Writing and Language Test

35 MINUTES, 44 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Each passage below is accompanied by a number of questions. For some questions, you will consider how the passage might be revised to improve the expression of ideas. For other questions, you will consider how the passage might be edited to correct errors in sentence structure, usage, or punctuation. A passage or a question may be accompanied by one or more graphics (such as a table or graph) that you will consider as you make revising and editing decisions.

Some questions will direct you to an underlined portion of a passage. Other questions will direct you to a location in a passage or ask you to think about the passage as a whole.

After reading each passage, choose the answer to each question that most effectively improves the quality of writing in the passage or that makes the passage conform to the conventions of standard written English. Many questions include a "NO CHANGE" option. Choose that option if you think the best choice is to leave the relevant portion of the passage as it is.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

For the Love of Coffee

Ever since 1 introducing coffee to Italy several centuries ago, it has been a ubiquitous part of Italian culture. 2 However, coffee is so central to Italian culture that one cannot visit any city or town in Italy without seeing several coffeehouses (called *caffetterie* in

1

A) NO CHANGE
B) they introduced coffee
C) their introduction of coffee
D) coffee was introduced

2

A) NO CHANGE
B) In fact,
C) Even so,
D) Despite this history,

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CONTINUE

Italian). Such coffeehouses have existed since 1640, when the first was established in Venice, and 3 it has since become a part of Italy's national identity. It is not uncommon in Italy for people to make two to three trips a day to their favorite *caffetteria*, and often people are so selective about their coffee that they will frequent only one establishment. But it is not simply the coffee that creates such enthusiasm for coffeehouses among those 4 which love them; the social aspect of the *caffetteria* may play nearly as great a role as the coffee itself.

3

A) NO CHANGE
B) it will
C) they have
D) they had

4

A) NO CHANGE
B) who loves
C) who love
D) whom love

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CONTINUE

Each *caffetteria* functions as a social hub in its neighborhood, and the way in which most patrons consume their coffee 5 contribute to this fact. Few *caffetteria* patrons sit at tables, since most coffeehouses in Italy charge a premium for table service, 6 although sometimes it's worth the cost to be able to sit and rest. Nor can patrons take their drinks elsewhere: to-go cups

5

A) NO CHANGE
B) contributes
C) contributing
D) which contributes

6

Which choice gives an example that most clearly supports the statement made earlier in the sentence?

A) NO CHANGE
B) a fee that can amount to three to four times as much as the price per drink.
C) which can come as a surprise to tourists who are not forewarned.
D) which simply means being waited on at your table.

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CONTINUE

are not available at typical coffeehouses. 7 Instead, most regular patrons of a *caffetteria* drink their coffee standing. They do this, often shoulder-to-shoulder, at a counter or bar. Normally, those drinking their coffee at a bar will also chat with each other and the person making coffee behind the bar. This practice, which combines social interaction with coffee drinking, is the most popular way to enjoy a cup of coffee in Italy.

7

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

A) Instead, most regular patrons of a *caffetteria* drink their coffee standing, often shoulder-to-shoulder, at a counter or bar.

B) Instead, most regular patrons of a *caffetteria* drink their coffee, often standing shoulder-to-shoulder, which they do at a counter or bar.

C) Instead, most regular patrons of a *caffetteria* drink their coffee; they do it often standing shoulder-to-shoulder at a counter or bar.

D) Most regular patrons of a *caffetteria* drink their coffee shoulder-to-shoulder at a counter or bar, standing there instead.

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CONTINUE

8 Indeed, many Italian coffee enthusiasts agree that there is only one 9 correct way to make coffee: this involves filtering water through freshly ground coffee beans at specific temperatures and pressures, which produces the concentrated form of coffee known as espresso. This type of coffee is drunk in Italy in several

8

Which choice best introduces the paragraph?

A) Coffee consumption does not necessarily have to take place in a *caffetteria*; espresso-based drinks can also be made in the home.

B) In Italy, the fervor for the coffee-drinking experience extends beyond the drinking of coffee to the making of it and the timing of its consumption.

C) There are as many different ways to make coffee in Italy as there are coffee drinkers, and there is little agreement about which way is best.

D) Not all Italians share in this enthusiasm for coffee, of course.

9

A) NO CHANGE

B) correct and proper

C) properly correct

D) appropriate and correct

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CONTINUE

forms, either unadulterated or with varying amounts of milk, and each form has a different name. An espresso mixed with frothed and steamed milk 10 is a cappuccino: for example, while an espresso with just a dollop of steamed milk on top is a caffè macchiato. There are also respected traditions about when these different coffee drinks should be consumed: while cappuccino is a popular morning drink, espresso, either plain or diluted with water, is usually the drink of choice for coffee drinkers in Italy in the afternoon and evening. 11

10

A) NO CHANGE
B) is a cappuccino, for example:
C) is, a cappuccino for example—
D) is a cappuccino, for example,

11

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

> These espresso-based coffee drinks have become increasingly popular in the United States over the past several decades.

Should the writer make this addition here?

A) Yes, because it adds force to the writer's argument about the popularity of coffeehouses in Italy.
B) Yes, because it elaborates on the statement in the previous sentence about different types of drinks.
C) No, because it suggests that coffee drinking is not as popular in Italy as the writer claims it is.
D) No, because it digresses from the main topic of how coffee is regarded in Italy.

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CONTINUE

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

A Study in Arctic Migration

Each year, many species of shorebirds migrate from locations in the Southern Hemisphere to their breeding grounds in the 12 Arctic. A journey of thousands of kilometers that requires frequent stops to fuel up. The risk of death is significant, and the Arctic is an inhospitable region for most of the 13 year, yet the shorebirds never failing to make their annual pilgrimage.

Come spring, the Arctic becomes a suitable habitat, providing many benefits: an abundant supply of food, permanent daylight, ample nesting space, fewer pathogens, and fewer predators to invade the nests of these ground-dwelling birds. These benefits are found in all regions of the 14 Arctic regardless of latitude yet some shorebirds continue on to the high Arctic. If these birds are simply looking for open space and enough food to eat, then why not end their long journey in the low Arctic? Continuing on to the north requires more fuel and carries an even greater risk of 15 mortality if the birds continue on. The most likely reason certain shorebirds head to the high Arctic is to escape their predators.

12

A) NO CHANGE
B) Arctic, a
C) Arctic; a
D) Arctic; which is a

13

A) NO CHANGE
B) year, the shorebirds never fail
C) year, yet the shorebirds never fail
D) year; yet the shorebirds never failing

14

A) NO CHANGE
B) Arctic, regardless of latitude
C) Arctic, regardless of latitude,
D) Arctic: regardless of latitude,

15

A) NO CHANGE
B) mortality if they keep going.
C) mortality and death.
D) mortality.

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CONTINUE

[1] A four-year study by a team of Canadian scientists, headed by student Laura McKinnon of the Université du Québec, 16 provide evidence in support of this hypothesis. [2] The scientists created artificial nests that resembled a typical shorebird's nest. [3] Then each year, during the shorebirds' breeding season, forty of the nests were placed in each of seven locations that ranged in latitude from the low Arctic to the high Arctic. [4] Each nest had been baited with four 17 quail egg's, which are similar in size and shape to a shorebird's eggs. [5] The scientists returned to the nests many times over nine days to check how many eggs remained in the nests. [6] A nest was said to have survived if, at the end of the nine days, it contained at least one undisturbed quail egg.

18

16

A) NO CHANGE
B) provides
C) are providing
D) have provided

17

A) NO CHANGE
B) quail eggs,
C) quail eggs',
D) quails eggs,

18

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be placed

A) where it is now.
B) after sentence 1.
C) after sentence 2.
D) after sentence 6.

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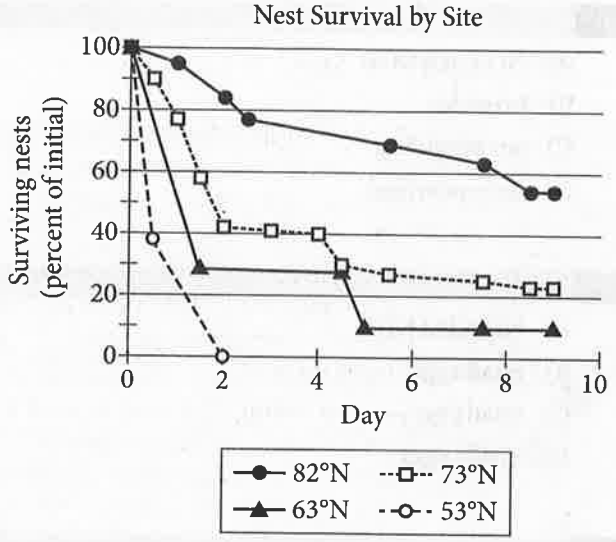
CONTINUE



Adapted from L. McKinnon et al., "Lower Predation Risk for Migratory Birds at High Latitudes." ©2010 by American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The figure shows the results for the nesting 19 sites, furthermore, at four of the seven locations, averaged over the four years of the study. The 20 number of predators invading the nests increased over time at each location. This result confirmed that predators were present at the researchers' chosen locations. The researchers found that the percent of 21 surviving nests was greater at locations having higher latitudes. For example, on day 9, approximately 55 percent of nests were found to have survived at the 82°N location compared to approximately 10 percent of nest survival at the 63°N location. This

19

A) NO CHANGE
B) sites
C) sites, however,
D) sites, in addition,

20

Which choice makes the writer's description of data represented in the figure most accurate?

A) NO CHANGE
B) numbers of predators invading the nests decreased
C) percent of surviving nests decreased
D) percent of surviving nests increased

21

Which choice makes the writer's description of data represented in the figure most accurate?

A) NO CHANGE
B) surviving nests was smaller
C) surviving nests remained the same
D) eggs was much lower

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CONTINUE

study provides the first known quantifiable evidence for the previously unanswered question of why shorebirds continue on to the high Arctic. 22 The shorebirds risk their own survival by flying farther. Their offspring have a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.

22

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

A) Although the shorebirds risk their own survival by flying farther, their offspring have a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.

B) The shorebirds risk their own survival because they fly farther; in addition, their offspring have a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.

C) Flying farther and risking their own survival is what the shorebirds do, and this gives their offspring a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.

D) The shorebirds' offspring have a better chance of survival, fewer predators invade their nests, and they risk their own survival by flying farther.

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CONTINUE

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

Teaching the World to Swing

In 1924, when jazz trumpeter Louis Armstrong rehearsed with Fletcher Henderson's band for the first time, he shocked Henderson by refusing to 23 bond with the score as written and playing notes at whatever volume he wanted. The other band members, who were used to playing standard dance music in meticulous, predictable arrangements, purportedly responded to Armstrong's untraditional methods with skepticism and derision. Over a short time, though, Armstrong won over Henderson and the band with his undeniably brilliant musical talent.

As band members grew to admire Armstrong's masterful 24 improvisations. They in turn began to experiment with incorporating improvised solos of their own. In one of the earliest recordings of Armstrong playing with Henderson's band, the band mainly follows the standard written arrangement of a dance song. The exceptions are a couple of short solos—not only 25 Armstrong's performances but also by saxophonist Coleman Hawkins. Not long afterward, the group's style transformed dramatically. A 1925 recording of "Sugarfoot Stomp" by Henderson's band features an extended solo by Armstrong, his trumpet blazing out against the saxophone backup. 26 Band member Howard Scott recalls a particular night at the Roseland Ballroom: "My goodness, people stopped dancing to come around and listen to him. . . . The next night you couldn't get into the place."

23

A) NO CHANGE
B) emulate
C) adhere to
D) cohere with

24

A) NO CHANGE
B) improvisations they
C) improvisations; they
D) improvisations, they

25

A) NO CHANGE
B) Armstrong-performed solos
C) by Armstrong
D) Armstrong solos

26

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

With these stunning solos, Armstrong became a sensation with the patrons of local dance halls.

Should the writer make this addition here?

A) Yes, because it sets up the quotation in the following sentence.
B) Yes, because it explains why Armstrong was skilled at improvisation.
C) No, because it merely repeats an idea stated earlier in the paragraph.
D) No, because it blurs the focus of the paragraph.

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CONTINUE

27 In addition to incorporating solos into its performances, the band evolved in other ways. Henderson had been working with musician and composer Don Redman to develop arrangements of songs that used a call-and-response 28 structure. According to jazz historians Gary Giddins and Scott DeVeaux, Redman acknowledged that he had, in fact, 29 adjusted and altered the structure of his musical arrangements in part to accommodate Armstrong's distinct style. Giddins and DeVeaux describe the result as

27

The writer wants a transition that makes a connection to the main topic of the previous paragraph. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

A) NO CHANGE
B) Thanks to the enthusiastic patrons of New York City dance halls,
C) In addition to performing music arranged by Don Redman,
D) Despite their reputation as a somewhat conservative dance orchestra,

28

The writer is considering revising the underlined portion to the following.

structure that, for example, featured a melody played by the saxophone section followed by an answer from the trumpet section.

Should the writer make this revision?

A) Yes, because it mentions the musical instrument that was associated with Armstrong.
B) Yes, because it clarifies a term used to describe Redman's arrangements.
C) No, because it interrupts the discussion of Redman's arrangements with irrelevant information.
D) No, because it diverges from the paragraph's point about Henderson.

29

A) NO CHANGE
B) adjusted and changed
C) adjusted, through reworking,
D) adjusted

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CONTINUE

music 30 that, "began to take on a commanding directness and sharper rhythmic gait."

Armstrong left Henderson's band in 1925. His influence, 31 for instance, is discernible in the band's later recordings. The collaboration between Armstrong and Henderson had put into motion a significant stylistic

30

A) NO CHANGE
B) that—
C) that
D) that:

31

A) NO CHANGE
B) therefore,
C) likewise,
D) however,

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CONTINUE

shift in jazz music: the polished sound of dance-hall music had given 32 away to the prominent solo features and call-and-response 33 arrangements, that would become hallmarks of the 1930s swing era music.

32

A) NO CHANGE
B) way to
C) in to
D) away for

33

A) NO CHANGE
B) arrangements, which
C) arrangements, these
D) arrangements that

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CONTINUE

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

Cleveland Rocks (for Artists)

[1] It used to be that a move to a metropolis such as New York City was an inevitable step for aspiring artists. [2] Back when geography was everything, an artist had to get her painting, song, poem, or dance in front of as large an audience as possible. [3] To some degree, these tales may have been true. [4] That was much easier in a city with a teeming population. [5] Geographical proximity helped artists meet other artists, be inspired by them, and compete with them. [6] Stories of talented, ambitious young people getting by on "pluck and luck" in the big city were commonplace. [7] These days, however, they are more fiction than fact. 34

Today the United States economy is much less forgiving. Once 35 an artist could make a living as a temporary office worker or a waiter, leaving plenty of time to practice your art. In many of the nation's largest cities, 36 therefore, this life is no longer possible. There are very few cheap, empty lofts waiting to be transformed with an attitude and a paintbrush. Real estate prices have skyrocketed, and survival, for all but the luckiest few, has

34

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 3 should be placed

A) where it is now.
B) after sentence 1.
C) after sentence 4.
D) after sentence 6.

35

A) NO CHANGE
B) artists
C) one
D) you

36

A) NO CHANGE
B) however,
C) consequently,
D) for instance,

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CONTINUE

become more difficult. In many large cities, affordable theaters, jazz cafes, and art galleries are being replaced by 37 other places, including expensive restaurants, couture boutiques, and exclusive nightclubs, so there are fewer and fewer opportunities for the artist just starting out. When business leaders in New York, for example, go 38 so far as to declare the city a "luxury brand," they are not appealing to potential customers who struggle to survive as artists.

37

Which choice most effectively sets up the list of examples that follows in the sentence and completes the contrast introduced earlier in the sentence?

A) NO CHANGE
B) locations where artists are unlikely to spend money:
C) upscale venues such as
D) attractive options such as

38

A) NO CHANGE
B) too far
C) farther
D) DELETE the underlined portion.

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CONTINUE

One exception to this trend 39 is Cleveland, Ohio; a great place for young artists. Once a center for manufacturing, Cleveland still boasts a well-maintained infrastructure though many factories and jobs have moved overseas. The city is working hard to attract artists. In 2013 it hosted a "Welcome to Cleveland" weekend, providing a steep discount for hotels, paying fully for ground transportation, and offering an array of meals and free cultural events to artists who were willing to visit the city and consider 40 moving to Cleveland. Perhaps the real sign of welcome is Cleveland's artist housing plan: homes will be sold to qualifying artists at prices similar to 41 an economy car. Cleveland may be doing the most to attract the creative class, but many

39

A) NO CHANGE
B) is: Cleveland, Ohio, a
C) is Cleveland, Ohio—a
D) is Cleveland, Ohio (a

40

A) NO CHANGE
B) the possibility of a potential move to Cleveland.
C) what it would be like to move there.
D) moving there.

41

A) NO CHANGE
B) that of an economy car.
C) an economy car's.
D) those of economy cars.

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CONTINUE

other smaller cities, including Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Corvallis, Oregon; and Burlington, Vermont, are following 42 its lead. 43

If you're an artist trying to reach an audience, move to a place where you can live well and where you are needed. Don't 44 undermine smaller cities such as Cleveland as you search for your place of inspiration.

42

A) NO CHANGE
B) they're
C) it's
D) their

43

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

In many cases, communities that are arts friendly are bicycle friendly too.

Should the writer add this sentence here?

A) Yes, because it adds support to the writer's stated claim that Cleveland is a great place for artists to live.
B) Yes, because it helps define the lifestyle priorities of those to whom the writer refers as the "creative class."
C) No, because it adds a loosely related detail that the writer doesn't connect to the claims made in the paragraph.
D) No, because it should be placed instead in the passage's final paragraph to support the claim that artists can live well in smaller cities.

44

A) NO CHANGE
B) discount
C) blow off
D) give the cold shoulder to

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only. Do not turn to any other section.

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