

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage

Escape from Alcatraz

Initially an army base, Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay housed military prisoners from 1861 to 1933, the U.S. Army transferred¹ its control to the Department of Justice. The new federal penitentiary on Alcatraz Island opened in 1934. However,² it was considered the toughest prison America could produce. A maximum-security, minimum-privilege facility for the most hardened and unrepentant criminals in the U.S. prison system³ Alcatraz represented the government's attempt to take a hardline stance against the rampant crime of the 1920s and '30s. Yet, this hardened facility would be vulnerable to four inmates who had different ideas than to serve life in prison.

Frank Morris arrived on Alcatraz Island in January 1960.⁴ Convicted of his first crime at the age of 13, Morris had spent much of his life behind bars, serving time for offenses ranged⁵ from narcotics possession to armed robbery. With a reported I.Q. of more than 130, Morris also had a history of trying to break out of prisons; it was this habit that eventually promulgated⁶ him at "The Rock," as Alcatraz had been dubbed long before its days as a federal prison.

1.
 - A.) NO CHANGE
 - B.) from which the U.S Army transferred
 - C.) transferring the U.S. Army
 - D.) and the U.S Army transferred
2.
 - A.) NO CHANGE
 - B.) Even though,
 - C.) Therefore,
 - D.) Moreover,
3.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) U.S. prison system;
 - C) U.S. prison system,
 - D) U.S. prison system-
4. Which choice best connects the sentence with the previous paragraph?
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) Alcatraz hosted its first criminals on January 1960.
 - C) Inmates in Alcatraz deserve to stay in Alcatraz.
 - D) Frank Morris planned his escape, planning to rig a makeshift boat to cross the narrows.
5.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) that had ranged
 - C) that would range
 - D) ranging
6.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) imparted
 - C) landed
 - D) confided

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Joseph and Clarence Anglin, serving time at Alcatraz for bank robbery, were also veterans of the prison system. Convicted along with a third brother, Alfred, they had been incarcerated at a federal penitentiary in Atlanta when they first met Morris. After their own series of escape attempts, John and Clarence were both sent to Alcatraz by mid-1961. A fourth man, Allen West, who also participated in this⁷, was serving his second term at the Rock. Left behind on the night of the escape the authorities later told West much of what is now known about the complicated scheme.⁸

By the time they made their escape attempt in June 1962, Morris and the Anglins had spent three months digging through the air vents in their cells with sharpened spoons purloined from the prison cafeteria. In addition, they fashioned lifelike dummy heads out of paper, soap and the human hair⁹ from the prison barbershop, and stitched together a makeshift raft and life preservers from more than 50 raincoats donated by or stolen from their fellow inmates.

The FBI still maintains active arrest warrants¹⁰ for all three men, because their bodies were never found. [11]. On March 21, 1963, less than a year after the escape attempt, the federal prison on Alcatraz Island closed. "The Rock", is now one of San Francisco's most popular tourist attractions.

7.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it
- C) them
- D) the escape plan

8. Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Left behind on the night of the escape, West later told authorities much of what is now known about the complicated scheme.
- C) Left behind on the night of the escape, the authorities later told West much of what is now known about the complicated scheme.
- D) The authorities, left behind on the night of the escape, later told West much of what is now known about the complicated scheme.

9.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) for human hair
- C) and human hair
- D) than human hair

10. Which choice most effectively sets up the information that follows?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) had maintained arrest warrants
- C) will have maintained active arrest warrants
- D) could've made active arrest warrants

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

Yet, they are officially listed as missing and presumed drowned, victims of the frigid waters and swift currents of San Francisco Bay.

- A) Yes, because it expands on the previous sentence
- B) Yes, because it cements the legacy of the Alcatraz escapees
- C) No, because it unnecessarily repeats information earlier in the passage
- D) No, because it makes a claim that's not supported in the passage

Driverless Cars and the Myths of Autonomy

We hear a lot these days about the goal of "full autonomy." In a dawning robotic era, we're told by Google's automobile engineers and others, machines will act completely on their own, they will be collecting data about the world, making informed, rapid decisions and learning from their experiences. On a commonly used scale of levels of autonomy, level 1 is fully manual control and others say level 10 is full autonomy¹². With its familiar rising numbers, it seems¹³ to imply full autonomy as the inevitable, ultimate goal of a trajectory that is considered natural¹⁴ of progress in robotics and automation.

The futures of driverless cars today promised by Google and others have a utopian quality. Thanks to full autonomy, computers control our transport, leaving us to read, sleep, or generally laze about while cruising down the highway or sitting in traffic. Human frailty, inattention, and error behind the wheel will fade into the past; horrific highway fatalities will be known to future generations only as the sacrificial toll of a primitive mechanical era; therefore,¹⁵ that's not how it works.

No robot is fully autonomous. Even the unmanned spacecraft that travel to Mars, Pluto, and beyond carry human instructions and report back to scientists on the ground who programmed them and preserve¹⁶ the spacecraft's data. A 2012 report by senior scientists in the Department of Defense, an agency itself burned by expensive, utopian visions of full autonomy, put it thus: "There are no fully autonomous systems just as there are no fully autonomous soldiers, sailors, airmen or Marines." Even expensive, highly-automated airliners can fall out of the sky when they surprise their human pilots.

In fact¹⁷, the idea that machines are somehow moving toward level 10 full autonomy according to some internal logic is a myth.^[18] As robots and automated systems move from the lab into the field, we see from the Apollo example and countless others like it that when the stakes are high, we gradually, but indelibly, insert human approvals and intention back into the loop, seeking some version of a perfect five.

12.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) many say level 10 is full autonomy
- C) others are saying level 10 is full autonomy
- D) level 10 is full autonomy

13.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the scale seems
- C) it had seemed
- D) it happens

14.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) of a trajectory which follows a natural path
- C) of a natural path which is the usual path
- D) of a natural trajectory

15.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ;furthermore,
- C) ;however,
- D) ,so

16.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) carry on
- C) interpret
- D) maintain

17.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) For instance,
- C) However,
- D) Even though,

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

Google's main competition for full autonomy in automobiles is the new car brand Tesla.

- A) Yes, because it expands on Google's marketing plan
- B) Yes, because it supports the passage's claim on autonomy
- C) No, because it is out of scope of the passage
- D) No, because it has a term that is unfamiliar

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Google's engineers had¹⁹ aimed for full autonomy with their latest, bug-like driverless cars. The challenges their are²⁰ to make these machines work in diverse human setting are when pieces fail, strange things happen, and the people around that may or may not cooperate.

It takes more sophisticated technology to keep the humans in the loop than it does to automate them out. [21] What we ought to seek is not the level 10 but the perfect five of autonomy: true collaborations between humans and machines, where the autonomy is trusted, transparent, and available but never dominates, always subject to our instructions and aims.

Perfection will of course be unattainable, but the goal of the perfect five enables us to rethink our notion of progress. Progress that can lead to great innovation; such as ²² greater efficiency in space travel or reducing car accidents by greater margins.

19.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) have
- C) will have
- D) has

20

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) There are
- C) Their is
- D) Their are

21. At this point, the writer wants to further reinforce the paragraph's claim about the balance of autonomy. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

A) Autonomous vehicles require little human interaction

B) When testing for road safety the car manufacturer's reputation is at stake, making autonomous cars both promising and ominous.

C) Rather than the weak links, people offer the strong links, constantly making small corrections for failures of design, communication, or execution, and often doing so through social relationships.

D) Experts estimate 40 % of the world's automobiles will be automated by 2040

22.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) innovation such as:
- C) innovation such as,
- D) innovation ,such as

The Growth of College Grads in Dead End Jobs

[1]These post-recession years have been life crushing²³ on young college grads. [2]And you've not only heard plenty of stories about students matriculating from campus to life as a barista there are also plenty²⁴ of grads being unemployed. [3]But how many B.A.'s are really out there toiling in dead-end jobs? [4]A new report from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York offers us an answer this week, which can be summed up as: fewer than you probably think, nonetheless more²⁵ than we're used to. [26]

Many jobs taken by young grads, young grads²⁷ toil and spend thousands for their degrees, are underemployed positions spots²⁸ that could've been filled without a college degree. And this happens to roughly 44% of grads. While the number sounds pretty daunting, it's not actually without precedent. It's about the same rate as in 1994.

23. The writer wants to have an attitude of genuine interest and concern. Which choice best accomplishes this?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) not been gentle
- C) revolutionary
- D) galvanizing

24.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) and also plenty
- C) but also plenty
- D) with plenty

25. Which choice most effectively sets up the contrast in the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ,but definitely more
- C) ,yet there are many more in dead jobs than we think
- D) ,with many more

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

Degrees are neither easy nor cheap and the current job situation gives no favors towards the recent grads.

This sentence would most logically be placed

- A) Sentence 1
- B) Sentence 2
- C) Sentence 3
- D) Sentence 4

27.

- A)NO CHANGE
- B) young grads that
- C) young grads, but also
- D) young grads, who

28.

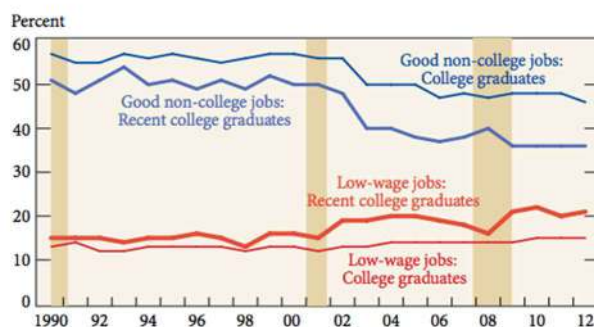
- A) NO CHANGE
- B) underemployed positions- spots,
- C) underemployed positions;
- D) underemployed positions: spots

But there's underemployment, and then there's underemployment. It's one thing to find yourself as a decently paid administrative assistant. It's another to find yourself walking dogs to make ends meet, requiring²⁹ little to none of what you learned in college. And during the last decade, the underemployed have come to look less like administrative assistants and more like dog walkers. Here's the math. Since the dotcom bust (where many cites were³⁰ deemed fraudulent), the share of underemployed college grads in what the Fed calls "good non-college jobs," which today pay at least \$45,000 a year,* has declined from more than half to slightly over a third. Meanwhile, the share in "low-wage jobs," which today pay \$25,000 a year or less, has risen to about 20 percent, from roughly 15 percent. Do little back-of-the-envelope math,** and you find that about 9 percent of all working college graduates are stuck in jobs that pay less than \$25,000, or probably somewhere south of \$12.50 an hour.

That rough 9 percent figure is the good news here. Not nearly so many graduates as you might imagine are grinding coffee beans for a living (and to those who do it because they truly love coffee, more power to you). On the other hand, overall unemployment is also still high for young B.A.'s. Their are few working at all in their³² chosen field, and they are clinging to the bottom of the job market.

In a sense, this reflects a shift in the broader economy; for more than a decade now, middle-class jobs have given way to low-wage service work. Unfortunately, young college graduates haven't been spared the change.³³

Share of Underemployed Graduates in Good Non-College and Low-Wage Jobs



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March Supplement; U.S. Department of Labor, O*NET.

Notes: College graduates are those aged 22 to 65 with a bachelor's degree or higher; recent college graduates are those aged 22 to 27 with a bachelor's degree or higher. All figures exclude those currently enrolled in school. Shaded areas indicate periods designated recessions by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

29.
A) NO CHANGE
B) ; that require
C) , which requires
D) , that required

30.
A) NO CHANGE
B) sites were
C) sights are
D) cites were

31. The writer wants the information in the passage to correspond as closely as possible with the information in the graph. How would he describe the relationship between Graduates and High wage jobs from the graph?

- A) Decreasing as low wage jobs decrease
B) Decreasing as low wage jobs increase
C) Increasing as graduates increase
D) Increasing as low wage jobs increase

32.
A) NO CHANGE
B) There are few working at all in their
C) They're are few working at all in there
D) Their are few working at all in they're

33. Which most effectively concludes the sentence and paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
B) graduates are taking higher wage jobs
C) graduates continue to look for jobs
D) graduates are given a break

How to Be Taken Seriously As a Young Entrepreneur

More and more, the youth were³⁴ turning to entrepreneurship as their career, starting businesses while in college or just shortly after. Entrepreneurs take on risk. Trying to obtain capital investment, launching their idea off the ground, and still wondering if their business can succeed,³⁵ and many investors are wary to entrust both money and trust into a young entrepreneur.

A little known entrepreneur Steve Jobs was able to kick start his now behemoth of a company Apple, while only a dropout from college. How did he transcend, what so many investors look for, experience? Easy, Steve Jobs had tenacity and believed in his idea. He came off as friendly with a pioneering vision that attracted investors. He was not alone, however. His ³⁶ team consisted of the best and brightest he could find including Steve Wozniak, and Steve Jobs made sure that his team acknowledged his greatness³⁷. [38] Furthermore,³⁹ anyone trying to succeed as an entrepreneur has to have a strong foundation and abandon all doubt.

34.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) has been
- C) are
- D) was

35.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) risk: trying to obtain capital investment, launching their idea off the ground, and still wondering if their business can succeed-
- C) risk- trying to obtain capital investment, launching their idea off the ground, and still wondering if their business can succeed-
- D) risk; trying to obtain capital investment, launching their idea off the ground, and still wondering if their business can succeed;

36.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) alone -however, his
- C) alone however his
- D) alone, however, his

37. Which choice results in a sentence that best supports the point developed in this paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Steve Jobs cowered in front of his comrades
- C) Steve Jobs made sure to make his teammates do most of the work
- D) Steve Jobs made sure to push his teammates, as they would him, to be the best team possible

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

While not everyone is the next Steve Jobs, we can still learn and aspire to his example to show little attention towards age, and more towards your vision.

- A) Yes, because it adds a needed melancholy to the tone
- B) Yes, because it relates the situation to the audience
- C) No, because it distracts from the main point
- D) No, because it merely repeats what's stated earlier

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A little known entrepreneur Steve Jobs was able to kick start his now behemoth of a company Apple, while only a dropout from college. How did he transcend, what so many investors look for, experience? Easy, Steve Jobs had tenacity and believed in his idea. He came off as friendly with a pioneering vision that attracted investors. He was not alone, however. His ³⁶ team consisted of the best and brightest he could find including Steve Wozniak, and Steve Jobs made sure that his team acknowledged his greatness³⁷. [38] Furthermore, ³⁹ anyone trying to succeed as an entrepreneur has to have a strong foundation and abandon all doubt.

For Maddy and Alex Hasulak, founder⁴⁰ of Love Grown Foods, making clients see past the distraction of their age (21 and 22, respectively, at the time of founding) meant dressing in business attire and conducting themselves with maturity in meetings to help them come off not only as mature beyond their years, but capable as well. "First impressions are really important; especially as a young entrepreneur with no track record," says Maddy Hasulak.

39.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Nevertheless,
- C) Consequently,
- D) However,

40.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) founders
- C) being the founders
- D) having been the founder

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One way to potentially grow up faster and quicker⁴¹ as an entrepreneur is to surround yourself with older individuals who have already experienced success. Maddy and Alex Hasulak established a board of advisors early on and brought on some respected names in the industry. "They gave us credibility, especially as we started to raise capital and they also provided incredible advice, input and perspective on challenges we faced as a growing brand," says Maddy Hasulak.

Although some young entrepreneurs may face occasional apocryphal⁴² disrespect due to their age and may be tempted to lie about their age in order to appear more competent, in some cases, their youth⁴³ can give them a leg up. For Maddy and Alex Hasulak, for example, their youthfulness allowed them to shine when it came to pointing out how stagnant things were in their industry and showing the excitement some fresh, young blood would bring into the category.

[1] In addition, their age also proved to be an advantage as it allowed them to connect with a younger demographic. [2] This proves you don't have to hide your youth to be successful. [3] Mistakes happen at any age, but at this age you can learn the most from them. [4] Instead use it to your advantage and fight for any opportunity you see. [5] Youth, as short lasting as it is, is precious.

41.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) One way to potentially become the fastest
- C) One way to mature is growing fast
- D) One way to grow up faster

42.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) hysterical
- C) emphatic
- D) blatant

43.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) being youthful
- C) having youthfulness
- D) a youthful person

44. To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be

- A) place where it is now
- B) placed before sentence 4
- C) place after sentence 6
- D) DELETE from the paragraph