

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

### A Quick Fix in a Throwaway Culture

Planned obsolescence, a practice **34** at which products are designed to have a limited period of **35** usefulness, has been a cornerstone of manufacturing strategy for the past 80 years. This approach increases sales, but it also stands in **36** austere contrast to a time when goods were produced to be durable. Planned obsolescence wastes materials as well as energy in making and shipping new products. It also reinforces the belief that it is easier to replace goods than to mend them, as repair shops are rare and **37** repair methods are often specialized. In 2009, an enterprising movement, the Repair Café, challenged this widely accepted belief.

34

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) from which
- C) so that
- D) whereby

35

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) usefulness—
- C) usefulness;
- D) usefulness

36

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) egregious
- C) unmitigated
- D) stark

37

Which choice provides information that best supports the claim made by this sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) obsolete goods can become collectible items.
- C) no one knows whether something will fall into disrepair again.
- D) new designs often have “bugs” that must be worked out.

[1] More like a **38** fair then an actual café, the first Repair Café took place in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. [2] It was the brainchild of former journalist Martine Postma, **39** wanting to take a practical stand in a throwaway culture. [3] Her goals were **40** straightforward, however: reduce waste, maintain and perpetuate knowledge and skills, and strengthen community. [4] Participants bring all manner of damaged articles—clothing, appliances, furniture, and more—to be repaired by a staff of volunteer specialists including tailors, electricians, and carpenters. [5] Since the inaugural Repair Café, others have been hosted in theater foyers, community centers, hotels, and auditoriums. [6] While **41** they await for service, patrons can enjoy coffee and snacks and mingle with their neighbors in need. **42**

38

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) fair than
- C) fare than
- D) fair, then

39

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) whom wants
- C) who wanted
- D) she wanted

40

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) straightforward, therefore:
- C) straightforward, nonetheless:
- D) straightforward:

41

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) awaiting
- C) they waited
- D) waiting

42

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

- A) where it is now.
- B) before sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 3.
- D) after sentence 6.

Though only about 3 percent of the Netherlands' municipal waste ends up in landfills, Repair Cafés still raise awareness about what may otherwise be mindless acts of waste by providing a venue for people to share and learn valuable skills that are in danger of being lost. **43** It is easy to classify old but fixable items as “junk” in an era that places great emphasis on the next big thing. In helping people consider how the goods they use on a daily basis work and are made, Repair Cafés restore a sense of relationship between human beings and material goods.

Though the concept remained a local trend at first, international Repair Cafés, all affiliated with the Dutch Repair Café via its website, have since arisen in France, Germany, South Africa, the United States, and other countries **44** on top of that. The original provides a central source for start-up tips and tools, as well as marketing advice to new Repair Cafés. As a result, the Repair Café has become a global network united by common ideals. Ironically, innovators are now looking back to old ways of doing things and applying them in today's cities in an effort to transform the way people relate to and think about the goods they consume.

43

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

As the number of corporate and service-based jobs has increased, the need for people who work with their hands has diminished.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides an example of specific repair skills being lost.
- B) Yes, because it elaborates on the statistic about the Netherlands' municipal waste.
- C) No, because it blurs the paragraph's focus by introducing a topic that is not further explained.
- D) No, because it contradicts the claims made in the rest of the paragraph.

44

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in addition.
- C) likewise.
- D) DELETE the underlined portion, and end the sentence with a period.

## STOP

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.**

**Do not turn to any other section.**