

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

You Are Where You Say

Research on regional variations in English-language use has not only yielded answers to such **23** life-altering questions as how people in different parts of the United States refer to carbonated beverages (“soda”? “pop”? “coke”?) **24** it also illustrates how technology can change the very nature of research. While traditional, human-intensive data collection **25** has all but disappeared in language studies, the explosion of social media has opened new avenues for investigation.

[1] Perhaps the epitome of traditional methodology is the *Dictionary of American Regional English*, colloquially known as *DARE*. [2] Its fifth and final alphabetical volume—ending with “zydeco”—released in 2012, the dictionary represents decades of arduous work. [3] Over a six-year period from 1965 to 1970, university graduate students conducted interviews in more than a thousand communities across the nation. [4] Their goal was to determine what names people used for such everyday objects and concepts as a submarine sandwich

23

The writer wants to convey an attitude of genuine interest and to avoid the appearance of mockery. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) galvanizing
- C) intriguing
- D) weird

24

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) and also illustrates
- C) but also illustrates
- D) illustrating

25

Which choice most effectively sets up the contrast in the sentence and is consistent with the information in the rest of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) still has an important place
- C) remains the only option
- D) yields questionable results

(a “hero” in New York City but a “dagwood” in many parts of Minnesota, Iowa, and Colorado) and a heavy rainstorm (variously a “gully washer,” “pour-down,” or “stump mover”). [5] The work that dictionary founder Frederic G. Cassidy had expected to be finished by 1976 was not, in fact, completed in his lifetime. [6] The wait did not dampen enthusiasm among **26** scholars. Scholars consider the work a signal achievement in linguistics. **27**

Not all research into regional English varieties **28** requires such time, effort, and resources, however. Today’s researchers have found that the veritable army of trained volunteers traveling the country conducting face-to-face interviews can sometimes be **29** replaced by another army the vast array of individuals volunteering details about their lives—and, inadvertently, their language—through social media. Brice Russ of Ohio State University, for example, has employed software to sort through postings on one social media **30** cite in search of particular words and phrases of interest as well as the location from which users are posting. From these data,

26

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) scholars, and these scholars
- C) scholars, but scholars
- D) scholars, who

27

To improve the cohesion and flow of this paragraph, the writer wants to add the following sentence.

Data gathering proved to be the quick part of the project.

The sentence would most logically be placed after

- A) sentence 2.
- B) sentence 3.
- C) sentence 4.
- D) sentence 5.

28

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) are requiring
- C) have required
- D) require

29

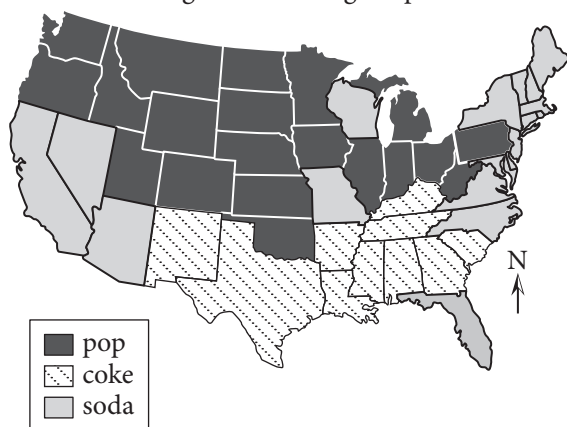
- A) NO CHANGE
- B) replaced—by another army,
- C) replaced by another army;
- D) replaced by another army:

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) site in search of
- C) sight in search for
- D) cite in search for

he was able, among other things, to confirm regional variations in people's terms for soft drinks. As the map shows, "soda" is commonly heard in the middle and western portions of the United States; "pop" is frequently used in many southern states; and "coke" is predominant in the northeastern and southwest regions but used elsewhere as well. **31** As interesting as Russ's findings are, though, **32** they're true value lies in their reminder that the Internet is not merely a sophisticated tool for collecting data but is also **33** itself a rich source of data.

Soft Drink Descriptions by State
Highest Percentage Reported



Adapted from Jennifer M. Smith, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University, with data from www.popvs soda.com

31

The writer wants the information in the passage to correspond as closely as possible with the information in the map. Given that goal and assuming that the rest of the previous sentence would remain unchanged, in which sequence should the three terms for soft drinks be discussed?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) "pop," "soda," "coke"
- C) "pop," "coke," "soda"
- D) "soda," "coke," "pop"

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their true value lies in their
- C) there true value lies in they're
- D) their true value lies in there

33

Which choice most effectively concludes the sentence and paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) where we can learn what terms people use to refer to soft drinks.
- C) a useful way to stay connected to friends, family, and colleagues.
- D) helpful to researchers.