

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 and supplementary material.

The Lemur's Unique Traits

The often striped tail of the lemur, a primate found only on the island nation of Madagascar, is just one of this animal's unique qualities. While most primates eat only during the day, the lemur eats during the day and at night, 1 and while most primates primarily eat fruit, the lemur primarily eats leaves. A 2017 study conducted by an international team of scientists 2 suggest that a lack of nitrogen in Madagascar's fruits may have caused the lemur to develop these unusual feeding traits through evolution.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) which
- C) so
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) suggests
- C) have suggested
- D) are suggesting

Nitrogen, a key element found in all proteins, is one of the most important factors in any animal's 3 survival. It is important because proteins are used for functions such as building muscle and moving oxygen through the bloodstream. Many primates 4 obtain a large proportion of their dietary nitrogen from fruit, so the researchers suspected that Madagascar's fruit had insufficient levels of nitrogen for the lemur; without it, lemurs' bodies cannot synthesize enough protein to live. To get an answer, the scientists tested the levels of nitrogen in fruit from multiple primate habitats.

Sites were chosen in continental 5 Africa; South America, and Madagascar because primate families in these locations all have the same relative nitrogen requirements. At the continental African sites in Uganda and Cameroon, 6 however, the scientists found fruit to have nitrogen concentrations of 1.53 percent and 1.44 percent, respectively. The South American sites yielded similar results, with nitrogen concentrations in fruit

3

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) survival; the importance is that
- B) survival, and it is because
- C) survival, important since
- D) survival, as

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) get a bunch
- C) bring in lots
- D) procure a preponderance

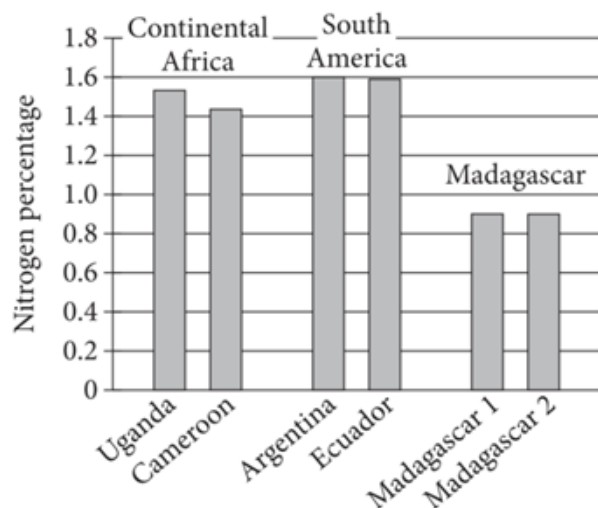
5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Africa, South America, and Madagascar
- C) Africa, South America, and, Madagascar
- D) Africa South America, and Madagascar;

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) likewise,
- C) therefore,
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

Mean Nitrogen Concentrations in Fruit
from Selected Sites with Primate Populations



Source: Data from Giuseppe Donati et al., "Low Levels of Fruit Nitrogen as Drivers for the Evolution of Madagascar's Primate Communities."
©2017 by Giuseppe Donati et al.

of 1.60 percent in **7** Ecuador and 1.30 percent in Argentina. Madagascar's levels, however, were lower:

8 fruit selected from one site there showed a nitrogen concentration of only 0.6 percent. Although it remains unclear if primates in areas other than Madagascar acquire all the nitrogen they need by eating fruit, the researchers knew from prior studies that fruit with a nitrogen concentration of 0.9 percent is below the minimum amount of nitrogen (1.1 percent) that a primate requires.

7

Which choice provides accurate information from the graph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Argentina, Ecuador, and one site in Madagascar.
- C) Argentina and 1.59 percent in Ecuador.
- D) Argentina and less than 1 percent in Ecuador.

8

Which choice most accurately reflects the information provided in the graph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the fruit selected from there showed nitrogen concentrations that were lower than those at the South American sites but similar to those found at the continental African sites.
- C) fruit selected from two sites there both showed nitrogen concentrations of 0.9 percent.
- D) none of the fruit selected from there showed nitrogen concentrations above 0.8 percent.

[1] These data indicated to scientists that the lower levels of nitrogen in Madagascar’s fruit **9** likely forced the lemurs to start eating nitrogen-rich leaves so that their bodies could synthesize protein. [2] In addition, the lemur’s tendency to eat both day and night may be an adaptation it developed due to limited nitrogen: lemurs may need to eat for more hours per day to meet their dietary needs. [3] As Abigail Derby Lewis, one of the **10** studies’ ecologists’, says, “Knowing how and why they evolved in the direction they have—from their diet, to social structure and cognition—is crucial in helping to inform effective conservation approaches.” **11**

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) likely force
- C) will likely force
- D) are likely forcing

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) study’s ecologists,
- C) study’s ecologist’s,
- D) studies ecologists,

11

The writer wants to add the following sentence to this paragraph.

Both unique traits have key implications for protecting these endangered primates.

The best placement for the sentence is

- A) before sentence 1.
- B) after sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 2.
- D) after sentence 3.

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Bicycling in the Netherlands

Approximately 22,000 miles of bicycle paths crisscross the Netherlands, making cycling in and between Dutch cities safe and convenient. In fact, according to the European Cyclists' Federation, the Netherlands is one of the two most bike friendly countries in Europe (sharing top honors with Denmark). While the Netherlands is well known as a cycling hub, less well known is how **12** was that reputation earned? Persistent activism over many years was instrumental to the enduring popularity of cycling among the Dutch.

In the early twentieth century, the Dutch were cycling **13** enthusiasts, not only riding but also manufacturing bicycles in large numbers. Cycling made sense in the flat, densely populated country. As personal income grew in the postwar boom years of the 1950s and 1960s, **14** in short, car ownership rose sharply, and cars began to eclipse bikes in popularity. Along with more cars came an alarming spike in traffic accidents on narrow streets not designed to accommodate large numbers of cars. **15**

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) that reputation was earned?
- C) that reputation was earned.
- D) was that reputation earned.

13

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) enthusiasts, they were not only riding
- C) enthusiasts. Not only riding,
- D) enthusiasts; who were not only riding,

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in other words,
- C) therefore,
- D) however,

15

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

One type of bicycle popular with the Dutch was known as a “grandma bike” (omafiets).

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it gives a specific example of a type of bicycle manufactured in the Netherlands.
- B) Yes, because it helps illustrate the idea that the streets were more suitable for bicycles than for cars.
- C) No, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on the history of cycling in the Netherlands.
- D) No, because it doesn't sufficiently support the claim that the omafiets was popular.

[1] By the 1970s, concerned citizens started organizing demonstrations to promote safety for cyclists and pedestrians. [2] They declared car-free holidays, closing off streets and hosting street parties. [3] They organized mass bike rides. [4] They wrote protest songs and serenaded the prime minister outside his 16 resident's. [5] Tom Godefrooij, a longtime member of the Dutch Cyclists' 17 Union (Fietzersbond), recalls that the activists' efforts often led to good publicity. [6] "We had a great fighting spirit and we knew how to voice our ideas," he recounted in a 2015 interview. 18

16

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) residents.
- C) residence.
- D) residents'.

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Union (Fietzersbond)
- C) Union, (Fietzersbond),
- D) Union, (Fietzersbond)

18

The writer plans to add the following sentence to this paragraph.

These citizens expressed their serious concerns using various inventive, sometimes playful tactics.

The best placement for the sentence is

- A) after sentence 1.
- B) after sentence 2.
- C) after sentence 3.
- D) after sentence 5.

As the 1980s approached, local governments began to respond to the demonstrations by Fietzersbond and other groups by funding projects to improve the nation's cycling 19 infrastructure. As a result of the improved infrastructure, more people were encouraged to use bicycles as their primary means of transportation. The improvements made cycling easier and safer. 20 Some funding came from private donors. Bike lanes and racks appeared on city streets, many of which featured speed bumps and turns that forced cars to drive 21 more slowly than they would on streets without those features and to yield.

Promoting cycling continues to be a national priority in the twenty-first century, and the Dutch government often partners with cycling organizations to craft policies that improve access and safety for cyclists. But challenges remain. Fietzersbond, now more than 34,000 members 22 of strongness, continues to advocate for the cycling community. "The battle goes on," says Godefrooij. "We've come a long way, but we can never lower our guard."

19

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) infrastructure; in addition, more people were encouraged
- B) infrastructure, and along with the improvements came the encouragement of more people
- C) infrastructure, which was accompanied by more people being encouraged
- D) infrastructure, which in turn encouraged more people

20

Which choice provides a supporting example most similar to the other examples in the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Fietzersbond and its allies had many other successes.
- C) Cycling was preferred to driving by a large number of commuters.
- D) Bicycle paths were clearly marked, well maintained, and well lit.

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) slowly in the streets and yield.
- C) slowly and yield to cyclists.
- D) slowly and forced them to yield to cyclists.

22

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) strong,
- C) strengthened,
- D) of strength,

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

The Mysterious Women of Delirious Matter

Discussing her 2018 sculpture installation *Delirious Matter* with a reporter, Diana Al-Hadid 23 made a statement about art’s “old masters.” She stated that these artists, who were exclusively men, often portrayed women as “either encased in a giant pile of fabric or lounging horizontally.” To Al-Hadid, 24 they reveal a lot about the role of women in precontemporary art: 25 women were goddesses, objects of desire, or both. In her own installation, she asks viewers to reassess these stereotypical representations, particularly classical Greek and Roman ones, through her clever use of abstractions and visual illusions.

These techniques are displayed vividly in *Delirious Matter*’s three life-size female figures, which, like many classical Greek sculptures of women, are seated or lying down as if waiting for someone. The figures are headless, an abstraction that echoes famous ancient works such as the armless statue *Venus de Milo* and emphasizes the centrality of the body (over the mind) in traditional sculptures of women. 26 Rather, the figures are incomplete shells, which Al-Hadid constructed by

23

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) stated that art’s “old masters,”
- B) made a statement that art’s “old masters,”
- C) stated that artists who were “old masters,”
- D) made a statement: “old master” artists, she stated,

24

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it reveals
- C) these men reveal
- D) these depictions reveal

25

The writer is considering deleting the underlined portion, adjusting the punctuation as needed. Should the underlined portion be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it elaborates on the information provided in the first part of the sentence.
- B) Kept, because it explains that women can be portrayed in multiple ways.
- C) Deleted, because it is irrelevant to the main idea of the passage.
- D) Deleted, because it misrepresents Al-Hadid’s statement provided in the previous sentence.

26

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) For example,
- C) Additionally,
- D) Consequently,

pouring a gypsum-polymer mixture over a mold of a female form, letting the mixture drip down in streaks, and then **27** the mold was removed. Many of the solidified streaks do not connect, **28** allowing viewers to see through the figures, creating the illusion that they are intangible. Finally, the plinths the figures rest on are also made of isolated, incomplete streaks, giving the impression that the figures are floating in midair.

29 A female figure is depicted in Delirious Matter's similarly drippy, lacelike, 14-foot-tall sculpture *Gradiva*, which alludes to Wilhelm Jensen's 1902 novella of the same name. In the novella, a male archaeologist becomes so infatuated with the "maidenly grace" of a well-known Roman sculpture of a woman, whom he calls *Gradiva*, that he begins to hallucinate that she is alive. The archaeologist's idealizations of and delusions about *Gradiva* are represented in Al-Hadid's wall-like sculpture: its disconnected streaks make it hard for viewers to identify the subtle image of *Gradiva*. By obscuring the image, Al-Hadid **30** asks viewers of the image to wonder whether or not they are actually seeing *Gradiva*. This formlessness of Al-Hadid's *Gradiva* then points to the limitations of the Roman *Gradiva*: she was

27

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) removing the mold.
- C) she removed the mold.
- D) there was the mold's removal.

28

Which choice describing an effect of the sculpture's streaks best supports the main idea of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) making the female figures as mysterious to viewers today as they would have been to the Greeks.
- C) creating spaces in between them, some narrow, some wide.
- D) showcasing a fragmented style that was common in twentieth-century modern art.

29

Which choice provides the best transition from the previous paragraph to this one?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) One enchanting piece in *Delirious Matter* is the
- C) Among the headless women of *Delirious Matter* stands the
- D) Al-Hadid incorporated fiberglass to create *Delirious Matter's*

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) makes viewers wonder if
- C) creates a situation in which her viewers wonder if
- D) makes the image's viewers wonder whether

a fantasy, unrealistic and objectified. 31 Wasn't there more to the Roman woman than her "maidenly grace."

Although the fact that Delirious Matter's sculptures are fragmentary and porous 32 create the illusion that they are delicate objects, it also suggests that their female subjects have escaped to transcend their original forms. If the women have 33 escaped, perhaps it is to take their places as viewers, or even as the artist herself.

31

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) There wasn't more to the Roman woman? Than her "maidenly grace"?
- C) Wasn't there more to the Roman woman. Than her "maidenly grace."
- D) Wasn't there more to the Roman woman than her "maidenly grace"?

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) creates
- C) have created
- D) are creating

33

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) escaped. Perhaps
- C) escaped then perhaps
- D) escaped, and perhaps

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Kitchen Incubators: Cooking Up Opportunities

— 1 —

Kitchen incubators, as the term suggests, help establish and nurture new food businesses. In exchange for **34** unimportant fees, kitchen incubators provide would-be entrepreneurs with the facilities, training, and customers they need to succeed. **35** Anyone, interested in starting a food business, would be wise to consider working with a kitchen incubator.

— 2 —

While the cost of building and equipping a commercial kitchen is prohibitive for most new businesses, incubators offer their members the use of fully equipped kitchens at affordable hourly rates. At Micro Mercantes in Portland, Oregon, for instance, **36** there is a tortilla press, a rice cooker, and a variety of pots and pans. The kitchen facilities are in use more than 150 hours per week. High demand for kitchen space at Micro Mercantes and other incubators demonstrates that entrepreneurs value this service.

— 3 —

Kitchen incubators also assist business owners by offering classes on subjects such as food safety, budgeting, and recipe scaling. Maria Lizama credits Micro Mercantes classes with preparing her to open a food truck from which to sell pupusas, a traditional dish

34

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) petty
- C) imperceptible
- D) nominal

35

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Anyone interested in starting a food business
- C) Anyone interested, in starting a food business,
- D) Anyone interested in starting a food business,

36

Which choice most effectively elaborates on the information provided earlier in the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the money from kitchen rentals is used to maintain facilities and invest in new equipment.
- C) more than thirty artists and performers entertain shoppers in the adjacent market.
- D) more than forty different start-ups pay a modest fee to rent kitchen space.

of her native El Salvador. The training she received at Micro Mercantes helped Lizama in many aspects of her business, including 37 the aspect of developing a marketing plan and hiring the right employees.

— 4 —

Many kitchen incubators provide access to another necessary component of a 38 successful—business—customers. For example, Hope & Main, based in Warren, Rhode Island, hosts a market where customers try free samples of treats like pralines, pimento cheese, and rugelach—all made by vendors using the incubator’s kitchens—before they buy. Hope & Main’s founder and president Lisa Raiola says customers provide valuable feedback to vendors. “We have had many companies crowdsource and perfect their recipes, packaging, and branding,” she explains.

37

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) developing and devising a marketing plan
- C) helping Lizama develop a marketing plan for her business
- D) developing a marketing plan

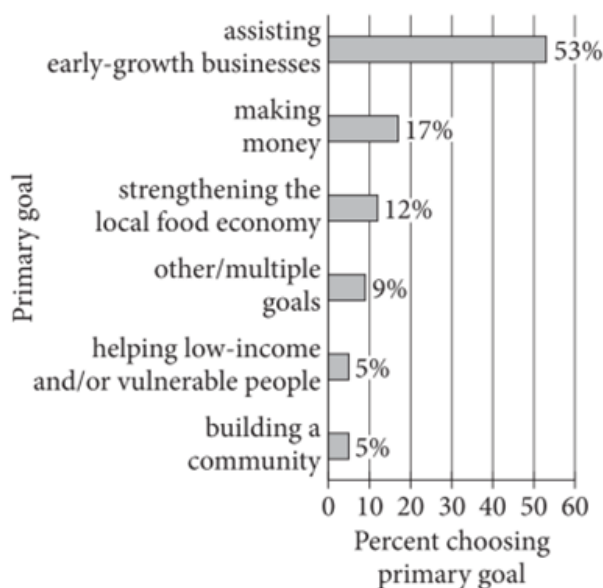
38

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) successful business: customers.
- C) successful business customers.
- D) successful business; customers.

— 5 —

The growth of kitchen incubators is a testament to **39** its importance to burgeoning small businesses. A 2016 industry report notes that the number of kitchen incubators increased more than 50% from 2013 to 2016. A survey published in the report shows that most incubators surveyed (53%) **40** experienced growth during that time. While profits were paramount to 17% of incubators, others indicated that strengthening the local food economy (12%), helping people in need (5%), and building community (5%) were primary concerns.

Kitchen Incubator Survey Responses*



*Sixty-one kitchen incubators responded to the question “How would you describe the primary goal of your facility?”

Adapted from Adam Wodka et al., U.S. Kitchen Incubators: An Industry Update. ©2016 by American Communities Trust, Econsult Solutions, Urbane Development.

39

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

40

Which choice most accurately and effectively incorporates information from the graph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) were mainly concerned with supporting their members.
- C) had more than one primary purpose.
- D) shared the same goal.

— 6 —

The food industry is very competitive, and **41** consumers' tastes are notoriously fickle. **42** In addition, entrepreneurs who make the small monetary investment that kitchen incubators require find **43** them and their fledgling food businesses well positioned to succeed.

41

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) consumer's tastes
- C) consumers' tastes'
- D) consumer's taste's

42

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Conversely,
- C) Still,
- D) Therefore,

43

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it
- C) themselves
- D) itself

44

The writer wants to add the following sentence to the passage.

Kitchen incubators can't guarantee success, of course.

The most logical placement for the sentence is at the beginning of

- A) paragraph 2.
- B) paragraph 4.
- C) paragraph 5.
- D) paragraph 6.

STOP

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