."
"There doesn't _____ anyone at home."
a. seem being
b. seem it is
c. seem to be
d. seem
12. "Let's go skiing in Aspen, over the Christmas holidays."
"I can't commit yet. It all depends on _____."
a. I have money
b. I will have money
c. how much money I have
d. do I have money
13. "I enjoy watching documentaries on animals."
"_____ I enjoy a good documentary, I prefer watching a good movie."
a. So much
b. Much too
c. Much as
d. More than

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Hypnosis

You came across an interesting article as you were surfing the net. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

1 Hypnosis is “a trance state characterized by extreme suggestibility, relaxation and heightened
2 imagination.” It is a mental state or imaginative role-enactment. It is usually induced by a
3 procedure known as a hypnotic induction, which is commonly composed of a long series of
4 preliminary instructions and suggestions. Hypnotic suggestions may be delivered by a
5 hypnotist in the presence of the subject, or may be self-administered (“self-suggestion” or
6 “autosuggestion”). The use of hypnotism for therapeutic purposes is referred to as
7 “hypnotherapy”, while its use as a form of entertainment for an audience is known as “stage
8 hypnosis”. The words *hypnosis* and *hypnotism* both derive from the term *neuro-hypnotism*
9 (nervous sleep) coined by the Scottish surgeon James Braid around 1841. §1

10 Contrary to a popular misconception - that hypnosis is a form of unconsciousness resembling
11 sleep - contemporary research suggests that hypnotic subjects are fully awake and are
12 focusing attention, with a corresponding decrease in their peripheral awareness. Subjects also
13 show an increased response to suggestions. Braid described “hypnotism” as a state of physical
14 relaxation accompanied and induced by mental concentration or abstraction. §2

15 Hypnosis has been found useful in pain management. A number of studies show that
16 hypnosis can reduce the pain experienced during burn-wound therapy, bone marrow
17 aspirations, and childbirth. The *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*
18 found that hypnosis relieved the pain of 75% of 933 subjects participating in 27 different
19 experiments. In 1996, the National Institutes of Health **declared** hypnosis effective in
20 reducing pain from cancer and other chronic conditions. Nausea and other symptoms related
21 to incurable diseases may also be managed with hypnosis. For example, research done at the
22 Mount Sinai School of Medicine studied two patient groups facing breast cancer surgery. The
23 group that received hypnosis reported less pain, nausea, and anxiety post-surgery. The
24 average hypnosis patient reduced treatment costs by an average \$772. The *American*
25 *Psychological Association* published a study comparing the effects of hypnosis, ordinary
26 suggestion and placebo in reducing pain. The study found that highly suggestible individuals
27 experienced a greater reduction in pain from hypnosis compared with placebo, whereas less
28 suggestible subjects experienced no pain reduction from hypnosis when compared with
29 placebo. Ordinary non-hypnotic suggestion also caused reduction in pain compared to
30 placebo, but was able to reduce pain in a wider range of subjects (both high and low
31 suggestible) than hypnosis. The results showed that it is primarily the subject's
32 responsiveness to suggestion, whether within the context of hypnosis or not, which is the
33 main determinant of causing reduction in pain. §3

34 Treating skin diseases with hypnosis has performed well in treating warts, psoriasis, and
35 atopic dermatitis. The success rate for habit control is varied. A study researching hypnosis as
36 a quit-smoking tool found it had a 20 to 30 percent success rate, similar to other quit-smoking
37 methods, while a 2007 study of patients hospitalized for cardiac and pulmonary ailments
38 found that smokers who used hypnosis to quit smoking doubled their chances of success. §4

39 Hypnosis may be useful as an **adjunct** therapy. Controversy surrounds the use of
40 hypnotherapy to retrieve memories, especially those from early childhood or (alleged) past-
41 lives. The American Medical Association and the American Psychological Association
42 caution against repressed memory therapy in cases of alleged childhood trauma, stating that
43 ‘it is impossible, without corroborative evidence, to distinguish a true memory from a false
44 one’. Past life regression, meanwhile, is often viewed with skepticism.

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98. Which delusion do people have about hypnosis?
- It is a mental state.
 - Subjects are susceptible to suggestions.
 - It's a state of physical relaxation.
 - That it's a form of unconsciousness.
99. Which of the following is not mentioned as being helped by hypnosis in patients facing breast cancer surgery?
- the pain
 - nausea
 - before surgery anxiety
 - after surgery anxiety
100. What is the meaning of the word **declared** in line 20?
- announced
 - exposed
 - claimed
 - guaranteed
101. Which individuals would do best under pain management hypnosis?
- someone with a strong personality
 - a non-believer
 - people who are easily influenced
 - someone who wants to quit smoking
102. Where has hypnosis proven to be useful?
- As a form of entertainment.
 - It can limit the pain in certain medical ailments.
 - In cases where people want to give up a habit.
 - As a quit-smoking method.
103. At which point in the text would the following sentence best fit? '**This may be because they had much more serious reasons for wanting to quit.**'
- §1
 - §2
 - §3
 - §4
104. What does recent research suggest about subjects under hypnosis?
- Peripheral awareness is increased.
 - Subjects are in deep sleep.
 - Subjects are not asleep.
 - They don't feel any pain.
105. What is the success rate of hypnosis as a quit-smoking method?
- The highest of all other methods.
 - 75% success rate
 - The same as other quit-smoking methods.
 - It depends on the patient.
106. What is of prime importance for hypnosis to work?
- The person undergoing hypnosis must be responsive to suggestion.
 - The person performing the hypnotic induction must be experienced.
 - The hypnosis state must not be interrupted.
 - There must be an audience.
107. What is the meaning of the word **adjunct** in line 41?
- additional
 - improved
 - influential
 - imperative
108. How does Braid describe hypnosis?
- It's like falling into a trance.
 - Like being in a state of deep abstraction
 - It involves becoming totally pliable.
 - It's an imaginative state.

TEST 2

- Description**
- Describe the worst lie you've ever told.
 - What was the most frustrating experience you've ever had?
 - Describe the worst hotel you've ever stayed in.
- Narration** Talk about the time that:
- You were in a car accident.
 - You received the best gift ever.
 - You were making noise and the neighbors called the police.
- Supported Opinion**
- Do you think e-books will replace books as we know them?
 - How many children make up the ideal family? Why?
 - Which occupations do you think people are happiest in?

Vocabulary Companion

form	= shape	= σχήμα	fortune	= luck, money	= τύχη, περιουσία
fought	= battled	= μάχομαι	foster	= substitute	= θετός
function	= purpose, use	= λειτουργώ, σκοπός	freezing	= ice cold	= παγώνω
goes hand in hand with	= goes together, coupled with	= πάνε μαζί	gender	= sex	= φύλο
guide	= lead, controlled	= οδηγώ	guarantee	= assurance	= εγγύηση
havoc	= chaos	= χάος	harvest	= reap, cultivate	= θερίζω, καλλιεργώ
			hinder	= delay	= καθυστερώ