

## SAT Writing and Language Practice Paper 17

### SET 1

#### Stefan Zweig's Return

Stefan Zweig's name has been showing up a lot lately. In addition to a 1 large amount of recently republished works, Wes Anderson cites Zweig as the major influence on Anderson's recent film *The Grand Budapest Hotel* (2014). It seems that Zweig has suddenly become 2 revelant again after nearly 75 years of obscurity. Why this sudden interest? What can he offer that our culture seems to need?

1. Which of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be LEAST acceptable?

- A. bevy
- B. mass
- C. multitude
- D. volume

2.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. relevant
- C. irrelevant
- D. irrelvant

Stefan Zweig was born in 1881. 3 His parents were part of the Jewish cultural elite in Vienna at the time. Stefan was afforded every possible luxury and privilege. By 1904, Zweig had earned a doctoral degree from the University of Vienna, and he formed the connections that would allow his entry into the 4 city's cultural elite. Zweig went on to publish a near infinitude of works of fiction, drama, journalism, and biography, and enjoyed a period of major celebrity in the 1920s and 1930s.5

3. The author would like to combine the two sentences reproduced below:

His parents were part of the Jewish cultural elite in Vienna at the time. Stefan was afforded every possible luxury and privilege.

Which of the following gives the best combination of the two sentences?

- A. His parents were part of the Jewish cultural elite in Vienna at the time; Stefan was afforded every possible luxury and privilege.
- B. Zweig was afforded every possible luxury and privilege because his parents were part of the Jewish cultural elite in Vienna at the time.
- C. Born to parents who were part of Vienna's Jewish cultural elite, Stefan was afforded every possible luxury and privilege.
- D. His parents were part of the Jewish cultural elite in Vienna at the time, and so Stefan benefited from their eliteness with luxury.

4.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. cities
- C. citie's
- D. cities'

5. The writer is considering deleting the phrase "of fiction, drama, journalism, and biography" and placing a comma after the word works. Should the phrase be kept or deleted?

- A. Kept, because it shows that Zweig had no problem finding work after he left Vienna.
- B. Kept, because it demonstrates the range of Zweig's talents.
- C. Deleted, because it is implausible that a single writer could work well in so many forms.
- D. Deleted, because it presents information given in numerous places throughout the essay.

Still, Zweig's relationship with his homeland was always tenuous. While he did support the German side in World War I, Zweig remained a committed pacifist and participated only in the Archives of the Ministry of War. By the second war, 6 however, Zweig's pacifism was no longer looked on with such understanding. Zweig and his wife fled Nazi Germany in 1939 and spent their remaining years in the Americas. Only a few short years after their escape, Zweig and his wife took their own lives out of despair over what had become of Europe. Zweig's ancestral home, 7 which, you'll recall, was in Vienna, insisted on tearing itself apart, and Jewish men like himself were being slaughtered by the millions.

For many years, cultural critics saw Zweig's work as a historical curiosity. His decision to flee Europe was seen as an act of quaint pacifism, and his ultimate decision to end his own life was seen as the act of a privileged man for 8 which everyday realities were simply too much to bear. Much more popular in the post-WWII era were more traditionally "masculine" figures, who not only went to war but treated writing, painting, and filmmaking 9 like competitive sports.

6.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. indeed,
- C. on the one hand,
- D. although,

7. Which of the following choices would best emphasize the personal stake that Zweig had in the conflict in Europe?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. not the Americas to which he had moved,
- C. in which he had such pride,
- D. the land of Goethe and Beethoven,

8.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. who
- C. whose
- D. whom

9. Which of the following conclusions to this sentence would best support the idea presented at the beginning in the sentence?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. with a pacifist bent.
- C. like proper gentlemen.
- D. as the province of veterans.

Today, however, Zweig's sensibility makes a good deal more sense. Like Zweig, many of us were alive and aware before the great catastrophes of **10** his own age, and our longing for a "simpler time" is not pure nostalgia. We know that things cannot be as they once were, but we **11** have sensed the injustice in the world being so complicated, and in the power just a few people have to take it all away from us.

10.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. their
- C. her
- D. our

11.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. are sensing
- C. sense
- D. sensed

SET 2

### For Figs? The Chimps

Aren't Chumps Sometimes as you fall asleep, you're thinking about what to eat for breakfast the next morning. "When I get up, I'll go to the fridge. I'll have an egg, **1** a piece of toast, and a few strips of bacon while I'm making coffee." Even though you may know where your food is coming from, you plan breakfast as a way to plan the day.

Our species may have been doing this kind of breakfast planning long before refrigerators, long before our species was even our species. A team of researchers recently followed groups of chimpanzees through three periods of fruit scarcity in West Africa. <sup>2</sup> For a chimpanzee, every day during a fruit-poor season can be like Black Friday, where all the "shoppers" want the same hot item.

1.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. a piece of toast, and a few strips of bacon,
- C. a piece, of toast, and a few strips, of bacon,
- D. a piece of toast and a few strips of bacon

2. At this point, the author wants to add a sentence that accurately summarizes the scientists' research in a way that is consistent with other information in the passage. Which sentence would most effectively achieve that goal?

- A. They wanted to see whether the chimps would prefer new, high-yield fruits like figs to their traditional diet of bananas.
- B. They wanted to discover where chimps spent the time between waking and sleep.
- C. They wanted to know how the chimps acquired highly sought-after fruits, like figs, when the trees that bear these fruits are depleted so quickly.
- D. They wanted to uncover the secrets of human evolution and how chimps would operate in a retail environment.

<sup>3</sup> Why does everyone freak out during Black Friday when the deals aren't even that good? If you want to be sure to get the new, say, plasma TV, what do you have to do? Camp out in front of the store! Well, that's exactly what the researchers found the chimpanzees to do with the coveted fruits. In fruit-poor seasons, <sup>4</sup> the nomadic chimpanzees set up their campsites within striking distance of the ripe fruits. When the fruits were <sup>5</sup> " \_\_\_\_\_," or quick to disappear, the female chimpanzees set up their sleeping nests more pointedly in the direction of the fruit <sup>6</sup> than the fruit was plentiful. Moreover, in order to ensure that the fruit supply would not be <sup>7</sup> gobbled by the time the chimps got there, they woke up early, often before sunrise, when the forests were still dark.

3. Which of the following would provide the best transition from the previous paragraph and introduction to this paragraph?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. The similarity to Black Friday shoppers goes even a bit further than this.
- C. For a monkey, every day of the year is like Black Friday, but without Thanksgiving.
- D. Black Friday is the day after the American Thanksgiving, and it is often characterized by heavy retail traffic.

4.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. the nomadic chimpanzee sets up their
- C. the nomadic chimpanzee sets up its
- D. the nomadic chimpanzees set up its

5. Which of the following provides the most precise word given the definition that immediately follows?

- A. lively
- B. desiccated
- C. ephemeral
- D. eternal

6.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. then the
- C. than if the
- D. than when the

7.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. depleted
- C. chomped
- D. ate

The findings about the chimp **8** has led scientists to reopen a number of heated questions. The first has to do with animals' existence outside the present moment: how much do they remember, and how much do they plan? In other words, is "consciousness" really only **9** the province of humans? The other set of questions has to do with the lines of evolution. It has been firmly established that chimpanzees are our evolutionary ancestors, but now we have to wonder if we've inherited even more **10** than we thought from them initially. Have the lives of chimpanzees conditioned the small, day-to-day patterns of our own lives?

While such questions may seem purely academic and conceptual, they actually have a good deal to do with our lived experience. We learn more and more about what we share with other animals—and with each discovery, we learn a new way to relate to the world around us.

8.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. have lead
- C. have led
- D. has lead

9.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. the providence of humans?
- C. the provenance of humans?
- D. providential for humans?

10.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. from them than we initially thought.
- C. then initially thought.
- D. than we had been thinking from them initially.

11. Suppose the author's goal had been to present an argument that suggests Black Friday shopping is an animalistic behavior. Would the information in this essay support that argument?

- A. Yes, this essay establishes a parallel between humans and chimpanzees and explores it in detail.
- B. Yes, this essay suggests that chimps have adapted Black Friday behavior easily.
- C. No, this essay suggests that chimpanzees are more advanced than most Black Friday shoppers.
- D. No, this essay is more concerned with describing a behavior of chimpanzees than in passing judgment on humans.

### SET 3

#### SLP, OMG!

1 While a large number of people believe that social media are fads that will soon die out, a new trend shows that such a belief may be false. It's true that most younger people write to one another (via Twitter, Facebook, or text) more than 2 speaking to one another (who uses a phone to talk anymore?), but the spoken word is as important as ever. This importance is nowhere clearer than in the rise of speech-language pathologists (SLPs).

1. Which of the following would best introduce the main subject of this paragraph?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Although many believe that society is moving away from the spoken word altogether,
- C. Even though some believe that kids today can't write or spell,
- D. Because a new batch of research has been performed on the belief,

2.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. spoken
- C. they speak
- D. have spoken

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that the SLP profession will grow by 19% between 2012 and 2022. Alongside this growth, the nature of the profession is changing as well: while **3** SLPs overwhelmingly work in hospitals, there has been a notable rise in recent years in private-practice SLPs.

The name "speech-language pathologist" is actually a bit of an understatement. **4** Some SLPs do work with communication disorders, stemming from speech impediments to disabilities relating to oral, written, or graphical language. An SLP who specializes in speech may work on articulation or phonation, though some of these specialists will also work with attention and **5** memory. In particular, they work with the components of those practices that deal with language. Some are more concerned with the mechanical side of speech, addressing **6** their respiratory aspects, particularly as related to volume, breathiness, or rasp.

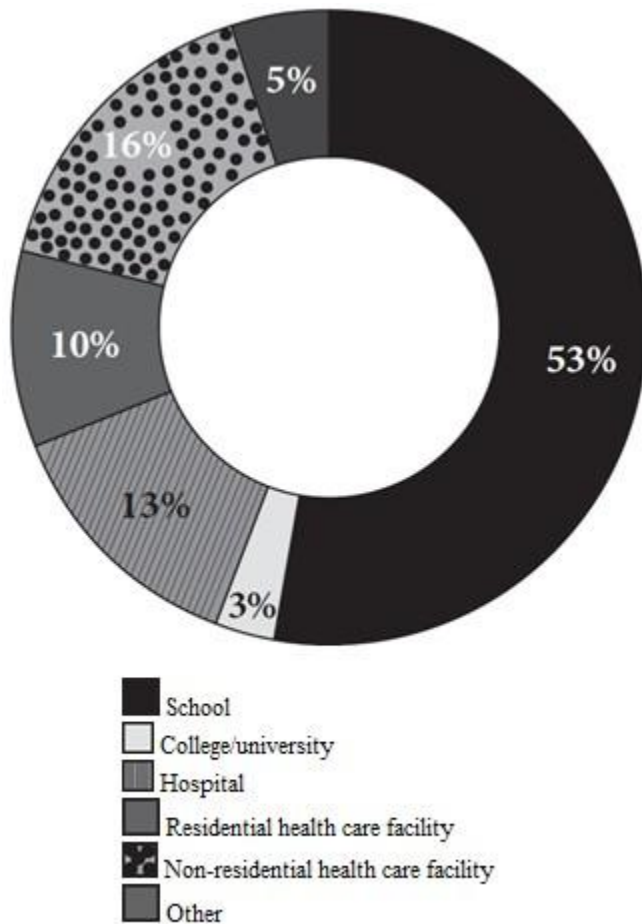


Image modified from ASHA Leader.

3. Which choice gives information consistent with the graph?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. currently about half of all SLPs work in schools,
- C. there are only about 5,300 SLPs at work in schools,
- D. colleges and universities devote only about 3% of their budgets to SLPs,

4. The writer is considering replacing the words an understatement with the words *a misnomer*. Should the writer make the change or keep the sentence as is?

- A. Make the change, because the word misnomer is more common in social science.
- B. Make the change, because the paragraph goes on to say that "speech-language pathologist" is the wrong name for the profession.
- C. Keep the sentence as is, because understatement is longer and therefore more formal.
- D. Keep the sentence as is, because the name is not incorrect, merely insufficient to represent the range of duties.

5. Which of the following gives the best way to combine these two sentences?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. memory; they work in particular with the components
- C. memory. Particularly the components
- D. memory, particularly the components

6.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. one's
- C. its
- D. it's

Although communication disorders are SLPs' most common targets, some specialists will work more with swallowing disorders. If an infant is struggling to feed, for instance, an SLP might work in tandem with a medical doctor to clear the esophageal function to get it back into 7 good working order. An SLP can 8 lead a regimen of swallowing therapies and advise dietary changes that might make swallowing more comfortable.

7.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. ship shape.
- C. gravy.
- D. good times.



8. Which of the following would best maintain this sentence's focus on the actions an SLP might take to address a swallowing disorder?

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. handle many patients at once
- C. work in a school or hospital
- D. keep detailed paperwork on a patient's progress

In most cases, a speech-language pathologist will work interdisciplinarily, often with other SLP specialists or medical doctors. Along with the increased involvement of SLPs, research continues **9** to show that the mechanisms, of the mouth and respiratory system, are central, to an understanding, of the body as a whole. Speech-language pathology also offers an interesting intersection of the social and medical. Speech is after all not merely a biological **10** function, it's also a major means of socialization, and the range of things that might render a patient speechless is vast. Although the digital age has changed many facets of our lives, the rise of the SLP reminds us that there are some basics that no machine can fix or replace for **11** itself.

9.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. to show that the mechanisms, of the mouth and respiratory, system are central to an understanding
- C. to show that the mechanisms of the mouth and respiratory system are central to an understanding
- D. to show that the mechanisms of the mouth and respiratory system are central, to an understanding,

10.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. function; it's
- C. function, but it's
- D. function it's

11.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. it.
- C. them.
- D. us.