

Writing Section

Quick notes:

- Focus on revising the text according to its *rhetorical purpose*
- Pay attention to *central ideas, main claims, counterclaims, and topic sentences*
- Structure the text in order to convey *arguments, information, and ideas* both clearly and effectively
- Make sure to *support* claims or points in text when asked about adding additional information
- Stay *relevant* to the topic and purpose

1. Descriptive language

Removing
descriptive lang.
helps us identify
the main sentence
and check
subj-verb/subj-
predicate
agreement

The painting, ^{DL} an eleventh century masterpiece featuring Queen Elizabeth and her sons, was sent to a museum in Italy last week.

Robert, ^{DL} who was raised in a family of athletes, excelled at almost every sport he played.

JK Rowling, ^{DL} an acclaimed author of the popular book series *Harry Potter*, lived in England and was on welfare until her mid-thirties.

2. Effective language usea. Appropriateness of word choice

SAT Sample: When considering which course of action to take, we must determine if the advantages outdo the costs.

NO CHANGE

defeat

outperform

outweigh

idiomatic

b. Conciseness

Ex. I want to go to the mall and then I want to go to the movies.

I want to go to the mall and then to the movies.

Both are OK, but this one is more concise so it's the right answer

* could be asked to combine sentences



Ex. The birds begin to fly south in late November. This follows several weeks of lower temperatures.

combined sentence → more concise

The birds begin to fly south in late November, following several weeks of lower temperatures.

Ex. A sweet potato is considered to be a superfood: it is an excellent source of vitamin A, it protects against the effects of aging, and it contains natural sugars which are slowly released into the bloodstream to ensure a balanced and regular source of energy throughout the day.

unnecessary "it"

Ex. A sweet potato is considered to be a superfood: it is an excellent source of vitamin A, protects against the effects of aging, and contains natural sugars which are slowly released into the bloodstream to ensure a balanced and regular source of energy throughout the day.

i. Redundancy

I was studying until 11pm at night.

The reason I'm mad at you is because you didn't return my phone call.

*The reason
& because
serve the
same
purpose*

Many warn against history repeating itself again.

The honeymoon period soon wore off quickly.

c. Style and tone

SAT Sample: By being diligent students and finishing our project on time, we were able to talk intelligently about the invasion of the Mongols during our class presentation.

NO CHANGE

unidiomatic ← share our wisdom
assert our opinions
opine } *do not fit tone & author*

SAT Sample: The layout of the room was simple: a big, mahogany bed at the north end, a flat screen TV at the south end, and leather upholstery chairs at the east and west ends.

NO CHANGE

the east and west ends have leather upholstery chairs.
leather upholstery chairs next to the east and west ends.
the final two ends of the room had leather upholstery chairs.

clause most similar to preceding clauses

3. Sentence Structure

d. Incomplete sentences

i. Complex fragments

DL

Given that Maui, which is tropical and picturesque, was such a nice vacation spot.

after removing DL, it is obvious that this is a fragment.

e. Subordination and coordination

i. Subordinate clauses cannot stand alone because they are dependent

Ex. After Brian went up to present to the class.

Subordinate conjunctions:

After	Although	As	Because
Before	Even if	Even	Though
If	In order	That	Once
Provided	That	Rather	Than
Since	So that	Than	That
Though	Unless	Until	When
Whenever	Where	Whereas	Wherever
Whether	While	Why	

incomplete sentence because of subordinate conjunction

SAT Example: A few years ago, most museums only offered paper guide books, which were quickly thrown out after one use. That the new audio guides are available in a multitude of different languages which makes them beneficial to the majority of tourists to the museum.

NO CHANGE

that

and

DELETE the underlined portion

f. Dangling Modifiers

Having a knack for writing, the book written by George Martin was a huge success.

rewrite → *Having a knack for writing, George Martin wrote a successful book*

To memorize the lines, they were recited over and over again.

rewrite → *To memorize the lines, the actors recited them over and over again.*

g. Shifts in verb tense

SAT Sample: Some of the smoke from the bonfire drifted over the forest and then dissipated into the air.

Dissipates

Will dissipate

Had dissipated

drifted ... dissipated
same verb tense

NO CHANGE

h. Shifts in pronoun person and number

i. People pronouns

I never went back to the doctor which suggested dancing as a cure for my allergies.

↑ who

The boy that hit the homerun was a hero to his teammates.

↑ who

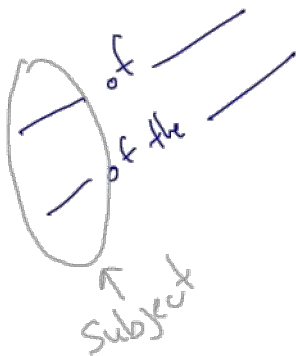
ii. Person (I/You/One)

If you want to win the race, you must train diligently. ✓

If a person is hungry, you should eat. ✗

a person ... a person
you ... you

Consistency



iii. Noun-verb consistency (singular noun of the plural noun)

One of the three contestants were eliminated in the first round

↑ subject one was eliminated

The summary of the debates, which was ten pages, reveal an obvious winner.

↑ subject the summary reveals

Only one of the students want to become teachers.

iv. Number consistency

The disgruntled workers turned their back to the boss.

↓ backs

The cooler is full of water bottles, but Michael left them home.

↓
it (the cooler)

4. Usage

i. Pronoun clarity

i. I or Me? Who or Whom?

Object of preposition, use me:

For me/whom

Above me/whom

Below me/whom

To me/whom

Before me/whom

From me/whom

With me/whom

At me/whom

Etc.

relative pronoun "who" refers to subject "people"
Plural verb "we" corresponds with plural noun "people"

Tip: Eliminate the other people in the sentence to check if "I" or "me" is correct

~~Sarah and~~ I like playing volleyball. ✓

The volleyball coach was upset with ~~Sarah and~~ me. ✓

Which one is correct?

A. Mayor Beatty sponsored the creation of a new public gym in order to promote health and fitness in the city, but there are few people whom → them actually use it.

B. Mayor Beatty sponsored the creation of a new public gym in order to promote health and fitness in the city, but there are few people who → they actually use it.

plug in

j. Possessive determiners vs contractions vs adverbs

- i. Possessive determiners: its, your, their
 - ii. Contractions: it's you're, they're
 - iii. Adverbs: there
- } don't confuse

SAT Sample: My favorite room in the beach house was, surprisingly, one of it's smallest; the attic.

NO CHANGE

its smallest;

its smallest;

it's smallest,

no possession

k. Pronoun-antecedent agreement

At the circus, Brian wanted the clown and the lion tamer to wave at him, but he could not get their attention.

plural

plural

Harrison and Winston were both very hungry but couldn't decide whether to order hamburgers or a hotdogs; they both appealed to him.

plural

l. Subject-verb agreement

SAT Sample: The trend, combined with increased funding from the federal government, has led some to claim that we have successfully ended the recession.

NO CHANGE

have

which have

which has

m. Noun agreement

All five varsity debaters went on to become a lawyer after they graduated college.

plural

lawyers

singular

n. Diction error = wrong word choice

I am already/all ready to go.
already - previously

The book eluded/alluded to the main character's death.

I except/accept your offer.

You must adopt/adapt to the new lifestyle.

effect vs. affect

We were tricked by the magician's allusion/illusion.

We were excited to go to the town fair/fare.

They were awaiting/waiting for the train.

o. Logical comparison

I'd rather play football at the park in Staten Island than ~~the~~ the Bronx.

play football in

are the 2 thing
being compared
presented correctly?

I like Mariah's voice more than Christina's ~~voice~~

p. Idioms: a generally accepted way of expressing something in words

Far from being a disappointment, the show turned out to be a huge success.

correct

Meredith didn't study for her SAT because she was preoccupied in softball practice.

preoccupied with

During the last week of rehearsal, Mrs. Adams served as the stage crew's second mom.

correct

Brandon was interested in World War II, so he read an article about Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

correct

5. Punctuation

q. Within sentence: colons and semicolons

- i. Semicolon: used to join 2 independent clauses without using a conjunction

I like pizza; it is delicious ✓

I like pizza; because it is delicious ✗

comma

I like pizza, it is delicious ✗

can't join 2 independent clauses w/ comma

- ii. Colon: used to introduce a quotation/list of items or separating two clauses of which the second expands or illustrates the first

Arnold believes that there is another explanation for global warming:
worldwide habitat destruction. ✓

2 clauses

During the freshman social, I've gotten to know what my classmates aspire to be: an NGO official, a Wall Street consultant, a computer programmer, an FBI agent, and a physician. ✓

list of items

iii. Dependent clauses

SAT Sample: She had many errands to run, such as picking up the dry cleaning, going grocery shopping, and getting a haircut.

NO CHANGE

run, such as:

run such as:

run, such as,

don't need to punctuate
"such as"

iv. Comma splice

SAT Sample: The dandelions produced great amounts of seeds, some of it traveled hundreds of miles across pastures.

NO CHANGE

seeds

of which

DELETE the underlined portion

results in
comma
splice

subordinates clause

→ parenthetical

↓
independent

v. Comma-pause

I do not like dogs, that shed everywhere.

I could not make it, to the exhibit on time.

ask would you pause after
reading each?
→ NO / So NO comma

r. Possessive nouns and pronouns

SAT Example: Because the workers were subjected to very harsh working conditions during our lifetime, injuries were common occurrences for them.

NO CHANGE

one's

his or her

their

subject is workers
↳ plural

s. Items in a series

parallelism

i. Consistency

...cooking, cleaning, and ~~to organize~~. *organizing*
...soccer, football and ~~playing~~ baseball.
just listing sports

ii. Endings

____, ____, and _____. ✓
____, ____, in addition to _____. ✗
____, ____, as well as _____. ✗
____, ____, and _____, in addition to _____. ✓
as well as

endings to a list

★ must have — and —

iii. Constructions

...at once *sweet* and *sour*. *adjective and adjective*
...not only *a fast runner*, but also *a good catcher*. *a adj noun and a adj noun*
...part because of *its price*, but mainly because of *its performance*. *its noun and its noun*

t. Unnecessary punctuation

SAT Sample: I couldn't wait to read author, Franz Kafka's, acclaimed novel *The Metamorphosis*.

NO CHANGE

author, Franz Kafka's

author Franz Kafka's,

author Franz Kafka's

unnecessary comma

SAT Sample: George Orwell's novel, *Animal Farm*, suggests, that power wields man more so than man wields power.

NO CHANGE

suggests – that

suggest, "that

suggests that

unnecessary comma

6. Organization

u. Logical sequence

SAT Sample: [1] Tardive dyskinesia is a disorder that affects involuntary movements. [2] "How can one contract tardive dyskinesia?" you may ask. [3] It turns out that it is a side effect caused by taking antipsychotic drugs, such as chlorpromazine and fluphenazine. [4] Fortunately, if diagnosed early on, the condition may be reversed by stopping the drug that causes the symptoms. [5] To help cope with these effects, medication to reduce the severity of the movements, such as botulinum toxin injections.

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

← However even if the drug is stopped, some involuntary movements may become permanent or even worsen over time.

The best placement for the sentence is immediately

after sentence 1

after sentence 2

before sentence 4

before sentence 5

v. Introductions, conclusions, and transitions

i. It is OK to start with "Because"

Because she was caught cheating on the test, Sally was sent to the principal's office.

Sally was sent to the principal's office, because she was caught cheating on the test.

Because fans protested against raised ticket prices, therefore music artists began offering more discounts for students attending live concerts.

Because fans protested against raised ticket prices, music artists began offering more discounts for students attending live concerts.

ii. For/Because

I had to take a break, for I was exhausted from working out. ✓

iii. Neither...Nor

The waiter was neither timely nor polite. ✓

I will buy either the red shoes or the blue ones. ✓

Only time nor is used

I do not like studying or writing essays. ✓ Do not use "nor" here

iv. Similar Alternatives

...either ____ or ____

...either run after school or in the morning ✗

if before "either",
it will go to both alternatives

...run either after school or in the morning ✓

v. Transitional phrases (indicating relationship)

SAT Sample: The kitchen was stocked with appliances, such as a state-of-the-art cooktop and stove. In addition to this equipment, the kitchen had energy efficient light fixtures and built-in herb garden.

NO CHANGE

For these reasons,

In the kitchen, however,

Likewise,

Sentence describes key features of kitchen,
focusing on what the space offers

SAT Sample: Basketball is a very physically demanding sport. Also, because it is a team sport, basketball promotes communication and collaboration skills.

NO CHANGE

In other words,

Therefore,

For instance

properly introduces additional benefits
of playing basketball

SAT Sample: After the release of movies such as *Jurassic Park* and *Indiana Jones*, universities have received an increase in the number of students applying as prospective archaeology majors. In broad terms, archaeology is the study of the human past – both ancient and recent – through material remains.

NO CHANGE

For example,

In contrast,

Nevertheless,

introduces basic definition
of archaeology

SAT Sample: Typically, students receive their report cards on the last day of school. For example, this school year, the student body received their final grades a week before school ended.

NO CHANGE

However,

As such,

Moreover,

transition must show contrast

7. Miscellaneous

w. Adverbs (mostly end with "ly")

...she walked quick to the her car.

...the new student was treated poor by her classmates.

x. Any/Any other

I like football more than any sport.

football is a sport, so you can't like it more than any sport

y. Between for 2/Among for 3 or more

Between you and me

Among the three of us

z. Choose between

Between ____ and ____ ✓ *between — and*

Choose between going to the movies and going to the arcade. ✓

You can choose going to the movies or going to the arcade. ✓

Choose — or

Choose between going to the movies or going to the arcade. ✗

aa. Comparative/Superlative

Comparative (2)	Superlative (3 or more)
Good Better	Good Better Best
Fast Faster	Fast Faster Fastest

Don't use best / fastest when comparing 2 things

bb. Apostrophe usage



's for possession

These days, many student's practicing instruments can take up to 5 hours a night.

Many students' instruments are left at school.

Students are in possession of the instruments

Writing Test 1

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.

Industrial Design: Variety on the Job

Many young people exploring employment options today actively avoid jobs that offer little variety. They fear that occupations that require repetitive tasks ... that need to be performed over and over again will ultimately prove to be unfulfilling. Such job seekers who crave variation would do well to investigate industrial design. Part investigator, part artist, part engineer, and part businessperson, 2 a driving force in the conceptualization of new products is the industrial designer.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) that need to be performed again and again
- C) that need to be performed over and over
- ☒ D) DELETE the underlined portion in its entirety.

"repetitive" was used, so it's redundant

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the driving force in the conceptualization of new products is the industrial designer
- C) new products are conceptualized and designed by industrial designers
- ☒ D) the industrial designer is a driving force in the conceptualization of new products

↑ describes the industrial designer, so industrial designer must come after the comma
dangling modifier

CONTINUE

The industrial designer recognizes that the vast majority of successful products attain market superiority as a result of ..3.. careful planning and the willingness to work hard. In the early stages of product development, a designer must be inquisitive. He or she gathers answers to a number of ..4.. questions: Who will use the product? Where will the product be used? Why is the product necessary? Getting the right answers to these questions allows the designer to envision the features and qualities of the product that will meet the needs of the consumer ... and trump the competition!

..5.. Answers in hand, the designer can begin to determine the exact specifications for the product. An artistic sensibility and knowledge of current trends are major assets. The designer executes sketches or computer renderings that take competitive intelligence and the marketing environment into account. These sketches or renderings lead to the creation of a prototype, so they must reflect a balance of creativity and ..6.. practicality.

3

-
- A) NO CHANGE
 - B) careful planning and the willingness to work hard
 - ☒ C) careful planning and hard work
 - D) careful planning as well as hard working

4

-
- ☒ A) NO CHANGE
 - B) questions; Who will use
 - C) questions; like who will be using
 - D) questions—like who used

5

Which of the following offers the best transition from the preceding paragraph?

- ☒ A) NO CHANGE
- B) Eager to beat the competition badly
- C) Knowing what consumers require
- D) With answers that allow the designer to envision the features and qualities the product needs

6

Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion is LEAST acceptable?

- A) usefulness
- ☒ B) diligence
- C) functionality
- D) utility

Careful & persistent work

Throughout the process, the industrial designer must account for a product's mechanical requirements. For this reason, ..7.. your familiarity with engineering is crucial. For example, if the product has electrical components, the designer must design the product to safely house those components.

Finally, the designer's business sense will bear on the final design. As the product evolves, the designer must keep in mind that it is intended for a specific segment of the population and that that segment of the population must be able to afford to purchase the product. ..8.. Some design considerations are, therefore, shaped by the price point that the designer is hoping to meet.

Once these factors are weighed and a prototype is completed, production begins. The designer can then ..9.. reap the rewards of having completed a multistep process requiring a great deal of skill and thought.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) one's familiarity
- C) the industrial designer's familiarity
- D) familiarity

8

The writer would like to conclude the paragraph with a sentence that provides an example of how the design of a product might be affected by financial considerations. Which sentence best accomplishes the writer's goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) For example, low-income consumers can't afford private jets or yachts; they can only afford lower-price items.
- C) A car designed for cost-conscious consumers, for instance, might include plastic hub caps instead of more expensive metal ones.
- D) That's why the saying "you get what you pay for" is as true today as it was in the days before industrial designers.

9

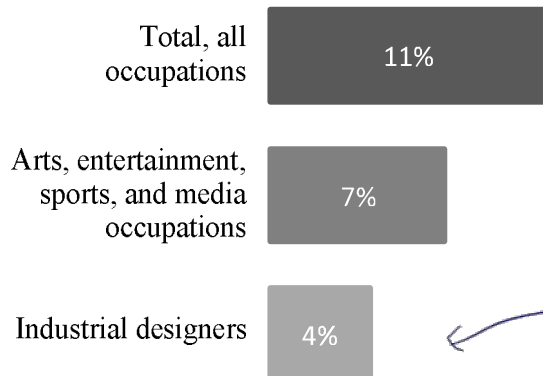
The writer would like to indicate that an industrial designer will likely take pride in a final product that is thoughtfully designed. Which of the following best accomplishes the writer's goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) enjoy the satisfaction of
- C) collect praise for
- D) sit back and relax after

Many colleges and universities now offer industrial 10 design programs. They feature a mix of courses in drafting, industrial materials, and manufacturing processes. While growth in industrial design, from an employment perspective, is 11 not projected to be as low as that of other occupations, an average designer's salary exceeds the national median. That fact, as well as the variety of tasks involved in the design process, should, however, prove attractive to the curious job seeker looking to avoid a highly specialized future.

Industrial Designers

Percent Increase in Employment
(5-year projection)



Note: "all occupations" includes all occupations in the U.S. Economy.

10

- ~~A) NO CHANGE~~
~~B) design programs; featuring~~
 C) design programs that feature
~~D) design programs, these programs feature~~

11

Which choice offers an accurate interpretation of the data in the chart that accompanies the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
 B) not projected to lag behind
 C) projected to be lower than
 D) projected to one day exceed

CONTINUE

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Jazz Builders

When I watch jazz bands perform, I am reminded of a book called *Mike Macleroy and His Bulldozer*, by Bart Goodwin. The title character 12 rode his bulldozer, named Mary Anne, to the town of Popperville, where a new town hall is about to be built. Mike tells the townspeople that he and Mary Anne can dig the foundation for the town hall in one day, a boast that elicits widespread disbelief. 13 The next morning, Mike and Mary Anne commence their work, and the number of Poppervillian and out-of-town bystanders swells with each passing hour. The observers are intrigued by the confluence of man and machine.

Jazz bands are also in the construction business. Like Mike, they lay down a boast that comes in the form of a scheduled appearance: "Come see us this Friday night. We can build something with these instruments that you've never experienced before." At the appointed time, listeners assemble and the band takes the stage armed with a blueprint, which can be as formal as sheets of music or as 14 informal as common knowledge of a certain tune.

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- ☒ B) rides
- C) was riding
- D) will ride

→ If it's a fictional story, it will be present tense

13

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

Mary Anne is bright yellow with giant black wheels that are taller than Mike.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it helps the reader understand what a bulldozer is.
- B) Yes, because it provides detail that heightens the suspense described in the paragraph.
- ☒ C) No, because it provides detail that is irrelevant to the focus of the paragraph.
- D) No, because it does not match the style or tone of the passage.

14

Which of the following is the most acceptable alternative to the underlined portion?

- ☒ A) loose
- B) coordinated
- C) rehearsed
- D) underhanded

→ not informal
↓ secret or dishonest

At the foreman's, or bandleader's, command, the work commences. To even an untrained eye, the effort expended is clear. The laborers', or musicians', forearms knot, brows furrow, fingers flit, feet stamp, and 15. heads begin to nod. Soon, something emerges: a song. A sturdy rhythmic foundation poured, or laid, by the drum buttresses, or props up, the clean lines of a horn riff. The understated chords of a piano, guitar, or double bass 16. bolts or adheres the rhythm to the riff. This classic construct is recognizable to most jazz lovers, even if the particular song itself is not.

From here, the musicians embellish the edifice they have created through their own moods and personalities. 17. Solos add color, shape, as well as accent. The same song can be, in the hands of different bands (or in the hands of the same band at different times), a Greek temple, a Gaudi cathedral, or a Gehry museum. 18.

15

- A) NO CHANGE
B) heads start nodding
C) nodding of heads begins

D) heads nod → consistency (parallel structure)
noun verb, noun verb, and noun verb

16

- A) NO CHANGE
B) bolts, or adheres, the rhythm on the riff
C) bolt, or adhere, the rhythm to the riff
D) bolt or adhere the rhythm to the riff

the chords
bolt
descriptive language for bolt

17

- A) NO CHANGE
B) Solos add: color; shape; as well as accent.
C) Solos add color, shape, as well as accent.
D) Solos add color, shape, and accent.

18

The writer would like to highlight how amazing it is that different jazz musicians can make the same song sound so different through their personal interpretations of the song. Which of the following words, if inserted before the word *same* in the preceding sentence, would help accomplish the writer's goal?

- A) very
B) once
C) sometimes
D) formerly

All the while, safety, or harmony, is a concern
 19. between the band members. I have seen subtle
 looks of displeasure sweep across the faces of
 players who know something is amiss. They know
 that their whole enterprise threatens to crash to the
 ground. 20. Yes, jazz musicians can be as unhappy
 as riveters ten stories high dodging girders under the
 “control” of novice crane operators.

[1] I suspect most jazz musicians would also
 claim that they fall short of perfection for their
 audiences. [2] And that’s 21. fine. [3] Most
 audience members, like the folks who watch Mike
 and Mary Anne in the book, feel enriched by their
 attendance. [4] At the end of his quest, Mike does
 not quite deliver on his promise, though he does
 come tantalizingly close. 22.

19

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) from
- ☒ C) among
- D) around

→ between is for 2
among for 3 or more

20

The writer would like to add a phrase after the
 word *ground* that offers the reader examples of
the kinds of things that can go wrong during a
 jazz session. Which of the following phrases
 would best accomplish the writer’s goal?

- 2 examples → ☒ A) if any one of the band members messes up
- ☒ B) because of a poorly tuned instrument or even
the slightest variation in tempo
- not examples → C) when things do not go as planned during a
recording session
- D) without a single listener becoming aware of
the subtle flaws

1 example

21

- ☒ A) NO CHANGE
- B) no biggie
- C) hunky-dory
- D) chill

} too colloquial
(informal)

22

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 4
 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- ☒ B) before sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 1.
- D) after sentence 2.

→ sentence 1 says
most would also
claim they fall
short

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

Abigail Fillmore Brings Culture to the White House

Most Americans who were alive during John F. Kennedy's presidency have a special affinity for Kennedy's wife Jacqueline. Though her stint as First Lady was tragically cut short when President Kennedy was assassinated 23. in November, of 1963, Jacqueline is remembered not only for her grace and presence, but also, and perhaps more importantly, for emphasizing culture and learning. Most notably, she is known for spearheading the fundraising campaign for construction of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. 24.

25. Over a century earlier, Abigail Fillmore also served as First Lady for an abbreviated period while her husband Millard was President. Though historians have been far less inclined to laud Abigail's cultural influence, she, like Jacqueline, left 26. an indelible mark on the White House.

↓
think "not deletable"

23

- A) NO CHANGE
- ☒ B) in November of 1963
- C) in November in 1963
- D) in, November, 1963

24

The writer is considering deleting the preceding sentence. Should the writer delete the sentence?

- ☒ A) No, because it supports the main assertion made in the previous sentence.
- B) No, because it evidences Jacqueline's love for her husband.
- C) Yes, because it contains interesting, but largely irrelevant, information.
- D) Yes, because it does not highlight Jacqueline's grace and presence.

25

Which of the following offers the best transition from the first paragraph to the second paragraph?

- ☒ A) NO CHANGE
 - B) Similarly
 - C) Another First Lady who was culturally savvy
 - D) Much earlier in U.S. history, according to historians
- ↑ not specific ↑ makes it seem questionable

26

Which of the following is the LEAST acceptable alternative to the underlined portion?

- A) a lasting
 - B) an enduring
 - ☒ C) a worthwhile
 - D) a surviving
- synonyms

Abigail was born in 1798 in Saratoga County, New York. Shortly after 27. his birth, her father, a Baptist minister, passed away, leaving the family with an impressive collection of books. 28. With her mother's guidance, Abigail developed a lifelong love of reading. She married Millard in 1826. Shortly thereafter, he began a career in law and politics, while she taught school to help support them.

In the 1840s, while Millard won elections to the New York legislature and the United States Congress, Abigail's health began to decline. 29. Still keen to push herself intellectually, however, Abigail studied French, practiced piano, and helped found a local lending library 30. that allowed local patrons to borrow books. In 1848, Millard was nominated to join Zachary Taylor on the Whig party ticket as the vice-presidential candidate. Taylor won the election. But when Millard left for Washington, Abigail, still ailing, stayed behind.

27

- A) NO CHANGE
 B) their
 C) her → Abigail's
 D) DELETE the underlined portion.

28

The writer would like to stress that Abigail's father left his family with few things of value when he died by adding the phrase *little more than* to the preceding sentence. Where should the writer place the phrase to best accomplish this goal?

- A) before the phrase *a Baptist minister*
 B) after the phrase *passed away*
 C) before the phrase *an impressive collection*
 D) after the word *books*

29

The writer would like to support the assertion made in the preceding sentence, by adding a new sentence at this point. Which sentence best accomplishes the writer's goal?

- A) She made many trips to the doctor.
 B) She lost interest in teaching.
 C) She contracted several illnesses that left her bedridden.
 D) She had to pay numerous medical bills.

30

- A) NO CHANGE
 B) books to be borrowed by local patrons
 C) that lent books to Buffalo residents
 D) DELETE the underlined portion.

redundant, we know what libraries do

President Taylor passed away suddenly in 1850, leaving Millard Fillmore to assume the office of President for two years. **31.** Abigail now the new First Lady was obliged to move to Washington in order to perform the duties expected of her. Despite her continual physical suffering, Abigail used an extensive social calendar to introduce a new level of culture to the White House. Finding a paucity of books in the residence, she had one of the rooms converted to a formal library. She also hosted numerous speakers with wide-ranging interests in the arts.

Millard Fillmore was not reelected in 1852, and Abigail passed away in March of 1853. However, she did not go unnoticed and her efforts were rekindled by Jacqueline Kennedy in 1961. One of the first actions Jacqueline took as First Lady was to refurbish the library and **32.** she expanded it's collection. She undoubtedly renewed an emphasis on culture in Washington, an effort for which **33.** they are well remembered.

31

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Abigail, now the new First Lady was
- C) Abigail now the new First Lady, was
- D) Abigail, now the new First Lady, was**

descriptive language

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) expand it's collection
- C) expand its collection**
- D) she expanded its collection

It's → it is / it was / it has
its → possessive

33

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) those are
- C) she is**
- D) one is

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

The Role of Tannins in Wine

Novice wine tasters often find themselves intimidated when talking to an oenophile, or wine connoisseur. One word that often puzzles

34. beginners is "tannins." Connoisseurs refer to tannins often in recognition of the role these chemical compounds play in defining a wine.

Interestingly, tannin derives from the German word "tanna," which means "oak." For centuries, people used oak tree tannins to turn animal hides into 35. a useful leather product. Tannin molecules bind readily with other substances; in processing leather, tannins link protein molecules found in the hides. 36. This process is known as "tanning" leather.

Tannins are not just found in 37. oak trees, they are present in other trees, as well as leaves, stems and roots. Tannins are also found in high concentrations in unripe fruit. Such fruit typically has a bitter, overly tart taste that is unappealing to herbivores. Scientists believe that this taste is meant to dissuade herbivores from eating the fruit until the seeds contained inside are mature. Once the fruit is ripe, herbivores eat the fruit and scatter the seeds elsewhere through the digestive process.

34

- A) NO CHANGE
B) newbies
C) people who don't know a darn thing
D) starters

to
colloquial

35

- A) NO CHANGE
B) a usable leather product
C) useful leather products
D) products that are both leather and useful

more than
1 product

wordy

36

At this point, the writer wants to add a sentence to help the reader understand the significance of protein-molecule linking. Which of the following sentences, if true, would best accomplish the writer's goal?

- A) The linking process takes about a week and really helps the leather.
B) Such linking transforms the leather from a soft, fleshy hide to a tough, durable material.
C) The linking process is driven by the molecular polarity of the tannin atoms.
D) Such linking has sustained markets for the hides of certain animals that are now nearing extinction.

written as
2 sentences
joined
by a
comma

37

- A) NO CHANGE
B) oak trees
C) oak trees, which
D) oak trees. They

38. The contribution of tannins to wine is more complex. The many tannins found in grapes affect the quality of wine on three different levels. First, tannins account for the richness and clarity of a wine's color. Tannins bind the color compounds found in grapes to each other to form pigmented polymers, or molecule chains. The different combinations of molecules in 39. a particular chain give the wine a unique hue.

Second, tannins play a role in the "mouthfeel" of a wine, or the perceived texture of the wine in the mouth of the 40. consumer. Some tasters often call wines "dry" because of the perceived friction between oral surfaces that is created when tannins bind with salivary proteins in the mouth.

41. Tannins also contribute to the taste characteristics of wine. The same bitter taste sensations that herbivores experience with unripe fruit occurs in the mouths of wine tasters, adding to the intricacy of their gastronomic experience.

38

- A) NO CHANGE
 B) The contribution of tannins
 C) Tannin's contribution
 D) Tannins contribution

would be good if "Tannins"
In the passage, we see it is always written as Tannins, so it can't be tannin's

39

- A) NO CHANGE
 B) a particular chain gives the wine
 C) a particular chain gives a wine
 D) DELETE the underlined portion.

Combinations give

40

Which of the following is the best alternative to the underlined word?

- A) buyer
 B) customer
 C) imbiber
 D) person

→ someone who drinks

41

Which of the following provides the best transition from the preceding paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
 B) Tannins contribute
 C) Finally, tannins contribute
 D) Lastly, tannins also contribute

Finally & Lastly are both OK

"also" is redundant

Hoping to better understand the role of tannins more completely, scientists are studying the particular taste of tannins from grape seeds, skins, and stems. They are also studying how the oak barrels that are used to age wines contribute to taste and texture, if at all. **42.** Scientists are also **43.** examining and studying the antioxidant properties of tannins and the effects of a wine's aging on the molecular bonds that tannins facilitate. Ultimately, in the competitive world of winemaking, each vineyard will likely use any scientific findings to "manage" tannins and achieve greater consistency in the wines **44.** they produce. Such an outcome would no doubt please connoisseurs and novices alike.

→ off
topic
of tannins

42

The writer is considering deleting the preceding sentence. Should the writer make the deletion?

- ☒ A) Yes, because it provides detail unrelated to the main focus of the paragraph.
- B) Yes, because it provides opinion rather than factual information.
- C) No, because it contains a relevant and interesting counterexample.
- D) No, because it provides detail related to the main focus of the paragraph.

43

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) examining the study of
- ☒ C) examining
- D) using examination to study

examining and studying
redundant

44

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) you produce
- ☒ C) it produces
- D) one produces

Each vineyard
it

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work in this section only.
Do not return to any other section in the test.