

MASTERY TEST
INAPPROPRIATE SHIFTS IN VERB TENSES

DIRECTIONS: The passage below contains several errors. Read the passage. Then answer each test item by choosing the option that corrects an error in the underlined portion(s). Refer to the passage as necessary. No more than one underlined error will appear in each item. If no error exists, choose "No change is necessary."

Painted in 1787, Jacques Louis David's *The Death of Socrates* is a famous work of art. Which still illustrates the nobility of self-sacrifice over self-interest. It portrays the moment at which Socrates was given the cup of hemlock that he took instead of accepting exile from his beloved city of Athens. Socrates sits on a bench, looking as if he is still teaching. His students surround him. Some turn their faces, apparently unable to watch their teacher take the poison, others clutch their heads in mourning. David succeed in ennobling Socrates and his mourners by use of neoclassical style. This style is characterized by its balanced composition, sharp lines, and smooth surface; all of which are seen in David's masterpiece. Even though the painting's subject is from the ancient past, some critics maintain that David hopes to make a statement about his own age. As a member of the party of French revolutionaries who wanted to end the monarchy, David intends his painting to suggest the precept of personal sacrifice, one of his party's ideals. Curiously enough, David eventual became the principal painter under Napoleon, and when Napoleon's star fell, David fled from France to Brussels. Quite unlike Socrates, David chose his own safety over love of country.

1. Painted in 1787, Jacques Louis David's *The Death of Socrates* is a famous work of art. Which still illustrates the nobility of self-sacrifice over self-interest.
- A. was
 B. art which
 C. illustrated
 D. No change is necessary.
2. It portrays the moment at which Socrates was given the cup of hemlock that he took instead of accepting exile from his beloved city of Athens.
- A. takes
 B. taken
 C. has took
 D. No change is necessary.
3. Socrates sits on a bench, looking as if he is still teaching. His followers surround him.
- A. surrounds
 B. had surrounded
 C. surrounded
 D. No change is necessary.
4. Some turn their faces, apparently unable to watch their teacher take the poison, others clutch their heads in mourning.
- A. turned
 B. his/her
 C. poison; others
 D. clutched
5. David succeed in ennobling Socrates and his mourners by use of neoclassical style.
- A. had succeeded
 B. succeed
 C. succeeds
 D. No change is necessary.

6. This style is characterized by its balanced composition,
 sharp lines, and smooth surface; all of which are seen in
 David's masterpiece.
- A. had been characterized
 B. it's
 C. surface, all
 D. is seen
7. Even though the painting's subject is from the ancient past,
some critics maintain that David hopes to make a statement
 about his own age.
- A. was
 B. past some
 C. hoped
 D. No change is necessary.
8. As a member of the party of French revolutionaries who
wanted to end the monarchy, David intends his painting to
 suggest the precept of personal sacrifice, one of his
 party's ideals.
- A. french
 B. want
 C. may have intended
 D. personnel
9. Curiously enough, David eventual became the principal
 painter under Napoleon, and when Napoleon's star fell, David
fled from France to Brussels.
- A. eventually
 B. falls
 C. flees
 D. No change is necessary.

10. Quite unlike Socrates, David chose his own safety over love of country.

- A. chooses
- B. had chose
- C. choose
- D. No change is necessary.