# Writing and Language Test

**44 Questions**

**Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.**

#### Directions

Each passage in this section 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.

A pair of brackets containing an uppercase Q and a number — for example, [Q1] — indicates that an associated question refers to that location in the passage or to the following underlined portion of the passage. The number in brackets is the number of the associated question. The bracketed element is hyperlinked to the associated question, and the question heading is hyperlinked back to the related location or portion of the passage.

There are two ways to follow a link. One is to move the flashing text cursor, or caret, into the hyperlinked text and press the Enter key; the other is to place the mouse cursor, or pointer, over the hyperlinked text and press Ctrl+left‑click (that is, press and release the left button on the mouse while holding down the Ctrl key on the keyboard).

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.

In questions that ask you to consider potential revisions, the list of answer choices is followed by a presentation of each revision in context. A set of revisions in context is surrounded by **“Begin skippable content”** and **“End skippable content”** labels formatted as level‑6 headings. If a question includes a “NO CHANGE” option, that option in the skippable content will present the relevant context of the passage in its original form with the original underlined text. For the following options, the same context will be repeated with the underlined portion replaced by each revision to be considered.

Punctuation is essential to some questions in this test, so we suggest that you either activate the punctuation‑reading function of your software or utilize the character‑by‑character capabilities.

#### Questions 1 through 11 are based on the following passage.

**Survival in the Hostile Environment of N W Rota‑1**

Sixty miles north of Guam and more than 1,700 feet under the ocean’s surface is the summit of N W Rota‑1, an undersea volcano discovered in 2003. Surprisingly, the volcano appears to have been continuously active; it even grew 130 feet in height between 2006 and 2009. Yet despite the hostile environment created by the constant volcanic activity, life is thriving there. Special adaptations are the key to survival. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to [[Q1](#_Question_1.)] watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles. [[Q2](#_Question_2.)]

N W Rota‑1 is far below the ocean’s photic zone where sunlight drives photosynthesis; [[Q3](#_Question_3.)] nevertheless, bacteria supporting a unique food web have adapted to this perpetually dark environment. The bacteria have evolved to use hydrogen sulfide instead of sunlight for the energy that drives their metabolic processes, and hydrothermal venting is the source of the chemical soup necessary to support [[Q4](#_Question_4.)] him or her. Seawater seeping into fissures in the ocean floor is heated by underlying magma, and the heat drives chemical reactions that remove oxygen, sulfates, [[Q5](#_Question_5.)] and remove other chemicals from the water. Once the superheated water (up to 750 degrees Fahrenheit) rises through vents in the ocean floor, additional reactions cause minerals and compounds to precipitate onto the seafloor, where bacteria feed on them.

Loihi shrimp—originally thought to exist only around an undersea volcano near [[Q6](#_Question_6.)] Hawaii, survive by using tiny, shear‑like claws to harvest rapidly growing bacterial filaments covering rocks near N W Rota‑1’s hydrothermal vents. The Loihi shrimp spend most of their time grazing on the bacteria and evading another, previously unknown, species of shrimp. Shrimp of that species also graze on bacterial filaments as juveniles, [[Q7](#_Question_7.)] resulting from their ability to cope with the noxious environment around the volcano. They feed on the Loihi shrimp and other organisms that are overcome by the toxic plumes of volcanic gas and ash.

During an underwater eruption, steam quickly [[Q8](#_Question_8.)] condenses. The steam leaves only carbon dioxide bubbles and droplets of molten sulfur. This means that the water near N W Rota‑1 is more acidic than [[Q9](#_Question_9.)] that of stomach acid, presenting yet another challenge to life‑forms living nearby. As the carbon dioxide level in Earth’s atmosphere rises, the [[Q10](#_Question_10.)] worlds’ ocean’s absorb more carbon [[Q11](#_Question_11.)] dioxide. Organisms flourishing near the volcano may help biologists understand how life adjusts to very acidic conditions. In addition, N W Rota‑1 is a natural laboratory where scientists can study conditions that may be similar to those that gave rise to life on Earth and perhaps even other worlds.

##### [Question 1.](#Q01)

A. NO CHANGE (watch and observe)

B. watch

C. observe to see

D. visually watch

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles.

B. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to watch them up close via remotely operated vehicles.

C. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to observe to see them up close via remotely operated vehicles.

D. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to visually watch them up close via remotely operated vehicles.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 2.](#Q02)

To make the [paragraph](#Survival_paragraph1) most logical, sentence 5 should be placed

A. [where it is now](#Q02_sen5).

B. [after sentence 1](#Q02_aftersen1).

C. [after sentence 2](#Q02_aftersen2).

D. [after sentence 3](#Q02_aftersen3).

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Sixty miles north of Guam and more than 1,700 feet under the ocean’s surface is the summit of N W Rota‑1, an undersea volcano discovered in 2003. Surprisingly, the volcano appears to have been continuously active; it even grew 130 feet in height between 2006 and 2009. Yet despite the hostile environment created by the constant volcanic activity, life is thriving there. Special adaptations are the key to survival. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles.

B. Sixty miles north of Guam and more than 1,700 feet under the ocean’s surface is the summit of N W Rota‑1, an undersea volcano discovered in 2003. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles. Surprisingly, the volcano appears to have been continuously active; it even grew 130 feet in height between 2006 and 2009. Yet despite the hostile environment created by the constant volcanic activity, life is thriving there. Special adaptations are the key to survival.

C. Sixty miles north of Guam and more than 1,700 feet under the ocean’s surface is the summit of N W Rota‑1, an undersea volcano discovered in 2003. Surprisingly, the volcano appears to have been continuously active; it even grew 130 feet in height between 2006 and 2009. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles. Yet despite the hostile environment created by the constant volcanic activity, life is thriving there. Special adaptations are the key to survival.

D. Sixty miles north of Guam and more than 1,700 feet under the ocean’s surface is the summit of N W Rota‑1, an undersea volcano discovered in 2003. Surprisingly, the volcano appears to have been continuously active; it even grew 130 feet in height between 2006 and 2009. Yet despite the hostile environment created by the constant volcanic activity, life is thriving there. At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano’s eruptions, allowing scientists to watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles. Special adaptations are the key to survival.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 3.](#Q03)

A. NO CHANGE (nevertheless,)

B. afterward,

C. furthermore,

D. similarly,

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. N W Rota‑1 is far below the ocean’s photic zone where sunlight drives photosynthesis; nevertheless, bacteria supporting a unique food web have adapted to this perpetually dark environment.

B. N W Rota‑1 is far below the ocean’s photic zone where sunlight drives photosynthesis; afterward, bacteria supporting a unique food web have adapted to this perpetually dark environment.

C. N W Rota‑1 is far below the ocean’s photic zone where sunlight drives photosynthesis; furthermore, bacteria supporting a unique food web have adapted to this perpetually dark environment.

D. N W Rota‑1 is far below the ocean’s photic zone where sunlight drives photosynthesis; similarly, bacteria supporting a unique food web have adapted to this perpetually dark environment.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 4.](#Q04)

A. NO CHANGE (him or her.)

B. one.

C. them.

D. it.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. The bacteria have evolved to use hydrogen sulfide instead of sunlight for the energy that drives their metabolic processes, and hydrothermal venting is the source of the chemical soup necessary to support him or her.

B. The bacteria have evolved to use hydrogen sulfide instead of sunlight for the energy that drives their metabolic processes, and hydrothermal venting is the source of the chemical soup necessary to support one.

C. The bacteria have evolved to use hydrogen sulfide instead of sunlight for the energy that drives their metabolic processes, and hydrothermal venting is the source of the chemical soup necessary to support them.

D. The bacteria have evolved to use hydrogen sulfide instead of sunlight for the energy that drives their metabolic processes, and hydrothermal venting is the source of the chemical soup necessary to support it.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 5.](#Q05)

A. NO CHANGE (and remove)

B. it also removes

C. also removing

D. and

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Seawater seeping into fissures in the ocean floor is heated by underlying magma, and the heat drives chemical reactions that remove oxygen, sulfates, and remove other chemicals from the water.

B. Seawater seeping into fissures in the ocean floor is heated by underlying magma, and the heat drives chemical reactions that remove oxygen, sulfates, it also removes other chemicals from the water.

C. Seawater seeping into fissures in the ocean floor is heated by underlying magma, and the heat drives chemical reactions that remove oxygen, sulfates, also removing other chemicals from the water.

D. Seawater seeping into fissures in the ocean floor is heated by underlying magma, and the heat drives chemical reactions that remove oxygen, sulfates, and other chemicals from the water.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 6.](#Q06)

A. NO CHANGE (Hawaii,)

B. Hawaii;

C. Hawaii—

D. Hawaii

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Loihi shrimp—originally thought to exist only around an undersea volcano near Hawaii, survive by using tiny, shear‑like claws to harvest rapidly growing bacterial filaments covering rocks near N W Rota‑1’s hydrothermal vents.

B. Loihi shrimp—originally thought to exist only around an undersea volcano near Hawaii; survive by using tiny, shear‑like claws to harvest rapidly growing bacterial filaments covering rocks near N W Rota‑1’s hydrothermal vents.

C. Loihi shrimp—originally thought to exist only around an undersea volcano near Hawaii—survive by using tiny, shear‑like claws to harvest rapidly growing bacterial filaments covering rocks near N W Rota‑1’s hydrothermal vents.

D. Loihi shrimp—originally thought to exist only around an undersea volcano near Hawaii survive by using tiny, shear‑like claws to harvest rapidly growing bacterial filaments covering rocks near N W Rota‑1’s hydrothermal vents.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 7.](#Q07)

Which choice most effectively sets up the information in the [next sentence](#Q07_nextsen)?

A. NO CHANGE (resulting from their ability to cope with the noxious environment around the volcano.)

B. but their adaptations are not yet fully understood by the scientific community.

C. thriving in an unusual ecosystem that also includes crabs, limpets, and barnacles.

D. but as adults, their claws are large enough for the shrimp to be predators.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Shrimp of that species also graze on bacterial filaments as juveniles, resulting from their ability to cope with the noxious environment around the volcano. They feed on the Loihi shrimp and other organisms that are overcome by the toxic plumes of volcanic gas and ash.

B. Shrimp of that species also graze on bacterial filaments as juveniles, but their adaptations are not yet fully understood by the scientific community. They feed on the Loihi shrimp and other organisms that are overcome by the toxic plumes of volcanic gas and ash.

C. Shrimp of that species also graze on bacterial filaments as juveniles, thriving in an unusual ecosystem that also includes crabs, limpets, and barnacles. They feed on the Loihi shrimp and other organisms that are overcome by the toxic plumes of volcanic gas and ash.

D. Shrimp of that species also graze on bacterial filaments as juveniles, but as adults, their claws are large enough for the shrimp to be predators. They feed on the Loihi shrimp and other organisms that are overcome by the toxic plumes of volcanic gas and ash.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 8.](#Q08)

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

The sentences containing the underlined portion are as follows:

During an underwater eruption, steam quickly condenses. The steam leaves only carbon dioxide bubbles and droplets of molten sulfur.

The underlined portion is as follows:

condenses. The steam leaves

A. condenses and leaves

B. condenses, having to leave

C. condenses, thereafter leaving

D. condenses, and then, after this, it leaves

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. During an underwater eruption, steam quickly condenses and leaves only carbon dioxide bubbles and droplets of molten sulfur.

B. During an underwater eruption, steam quickly condenses, having to leave only carbon dioxide bubbles and droplets of molten sulfur.

C. During an underwater eruption, steam quickly condenses, thereafter leaving only carbon dioxide bubbles and droplets of molten sulfur.

D. During an underwater eruption, steam quickly condenses, and then, after this, it leaves only carbon dioxide bubbles and droplets of molten sulfur.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 9.](#Q09)

A. NO CHANGE (that of stomach)

B. those of stomach

C. the acid from stomach

D. stomach

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. This means that the water near N W Rota‑1 is more acidic than that of stomach acid, presenting yet another challenge to life‑forms living nearby.

B. This means that the water near N W Rota‑1 is more acidic than those of stomach acid, presenting yet another challenge to life‑forms living nearby.

C. This means that the water near N W Rota‑1 is more acidic than the acid from stomach acid, presenting yet another challenge to life‑forms living nearby.

D. This means that the water near N W Rota‑1 is more acidic than stomach acid, presenting yet another challenge to life‑forms living nearby.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 10.](#Q10)

A. NO CHANGE (worlds’ ocean’s)

B. world’s oceans’

C. world’s oceans

D. worlds oceans

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. As the carbon dioxide level in Earth’s atmosphere rises, the worlds’ ocean’s absorb more carbon dioxide.

B. As the carbon dioxide level in Earth’s atmosphere rises, the world’s oceans’ absorb more carbon dioxide.

C. As the carbon dioxide level in Earth’s atmosphere rises, the world’s oceans absorb more carbon dioxide.

D. As the carbon dioxide level in Earth’s atmosphere rises, the worlds oceans absorb more carbon dioxide.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 11.](#Q11)

The writer is considering revising the underlined portion to the following.

dioxide, which increases their acidity.

Should the writer make this revision here?

A. Yes, because it explains the relevance of this sentence to the point made in the [paragraph](#Survival_paragraph4).

B. Yes, because it helps the reader understand why organisms near N W Rota‑1 evolved the way they did.

C. No, because it merely repeats information provided earlier in the [passage](#Survival_passage) without contributing to the paragraph’s main idea.

D. No, because it interrupts discussion of oceanic life‑forms with an irrelevant detail.

#### Questions 12 through 22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

**Free Public Transportation**

City planners, concerned about vehicle traffic clogging their cities’ roadways, are trying to find ways to get people out of their cars and onto buses and trains. One radical proposal some planners have considered is to make public transportation free to passengers. While fare‑free policies do increase [[Q12](#_Question_12.)] ridership, but they have not been found to be an effective way to address traffic problems. Moreover, these policies may result in serious budget shortfalls.

Not surprisingly, [[Q13](#_Question_13.)] public transportation is used by more people when people do not have to pay a fare. According to a report by the Center for Urban Transportation Research, public transit systems that abolish fares typically see a short‑term increase in ridership of about 50 percent. However, this increase does not necessarily correlate with a decrease in car traffic. Evidence suggests that when buses and subways are free, people often take bus and train trips they would not have taken otherwise while still using their cars nearly as much as they did before. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly [[Q14](#_Question_14.)] declined; as a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since [[Q15](#_Question_15.)] it was enacted.

Instituting a fare‑free system [[Q16](#_Question_16.)] can also have a devastating effect on a city’s transportation budget. All public transportation systems are subsidized by the government to some extent, but large systems gain a substantial portion of their operating revenue from fares. Since systems that go fare‑free see increases in ridership, they often must operate more buses and trains and hire more drivers and other personnel at the same time that they are losing a key source of funding. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various [[Q17](#_Question_17.)] savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be [[Q18](#_Question_18.)] way too sunny. For example, in San Francisco, California, fare‑free public transit was projected to save $8.4 million per year in fare collection costs [[Q19](#_Question_19.)] but create a deficit of $72 million per year in lost fares, on top of capital investments in new equipment and infrastructure. [[Q20](#_Question_20.)]

#### Note: The following chart supplements this passage. The passage continues after the chart.

Projected Yearly Savings and Costs of Implementing a Fare‑Free Policy

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Transit Agency | Savings from eliminating fare collection | Cost in lost fares | Cost of adding service | Total additional operating costs |
| Lane Transit, Eugene, Oregon | $100,000 to $500,000 | $5 million | not provided | $5 million |
| Muni, San Francisco, California | $8.4 million | $112 million | $72 million [\*](#Table_1_Endnote) | $184 million |
| Public Transit, Hamilton, Canada | not provided | $900,000 | $30 million | $30.9 million |

[\*](#Table_1_Footnote) (plus $512 million in capital investments)

Adapted from Transportation Research Board, “Implementation and Outcomes of Fare‑Free Transit Systems.” ©2012 by Transportation Research Board.

This is not to say that fare‑free public transportation is always a bad idea. Some college towns and resort communities embrace the model because buses can go faster when drivers [[Q21](#_Question_21.)] would not have had to collect fares. For large cities looking to reduce automobile traffic, though, [[Q22](#_Question_22.)] research about Tallinn, Estonia, could be instructive.

##### [Question 12.](#Q12)

A. NO CHANGE (ridership, but)

B. ridership, and while

C. ridership,

D. ridership;

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. While fare‑free policies do increase ridership, but they have not been found to be an effective way to address traffic problems.

B. While fare‑free policies do increase ridership, and while they have not been found to be an effective way to address traffic problems.

C. While fare‑free policies do increase ridership, they have not been found to be an effective way to address traffic problems.

D. While fare‑free policies do increase ridership; they have not been found to be an effective way to address traffic problems.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 13.](#Q13)

Which choice is the most effective version of the underlined portion?

A. NO CHANGE (public transportation is used by more people when people do not have to pay a fare.)

B. more people use public transportation if they do not have to pay a fare.

C. if people do not have to pay a fare, more of those people use public transportation.

D. using public transportation is done by more people when they do not have to pay a fare.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Not surprisingly, public transportation is used by more people when people do not have to pay a fare.

B. Not surprisingly, more people use public transportation if they do not have to pay a fare.

C. Not surprisingly, if people do not have to pay a fare, more of those people use public transportation.

D. Not surprisingly, using public transportation is done by more people when they do not have to pay a fare.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 14.](#Q14)

A. NO CHANGE (declined; as)

B. declined:

C. declined,

D. declined. As

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined; as a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since it was enacted.

B. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined: a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since it was enacted.

C. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined, a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since it was enacted.

D. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined. As a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since it was enacted.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 15.](#Q15)

A. NO CHANGE (it)

B. that

C. one

D. the policy

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined; as a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since it was enacted.

B. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined; as a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since that was enacted.

C. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined; as a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since one was enacted.

D. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare‑free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined; as a 2014 study by the K T H Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since the policy was enacted.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 16.](#Q16)

Which choice best introduces the [paragraph](#Transportation_paragraph3)?

A. NO CHANGE (can also have a devastating effect on a city’s transportation budget.)

B. also requires planners to make careful considerations about changes in service.

C. might also have a negative impact on the environment as more service is added.

D. also has the drawback of increasing crowding on public transportation.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Instituting a fare‑free system can also have a devastating effect on a city’s transportation budget.

B. Instituting a fare‑free system also requires planners to make careful considerations about changes in service.

C. Instituting a fare‑free system might also have a negative impact on the environment as more service is added.

D. Instituting a fare‑free system also has the drawback of increasing crowding on public transportation.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 17.](#Q17)

A. NO CHANGE (savings, however,)

B. savings,

C. savings, but

D. savings; and

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be way too sunny.

B. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be way too sunny.

C. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, but a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be way too sunny.

D. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings; and a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be way too sunny.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 18.](#Q18)

A. NO CHANGE (way too sunny.)

B. looking too much on the bright side.

C. pretty upbeat.

D. overly optimistic.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be way too sunny.

B. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be looking too much on the bright side.

C. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be pretty upbeat.

D. Advocates of fare‑free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare‑free policies in different cities found this outlook to be overly optimistic.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 19.](#Q19)

Which choice provides an accurate interpretation of the [chart](#Table_1)?

A. NO CHANGE (but create a deficit of $72 million per year in lost fares,)

B. and save an additional $112 million from lost fares,

C. but result in a total increase of $184 million per year in operating costs,

D. and save $72 million per year in costs related to adding service,

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. For example, in San Francisco, California, fare‑free public transit was projected to save $8.4 million per year in fare collection costs but create a deficit of $72 million per year in lost fares, on top of capital investments in new equipment and infrastructure.

B. For example, in San Francisco, California, fare‑free public transit was projected to save $8.4 million per year in fare collection costs and save an additional $112 million from lost fares, on top of capital investments in new equipment and infrastructure.

C. For example, in San Francisco, California, fare‑free public transit was projected to save $8.4 million per year in fare collection costs but result in a total increase of $184 million per year in operating costs, on top of capital investments in new equipment and infrastructure.

D. For example, in San Francisco, California, fare‑free public transit was projected to save $8.4 million per year in fare collection costs and save $72 million per year in costs related to adding service, on top of capital investments in new equipment and infrastructure.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 20.](#Q20)

The writer is considering adding the following sentence based on information from the [chart](#Table_1).

By contrast, Lane Transit in Eugene, Oregon, would lose only $5 million in fares if it instituted a fare‑free system.

Should the writer make this addition here?

A. Yes, because it proves how little money Eugene would lose under a fare‑free system compared with San Francisco.

B. Yes, because it reinforces the claim made by advocates of fare‑free policies mentioned earlier in the [paragraph](#Transportation_paragraph3).

C. No, because it does not support the argument that fare‑free systems cause a substantial loss for governments.

D. No, because it contradicts a point about fare collection made earlier in the paragraph.

##### [Question 21.](#Q21)

A. NO CHANGE (would not have had)

B. do not have

C. did not have

D. will not have

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Some college towns and resort communities embrace the model because buses can go faster when drivers would not have had to collect fares.

B. Some college towns and resort communities embrace the model because buses can go faster when drivers do not have to collect fares.

C. Some college towns and resort communities embrace the model because buses can go faster when drivers did not have to collect fares.

D. Some college towns and resort communities embrace the model because buses can go faster when drivers will not have to collect fares.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 22.](#Q22)

Which choice provides the best conclusion to the [passage](#Transportation_passage)?

A. NO CHANGE (research about Tallinn, Estonia, could be instructive.)

B. subways will prove to be more important than buses.

C. public transportation should be cheaper but not free.

D. fare‑free public transportation is not the answer.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. For large cities looking to reduce automobile traffic, though, research about Tallinn, Estonia, could be instructive.

B. For large cities looking to reduce automobile traffic, though, subways will prove to be more important than buses.

C. For large cities looking to reduce automobile traffic, though, public transportation should be cheaper but not free.

D. For large cities looking to reduce automobile traffic, though, fare‑free public transportation is not the answer.

###### End skippable content.

#### Questions 23 through 33 are based on the following passage.

**Wet Plate Photography: An Old Technique Makes a New Splash**

Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that [[Q23](#_Question_23.)] they produced ugly, low‑resolution images. Yet eventually the vast majority of them traded film for megapixels. The latest digital cameras take pictures so crisp that the images in them appear to be die‑cut. Even today’s humblest smartphones snap bright, sharp photos. A few contemporary photographers, however, have embraced an anachronistic method that was state‑of‑the‑art technology when it was invented in 1851: wet plate photography. [[Q24](#_Question_24.)]

Wet plate photographers essentially create their own film. The process can be dangerous, given that it requires the use of several volatile chemicals. [[Q25](#_Question_25.)] To take a wet plate photograph, photographers usually first arrange or pose [[Q26](#_Question_26.)] it’s subjects before mixing collodion (a viscous, light‑sensitive chemical solution) with bromide, iodide, or chloride and applying the mixture to a clean, polished glass plate. Dried collodion is unusable, [[Q27](#_Question_27.)] so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has [[Q28](#_Question_28.)] nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals. When the image appears in the negative, water is used to stop the process. A chemical “fix bath” turns the negative image into a positive one. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. [[Q29](#_Question_29.)] In conclusion, it is coated with lavender [[Q30](#_Question_30.)] oil to give it (a protective finish).

Wet plate photos are marvelously fine‑grained and detailed, and they seem to glow with an ethereal silvery light. One misstep or a speck of dust on the glass plate, though, and flaws appear. Smudges resembling oyster shells [[Q31](#_Question_31.)] swirl around the photos’ edges. Sunbursts or streaks emerge where collodion pools unevenly. Since the film requires long exposures, moving subjects blur. [[Q32](#_Question_32.)] A shifting arm or leg might even disappear because of the lengthy exposure time required. The exposure time required explains why people in wet plate photographs often look dour: it’s hard to hold a smile for that long.

Prominent among contemporary wet plate photographers is Joni Sternbach, whose work centers, appropriately, on water and people’s relationship to it. Sternbach’s photo series *Ocean Details, Sea/Sky*, and *SurfLand* depict surging surfs, roiling waves, and the surfers who ride them. [[Q33](#_Question_33.)] Her subjects could be nineteenth‑century wave riders, if not for the modern board shorts and bikinis they wear. Sternbach characterizes wet plate photography as “one part photography, one part performance art, and one part three‑ring circus,” a worthwhile endeavor because it produces the unique, haunting images she seeks. “When I look at a digital print,” she says, “it might be gorgeous and smooth, but it’s on a piece of paper and it’s one of many.”

##### [Question 23.](#Q23)

A. NO CHANGE (they)

B. it

C. one

D. he or she

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that they produced ugly, low‑resolution images.

B. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that it produced ugly, low‑resolution images.

C. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that one produced ugly, low‑resolution images.

D. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that he or she produced ugly, low‑resolution images.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 24.](#Q24)

The writer plans to add the following sentence to this [paragraph](#WetPlate_paragraph1).

Why wouldn’t they?

To make the paragraph most logical, the sentence should be placed

A. [after sentence 1](#Q24_aftersen1).

B. [after sentence 2](#Q24_aftersen2).

C. [after sentence 4](#Q24_aftersen4).

D. [after sentence 5](#Q24_aftersen5).

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that they produced ugly, low‑resolution images. Why wouldn’t they? Yet eventually the vast majority of them traded film for megapixels. The latest digital cameras take pictures so crisp that the images in them appear to be die‑cut. Even today’s humblest smartphones snap bright, sharp photos. A few contemporary photographers, however, have embraced an anachronistic method that was state‑of‑the‑art technology when it was invented in 1851: wet plate photography.

B. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that they produced ugly, low‑resolution images. Yet eventually the vast majority of them traded film for megapixels. Why wouldn’t they? The latest digital cameras take pictures so crisp that the images in them appear to be die‑cut. Even today’s humblest smartphones snap bright, sharp photos. A few contemporary photographers, however, have embraced an anachronistic method that was state‑of‑the‑art technology when it was invented in 1851: wet plate photography.

C. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that they produced ugly, low‑resolution images. Yet eventually the vast majority of them traded film for megapixels. The latest digital cameras take pictures so crisp that the images in them appear to be die‑cut. Even today’s humblest smartphones snap bright, sharp photos. Why wouldn’t they? A few contemporary photographers, however, have embraced an anachronistic method that was state‑of‑the‑art technology when it was invented in 1851: wet plate photography.

D. Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that they produced ugly, low‑resolution images. Yet eventually the vast majority of them traded film for megapixels. The latest digital cameras take pictures so crisp that the images in them appear to be die‑cut. Even today’s humblest smartphones snap bright, sharp photos. A few contemporary photographers, however, have embraced an anachronistic method that was state‑of‑the‑art technology when it was invented in 1851: wet plate photography. Why wouldn’t they?

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 25.](#Q25)

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

It’s also labor‑intensive, involving several intricate steps.

Should the writer make this addition here?

A. Yes, because it serves as an effective transition by reiterating the main idea of the [previous paragraph](#WetPlate_paragraph1).

B. Yes, because it sets up the [paragraph’s](#WetPlate_paragraph2) outline of the process of wet plate photography.

C. No, because it blurs the paragraph’s focus on the dangers involved in wet plate photography.

D. No, because it provides an opinion in a paragraph that is focused on facts.

##### [Question 26.](#Q26)

A. NO CHANGE (it’s)

B. its

C. there

D. their

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. To take a wet plate photograph, photographers usually first arrange or pose it’s subjects before mixing collodion (a viscous, light‑sensitive chemical solution) with bromide, iodide, or chloride and applying the mixture to a clean, polished glass plate.

B. To take a wet plate photograph, photographers usually first arrange or pose its subjects before mixing collodion (a viscous, light‑sensitive chemical solution) with bromide, iodide, or chloride and applying the mixture to a clean, polished glass plate.

C. To take a wet plate photograph, photographers usually first arrange or pose there subjects before mixing collodion (a viscous, light‑sensitive chemical solution) with bromide, iodide, or chloride and applying the mixture to a clean, polished glass plate.

D. To take a wet plate photograph, photographers usually first arrange or pose their subjects before mixing collodion (a viscous, light‑sensitive chemical solution) with bromide, iodide, or chloride and applying the mixture to a clean, polished glass plate.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 27.](#Q27)

A. NO CHANGE (so)

B. but

C. and

D. for

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Dried collodion is unusable, so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

B. Dried collodion is unusable, but once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

C. Dried collodion is unusable, and once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

D. Dried collodion is unusable, for once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 28.](#Q28)

The writer wants to emphasize how quickly wet plate photographers have to work. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

A. NO CHANGE (nominal)

B. a few

C. a matter of

D. mere

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Dried collodion is unusable, so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

B. Dried collodion is unusable, so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has a few minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

C. Dried collodion is unusable, so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has a matter of minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

D. Dried collodion is unusable, so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod‑mounted camera, the photographer has mere minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 29.](#Q29)

A. NO CHANGE (In conclusion,)

B. Finally,

C. Thus,

D. Nevertheless,

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. In conclusion, it is coated with lavender oil to give it (a protective finish).

B. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. Finally, it is coated with lavender oil to give it (a protective finish).

C. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. Thus, it is coated with lavender oil to give it (a protective finish).

D. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. Nevertheless, it is coated with lavender oil to give it (a protective finish).

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 30.](#Q30)

A. NO CHANGE (oil to give it (a protective finish).)

B. oil—to give it a protective finish.

C. oil, to give it, a protective finish.

D. oil to give it a protective finish.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. In conclusion, it is coated with lavender oil to give it (a protective finish).

B. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. In conclusion, it is coated with lavender oil—to give it a protective finish.

C. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. In conclusion, it is coated with lavender oil, to give it, a protective finish.

D. The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. In conclusion, it is coated with lavender oil to give it a protective finish.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 31.](#Q31)

A. NO CHANGE (swirl)

B. will have swirled

C. have swirled

D. swirled

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Smudges resembling oyster shells swirl around the photos’ edges.

B. Smudges resembling oyster shells will have swirled around the photos’ edges.

C. Smudges resembling oyster shells have swirled around the photos’ edges.

D. Smudges resembling oyster shells swirled around the photos’ edges.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 32.](#Q32)

A. NO CHANGE (A shifting arm or leg might even disappear because of the lengthy exposure time required.)

B. An arm or a leg, shifting during the long exposure time required by wet plate photography, might even disappear.

C. A wet plate photographer’s subject’s arm or leg might even disappear during this long exposure time.

D. A shifting arm or leg might even disappear.

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Since the film requires long exposures, moving subjects blur. A shifting arm or leg might even disappear because of the lengthy exposure time required.

B. Since the film requires long exposures, moving subjects blur. An arm or a leg, shifting during the long exposure time required by wet plate photography, might even disappear.

C. Since the film requires long exposures, moving subjects blur. A wet plate photographer’s subject’s arm or leg might even disappear during this long exposure time.

D. Since the film requires long exposures, moving subjects blur. A shifting arm or leg might even disappear.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 33.](#Q33)

The writer wants to highlight the contrast between Sternbach’s techniques and the people Sternbach photographs. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

A. NO CHANGE (Her subjects could be nineteenth‑century wave riders,)

B. The subjects of her photos could be ordinary people,

C. It would be hard to tell her subjects are surfers,

D. They would appear to come from all walks of life,

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Sternbach’s photo series *Ocean Details, Sea/Sky*, and *SurfLand* depict surging surfs, roiling waves, and the surfers who ride them. Her subjects could be nineteenth‑century wave riders, if not for the modern board shorts and bikinis they wear.

B. Sternbach’s photo series *Ocean Details, Sea/Sky*, and *SurfLand* depict surging surfs, roiling waves, and the surfers who ride them. The subjects of her photos could be ordinary people, if not for the modern board shorts and bikinis they wear.

C. Sternbach’s photo series *Ocean Details, Sea/Sky*, and *SurfLand* depict surging surfs, roiling waves, and the surfers who ride them. It would be hard to tell her subjects are surfers, if not for the modern board shorts and bikinis they wear.

D. Sternbach’s photo series *Ocean Details, Sea/Sky*, and *SurfLand* depict surging surfs, roiling waves, and the surfers who ride them. They would appear to come from all walks of life, if not for the modern board shorts and bikinis they wear.

###### End skippable content.

#### Questions 34 through 44 are based on the following passage.

**Digging Up Cities**

In 2010, as a construction crew began to tear up sidewalks in New York City’s South Street Seaport to replace a water pipe, Alyssa Loorya and her team watched eagerly, picks and brushes in hand. Loorya, an urban archaeologist, studies the history of [[Q34](#_Question_34.)] cities. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds [[Q35](#_Question_35.)] are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility [[Q36](#_Question_36.)] exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted. Since the South Street Seaport area was a bustling commercial center for early colonists, Loorya anticipated that a rich history lay beneath the pavement. “It’s our job to document and recover that history before it’s lost,” she said.

As the work continued, [[Q37](#_Question_37.)] therefore, the team faced obstacles. Fieldwork in a city has to be done intermittently: the construction crew had to proceed one block at a time to avoid interrupting traffic, and the archaeology team’s work was periodically [[Q38](#_Question_38.)] halted—by stormy weather and the discovery of toxic materials underground. Moreover, as archaeologists underground attempted to relay information to those at the surface, they had to contend with the noise of construction vehicles, car horns, and [[Q39](#_Question_39.)] pedestrians’ noise on the busy New York City streets.

Despite these setbacks, Loorya and her team eventually began to uncover some interesting artifacts. In 2012, the team discovered a foundation wall, a network of wooden pipes, and several well bases dating to the eighteenth century. In August 2013, the archaeologists discovered thousands of objects in a single fifteen‑foot stretch that was likely a garbage disposal [[Q40](#_Question_40.)] site. Including buttons from Revolutionary War uniforms, clay pipes, and an imported mineral water bottle from Germany.

As they cleaned and catalogued the artifacts, the archaeologists took stock of their findings. The team’s discoveries provided a snapshot of [[Q41](#_Question_41.)] the various kinds of construction materials that were used in the eighteenth century. Colonial‑era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the [[Q42](#_Question_42.)] effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

Through such discoveries, [[Q43](#_Question_43.)] they tell the story of a city’s history in a new way. [[Q44](#_Question_44.)] “One of my favorite things is putting together someone’s life,” Loorya said.

##### [Question 34.](#Q34)

The writer is considering revising the underlined portion to the following.

cities by excavating artifacts that have accumulated over centuries of land development.

Should the writer make this revision here?

A. Yes, because it helps set up the rest of the [passage](#Digging_passage) by explaining what urban archaeologists do.

B. Yes, because it identifies the characteristics that make particular cities worthy of archaeological study.

C. No, because it does not give enough detail about the kinds of artifacts that urban archaeologists typically find.

D. No, because it does not explain how excavation benefits the study of a city’s history.

##### [Question 35.](#Q35)

A. NO CHANGE (are)

B. have been

C. is

D. were

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

B. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds have been required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

C. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds is required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

D. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds were required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 36.](#Q36)

A. NO CHANGE (exists or is possible,)

B. exists potentially,

C. exists, it is necessary that

D. exists,

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

B. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists potentially, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

C. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists, it is necessary that an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

D. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 37](#Q37).

A. NO CHANGE (therefore,)

B. though,

C. meanwhile,

D. similarly,

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. As the work continued, therefore, the team faced obstacles.

B. As the work continued, though, the team faced obstacles.

C. As the work continued, meanwhile, the team faced obstacles.

D. As the work continued, similarly, the team faced obstacles.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 38.](#Q38)

A. NO CHANGE (halted—)

B. halted;

C. halted,

D. halted

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Fieldwork in a city has to be done intermittently: the construction crew had to proceed one block at a time to avoid interrupting traffic, and the archaeology team’s work was periodically halted—by stormy weather and the discovery of toxic materials underground.

B. Fieldwork in a city has to be done intermittently: the construction crew had to proceed one block at a time to avoid interrupting traffic, and the archaeology team’s work was periodically halted; by stormy weather and the discovery of toxic materials underground.

C. Fieldwork in a city has to be done intermittently: the construction crew had to proceed one block at a time to avoid interrupting traffic, and the archaeology team’s work was periodically halted, by stormy weather and the discovery of toxic materials underground.

D. Fieldwork in a city has to be done intermittently: the construction crew had to proceed one block at a time to avoid interrupting traffic, and the archaeology team’s work was periodically halted by stormy weather and the discovery of toxic materials underground.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 39.](#Q39)

A. NO CHANGE (pedestrians’ noise)

B. the noise of pedestrians

C. pedestrians

D. that of pedestrians

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Moreover, as archaeologists underground attempted to relay information to those at the surface, they had to contend with the noise of construction vehicles, car horns, and pedestrians’ noise on the busy New York City streets.

B. Moreover, as archaeologists underground attempted to relay information to those at the surface, they had to contend with the noise of construction vehicles, car horns, and the noise of pedestrians on the busy New York City streets.

C. Moreover, as archaeologists underground attempted to relay information to those at the surface, they had to contend with the noise of construction vehicles, car horns, and pedestrians on the busy New York City streets.

D. Moreover, as archaeologists underground attempted to relay information to those at the surface, they had to contend with the noise of construction vehicles, car horns, and that of pedestrians on the busy New York City streets.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 40.](#Q40)

A. NO CHANGE (site. Including)

B. site, among these were

C. site, including

D. site; including

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. In August 2013, the archaeologists discovered thousands of objects in a single fifteen‑foot stretch that was likely a garbage disposal site. Including buttons from Revolutionary War uniforms, clay pipes, and an imported mineral water bottle from Germany.

B. In August 2013, the archaeologists discovered thousands of objects in a single fifteen‑foot stretch that was likely a garbage disposal site, among these were buttons from Revolutionary War uniforms, clay pipes, and an imported mineral water bottle from Germany.

C. In August 2013, the archaeologists discovered thousands of objects in a single fifteen‑foot stretch that was likely a garbage disposal site, including buttons from Revolutionary War uniforms, clay pipes, and an imported mineral water bottle from Germany.

D. In August 2013, the archaeologists discovered thousands of objects in a single fifteen‑foot stretch that was likely a garbage disposal site; including buttons from Revolutionary War uniforms, clay pipes, and an imported mineral water bottle from Germany.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 41.](#Q41)

Which choice most effectively sets up the example discussed in the [following sentence](#Q41_sen2)?

A. NO CHANGE (the various kinds of construction materials that were used)

B. the numerous rituals associated with hospitality

C. public utility planning and infrastructure development

D. how major construction projects were financed

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. The team’s discoveries provided a snapshot of the various kinds of construction materials that were used in the eighteenth century. Colonial era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

B. The team’s discoveries provided a snapshot of the numerous rituals associated with hospitality in the eighteenth century. Colonial era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

C. The team’s discoveries provided a snapshot of public utility planning and infrastructure development in the eighteenth century. Colonial era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

D. The team’s discoveries provided a snapshot of how major construction projects were financed in the eighteenth century. Colonial era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 42.](#Q42)

Which choice best maintains the style and tone of the [passage](#Digging_passage)?

A. NO CHANGE (effort)

B. blood, sweat, and tears

C. hassle

D. feats of strength and fortitude

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Colonial‑era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

B. Colonial‑era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the blood, sweat, and tears involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

C. Colonial‑era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the hassle involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

D. Colonial‑era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the feats of strength and fortitude involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water’s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 43.](#Q43)

A. NO CHANGE (they)

B. we

C. colonial‑era New Yorkers

D. urban archaeologists

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Through such discoveries, they tell the story of a city’s history in a new way.

B. Through such discoveries, we tell the story of a city’s history in a new way.

C. Through such discoveries, colonial‑era New Yorkers tell the story of a city’s history in a new way.

D. Through such discoveries, urban archaeologists tell the story of a city’s history in a new way.

###### End skippable content.

##### [Question 44.](#Q44)

The writer wants to conclude the [passage](#Digging_passage) with a quotation from Loorya that illustrates the broad impact of her team’s work. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

A. NO CHANGE (“One of my favorite things is putting together someone’s life,”)

B. “New York City construction has a lot of stops and starts,”

C. “Finding the bits and pieces that were actually used by the people in the past makes New York City’s history real,”

D. “We call our archaeological technique ‘monitoring,’ and we work hand‑in‑hand with the contractors and are a part of their team,”

Answer choices in context:

###### Begin skippable content.

A. Through such discoveries, they tell the story of a city’s history in a new way. “One of my favorite things is putting together someone’s life,” Loorya said.

B. Through such discoveries, they tell the story of a city’s history in a new way. “New York City construction has a lot of stops and starts,” Loorya said.

C. Through such discoveries, they tell the story of a city’s history in a new way. “Finding the bits and pieces that were actually used by the people in the past makes New York City’s history real,” Loorya said.

D. Through such discoveries, they tell the story of a city’s history in a new way. “We call our archaeological technique ‘monitoring,’ and we work hand‑in‑hand with the contractors and are a part of their team,” Loorya said.

###### End skippable content.

#### Stop.

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