

Writing & Language Drill 3

For each question in this section, circle the letter of the best answer from among the choices given. Questions 1-11. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

A Norwegian Struggle

Where is the line between fact and fiction? As an author, if you write about your own experiences but give them to a fictional character, are the experiences truly **Ⓐ made up out of thin air**? And what about those close to you? If the mother of your main character bears a resemblance to your own mother, where does **Ⓒ her** responsibility lie?

Contemporary Norwegian **Ⓓ writer, Karl Ove Knausgård**, has built a literary phenomenon out of exactly these questions. Knausgård's mammoth autobiographical work, *My Struggle*, contains over 3000 pages of detailed autobiography, **Ⓔ with names and identities the same as those from his own life**. His father's struggles with (and eventual death from) alcoholism, the difficulty of his first marriage, all of this and more feature in full, vivid detail in the pages of Knausgård's work. If Knausgård's books cannot be referred to as actual libel, they are nonetheless more revealing than many of the book's subjects, especially Knausgård's uncle Gunnar and ex-wife Tonje, deem **Ⓕ appropriate**.

My Struggle has a clear precedent in the early twentieth-century masterpiece *In Search of Lost Time*, the multi-volume novel by French author Marcel Proust. The difference there, however, was that while Proust's main character and narrator was named "Marcel," everyone else in the book had been given fictionalized names. Proust's great novel is considered one of the masterpieces of twentieth-century literature and the **Ⓖ definition** statement on how memory conditions human experience.

Ⓗ The similarities are many between Knausgård's and Proust's work. In contrast to the similarities, however, the differences are telling as well. Knausgård's title comes from, of all places, Adolf Hitler, whose famous and troubling work *Mein Kampf* is quoted in the Norwegian *Min Kamp*, or *My Struggle*. Knausgård's critics wonder **Ⓖ with its title** why a book that already has the potential to anger and offend many people with its contents should also do so.

But Knausgård's success seems to be built on exactly these objections. The fact that he is known as the "Norwegian Proust" and not the "Norwegian Hitler" shows that his borrowing of Hitler's title has already done a good deal to take away the power of *Mein Kampf*. **Ⓙ** Moreover, literature has always been rooted in reality, and readers are free to interpret things as they wish. Isn't it possible,

for example, that Proust's work seems less scandalous to us today because all of the people **Ⓚ on which** it is based are long dead? And come to think of it, nearly all of Knausgård's readers don't know the flesh-and-blood Gunnar, or Tonje, or Karl Ove any more than they would fictional characters. Knausgård's book has raised vital questions as a result, the most important of which may be, **Ⓛ why would he name his book after a horrible dictator's autobiography?**

1. Which of the following choices fits most effectively with the style and tone of the first paragraph?
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) straight off the dome?
 - C) fiction?
 - D) coming from out of nowhere?

2.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) your
 - C) you're
 - D) an author's

3.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) writer Karl Ove Knausgård, has built
 - C) writer, Karl Ove Knausgård has built
 - D) writer Karl Ove Knausgård has built

4. Which of the choices is best aligned with the ideas presented in the first paragraph?
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) the six volumes of which are being released in the United States in 2015 and 2016.
 - C) which has been translated into many languages beyond the original Norwegian.
 - D) which is a special and remarkable work by a great writer.

5.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) appropriated.
 - C) appropriately.
 - D) appropriations.

6.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) definitional
 - C) definitive
 - D) definingly

7. How would these two sentences best be combined?
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) Both the similarities and differences between Knausgård's and Proust's work are telling; however, the differences are that much more so.
 - C) The similarities are many between Knausgård's and Proust's work; nevertheless, the similarities and differences are equally many and just as telling.
 - D) The similarities are many between Knausgård's and Proust's work, but the differences are telling as well.

8. The best placement for the underlined portion would be:
 - A) where it is now.
 - B) after the word book.
 - C) after the word offend.
 - D) after the word so (and before the period).

9. The author is considering deleting the phrase "and not the 'Norwegian Hitler'" from the preceding sentence. Should the phrase be kept or deleted?
 - A) Kept, because it clarifies information presented in the latter part of the sentence.
 - B) Kept, because the sentence is not grammatically complete otherwise.
 - C) Deleted, because it repeats information stated explicitly elsewhere in the sentence.
 - D) Deleted, because the mention of Adolf Hitler could be offensive to some readers.

10.
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) on whom
 - C) on who
 - D) whom

11. Which of the following choices provides the best conclusion to the essay by echoing themes presented in the first paragraph?
 - A) NO CHANGE
 - B) where does life end and fiction begin?
 - C) how a man in his 40s write such a long book?
 - D) can his family and friends ever forgive him?

Questions 12-22. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

Whose Look Is It Anyway?

Most moviegoers love the actors. Film buffs love the directors. So who is left to love the production designers? Production design (PD) has been an essential component of film ever since Hollywood came into existence but cite the names of most PDs or Art Directors, and you'll get a blank stare. Still, film is a visual medium, and it's impossible to maximize that visual aspect without the work of an accomplished Production Designer.

When we praise the "look" of a film, we usually think that we're tipping our hats to the director. In fact, we admire equally the work of the PD, who guides the work of the costume designer, make-up stylists, special-effects director, locations manager. The colorful pallet of a movie like *Finding Nemo* (2003) would've been impossible without the art direction of Ralph Eggleston, who made it happen, and the rich period authenticity of a movie like *12 Years a Slave* (2013) is the great achievement of both Adam Stockhausen and director Steve McQueen. In fact, from that crucial period from 1960-1975, the Oscar for Best Actress was awarded to remarkably few Best Picture actresses. This makes sense, if a film doesn't have a distinctive "look," what does it actually have?

A production designer essentially "directs" all of those working on the aspects of the film. They're accountable for the work of set designers, make-up artists, computer designers, storyboard illustrators, and numerous others. He or she is involved in the set construction, in finding or constructing the furniture, structures, or buildings necessary for the look of a film. In the many period dramas that have become popular in recent years, from *Downton Abbey* on TV to *American Hustle* in film, the production designer consults with historians to ensure accuracy and authenticity so that viewers can have a more powerful visual experience. Producing that vision is impossible without the work of a good Production Designer.

As with many other aspects of film, Production Design can be a fine-art major, and for those who go into the profession, there is the Art Directors Guild of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees. Although production designers may not get all the accolades they deserve, there is no question that the look of what's in front of the camera would be impossible without those working so meticulously behind it.

Year/Film	Best Picture	Best Director	Best Production Design	Best Actor	Best Actress
1960 The Apartment					
1961 West Side Story					
1962 Lawrence of Arabia					
1963 Tom Jones					
1964 My Fair Lady					
1965 The Sound of Music					
1966 A Man For All Seasons					
1967 In the Heat of the Night					
1968 Oliver!					
1969 Midnight Cowboy					
1970 Patton					
1971 The French Connection					
1972 The Godfather					
1973 The Sting					
1974 The Godfather Part II					
1975 One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest					

12. A) NO CHANGE
 B) existence, but, cite
 C) existence, cite
 D) existence, but cite
13. All of the following alternatives to the underlined portion would be acceptable EXCEPT:
 A) Nevertheless,
 B) However,
 C) Moreover,
 D) Even so,
14. A) NO CHANGE
 B) equally we admire
 C) we're equally admiring
 D) we have also admired
15. A) NO CHANGE
 B) director and, the
 C) director and the
 D) director, and the
16. A) NO CHANGE
 B) who made the impossible into the possible,
 C) an accomplished production designer,
 D) DELETE the underlined portion.
17. A) NO CHANGE
 B) those of director
 C) that of director
 D) the director's
18. Which of the following pieces of information from the graph best supports the ideas presented in this passage?
 A) NO CHANGE
 B) nearly half of all Best Picture winners have also been Best Production Design winners.
 C) the award for Best Director exists in almost a 1:1 ratio with the award for Best Picture.
 D) there is an obvious disparity between the number of Best Actor winners in Best Picture films and Best Actress winners in Best Picture films.
19. A) NO CHANGE
 B) those in
 C) the visual aspects of
 D) DELETE the underlined portion.
20. A) NO CHANGE
 B) He or she is
 C) Their
 D) One's
21. The writers wants to add an introductory clause to this sentence that shows that the Production Designer's job is often underappreciated. Assuming that capitalization and punctuation are adjusted accordingly, which of the following would fit most appropriately here?
 A) Although many consider a film to be the result of a director's "vision,"
 B) While actors and actresses typically make all the money from a film,
 C) Like the producer him- or herself, who typically finances the film,
 D) While the counterpart in the theater is the art director and set designer,
22. The writer is considering ending the sentence at the word impossible and ending the sentence with a period. Should the writer keep the sentence as it is or make the change?
 A) Keep the sentence as is, because the production designer receives no credit without the phrase.
 B) Keep the sentence as is, because the sentence changes meaning without this phrase.
 C) Make the change, because the information presented is presented earlier in the paragraph.
 D) Make the change, because a sentence should always be made more concise if it is grammatically correct.

Questions 23-33. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

British Columbia's Pre- and Future History

Vancouver, British Columbia, is Canada's eighth most populous city, and it is known as one of the hotbeds of contemporary Canadian culture, alongside eastern cities Toronto and Montreal. Still, while nearly everyone knows about **Ⓐ them**, few know about the importance of Native American culture within the coastal region of British Columbia. A **Ⓒ small community of the Kwakwaka'wakw people in the Pacific Northwest** links the area to its pre-European roots. Although the language, a collection of dialects known as Kwak'wala, is spoken by only about 250 people, the Kwakwaka'wakw continue to be a relevant force in the region and an inspiring reminder of an era that was cruelly uprooted in the early nineteenth century. **Ⓔ**

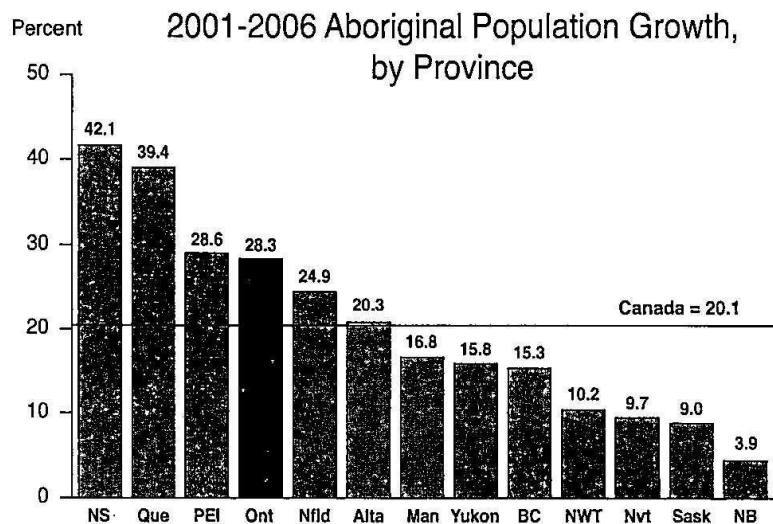
Ⓓ According to this mythological narrative, the original settlers came to the area in animal form and became human when they arrived at the places they would settle. One of the major figures in this origin story, the Thunderbird, can still be seen in the many totems and carvings that remain, particularly from the late nineteenth century.

Much of what we know about the nineteenth-century Kwakwaka'wakw tribes **Ⓗ come** from German-American anthropologist Franz Boas. In Boas's analysis, we can see the importance of weaving and woodwork, particularly as displays of wealth and power within the community. In fact, most-heavily studied aspect of Kwakwaka'wakw culture remains the *potlatch*, **Ⓙ which scholars devote much**

attention to, a gift-giving ceremony in which the wealthy demonstrate their extreme affluence by the vast quantities they are able to give away.

The survival of the potlatch and **Ⓢ the more general Kwakwaka'wakw** is a minor miracle. Between 1830 and 1880, 75% of the tribe's population was killed by violence and disease. Canada outlawed the practice of potlatch in 1884, citing its wastefulness and expenditure as running contrary to the "civilized" values of white Canada. Policies like the potlatch ban **Ⓣ were instituted** as part of a broader project of assimilation, designed to turn native populations into Canadians, not only by banning native practices but also by sending native children to harsh assimilationist schools.

The population of Kwakwaka'wakw today is just over 5,000. **Ⓡ However**, the small community of Kwakwaka'wakw peoples remains committed to its traditions, and in the late twentieth century, a move away from assimilationist policies meant that the Canadian government was more willing to recognize and encourage cultivation of its native heritage. Things today may be as good as they've been at any time in history: the population of Aboriginal peoples in Canada from 2001-2006 **Ⓚ has declined 20.1%**, with growth in British Columbia peaking at 42%. The Winter Olympics in Vancouver in 2010 showed that Canada has finally begun to see the influence of the Kwakwaka'wakw and others as integral to **Ⓛ its** national character.



Source: 2001 & 2006 Census of Canada

23. A) NO CHANGE
 B) it
 C) one
 D) Vancouver
24. A) NO CHANGE
 B) small community, of the Kwakwaka'wakw people, in the Pacific Northwest
 C) small community of the Kwakwaka'wakw people in the Pacific Northwest
 D) small community of the Kwakwaka'wakw people, in the Pacific Northwest,
25. At this point, the writer is considering adding the following true statement:
- The Cree, who live further to the east, have fared much better, with a contemporary population of over 200,000.
- Should the writer make this addition here?
- A) Yes, because it shows that the Kwakwaka'wakw should have moved further east.
 B) Yes, because it suggests that Canada's history is not as checkered as the rest of the passage states.
 C) No, because it adds an unnecessary detail to the passage's discussion of the Kwakwaka'wakw.
 D) No, because it minimizes the difficulties that the Kwakwaka'wakw have faced throughout history.
26. Which of the following would best introduce the subject matter of this paragraph?
- A) There is little documented history of the Kwakwaka'wakw before the eighteenth century, but a rich oral history exists.
 B) Most Native American documented history comes from archaeologists and living oral historians.
 C) Like English settlers in the United States, English settlers in Canada killed off Native Americans in tragically high numbers.
 D) Using animals to explain prehistoric human behaviors has been a common practice throughout history.
27. A) NO CHANGE
 B) comes
 C) are coming
 D) came
28. A) NO CHANGE
 B) that scholars devote much attention to,
 C) much scholarly attention being devoted to it,
 D) DELETE the underlined portion.
29. A) NO CHANGE
 B) the, more generally, Kwakwaka'wakw
 C) the Kwakwaka'wakw, more generally
 D) the Kwakwaka'wakw in general
30. A) NO CHANGE
 B) have been instituted
 C) are instituted
 D) had been instituted
31. A) NO CHANGE
 B) Therefore,
 C) On the other hand,
 D) Next,
32. Which of the following gives accurate information based on the graph?
- A) NO CHANGE
 B) was just over 20%, with growth in some provinces reaching as much as 42%.
 C) has declined 20.1%, with growth in Alberta keeping pace with the national average.
 D) was just over 20%, with growth in Ontario seeing the most significant increase.
33. A) NO CHANGE
 B) its
 C) their
 D) they're

Questions 34–44. Read the following passage carefully before you choose your answers.

A Sweet Invention in the Big Easy

Ⓐ Born in New Orleans, LA, on March 17, 1806, was a man named Norbert Rillieux. Rillieux was the son of Vincent Rillieux and Constance Vivant. Because Vivant was a free woman of color and marriages between the races were outlawed at the time, Vivant became Rillieux's *placée*, or common-law wife. Race relations were slightly less restrictive in Creole Louisiana Ⓒ than in other parts of the American South. Ⓓ Norbert might have been born into constricting circumstances elsewhere in the South; Creole Louisiana afforded him recognition as his father's son and access to education not available to other free blacks or slaves.

The young Norbert attended Catholic schools in Louisiana, and in the early 1820s, he went to Paris to study at the École Ⓔ Centrale, there he learned physics, mechanics, and engineering, and Ⓕ became a noted expert in steam engines. This remarkable education led to Rillieux's eventual achievements in sugar refining and cemented his place as one of the first African-American inventors in the United States.

While studying at the École Centrale, Ⓖ sugar refining emerged as an urgent concern for Rillieux. At that time, Louisiana was a central hub in the sugar trade, but the process of refining that sugar was Ⓖ little understood. Until then, sugarcane juice would be pressed from the cane, and the juice would be heated until the water boiled, leaving a Ⓗ gunky residue. This residue was then poured into smaller and smaller pots until it achieved its maximum thickness. The problem with such a method was that sugar was lost at every step, and much of the sugar would burn away because the heat was difficult to monitor.

After a failed attempt to start a sugar refinery with his brother Edmond, Norbert patented his new sugar-refining machine in 1843. The new machine addressed both major issues with the old method of sugar Ⓖ refining. All the while making the process significantly safer for those men, mainly slaves, who worked the machines. The machine used vacuum pressure to lower the boiling point of the relevant liquids. Heat can be easily controlled because it comes from only one source—most of the Ⓖ systemic heat is recycled steam. That steam cycles through stacked pans, where the sugarcane could essentially refine itself, rather than require the workers to transfer the scalding hot liquids by hand. By 1849, Merrick and Towne, the Philadelphia manufacturers who sold Rillieux's new invention, could guarantee purchasers previously unheard-of yields: Ⓙ up to 18,000 pounds of sugar a day.

As historians of science learn more about the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, they uncover more and more odds-defying work from men and women who were not given proper rights and recognitions in that era. There's much more to this period, it seems, than George Washington Carver.

34. A) NO CHANGE
 B) Norbert Rillieux was born March 17, 1806, in New Orleans, LA.
 C) On March 17th in 1806, Norbert Rillieux was born in Louisiana in New Orleans.
 D) Born in New Orleans, March 17th was the birthday of Norbert Rillieux in 1806.
35. A) NO CHANGE
 B) then were relations in
 C) than the race relations were in
 D) than those of blacks and whites in
36. A) NO CHANGE
 B) However, Norbert
 C) Because Norbert
 D) While Norbert
37. A) NO CHANGE
 B) Centrale there
 C) Centrale. There
 D) Centrale, there,
38. Which of the following best maintains the focus established in this sentence and paragraph?
 A) NO CHANGE
 B) lived a traditionally French lifestyle.
 C) did not have to contest with racial prejudice.
 D) became a teacher at the young age of 24.
39. A) NO CHANGE
 B) Rillieux's concentration led him to the process of refining sugar.
 C) his background in chemistry led him to a new way of refining sugar.
 D) Rillieux began to work on the chemical process of refining sugar.
40. Which of the following would best maintain the focus on the problems with refining sugar in the early eighteenth century?
 A) NO CHANGE
 B) a popular process.
 C) costly and inefficient.
 D) the "sweetest" job in town.
41. A) NO CHANGE
 B) gross
 C) syrupy
 D) bituminous
42. A) NO CHANGE
 B) refining; all
 C) refining all
 D) refining, all
43. A) NO CHANGE
 B) system's
 C) systems'
 D) systems
44. Which of the following would be support the statement made in the first part of this sentence?
 A) NO CHANGE
 B) and they could be on the cutting edge of technology, too.
 C) hiding the identity of the inventor all the while.
 D) how could anyone afford not to buy this machine?