

IES Test Prep Answer Explanations for SAT Reading

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## Test 1

1) Correct Answer: C

Throughout the passage, the narrator describes one of her duties—filling out forms for her mother—and ends with a reflection on the Chinese tradition that “when children grow up they must take care of their parents” (lines 56-57). Both the specific descriptions of the forms and the narrator’s broader discussion of “growing up” (line 27) justify C. Both B and D are too negative for a passage that ends with an acceptance of responsibility, and discuss groups (“Asian-American students”) much broader than the narrator’s family unit. A is out of scope: the narrator describes her time in grade school and terminates her account with a discussion of her high school years, when the mother is still a part of her life.

2) Correct Answer: A

In lines 10-11 and lines 18-19, the narrator asks her mother questions about the forms and their content, so that A is an effective choice. Although forms are a source of tension later in the passage, there are no context clues that indicate a negative tone for the lines covered in this question: in fact, the narrator seems calm and happy throughout lines 1-24, and her mother seems equally content. B (“stress”), C (“intrusive”), and D (“puzzled”) are all in conflict with the passage’s content.

3) Correct Answer: B

The word “planting” refers to the mother’s signature, which is positioned “at the bottom of the page.” B properly states that the signature is positioned or “placed”. Both “seeding” (A) and “cultivating” (D) refer to literal, agricultural planting. “Settling” (C) indicates that the signature had been in doubt or is no longer agitated: the mother is simply “placing” the signature, not ending a period of uncertainty.

4) Correct Answer: A

The mother’s remark is about how the narrator will one day “fill out these forms by yourself”; later in the passage, the narrator observes that her own “pen marks its way” (line 53) through school-related forms like those the mother filled out earlier. Thus, “foreshadowing” or anticipating a later event is a highly effective answer. Because the passage is not negative in tone at line 23, B, C, and D should be readily eliminated. D, however, is a trap answer: to eliminate it, keep in mind that “admonishing” means “warning against”. The mother is not warning the narrator: she is simply stating a scenario that does in fact appear later.

5) Correct Answer: B

The narrator uses the “dip” to emphasize the idea that “growing up seemed like an impossibility” (lines 27-28); later the dip is described as something that is reached sooner than expected. In other words, the dip emphasizes that growing up seems impossible, then becomes a reality, justifying answer B. The negative false words “unpleasant” and “confusion” can be used to readily eliminate A and D, respectively. C is a trap answer: the “dip” metaphor is used to explain how the narrator UNDERSTANDS or PERCEIVES growing up, not what growing up itself DOES to the conditions of one’s life.

6) Correct Answer: B

In lines 52-55, the narrator describes the “deluge of forms” that she must deal with and muses that “one day” she will even sign her mother’s signature. These clues justify choice B, since the narrator may take on a greater role later on. In the final line of the passage, filling out forms is depicted as a duty that the narrator accepts, not as one that she uses to bond with her mother (A; love is actually never mentioned) or a way to avoid other duties (D; other “obligations” are in fact never mentioned). The narrator herself is irritated by the forms, and she is ASKED to “intervene” by her mother; C misstates the relationship between the characters.

7) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. While A references lines that are about the general process of growing up (not the forms in particular), B simply lists a few of the types of forms that the narrator must address (rather than commenting on the narrator’s larger role or attitude). D is a trap: although this choice is about the narrator’s role in filling out the forms, the role here is one of acceptance—an idea that none of the answers to Question 6 address.

8) Correct Answer: B

The word “deluge” occurs in a paragraph that describes the considerable number and variety of forms that the narrator fills out. The “forms from school” are a large portion or “load” that the narrator must deal with, so that B is an appropriate answer. The narrator sees the forms as a duty that must be accepted, not a positive “wealth” (A); however, the deluge is “annual” and does not inflict any harm on the narrator, or even on the narrator’s relationship with her mother. C and D are both much too negative.

9) Correct Answer: C

The narrator reflects on the nature of growing up in lines 25-31, and continues to do so in lines 56-68. In lines 61-64, the “brief moments of helplessness” remind the narrator of her own maturation and her mother’s process of growing older. In other words, the narrator uses the duties as an occasion for reflection, justifying answer C. Keep in mind that the narrator accepts the duties of signing the forms, but does not enjoy these duties: A is thus too negative and B is too positive. There is also no reason to see “nostalgia” (C) as the narrator’s motive: throughout the passage, the narrator fills out the forms because she is directly asked to do so.

10) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. Make sure to avoid answers that do not refer as explicitly as possible to the narrator’s “duties”: A simply provides a scene from the narrator’s early childhood, while C provides a general rule about how parents and children interact under “Chinese tradition” without giving the narrator’s viewpoint on this rule. B relies on a similar trap: it is simply a record of a dialogue between the narrator and her mother. Although the tone here is negative, the narrator accepts her duties. None of the answers to the previous question offer the right combination of reactions such as “irritation” and “acceptance”.

11) Correct Answer: A

Early in the passage, the narrator explains that the forests “have belonged to the people of France for their needs and their use” (lines 8-9); the narrator then spends the remaining paragraphs describing how the French maintain and regard their forests. A is thus an effective answer. The “urbanization of forests in England” is only mentioned briefly in lines 10-14 (eliminating B as tangential to the main idea), while the author is interested in the differing customs of the French and English, not comparing and contrasting the “wildlife” populations of these two countries (eliminating C). If anything, the author spends most of the passage praising the French approach to forests: D is both too negative and out of scope, since France and England are the only European countries explicitly mentioned.

12) Correct Answer: A

Although the French forests are “calm,” they abound in activity: the author spends this paragraph describing the many butterflies, birds, and mammals that can be seen in the forests. A accurately reflects the function of the paragraph, while other answers rely on faulty assumptions. The animal species are described appreciatively, but the author never designates them as unique to France (B) or directly addresses the reader (C). While it may be necessary to be “very still” (line 36) in order to see a stag, the “importance of caution and stillness” is never discussed in reference to other animals: D is thus a trap answer.

13) Correct Answer: B

In lines 50-52, the author explains that “French hunting is not like English hunting” because the French are more averse to killing animals. Earlier, the author indicates that French forests (unlike those in England) are “not regarded as expendable” (line 18). This information justifies B and can be used to eliminate A, since the English do appear to regard their forests as “expendable” on the basis of lines 10-16. Do not be misled by the faulty logic of C, since the French value their forests more than the English but may in fact have a smaller amount of undeveloped land to value. And do not rely on the faulty assumption in D, since the French and English could in fact differ in their ecological approaches but have many other values in common.

14) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. While the previous question asks about “comparisons between France and England”, A provides a statistic about how the area covered by French forests, B provides a fact about French wildlife, and C provides a detail about French hunting regulations. Only D directly and explicitly draws a comparison between France and England, and depicts England in a negative light.

15) Correct Answer: B

Although the French appreciate wildlife, they are willing to alter or modify their forests for the sake of efficient travel: “roads and high speed rail lines” are “permitted, but these have not been allowed to impose on the land” (lines 21-23). The French thus strike a practical compromise between preservation and effective human use, or are “pragmatic” (B) in how they develop their forests. Note that the French ARE willing to purposefully develop their forests (eliminating A and C), but do so with caution and only as needed (eliminating D).

16) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. Unlike correct answer B, A simply provides a fact about how the English develop their forests: only the lines in B provide context for understanding how French forest development is different. C and D describe how deeply the French appreciate their forests, but are NOT directly related to the issue of development (building, road construction, large projects, etc.), only to the issues of individual foraging and recreation.

17) Correct Answer: B

Early in the passage, the author explains that, “by a law that cannot be changed”, the forests belong “to the people of France” (lines 7-8). This evidence directly supports B and eliminates C, since the “law” came into effect in 1556. The passage discusses the ideological differences between the French and English, but never explicitly mentions a “revolution,” so that A must be eliminated. The passage also discusses French customs in hunting and recreation, but never cites these as reasons why the forests “belong to the French citizens”, only as proof that the citizens value their forests. Trap answer D must thus be eliminated.

18) Correct Answer: D

“Wood stoves” are the “form” of heating described in the sentence, and are the way or “method” that is used by the French to heat their houses. A and C both take the word “form” too literally, focusing on APPEARANCE rather than A WAY of doing something, while B would not work in context. A “measure” would be closer to a standard or (in “measure of heating”) an actual temperature, not an accepted method.

19) Correct Answer: C

Because the French are “bureaucratic” or form- and office-oriented, they would naturally require large amounts or “piles” (C) of paperwork. Avoid literal answers such as A and B, but be especially cautious of trap answer D: “supplies” would be a good word for “resources” or “useful possessions,” not for “mountains of paperwork” that would be a burden to whoever is filling them out.

20) Correct Answer: D

The number of hectares, as indicated by the dashed line, has a constant slope and thus increases “steadily” from 1970, the starting date for the graphic. This information supports D and eliminates B (which overstates the growth as “exponential”) and C (which points to a decrease). Do not confuse the line for hectares with the line for the forester population: doing so might lead you to wrongly choose A, since the number of foresters does in fact increase “by a trivial measure” between 1970 and 2000.

21) Correct Answer: C

Describing French forests, the author notes that “foresters are the gardeners of this ancient woodland” and explains how they “keep the woods alive” (lines 45-48). Such positive activities could help the forests to flourish and expand: in other words, more foresters would be likely to lead to larger and healthier forests. This is just the relationship indicated in the graph, so that C is the best answer. Nowhere does the author attribute a negative tone to the foresters: thus, eliminate D. And at no point does the graph consider either the diversity of trees (only the size of forests) or the active intervention French government (only the hiring of new foresters, which may be explained by different factors): thus, eliminate A and B, respectively.

22) Correct Answer: C

The word “circumventing” describes the operations of the “printing press” in line 18. Because the press is “automatic” and prints on its own (line 18), it makes human authors unnecessary, “avoiding” the need for them. A and B would both describe human responses to difficult situations, not the workings of a machine. D, “evading”, means to escape a danger, not to make unnecessary.

23) Correct Answer: A

The relevant portion of the passage describes computer models that do not include or incorporate emotions, which are “an integral part of the creative process.” Despite the negative tone of some portions, “account for” should be a neutral that means something like “include,” so that “consider” is an effective choice. “Analyze” (B) and “record” (C) both refer to processes that would be undertaken by humans, and are not directly related to the idea of “inclusion/exclusion” signaled by the word “integral.” D, “constitute,” means to “be an element of a whole”: slotted in, this choice would indicate that computer models “are an element of an emotion,” thus distorting the author’s meaning.

24) Correct Answer: B

MEXICA, the story-generating computer system described in Passage 2, is notable because it tags “characters with their emotional connection to each other” (line 62) and uses these emotional connections to keep readers engaged. The Literature Factory in Passage 1, in contrast, simply spins through letter and syntax combinations (lines 30-40). This evidence directly supports B. A and C are both accurate descriptions of the Literature Factory (line 9) described in Passage 1, not differences between the Literature Factory and MEXICA. D is a distortion of the content of the passages: the Literature Factory, which generates stories randomly, could in fact generate a story about Mexico. It is also indicated that MEXICA generates imaginary “mini-epics” (line 44), not accurately historical stories about Mexico.

25) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. While A references “creativity” as a general motivation for MEXICA, it does specify emotion as a distinguishing feature of the system. And while B indicates that MEXICA stories possess a “feeling of suspense” (line 50), the reason for such feeling (the use of emotion) is only examined in the line reference for answer D. C simply states a fact about the history of “Computerized storytellers,” rather than explaining a trait that distinguishes MEXICA.

26) Correct Answer: A

In line 13, it is explained that Fundinger’s interest in the project “was technical rather than literary,” evidence that justifies A and eliminates D. Both B and C are completely out of scope: The Literature Factory could in fact be groundbreaking or profitable, but could also be derivative work or an unwise investment. Because the passage never discusses Fundinger’s finances or reputation, there is no context for these answers.

27) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. The other line references simply serve to explain how The Literature Factory works (C and D) or to comment on earlier portions of the passage (A, which gives the author's reaction to one of the pieces of writing produced by The Literature Factory). Only B explicitly mentions Fundinger.

28) Correct Answer: D

The author of Passage 1 begins by quoting a piece of writing from The Literature Factory and establishes a skeptical tone ("Believe it or not . . .") in line 4. In context, the phrase "or something like it" should indicate a negative, and D properly reflects the author's belief that the works of The Literature Factory should NOT be taken seriously in terms of sense and meaning, that they are not like genuine literature or a true "book" (line 5). However, The Literature Factory produces its works using random and thus unpredictable combinations, thus eliminating A, and does utilize "basic sentence forms" (line 38) that adhere to standard grammar, thus eliminating B. Its works are not "easy to interpret" either, since these works lack coherent content that can even BE INTERPRETED: thus, C must be eliminated.

29) Correct Answer: A

Gamow's ideas involved "circumventing the need for human authors" (line 19), while the author of Passage 2 asserts that the value of even effective computerized storytelling "lies not in replacing human creators" (line 68). Answer A correctly summarizes this point of disagreement. Gamow nowhere takes a stance on the history of mechanized writing (eliminating B) or the technology of printing presses (not to be confused with the technology used to compose stories, eliminating C). The author of Passage 2 would not consider these issues either, and might not agree with D: although MEXICA creates extremely short stories, the author of Passage 2 never states that these are the ONLY kind of stories that computers can write.

30) Correct Answer: A

The final paragraph of Passage 2 states that "computers are tools that can help people to visualize complex systems" (lines 73-73) and asserts that a computerized literature system can lead to "a better understanding of how literature is created" (lines 76-77). This information directly supports A. The author only lists a single parallel between literature and architectural design (eliminating B) and mentions "blueprints and scale models" as part of an analogy, NOT within a discussion of how computers produce these items (eliminating C). The role of emotion in literature is primarily discussed in the preceding paragraph's consideration of MEXICA, so that D is also a false answer.

31) Correct Answer: B

The author of Passage 2 is generally positive about the MEXICA stories and notes that others "gave them high marks for coherence, structure, content, and feeling of suspense" (lines 49-50) so that B is a highly effective answer. Answers A and C wrongly attribute a negative tone to the author's discussion of these coherent stories and their clear emotional content, while D distorts a detail from the passage. Although the MEXICA stories are "mini-epics" (line 44) about a single place, it is never stated that a well-known book, or any particular book, provides source material.

32) Correct Answer: D

Describing the government of a typical foreign nation, Bryan notes that “the casual observer has no occasion to investigate its [the government’s] inner workings” (lines 6-7); he then goes on to consider how government “may retard or advance the material growth of a country” by discussing the United States, Japan, and Turkey. This information supports D, while the other answers misconstrue how the passage functions. The travels described early on offer obstacles to understanding, not “practical obstacles” that would make basic life conditions unpleasant (eliminating A). Be cautious also of false linkages between Bryan’s two large paragraphs: Bryan does not explain a theory that cultures have explicitly reacted to (only uses cultures to flesh out his own theory) and does not provide general recommendations for broadening a perspective (only examples of how government really works). Read carefully and eliminate B and C.

33) Correct Answer: D

In lines 13-14, Bryan states that the typical traveler “learns little about the forms of government and still less about the political aspirations of the people.” Thus, travelers are “uninformed” about important political matters, but neither propaganda (B) nor a lack of academic training (C) is the reason. Rather, such travelers frequently pass through orderly areas that are of little interest (lines 3-7). And although natural sights (A) such as “mountains” (line 7) and “chasms” (line 8) do affect travelers, there is no reason to believe that these are the MOST affecting elements of the landscapes: according to Bryan, agriculture and industry also make strong impressions.

34) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. While the line references in A and B both describe sights that affect travelers strongly (natural landmarks, commerce), these answers do not explain or even refer to the typical traveler’s obliviousness to the working of governments abroad. D simply articulates Bryan’s belief in the importance of “the science of government” (lines 14-15): it does not refer explicitly to the behavior of travelers.

35) Correct Answer: B

The word “encourage” is presented as an alternative to “hinder” in the line reference, which occurs in a broader discussion of how “Governments may retard or advance” (line 27). To “cultivate” would be an effective antonym for “hinder” and a good synonym for “advance.” Do not take the word “encourage” literally, as in A and C: Bryan is mostly concerned with the EFFECTS of government, not with what is SAID. While concerned with effects, D is also a faulty answer: “influence” simply means “to impact” and is not as clearly positive as “cultivate”.

36) Correct Answer: A

In the final paragraph, Bryan explains how government in the United States has “given the largest encouragement to the individual” (lines 30-31) and how the similarly positive government in Japan has “developed a large number of public men” (line 33). This linkage between good government and forms of “participation” in public life justifies A. It is never argued that Japan’s government imitates that of the United States (eliminating B) or that travelers see all governments as equally effective (only that travelers are mostly oblivious to government in lines 1-7, eliminating C). D is contradicted by the passage: Bryan in fact praises Japan’s “public school system” (lines 32-33), an initiative that goes well beyond the protection of private property.

37) Correct Answer: C

The “assurance” involves harvesting the “crop” planted by Turkish farmers (line 43); however, the people of Turkey are unwilling to cultivate the land because “the Bedouin has been allowed to come down from the hillside and reap where he has not sown” (lines 47-48). Bryan is thus referring to protection from the Bedouin raiders, justifying C and eliminating B and D, which wrongly identify the government as a major threat. A distorts the passage’s content: the people may in fact know proper agricultural methods, but cannot put these methods into practice because the assurance of safety is not present.

38) Correct Answer: B

In lines 27-28, Bryan states that governments “may retard or advance the material growth of a country”; he then goes on to describe positive (United States, Japan) and negative (Turkey) government structures. This evidence supports B, while evidence from elsewhere in the passage can be used to eliminate A: Bryan in fact discusses the morality of government in lines 19-26, and only states that travelers, not moralists, neglect government. Be careful of C and D, which distort content from the passage: Japan’s government (but not its economy) is discussed, while Turkey’s inability to protect its citizens (but not those citizens’ desire for regime change) is also addressed.

39) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. While A describes the STUDY of government, not the ROLE of government itself, C and D offer positive and negative examples (respectively) of the roles government can play. However, neither C nor D encapsulates Bryan’s overall view of government, which can be either positive or negative depending on the circumstances.

40) Correct Answer: A

The idea of taking a broad survey is linked to “education” in line 39; the “survey” itself would address “the country and its needs” (line 40) a large and important topic. A addresses both of these themes, since “education” enables one to “understand” and the entire “country and its needs” would require a “thorough” approach. B and C introduce words that indicate uncertainty rather than comprehension (“impressionistic”, “tentative”) and must thus be eliminated. Although travel is a theme of the passage, Bryan does not in fact reference “travel” in these lines, making D irrelevant.

41) Correct Answer: B

In lines 19-26, Bryan describes how an “individual” can interact with government: good government cannot save a man “if he is determined to throw himself away”, while bad government cannot entirely deprive a man of “the rewards of virtue.” Individuals still have a measure of control, so that B accurately summarizes Bryan’s discussion. A and C are both inaccurate, since the first paragraph is used to lay the groundwork for a discussion of real governments that do intervene in areas such as education. D is a distortion of content in the first paragraph: while Bryan does mention “misbehavior” and “good behavior” (lines 20-21) and a few possible consequences, he never describes a “system” of clear rewards and punishments.

42) Correct Answer: B

The first paragraph introduces the idea that “habitable planets” (line 5) were orbiting the red dwarf star Gliese 581, an idea abandoned after “studies failed to find evidence of the existence of Gliese 581d and 581g” (lines 11-12). In other words, the theory or speculation introduced in the first paragraph is disproved later in the paragraph, justifying answer B and eliminating A and C. The author criticizes only the theory itself, rather than leveling a broader critique at the journal where it appeared (SCIENCE) or the researcher behind it (Steven Vogt). D is also too broad: the author demonstrates knowledge of the Gliese 581 case in this paragraph, NOT of astronomy as a general field of inquiry.

43) Correct Answer: D

Comparing Gliese 581 to other star systems, the author notes that studying the “wobble becomes much more complicated for systems like Gliese 581, which has at least three planets in orbit” (lines 33-35). This information directly supports D. While Gliese is in fact 20 light years from Earth (line 19) and is studied using mathematical calculations (line 38), the author does not cite either of these factors as a source of special difficulty: thus, eliminate A and C. Note also that the existence of the STAR Gliese 581 was never questioned: the existence of its orbiting planets Gliese 581d and 581g was disputed by astronomers. Thus, eliminate trap answer B.

44) Correct Answer: D

The planets described were once thought to exist (and to have a 100 percent chance of harboring life, according to lines 9-10), but turned out to be no more than “stretches of empty space” (line 17). In context, “guaranteed” should mean certain or “definite,” justifying answer D. Both B and C refer to agreements or future obligations, not to scientific certainty; A, “confident,” is correct in tone, but would be best used to describe a person, not a planet.

45) Correct Answer: C

The question in line 18 leads into the author’s discussion of the flawed investigation of Gliese 581, which was especially difficult to study because it has “at least 3 planets in orbit” (line 35). This evidence supports C and eliminates A and B: the author does not harshly criticize any astronomers, but calmly explains that the Gliese 581 researchers made the understandable mistake of confusing “irregular stellar activity” (line 43) with the presence of a planet. Because the author also concludes the passage by citing “the search for exoplanets bearing life” (lines 67-68) in a supportive manner, D, which construes such searches as useless, is also contradicted by the passage.

46) Correct Answer: D

The author states that Vogt’s team made its conclusions about the Gliese system by performing “the necessary calculations” (lines 37-38), information that directly supports positive answer D and eliminates negative answer A. Both B and C are contradicted by the passage: Vogt’s theory wrongly assumed that two planets with “100 percent” (line 10) chances of life exist, thus misrepresenting both the Gliese system and its ability to support extraterrestrial life.

47) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A, B, and D all indicate that Vogt's theory was incorrect, but none line up with the only negative answer to the previous question (A), which assumes that Vogt intentionally misrepresented his evidence. In fact, he simply made an understandable mistake.

48) Correct Answer: B

The author discusses the Gliese research in the context of "the advancement of scientific knowledge" (line 62), and cites an authority who believes that even the Gliese mishap could play a role "in the discovery of future exoplanets" (line 66). This information supports B, while the author indicates that the verified Gliese planets are "unlikely to be able to support life" (line 54), eliminating A. Although the Doppler effect is exhibited by Gliese 581 (line 27), such an effect is not unique to this star and would be exhibited by any star with orbiting planets. Thus, eliminate C. And although Gliese 581 is a red dwarf star (line 3), the author never describes this type of star as "rare." Thus, eliminate D.

49) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. Other answers describe a procedure (B) and a fact (C) that arose during the study of Gliese 581, but do not argue for the "significance" of this planet as required by the question above. A indicates that the study of Gliese 581 involved a significant mistake in the study of astronomy, yet this information does not align with an answer to the previous question.

50) Correct Answer: C

The sentence that contains the phrase "invested in" describes the "disappointment" that those searching for extraterrestrial life would feel. The people "disappointed" by non-existence of Gliese 581d and 581g, planets that could have harbored extraterrestrial life, would naturally be dedicated to or "committed to" this search. C is an appropriate answer, while A and D misdirect the sentence: the people "invested in" the search would support or finance the SEARCH ITSELF. B, though appropriately positive, has to do with the idea of prestige or recognition, not the idea of supporting or being committed to a search.

51) Correct Answer: C

The graph registers the success rate of visually detecting planetary masses, which can most often be detected visually at a distance of 2 light years and cannot be detected visually at all at a distance of 20 light years. Answer C, which states that "visual confirmation of planetary masses is not feasible" at a distance of 20 light years, directly re-states information from the graphic. No other answer directly discusses the relationship between distance and visual detection: A expresses an opinion about the existence of two extrasolar planets, B indicates a flaw in a procedure, and D refers to mathematical calculations, not direct observation.

52) Correct Answer: D

The passage discusses how the "radial velocity" (line 23) of the Gliese star was used to gauge a Doppler effect and determine what planets surrounded the star. However, the graph does not make any explicit reference to either radial velocity or the Doppler effect: D rightly describes the graph as irrelevant to this material from the passage. While "indirect methods" CAN be used to detect planets, C is wrong because the graph does not

indicate how such indirect methods work. A and B both wrongly answer in the affirmative, and list proportional relationships that the passage does not directly substantiate.

## Test 2

1) Correct Answer: B

This passage shows how Ms. Maitland, a headmistress, deals with absent instructors (lines 5-9), parent requests (lines 10-20), and substitute instructor assignments (lines 34-41). Throughout much of the passage, her tone is dry and sarcastic, but her management is efficient. B is thus an effective answer, while A is too broad (since the passage details many but not necessarily ALL of Ms. Maitland's duties) and C is too narrow (since the romantic and personal attachments are a minor theme involving only Janet and Tim Boyce). D is both too broad (since it avoids mention of Ms. Maitland) and too negative (since most of the conflicts Ms. Maitland faces are not "burdens," but are quickly resolved).

2) Correct Answer: D

Without directly seeing Janet and Tim together, Ms. Maitland infers that they are fraternizing in lines 23-25. This line reference indicates that Ms. Maitland is perceptive and justifies D, while other evidence from the passage contradicts the false answers. In lines 42-47, Tim proves that he is not in fact intimidated by Ms. Maitland (eliminating A), while in lines 63-68 Ms. Maitland indicates that she is aware of Janet's motives, but is accepting, not suspicious (eliminating B). C is a trap answer; the author never explicitly voices approval of Ms. Maitland's treatment of Tim or Janet, although the reader may wrongly interpret the passage as siding with Ms. Maitland throughout.

3) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. The false answers construe Ms. Maitland as irritated (A), sarcastic (B), and efficient and businesslike (D). None of these qualities, however, is mentioned in an answer to the previous question and can be used as evidence.

4) Correct Answer: B

The word "set" describes Ms. Maitland's "jaw" and occurs in a discussion of tension and irritation, so that "clenched" or held tensely would be a very effective answer. Both C and D would refer to "setting" a material that will take a new shape, not to how one holds one's body; A, "placed," would be more appropriate for an object that has been carefully positioned than to a person's reaction to irritation.

5) Correct Answer: D

The parenthetical statement, which highlights the student's poor academic record, follows a paraphrase of the idea that the student "would be able to compensate for any important material" (lines 14-15). Thus, the information in parentheses highlights an incongruity or absurdity, since Ms. Maitland views the student and her mother with disdain. A is out of scope: the student does exhibit "poor academic performance," but the passage never investigates the reasons for this. Because the student is never mentioned again and is portrayed in a negative light, eliminate B and positive answer C, respectively.

6) Correct Answer: A

In the passage, Ms. Maitland asks Tim Boyce to supervise a class that is “without an art teacher” (lines 35-36) because she does not want the class to “run riot and absolutely demolish” the art studio (lines 40-41). This information supports A, while Ms. Maitland’s sarcastic remarks on Tim’s sense of fashion (lines 38-39) disqualify B. Although Ms. Maitland often takes a negative tone toward Tim, her IMMEDIATE or most important motive for sending him to the art class is her need to maintain order: C and D sum up secondary and unacknowledged motives, at best.

7) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. While A and B concern Tim Boyce’s style of dress, which meets with Ms. Maitland’s disapproval, D simply registers Ms. Maitland’s determination to assign Tim to the art class. None directly indicate why Tim is required to cover the art class: however, be careful not to misread B as positive statement, since Ms. Maitland’s remarks are best taken here as sarcasm.

8) Correct Answer: C

The context of “thawed” is a description of how Ms. Maitland’s demeanor changed from negative (when regarding Tim) to positive (when regarding Janet). A positive such as “relaxed” is appropriate, while negatives such as “tensed” (A) and “weakened” (D) should be eliminated. B refers to literal thawing, not to a figurative change or “thaw” in attitude.

9) Correct Answer: C

In response to the inquiry from Ms. Maitland, Janet reveals that she was “Out on the town last night. Not the best idea, in retrospect” (lines 61-62). Janet here is being honest and direct about her personal activities and their aftermath: this information directly justifies C and eliminates A (“guilty”) and B (“deception”), since Janet does not react negatively to the discussion of Mr. Boyce that follows. D is tempting, since Janet does take her job seriously, yet Janet’s response primarily indicates willingness to communicate and be honest, not rigid or “unwavering” respect.

10) Correct Answer: A

In the passage, Ms. Maitland deals with bad news from the caretaker, absent faculty, a student on vacation, the dynamic of her staff, and other administrative matters. Because she considers a variety of people and situations, her duties can be described as “diverse”; because the problems involving “central heating” (line 4) and faculty absences are unexpected, eliminate “predictable” (D). Keep in mind that Ms. Maitland only seems seriously bothered by the problems in the first paragraph (and switches to a positive mood by the end of the passage) and deals with most of her duties quickly and efficiently: “stressful” (B) and “complicated” (C) are not appropriate at large to the duties described.

11) Correct Answer: C

In the passage, the author offers a brief history of graffiti in Japan and goes on to argue that “graffiti cultivates an awareness of man’s place within nature” (lines 31-32). This information supports C, while A makes no reference to the central topic of Japanese graffiti and B wrongly assumes that the author sees Japanese graffiti in a negative light. While the author does describe forms of graffiti that are considered vandalism in the

second paragraph, the topic of vandalism is unimportant to the later stages of the passage, where the author is more interested in how graffiti links human creations and nature. Thus, D only refers to a segment of the passage, rather than encapsulating the passage's primary purpose.

12) Correct Answer: A

While the first two paragraphs describe "Asian graffiti culture" (line 7) and the different recent reactions to this form of art in Japan, the later paragraphs describe the "hub of graffiti activity" in Shibuya Park (lines 40-41). This information makes A an effective choice, while the other answers contradict the true developmental pattern of the passage at least in part. B wrongly assumes a proposal for future action, while the passage is entirely descriptive and analytical; C wrongly assumes that a hypothesis is developed early on, yet the early stages of the passage actually offer facts about graffiti culture. D is a tempting answer because graffiti can be "misunderstood," yet this answer must be eliminated because the author ultimately sees graffiti as beautifying (lines 62-63) not as detrimental.

13) Correct Answer: C

In lines 34-35, the author argues that graffiti has been "influential in collapsing distinctions between the city and the whole of the living, growing universe." This statement is in line with the thesis that the author develops from line 28 to the end of the passage, so that C is the best answer. While B and D may be logical uses of graffiti, neither idea is central to what the author ARGUES throughout large portions of the passage. (Graffiti images may in fact be pleasing, for example, but linking man and nature is their PRIMARY role.) A misstates content from the passage: "Japanese graffiti artists" (line 24) undertake mainstream endeavors on the side, but the creation of graffiti does not necessarily "bolster" or support these endeavors.

14) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A (positive) and B (negative) describe how the Japanese have reacted to graffiti, but do not encapsulate the author's own perspective on graffiti's "primary role." Trap answer D states that graffiti is "useful" and "belongs," yet does not sum up the author's thesis about how graffiti links humanity and nature in the manner that C clearly does.

15) Correct Answer: B

The phrase "rich in" is used to explain how "Japanese art" features images of plants, animals, and landscapes; the author explains earlier that such art references "the whole of the living, growing universe" (line 35). The author is referring to an abundance of images, not to material wealth: thus eliminate A and C. Keep in mind also that the author's tone is positive: "overloaded" (D) can mean "burdened by" or "containing in excess." In tone and meaning, B is the strongest answer.

16) Correct Answer: C

In lines 22-26, the author describes how Japanese graffiti "designates and promotes property and culture", but also calls attention to such graffiti's "rebellious credentials". This contrast is properly captured in C (subversive/rebellious; commercial/property) while A misconstrues graffiti as economically disruptive, when in fact it "promotes property." The author spends much of the passage talking about the importance and spread

of graffiti (eliminating B), while graffiti is designed primarily to collapse distinctions between humanity and nature, not to “educate” on particular topics (eliminating D).

17) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A and B discuss graffiti alongside other forms of art (hip hop and traditional painting, respectively), yet these art forms are not referenced in any of the answers to the preceding question. Similarly, while D ties graffiti to other “other urban sights” that share its characteristics, the principle of “belonging” in this line reference appears nowhere in the answers to the previous question.

18) Correct Answer: A

In the final paragraph, author describes attitudes in the United States, where items “wholly of human creation” are “perceived as out-of-place in predominantly natural spaces” (lines 57-59). In other words, technology (human creation) and nature are incompatible, justifying answer A. The only other explicit reference to the United States occurs in the first paragraph, where it is indicated that graffiti is viewed as “destructive to property” (lines 3-4). However, this is a contrast specifically between graffiti and tradition, not a contrast involving ALL art (eliminating B) or all forms of self-expression (eliminating C). D refers to extremely broad motives, not to the specific attitudes surrounding art and graffiti in the United States that the author considers.

19) Correct Answer: B

The author notes that both graffiti and vending machines are “sights that may at first strike Westerners as odd” (line 54) but that are seen as highly appropriate in Japanese city settings. This evidence directly supports the phrasing of B. The gulf in understanding involves Eastern and Western ideas of what BELONGS in a space, not what is USEFUL (eliminating A), while the author discusses how urban spaces are interpreted, not how they can be improved (eliminating D). C can readily be eliminated because it introduces an inappropriate negative (“destabilized”) into a discussion of a practice accepted in Japan.

20) Correct Answer: C

The passage explains that the mid 1990s were the period “after the first experiments in Japanese street art had run their course” (lines 11-12), while the graph indicates that a small percentage of artists, in any age group, approved of graffiti before 1994. It can be inferred that few artists participated in this art form, which was still in its early stages of development, before then. C is thus an effective answer, while A misreads the graph (since even those disapproving of graffiti would know of it), B wrongly assumes that graffiti artists were criminals (when their form of art was simply ASSOCIATED with criminal activity), and D contradicts the passage. Graffiti was seen as subversive early on, and would not naturally be accepted in a traditional setting such as a museum.

21) Correct Answer: A

The author directly states that graffiti is associated with gang activities such as “tagging” by “older Japanese citizens” (line 17), who are represented by the low-approval group “Non-Artists 40-80” in the graph. In contrast, younger Japanese support graffiti and other subversive art forms such as hip hop. This information

supports A, while B refers to a broad factor mentioned nowhere in the passage and C refers to the author's thesis, not a source of disagreement among the Japanese. D would explain why the older and younger artist groups in the graphs have similar approval levels, NOT why citizens would like or dislike graffiti based on age.

22) Correct Answer: B

The author begins by providing facts about the raven (lines 1-13), goes on to explain research from the University of Zurich (lines 31-55), and concludes by warning against "drawing quick and easy conclusions about how birds think" (lines 57-58). This information directly supports B. Keep in mind that the author ends with a qualification involving how we understand bird intelligence, not practical recommendations regarding research: A and C wrongly assume that the author does the latter. Note also that the author simply begins with objective facts about the Raven, not with a negative "source of confusion" as assumed by D.

23) Correct Answer: A

The phrase "share with" refers to "traits" that connect humans to other animals, or that humans "have in common" with them. B would refer to using or consuming a resource (partake), C broadly and wrongly assumes that humans could not appreciate such traits WITHOUT birds, and D would refer to giving out a portion, not to passively having a connecting trait.

24) Correct Answer: C

The author introduces the raven by pointing out its role in mythology (lines 1-3) and later notes that the Siberian Jay is "seldom mythologized" (line 13) in contrast. This information supports C and eliminates D, since the author directly compares these birds only at this point and never mentions intelligence here. While the raven has learned complex behaviors, these are displayed mainly by "wild ravens" (line 5, eliminating A), and while ravens can "evade predators" (line 7), this does not mean that they have "few natural predators" (eliminating B). They may just be very good at escaping their many enemies.

25) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A and D offer broad statements about how humans perceive bird species and do not deal entirely with ravens, while trap answer B states that ravens in fact exhibit their most "complex behaviors" (question 24, answer A) in the wild. Speech (line 4), which would be learned by observing humans, is an example of the negative "simple tricks and parroted phrases" mentioned in lines 10-11.

26) Correct Answer: A

The author states that "the typical Siberian Jay dislikes its distant relatives, but dislikes completely unrelated Jays even more" (lines 43-45). This line reference supports A, while other answers distort passage content. The Jays live in northern Sweden (line 35) but the weather in this area is never defined as harsh (eliminating B); the Jays are not described as interacting with the researchers, but may be sensitive to other human interventions (eliminating C); the Jays also form tight family groups, but it is not specified whether only a few or many generations are involved (eliminating D).

27) Correct Answer: B

In the parenthetical statement, the author indicates that how Jays can tell distant relatives apart was “not a primary consideration” of the study. In other words, the authors intentionally limited their inquiry to avoid this issue. B is an effective answer, while A wrongly assumes that Griesser’s next step will be to address this issue. (He may just move on to a completely different inquiry.) The parenthetical statement refers only to how the study was conducted: the author has not anticipated any assumptions about or arguments against the study that can be specified, so that C and D are both ineffective answers.

28) Correct Answer: C

The author relates the phrase “quick and easy” to the idea of a “temptation” that leads to flawed conclusions (lines 58-61). Eliminate positive answers A and D, then consider the content of the passage: the “quick and easy conclusions” would be the result of flawed assumptions (line 60) not of dishonesty. B must be eliminated and C, “insufficiently rigorous”, rightly indicates that the “conclusions” require stronger examination.

29) Correct Answer: D

In the final paragraph, the author notes that Griesser’s study “should make us wary of drawing quick and easy conclusions about how birds think” (lines 57-58), then goes on to detail a better model for analyzing birds and their minds. This information supports D, while the discussion of the research itself makes the other answers problematic. The author never outlines or suggests future studies (eliminating A) and never refers to a “dispute” as the inspiration for Griesser’s research (eliminating B). C is also problematic, because the study actually utilized the resource-finding habits of the Jays (lines 26-30); how the Jays “locate food and other resources” was a known fact, not a source of inquiry.

30) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. Of the false answers, A mostly summarizes events surrounding the research, B describes how Siberian Jays seek out and consume food sources, and C explains how the Jay would benefit from the ability Griesser discovered. None of these answers explain WHY the study itself is important, only how it proceeded (A, B) and how Jays survive (B, C).

31) Correct Answer: A

According to the table, a Siberian Jay can recognize relatives at seven removes with a 75% success rate, a fact that justifies A and supports the passage. B is incorrect because magpies can also recognize distant relatives (four and five removes) reliably. Both C and D assume lines of reasoning that appear nowhere in the passage itself: Jays are never mentioned as the ONLY bird that can recognize distant relatives (rendering irrelevant and eliminating C), while the passage does NOT actually claim that ravens and Siberian Jays can both recognize distant relatives (contradicting and eliminating D).

32) Correct Answer: A

Look for a difference in percentage, and make sure to take the difference between the first and the last remove mentioned. A gives a difference of 45%, B gives a difference of 25%, C gives a difference of 25%, and D gives a difference of 15%. Thus, A entails the greatest decrease in success rate.

33) Correct Answer: A

In lines 8-10, Tocqueville explains that Americans have not arrived at defined “rules” but nonetheless have a single and common “philosophic method,” the individualism described in the remainder of the passage. This evidence supports A and eliminates C (since Americans do not study philosophic rules) and D (since Americans do have common principles of conduct). B is much too negative: while Americans are indeed stubborn and individualistic, they do “listen to reason” because they inadvertently follow accepted and respected philosophies (lines 24-30).

34) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. The remaining answers state that Americans are indifferent to European schools of philosophy (A), that Americans apply Descartes’s ideas without formally studying him (C), and that Americans are not guided primarily by social class (D). European philosophy and social class are not clearly referenced in the answers to the previous question, while Descartes is simply introduced as a single example of how Americans view philosophy: he is not defined as the source of the “basic school of thought” required by the previous question.

35) Correct Answer: D

The list explains how Americans react to obligations and “tradition,” and further describes how Americans focus on independence and “results”. These behaviors are termed the “philosophical method of the Americans” (lines 18-19) by Tocqueville, so that D is the best answer. Americans hold these principles in common, so that A is automatically incorrect. Note also that these principles can be found together among the Americans: to call the items in the list a set of “various attitudes” or different “mindsets,” rather than a single method, is to misstate Tocqueville’s intent. B (which describes “those who settled,” not all Americans) and C (which opens the issues to dispute) must be eliminated.

36) Correct Answer: C

Tocqueville states that the “principal” characteristic of Americans is that each American “appeals only to the individual effort of his own understanding” (lines 21-23). This idea is examined at greater length in the crucial final paragraph, so that answer C is an excellent choice. Tocqueville never discusses those who have argued against American philosophy (eliminating “controversy” in answer C) and is most concerned with how Americans think in a philosophic manner, now how they regard their own country (eliminating “patriotic” in answer D). A is contradicted by the passage, since Americans “care but little for all the schools into which Europe is divided” (line 4).

37) Correct Answer: A

The word “agitates” refers to the continual movement of a “democratic community”; although bonds are broken, it is unlikely that any reasonable community would engage in movement that is both “continual” and negative. (The breaking of bonds is mostly a negative side effect of American life, which is not itself defined as highly problematic.) Thus, B, C, and D are too strongly negative: movement and interaction would normally be used to “drive” or sustain a community.

38) Correct Answer: D

Describing Americans, Tocqueville states that each American “shuts himself up tightly within himself and insists upon judging the world from there” (lines 49-50). Americans are thus mostly reliant on themselves rather than on others, and rather than on authority: other people (A), texts (B), and European teachings (C) are all outside sources that Americans would be likely to reject.

39) Correct Answer: C

In the relevant line reference, Tocqueville explains that Americans have a practice of “fixing the standard of their judgment in themselves alone”. This quotation directly supports C. Patriotism and national identity (A) are never mentioned, while the fact that Americans seek to explain the world and trust in “the understanding” (line 57) eliminates the negative choices B and D.

40) Correct Answer: B

As Tocqueville explains in lines 57-60, Americans deny “what they cannot comprehend” and have an aversion to the extraordinary and the supernatural. This information supports B; while American PHILOSOPHY is discussed at length in the passage, American POLITICAL LIFE is never a major consideration, so that A and D must be eliminated. C is a tempting answer, but ultimately a trap: Tocqueville indicates that “the influence which the intellect of one man may have on that of another” is “limited” in America (lines 40-41), NOT that Americans reject all outside opinions. In fact, many Americans seem to inadvertently follow the teachings of Descartes (lines 24-30).

41) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A explains that Americans follow the ideas of Descartes without conscious study, B explains that the influence of one American on how other Americans think is “limited”, and D explains that Americans dislike anything that blocks direct access to the truth. None of these concepts is directly referenced in an answer to Question 40.

42) Correct Answer: B

The Americans “remove” whatever obstacle “conceals” the object of their contemplation so that they can see in the “broad light of day” (lines 65-66). Thus, expect a positive such as “purge”, which means “to remove a harmful influence. A and D both refer to physical means of removal and are poor descriptions of an action that “clarifies”; C is too broad in scope. “Abolish” means “terminate by law”, while Tocqueville here is only interested in INDIVIDUAL perceptions.

43) Correct Answer: D

Passage 1 deals with the topic of “acquiring language” (line 19), but ultimately argues that language “is capable of describing things only piecemeal” (lines 34-35). However, Passage 2 casts language acquisition in a fully positive light, criticizes “researchers” (line 60) who argue otherwise, and states that “To long for the days of our pre-linguistic infancy is to go against a very natural and ordered flow” (lines 65-66). D properly sums up the point of disagreement between the two passages, while both B and C assume that the passages mostly elaborate one another in a neutral fashion, not that the passages offer contrasting stances. Answer A is a trap:

the main “phenomenon” described in Passage 1 is language acquisition, which is portrayed POSITIVELY in Passage 2.

44) Correct Answer: C

The author of Passage 1 states that we “learn to associate” (line 7) words such as “clock” and “cloud” with specific objects that we observe; these words are described slightly earlier as “strange sounds” (line 5), but eventually take on specific meanings. C reflects all of this evidence from the passage, while A must be eliminated because the author explicitly discusses only the English language here. Although a clock is man-made and a cloud is natural, “clock” and “cloud” illustrate the same point about language acquisition, NOT a contrast (eliminating B). And while the author does argue that language acquisition is problematic, this argument does not take form until the second paragraph (eliminating D).

45) Correct Answer: D

In lines 19-21, the author of Passage 1 explains that language acquisition offers the useful advantage of a “shared and common lexicon”, but that it eliminates the “holistic view of the world” that is described in a positive light later in the passage. D properly balances the positives and negatives in the author’s argument; A is wholly positive, B is wholly negative, and C overstates the author’s problems with language acquisition, which limits true understanding but is not a cause of danger or “alarm”.

46) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A and B both explain how language acquisition operates at specific early stages, while D explains the thought processes of people who have acquired language. These line references are all factual and explanatory, and do not offer attitudes or show how the author “views language acquisition” as required by the question above.

47) Correct Answer: A

In the relevant line reference, the author uses the image of a “knife, splitting the world” to illustrate the concept of language use. This combination of figurative language and explanation supports A, while other answers misconstrue the function of these lines. The author here is illustrating the thought processes behind language use in general, not behind the author’s own arguments (eliminating B), and is here explaining how a phenomenon works, not supporting a viewpoint or thesis (eliminating C). Note also that the author would see language use as entailing considerable drawbacks, such as the loss of a holistic view of the world: D is thus too positive for the context of the line reference.

48) Correct Answer: D

The “experts” described in Passage 2 believe that the “consciousness of our infancy” allows us to see the world as a genuine “unified whole”, while language acquisition makes such an understanding difficult or impossible. In lines 32-35, the author of Passage 1 argues that language, which eliminates infancy, is incapable of capturing “the diverse and nuanced interrelationships in the world around us”. Like the researchers, the author here is positive about the holistic view offered by language. Choose D and avoid A and B (which simply describe how language acquisition works). C is a trap answer: the author uses this long, rhetorical question to

indicate that elements of the world are connected, but never mentions the issue of LANGUAGE that is of great interest to the researchers.

49) Correct Answer: B

The author refers to the “distorting” influence of the “crooked mirrors”: since “warp” and “distort” are synonyms, B is a highly effective answer. Note that “crooked” refers to a physical property, not a moral quality (eliminating A and D). C is a trap: “disfigured” sounds correct but actually means “to spoil” or “to scar”, not to change the proportions or “warp” in the way a “curved” (line 49) mirror would.

50) Correct Answer: A

The word “crop” is used in the phrase “crop of researchers” (lines 59-60) and must thus refer to a body of people. A does exactly this, while B, C, and D would all be used to refer inanimate objects or resources that can be “yielded” by a process, “supplied” for a use, or “portioned” out in a certain measure.

51) Correct Answer: D

The author of Passage 2 quotes Freud’s viewpoint that the “oceanic state” involves denying “dangers” (line 57); later, the author argues that those who speak well of the “oceanic state” deny “some very basic facts of reality” (lines 61-62). The author’s stance on the “apparent desirability” of the “oceanic state” is thus a strong and absolute negative: D is an excellent answer, while A and B are ultimately positive and C suggests that the author’s response would be “qualified” or tempered by positives.

52) Correct Answer: B

While the author of Passage 1 notes that people who acquire language eventually “find it nearly impossible to conceive of a world without language” (lines 13-14), the author of Passage 2 describes language acquisition as “a very natural and ordered flow” (line 66). These quotations support B directly. The author of Passage 2, who casts the pre-linguistic “oceanic state” of infancy in a negative light (lines 49-66), would strongly object to A and C, while the idea that language acquisition is “natural” would contradict the idea that it is “difficult and complex” listed in answer D.

### Test 3

1) Correct Answer: C

As described in the passage, Abigail “defied” the “reservations” about her marriage to William and proceeded with the arrangement. In other words, the “reservations” were unimportant to her, so that “disregarded” in C is a highly appropriate answer. Abigail is never depicted thinking about or “questioning” the reservations (eliminating A) and does not do anything antagonistic or aggressive in response to them (eliminating B and D); in fact, she simply moves into an “elevated position in life” (line 15).

2) Correct Answer: A

The author describes the outcome of Abigail’s marriage as an “elevated position in life” (line 15) for Abigail; elsewhere in the passage (lines 10-11, lines 30-31), the rich ornaments that William offers Abigail are mentioned. It can be inferred from this information that William’s wealth and higher status attracted Abigail, making A the best answer. Though William is prosperous, he is never directly depicted as witty (D) or exceptionally popular (B): in fact, Abigail views him “critically” (line 26) even though she accepts his wealth. C is a trap answer: though the community knows of Abigail’s marriage plans (lines 9-13), nothing in the passage states that the community is FORCING her to marry or is making marriage “inevitable”.

3) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states Abigail’s age at the time when William was courting her (not a motive for marrying), C describes Absalom (not William), and D describes a luxurious gift that Abigail received AFTER her marriage, not her reason for choosing William in the first place.

4) Correct Answer: A

In line 25, “Abigail considered Absalom”; the word “critically” describes how she views William’s appearance (lines 27-29) immediately after considering Absalom. A effectively summarizes what happens in the passage, while B and D rely on faulty assumptions: Abigail has hidden complaints about William’s APPEARANCE (not his treatment of her) and accepts her public status as William’s wife in lines 47-48 and at the end of the passage. C is out of context: Abigail is not compared to other wives in the paragraph, so that there is no way of telling whether or not she should be judged as “unnecessarily judgmental”.

5) Correct Answer: D

In lines 35-36, Abigail pretends that she had not noticed Absalom; she is clearly uncomfortable with or “embarrassed by” her previous thoughts, which is why her cheeks are burning. Then, in lines 42-43, Abigail’s cheeks change color again and she voices the fear that “people might talk” about Absalom staying in her house; she is thus “apprehensive” about the outcome. D is thus an effective answer. At both points in the passage, Abigail feels strong emotion: A (“complacent”) and C (“indifferent”) must both be eliminated. Note also that Abigail remains outwardly calm at both points: B is wrong because “furious” would indicate an open conflict with William, or at least much stronger, angry emotions.

6) Correct Answer: B

Although Abigail is afraid that “People might talk” (lines 42-43) about Absalom’s presence in her house, William voices the opinion that Abigail is “above suspicion” (line 46). This information justifies B and contradicts C, since William clearly trusts Abigail. D is also contradicted by the passage, since William believes that Absalom will be “some company” (line 40) for Abigail. A relies on a faulty interpretation of the passage: Abigail may herself feel “indebted” to William for raising her position in society, but because own William’s thoughts are only presented briefly in the first paragraph (lines 1-6, which mostly address William’s self-regard) it is impossible to know whether William thinks of her as “indebted to him”.

7) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A records a joking remark from William, B lists William’s motives for having Absalom as a boarder, and D indicates that Abigail is willing to obey William. None of this content aligns with an answer to the previous question, since these answers (with the exception of the correct answer) are negative in tone.

8) Correct Answer: B

The “maternal smile” concludes Abigail’s rejection of Absalom’s romantic advance (initiated in lines 60-63). It is clear from earlier in the passage (lines 19-25) that Abigail found Absalom attractive, but here she stifles such interest in a manner that makes B the best answer. A and C both raise issues unrelated to Abigail’s direct response to Absalom: her brother is mentioned only in lines 59-60 and the possibility of having children and becoming an actual mother is mentioned nowhere. D is a trap answer: the “maternal smile” actually reflects a NEGATIVE attitude towards Absalom, since he is being rejected in the scene. Whether Abigail wants him to continue living at the mill is not directly analyzed and is at best tangential to the author’s discussion of the thwarted romance between the characters.

9) Correct Answer: A

In the relevant sentence, Absalom “seized” Abigail’s hand and then “kissed it” (line 61). The correct answer should describe a physical gesture: A is appropriate, but C and D are both negatives involving excessive force or bodily harm and should thus be eliminated. B, “captivated”, is close in meaning to “fascinate” and does not actually describe a physical action.

10) Correct Answer: C

In lines 5-6, William voices the idea that “We all have a choice in life. Take it or leave it.” Abigail uses almost exactly the same vocabulary in the line reference, so that C is an effective answer. Both A and D assume that elements of the passage (conflict, obligations) will continue in later stages: however, since the passage terminates only a few lines later, both answers are automatically wrong. B is a trap answer: Caesar’s wife is mentioned in line 70 (not in lines 71-72), and is mentioned in order to recall another of William’s ideas (lines 45-46), not a historical event.

11) Correct Answer: B

The author of Passage 1 discusses at length the theory of “survival of the fittest” (lines 11 and 28), which is linked to the ideas of Charles Darwin, and notes that Darwin reigns supreme “in the realm of economics” (lines

35-36). However, Passage 2 directly cites the idea of “survival of the fittest” as not “neatly applicable to the modern job market” (lines 55-58). B captures the skeptical attitude of Passage 2 and the supportive attitude of Passage 1, while C and D both misstate the function of Passage 1: this passage primarily explains a theory, rather than addressing a “proposal” or a “dilemma”. A directly contradicts the true relationship between the passages: the anecdotes in Passage 2 actually COMPLICATE or UNDERMINE the claims about “survival of the fittest” in Passage 1.

12) Correct Answer: C

This paragraph introduces Darwin’s idea of “natural selection,” which is re-construed as “survival of the fittest” (line 11) and later discussed in the context of economics during different historical periods (lines 12-36). C is an effective answer, while the main writing device in this paragraph is the quotation of terms (“groundbreaking”, “natural selection”, “survival of the fittest”) not “metaphor” (thus eliminating B). Darwin is only mentioned as the originator of the idea of “natural selection” (making A too broad), while the author’s thesis about the role of Darwin in economic contexts is only presented later (making D inaccurate).

13) Correct Answer: A

The sentence containing the word “open” describes a form of “competition” that leads to optimal results. This competition is later described as occurring “naturally and organically” (lines 22), without regulation or “restriction” to guide it along. A is thus an effective answer, while B and C refer to visibility (not the absence of practical obstacles) and D refers to ease of access. The competition is not in fact accessible, since one needs to be a “producer” (line 19, not necessarily an easy role to take on) to participate.

14) Correct Answer: D

In lines 16-20, the author explains that capitalism is premised on the idea of producers offering “the best products for consumers, manufactured and sold at the lowest possible prices”. Producers thus arrive at the best options (in assembly and pricing) by choosing among alternatives and coexisting in a competitive, option-rich marketplace. This information supports D, while the positive tone applied to capitalism here and elsewhere (as in lines 32-33, which enthusiastically describe how “capitalism has flourished across the globe”) should be used to quickly eliminate negative answers A, B, and C.

15) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A and D simply explain that Darwin’s ideas justify Smith’s, but do not characterize capitalism. Positive answer C may seem like a justification for Answer D in Question 14, except that this line reference refers only to “supply and demand,” not directly to the “options” such as different producers and different production lines that are referenced in B.

16) Correct Answer: D

The author of Passage 1 describes the economic principles of Adam Smith, who argued that effective free market capitalism was guided by an “invisible hand” (line 23) that optimizes results; Darwin’s theory was a “strong justification” (line 26) for this idea. However, the author of Passage 2 argues that the “invisible hand”

is a questionable idea, taking a negative tone in lines 71-75. The correct answer will offer a positive for Passage 1 and a negative for Passage 2: D does just this, while B and C both wrongly assume that Passage 1 describes the “invisible hand” in a negative fashion. Passage 2 contradicts answer A, since the author of this passage consistently QUESTIONS whether the “invisible hand” is relevant to society.

17) Correct Answer: D

The first paragraph of Passage 2 describes a series of faulty “prophecies” (line 39) and “prognostications” (line 41) that the author made about his former college classmates. In each case, the author’s assumptions are contradicted by the reality of what his classmates accomplished, so that D is the best answer. The only “technology” mentioned is the “online” searching that the author uses to find out about his classmates (making B out of scope). Note also that the author is concerned simply with listing the RESULTS of his searches, not in explaining whether the people he is looking up possess TRAITS such as self-satisfaction or cleverness: A and C thus raise the wrong issues.

18) Correct Answer: B

The sentence where the line reference occurs aligns the words “traits” and “marks”, and the “marks” themselves are defined as personality characteristics such as “an easygoing temperament, an irresponsible sense of humor” (lines 64-65). This information justifies B and eliminates A (since a trait is an evident and important quality, not a reminder of an earlier state or a “vestige”) and C (since a symbol is something that stands for something else, not a direct trait). Because the passage argues that the “marks” cited can be useful, negative answer D must be eliminated.

19) Correct Answer: B

In lines 56-58, the author of Passage 2 indicates that “survival of the fittest” (mentioned in lines 55-56) is not “unrealistic”, but still is not “neatly applicable to the modern job market”. The author does not reject the theory, but does not accept the reasoning behind it either: thus, eliminate overly negative answer C and choose the more tempered negative B, which properly summarizes the passage’s content. D is contradicted by lines 37-52, since the author here uses “first-hand experiences” to QUESTION the argument of Passage 1. A is a trap answer: while appropriately negative, the author is concerned with whether the theory ALREADY EXPLAINS how society works, not with whether the theory should be IMPLEMENTED in new circumstances.

20) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states that the author’s predictions about his former classmates have often been wrong, B gives an example of such a faulty prediction, and D sums up the habits of “employers, businessmen, and deal-makers”. None of these answers directly addresses the “survival of the fittest” theory: at most, these answers offer supporting facts in the author’s broader discussion of the theory.

21) Correct Answer: A

While Passage 1 explains that Darwin reigns “supreme in the realm of economics” (lines 35-36), Passage 2 discusses “social Darwinism” (line 55) in reference to employment and “international businesses” (lines 67-68). This evidence supports A, while neither passage directly mentions “prominent historians” (eliminating B) and

only Passage 1 is mainly concerned with the “history of Darwin’s theories” (since Passage 2 focuses on personal anecdotes and recent events, eliminating C). D is a trap: while Passage 1 seems to allude to “policymakers” in “purely communist economies” (line 34), Passage 2 is concerned entirely with education, business, and economics, NOT with politics.

22) Correct Answer: A

The passage discusses a recent inquiry involving calorie-burning brown fat, and indicates the significance of this discovery: “it may be possible to develop drugs that induce artificial yet remarkably rapid fat-burning in obese patients” (lines 10-12). This information supports A and eliminates D, since the passage in fact ARGUES FOR a connection between two fields of study, physiology (brown fat) and pharmaceuticals (drugs). B and C both distort details from the passage: the brown fat inquiry led to a “proof of concept” (line 57), but not to a new technology or ANY practical result that would allow enhanced “fat-burning”; the brown fat inquiry also involved burn patients, but not patients involved in a single “tragic occurrence”.

23) Correct Answer: B

In lines 5-9, the author describes a study led by a “geriatrician” (a specialist in the health of the elderly) and states that “the stress that accompanies massive third-degree burns may induce the human body to convert normal fat cells into brown fat”. Injury, rather than medication, can lead to brown fat production, a fact that supports B. Other information contradicts other answers: white fat “accounts for most of the fat in the bodies of most mammals” (lines 13-14) and brown fat is prominent only in severely burned adults, thus eliminating D. And while brown fat is used to “generate heat in small mammals” (lines 22-23), the passage does not directly compare the body temperatures of small and large mammals, thus eliminating C. A is a trap: brown fat burns calories relatively rapidly, but is no other advantages that it has over white fat are mentioned. In fact, because healthy adults exhibit more white fat, it is possible that white fat is “superior”.

24) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. B describes the fat-burning powers of brown fat, C describes how small animals utilize brown fat, and D explains that burn patients require increased calorie consumption. None of these answers directly aligns with an answer to the previous question, though B could be wrongly taken to justify Question 23 A and C could wrongly be taken to justify Question 23 C.

25) Correct Answer: B

Although the author presents the research as deserving consideration, the research is significant not because it yields practical results but because it “points the way to future inquiries” (line 55) that may yield useful pharmaceuticals. B correctly captures such a positive attitude, while negative answers C and D should be eliminated quickly. A is a trap: while the author welcomes the research, it is not CERTAIN that the research will lead to pharmaceuticals. This is simply a result that the author envisions.

26) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states that the author finds the research described in the passage “surprising”, B sums up one of the research team’s findings, and D offers a quotation from the

leader of the research team. Only A offers one of the author's own attitudes, yet none of the answers to the previous question address the concept of "surprise".

27) Correct Answer: D

The word "burn" refers to calories that are used up by severely injured humans in order to generate heat: these people both "lose" calories and, according to the passage, offer a model for how brown fat might help "obese patients" (line 12) to "lose" weight. D is thus a very effective answer, while other choices mis-construe the content of the passage. The calories are not wasted since they successfully provide heat (eliminating A), are not necessarily heated themselves (since it is only stated that they are a SOURCE of heat, not that the calories BECOME hot, eliminating B), and are not damaged but used effectively (even though the patients themselves have been damaged, eliminating C).

28) Correct Answer: C

The research cited in the passage addressed how "severe burn patients" (line 29) consumed body fat: in the parenthetical information, the author notes that there is not yet a reasonable or practical link between "third-degree burns" and "treatment for obesity". This information supports C and eliminates A. The author is not here criticizing Sidossis, since Sidossis himself acknowledges that the practical "mechanism" (line 58) for an obesity treatment based on his discovery has not been found (eliminating B). Nor does the author portray "massive third-degree burns" as "tempting", since "any sane medical practitioner" would advise against such an approach (eliminating D).

29) Correct Answer: B

The sentence describes the "stimulation" of a "fat burning process" that would involve converting white fat to brown fat. Because people do not exhibit this process naturally, the process would need to be caused, created, or "induced", making B an excellent answer. A and D both refer to moods or emotions, not biological processes, while trap answer C does not fit the logic of the passage. Only a process that has already begun can be "accelerated"; adult humans, however, do not naturally convert white fat and burn brown fat.

30) Correct Answer: C

The mouse's percentage of brown adipose tissue (or brown fat) is highest at 0 days, decreases noticeably between 0 and 20 days, and remains almost constant at 60-65% between 20 and 40 days. This information supports C and contradicts A. B and D both address content, not percentage: do not confuse these two measures, because a mouse that is growing bigger over time may see an INCREASE in brown fat content, even if the percentage of white fat in the mouse's body is significantly higher.

31) Correct Answer: D

Although the author notes that brown fat is prominent in both "small animals" and "human infants" (line 23), the graph does not address human infants directly. (There is no reason to believe that human brown fat content and mouse brown fat content increase and decrease following similar patterns.) These considerations support D and eliminate A and B. C is a trap answer: the graph does not contradict the author's assertions about humans but is in fact IRRELEVANT to the author's assertions about infant humans.

32) Correct Answer: A

Answer A lists a change of 25%, B lists a change of 15%, C lists a change of roughly 5%, and D lists a change of roughly 2%. A is clearly the best answer: to solve this question visually, consider that lines with greater absolute values for their slopes (or that slant more sharply upward or downward) involve greater rates of change.

33) Correct Answer: A

In lines 48-49, Henry declares that the colonists “must fight!” their British adversaries; he then appeals to the fundamental justice of his principles and invokes the “God of Nature” (line 60) in the paragraph that follows. A best describes Henry’s opinionated sense that action must be taken, while the evidence of the passage directly contradicts C and D. (In the first and second paragraphs, Henry rejects “neutral” and “moderate” approaches as failed measures.) B is a trap answer: Henry is in fact “explaining” a problematic or controversial situation, but he does so as a participant and an advocate, not as a detached “scholar”.

34) Correct Answer: C

In the line reference, Henry describes Great Britain’s “war-like preparations” (line 11) and explains that they are “meant for” (line 22) him and the other colonists. This information supports C and rules out A, since America is the only nation that is described as an object of Great Britain’s aggression. B and D may in fact be true, but because the line reference addresses neither the Americans’ own preparations nor the Americans’ economic privileges it is impossible to say based on the passage: thus, eliminate these answers as based on unsubstantiated assumptions.

35) Correct Answer: A

In the passage, Henry asks whether it is possible to “assign” another motive for Britain’s aggression and rejects a few specific reasons before specifying the true motive: Britain’s desire to subjugate the Americans. A is thus the best answer. To “charge” would mean “to accuse”, yet Henry is accusing the British, not an abstract “motive” (eliminating B). “Allocate” (portion out) and “authorize” (validate or enact) are both irrelevant to Henry’s discussion of revealing specifics: thus, eliminate C and D.

36) Correct Answer: D

In lines 49-50, Henry describes war against Great Britain as “all that is left us”: it is clear from the preceding discussion (lines 28-40) that the colonists have attempted other measures but have been unable “to avert the storm which is now coming on” (line 33). D best captures Henry’s sense that war is the only remaining option, while the same evidence that supports this answer contradicts B. The decision to go to war is not premature, since the colonists have attempted to deal with Britain in other ways (eliminating C), and is not a route to defeat, since Henry expresses confidence in the Americans’ chances of success in lines 59-67 (eliminating A).

37) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A casts doubt on the idea that the Americans can only be dealt with forcibly, B calls attention to two strategies attempted by the Americans, and D highlights the Americans' ability to withstand their foes. All of these answers portray the Americans in a relatively positive fashion, but none directly aligns with the idea of a "last resort" that the previous question requires.

38) Correct Answer: A

The word "arrest" occurs in a discussion of the need to stop or hinder "the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament" (lines 36-37). To "check," or to "act against", is the best answer. B and C refer to the physical act of "arrest" (as in "catch a criminal" or "detain a suspect"), while D, "secure", would introduce an inappropriate positive tone into Henry's discussion of the "tyrannical hands".

39) Correct Answer: B

In lines 37-40, Henry indicates that the colonists have made attempts to deal peacefully with the British, but that such "petitions", "remonstrances", and "supplications" have failed: war has become the only option. This information supports B and contradicts C and D. A is a trap answer: Henry never examines Britain's MOTIVES for rejecting peaceful measures, since he only states that these measures have been thoroughly rejected and focuses on the colonists' remaining courses of action.

40) Correct Answer: A

Henry uses rhetorical questions (questions with obvious best answers, used for dramatic effect) at several points in the passage: lines 3-15, lines 17-27, lines 29-31, and lines 52-59. These portions of the passage support A. B and D distort elements of the passage: the only statistic Henry cites is the population of the colonies (which could be common knowledge and is not tied to any "study"), while the passage's metaphors and references to God and religion should not be mistaken for "Literary allusions" (since no specific works of literature are referenced). C completely contradicts Henry's rhetorical tactics: if anything, he wants to highlight the severity of the colonists' situation, not to temper his speech with "understatement".

41) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. In terms of rhetorical or writing device, A employs a metaphor, B sums up a negative situation in a direct manner, and C employs another metaphor. None of these line references directly align with an answer to the previous question, though A and C could be misread as "literary allusions".

42) Correct Answer: C

Henry states that Americans are fighting for the "holy cause of liberty" (line 61) and that they are guided by a "just God" (line 64) who can guide them to victory. Eliminate B and D, which predict victory for Great Britain, and keep in mind that Henry is concerned primarily with justice and morality: although he praises the "country" (line 62) at the Americans' disposal, he does not compare the Americans' resources and those of the British at any length. Thus, eliminate A and choose C, which properly infers that the British cause is "unjust" in Henry's view.

43) Correct Answer: D

Throughout the passage, the author supportively discusses research that attributes the extinction of megafauna primarily to “overhunting” (line 27): the Quaternary Extinction factors described in the line reference do not include human hunting and would be effectively described as “secondary”. This information can be used to justify D and eliminate both A (which overstates the impact of “climate change”) and C (which construes “climate change” as irrelevant, whereas the “changing climate” mentioned in line 46 in fact harmed megafauna). Note also that the “impact of an asteroid or a comet” is only a “proposed” (line 6) reason, not a “verified” explanation of the extinction: thus, eliminate B.

44) Correct Answer: A

The word “prime” describes two major theories that the “debate has come to” (line 9) and that the author goes on to discuss at length. A accurately reflects the idea that these are the “main” or primary theories under consideration, while B (“early”, addressing when the theories arose) and C (“typical”, addressing how common) raise unrelated concerns. Trap answer D is actually out of context: the author does not at this point explain WHY the theories are superior, only that they are the two that receive the most attention. Also, the rest of the passage establishes “human hunting” as a theory superior to “climate change”, so that describing both as “superior here contradicts the author’s larger argument.

45) Correct Answer: C

The word “grand” describes the scale of the Pleistocene climate change, which involved the end of an entire ice age (lines 20-21). The author here is concerned with the scope and effect of a massive phenomenon, so that “widespread” is an effective description. A (“extravagant”) is a negative that means “excessive”, while B (“impressive”) and D (“renowned”) are words describing opinions and reputations, not the EXTENT of a phenomenon.

46) Correct Answer: D

In lines 33-35, the author explains that researchers have come to see “humans” and not “climate change” as the factor that most directly explains the megafauna extinction. This information supports D and contradicts C, since “changing temperatures” were a secondary factor in the megafauna extinction. Other answers warp the passage’s content. The author mentions that megafauna were “under duress” (line 46), but never specifies change of “habitat” as a new response (eliminating A). And the author mentions the possible “extinction” of modern megafauna (line 53), but not their domestication (eliminating B).

47) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the extent of the Pleistocene climate change, C refers to corroborating studies, and D explains the category of modern megafauna. None of these answers directly corresponds to an answer to the previous question, although C is a trap: this answer indicates that there is a research consensus, but does not indicate anything about the CONTENT of the research.

48) Correct Answer: A

In lines 52-53, the author of the passage explains that modern megafauna species are “threatened by extinction today”, a problem attributed to “human-caused loss of habitat” (lines 57-58). This information supports A and eliminates D, because modern megafauna are in fact vulnerable to extinction. Although the author warns about the extinction of modern megafauna, new “initiatives to protect the environment” are never mentioned (eliminating B). And while the author indicates that the dangers to megafauna could intensify, the passage never directly states that “technology” or its impact is a threat to megafauna (eliminating C)

49) Correct Answer: B

In lines 45-48, the author explains that megafauna were “under duress in their changing climate” and were thus “easy prey” for human hunters. This information is accurately paraphrased in B, while C (“motor skills”) and D (“agriculture”) attribute the wrong human causes to the megafauna extinction. A involves a misreading of the ancient human effect on megafauna: ancient humans destroyed megafauna, while natural climate change altered “megafauna habitats”.

50) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A lists possible reasons for the megafauna extinction (but never mentions ancient humans), B describes the human hunting factor (but attributes this view to a paper, not the author, and omits discussion of climate change), and D describes the problems facing modern megafauna. None of these answers aligns with an answer to the previous question: D does not mention “ecologists” and thus cannot pair with Question 49 A.

51) Correct Answer: D

Although the vertebrate species loss in the passage is roughly the same as the species loss described in lines 54-55 (eliminating C), the chart and the passage both discuss species loss for ALL vertebrates, not megafauna alone. Because the specific species loss for megafauna is never defined, the chart on its own does not offer effective supporting data. A is true but irrelevant, since animals OUTSIDE the megafauna category could explain why vertebrate species loss exceeds the background rate. B is unsubstantiated, since the author never provides a statistic for Quaternary Extinction species loss.

52) Correct Answer: D

The invertebrate species loss rate (6%) is half the rate for vertebrates (12%) and sixty times the background rate (0.1%). This information supports D and contradicts C: the rate for VERTEBRATES is double the rate for invertebrates. A and B both attribute patterns or changes over time to the data in the figure: however, the figure only lists the total species losses in 2015 and does NOT cite any broader year-to-year tendencies in the data.

## Test 4

1) Correct Answer: B

The third paragraph describes Gregory’s “morning walk” (line 10) and explains that Gregory felt “free and confident” (line 16) for the first time in months. This information supports B, “cheerful”, and eliminates negatives such as C and D, which might describe Gregory LATER in the walk, after he becomes lost. A,

“pragmatic”, is contradicted by the later, negative events of the passage: Gregory has clearly not begun his walk with a pragmatic or practical plan that would prevent later disasters.

2) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A and D both state how Gregory feels after the day of the walk takes a turn for the worse, while B explains how he feels BEFORE his morning walk. None of these answers respond to the time signature “at the beginning of the walk” demanded by the previous question.

3) Correct Answer: A

The line reference describes how Gregory was being released of “the arguments, the worries, the demands, the moments of lonely poverty” that he had experienced. His mood is shifting away from these negatives, so that A is a highly effective answer. B is out of scope (since the author does not compare Gregory to anyone else and thus fails to substantiate the description “unusual”), while D is contradicted by the passage (since Gregory’s life has in fact been marked by “worries”). C is itself contradicted by later events: because Gregory needlessly gets lost on the moors, his actions can hardly be described as “responsible”.

4) Correct Answer: D

In this segment of the passage, Gregory is watching specific animals such as “lizards”, “butterflies”, and “birds” (lines 31-34), so that D is the best answer. B (which assumes that he is forming strong assessments) and C (which assumes that he is formulating exact descriptions of these sights, rather than just taking them in) are both distortions of Gregory’s actions. A implies that Gregory has seen the wildlife on the moors before and can “reconsider” it: however, he is new to this region and thus cannot really “reconsider” what he has just encountered.

5) Correct Answer: C

Here, the author describes an unpleasant change in the weather and notes that the moor has come to seem both “different” and “treacherous” to Gregory. C uses similar vocabulary and is thus correct, while A (“emboldening”) is contradicted by the thoroughly negative tone and B (“restricted”) is contradicted by the word “vast”. The author does not explain whether Gregory finds the moor “navigable” here: his later disorientation, however, indicates that he finds the moor difficult or impossible to navigate. Thus, eliminate D.

6) Correct Answer: B

In lines 49-51, the author notes that Gregory “accepted his discomfort and found ways to put his outward afflictions out of mind”. The “imaginary conversations” are mentioned immediately after, and it can be most reasonably inferred that they are one of the “ways” mentioned. Gregory is interested in escaping his surroundings efficiently, not in “understanding” them (eliminating A). He is also using the conversations to deal with practical discomfort, not past emotional problems: at best, C and D describe the CONTENT of the “imaginary conversations”, not the essential REASON why Gregory held the conversations.

7) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes Gregory's poor decision but omits reference to the imaginary conversations, B describes only Gregory's sense of disorientation, and trap answer D describes how the conversations proceed and how they make Gregory feel. Only C describes the initial MOTIVE for the conversations, as required by the previous question.

8) Correct Answer: B

A few lines earlier, the author describes the "lash of rain and wind" against Gregory's "sodden body" (lines 48-49). The "outward" afflictions that Gregory must deal with relate to the discomfort caused by his surroundings and are "physical", so that B is the best answer. A and D both offer words with positive tones and must be eliminated, while C means "not deep" or "shallow". Because Gregory IS deeply affected by the weather, eliminate this answer.

9) Correct Answer: D

The comments in lines 62-65 occur at the end of Gregory's unpleasant journey across the moor: he has just been released from danger and uncertainty, so that there is no reason to choose a negative such as A ("nervous") or B ("grudging"). C is in fact too positive ("eager"), since Gregory only muses that "Perhaps it was time" (line 67) to join the land of the living. D captures Gregory's sense of escape ("relieved") and his susceptibility to the advice given ("resignation").

10) Correct Answer: C

In this passage, Gregory stays at a "small hotel" (line 4), then sets out to take a walk on the moors: during this walk, he remembers the difficulties he has experienced in the past (lines 16-19) and holds imaginary conversations with "all those people he had deserted in the past" (lines 51-52). This information most effectively justifies C, since Gregory reflects on the past but is not brought into a new "serious conflict" with other people (eliminating A). Both B and D misstate the importance of Gregory's travels: they are not "ambitions" (and in fact are more of a rest from problems) and lead to difficulties and then a sense of peace, not "sophistication".

11) Correct Answer: A

The question in the line reference asks whether automation is "good for globalized civilizations"; throughout the passage, the author describes the difficulties posed by automation, and concludes with the idea that creating a world based on automation "will be a bumpy ride—if we get there at all" (line 74). A properly sums up the author's reservations, while B and D are much too certain and positive for the author's analysis. C is a trap: although the author mentions various radical changes, from new drawbacks to a possible "utopian future" (line 68), a civilization that is profoundly changed is not the same as a civilization that is "COMPLETELY unrecognizable" or entirely new.

12) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states that American attitudes on technology have shifted from positive to negative, B sums up the approach to technology followed by Uber, and C sums up the

position of the writer Steve Denning. None of these choices would directly reflect the “author’s answer” to a question, since the author is simply recording an outside perspective in each case.

13) Correct Answer: A

The word “imminent” is used in reference to an envisioned “Robot Armageddon”, in which “new advances” would “threaten” workers today. (An “Armageddon” is a cataclysmic event that will happen in the future.) Thus, the word “imminent” is best understood to refer to timing: A, “impending” or in the future, is an effective choice, while C wrongly assumes that the event is “recent” and has already happened. Both B and D completely avoid the central issue of time and should thus be eliminated as out of context.

14) Correct Answer: C

In lines 57-60, the author quotes Jerry Kaplan, who believes that “income equality and unemployment” (line 56) are tied to “the accelerating progress of technology in general”. This information directly supports C, while positive answers A and D list ways to resist or benefit from automated labor, not views that would fit such labor’s opponents. The author also relates Vivek Wadhwa’s belief that automated labor could harm “skilled professions” (lines 51-52), thus contradicting B.

15) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A provides a fact about new Chinese factories, B offers testimony from a pro-automation Uber executive, and D lists a benefit of using human workers instead of automated workers. None of these answers sums up the beliefs of “those who oppose automated labor” as required by the previous question.

16) Correct Answer: D

In lines 13-14, the author refers to “the work that thousands of humans once performed,” but goes on to describe how one new factory requires “only 500 workers” (line 15). The word “only” is thus used to register and emphasize a hiring decrease which, in context, is explained by automation: D is an appropriate answer, while A and B avoid the issue of automation completely and C wrongly states that the number of people hired will INCREASE, or be “more” than anticipated.

17) Correct Answer: B

The statistic referred to exposes the “92% chance that the fast food industry will become widely automated in the next decade or two” (lines 25-27). This statistic supports the idea attributed to a Huffington Post article that “technology could threaten to replace cashiers and cooks” (lines 20-21), so that B is an effective answer. A must be eliminated because the statistic SUPPORTS the idea of an automated future, while C must be eliminated because the author later explains that skilled labor (lines 48-52) is also threatened by automation. For trap answer D, while robot labor may in fact be more efficient, the statistic only addresses the expected PREVALENCE of such labor, not its efficiency.

18) Correct Answer: B

In lines 48-50, Wadhwa explains that automated labor could threaten an array of modern jobs; however, in lines 68-70, Wadhwa speculates that robot labor could lead to a “utopian future” (line 68). This information indicates that Wadhwa’s stance has both positive and negative aspects: thus, chose the balanced answer B and eliminate A (too positive), C (too negative), and D (too negative).

19) Correct Answer: C

In the relevant portion of the passage, the author describes the possibility that increasingly sophisticated “robots and machines” (lines 30-31) will replace human workers and make them unnecessary in certain industries. Human workers will thus not be “relevant” to certain businesses, but will not be “fossilized” (A, an archaeological meaning) or “absurd (D, since the workers will still exist and might reasonably be able to find other jobs). B, “old-fashioned”, wrongly assumes that the workers will still be in their positions but will seem “old”: in fact, these workers would be entirely replaced.

20) Correct Answer: C

The graph shows a decrease over time in human factory employees and a steady increase in automated labor: although such workers may in many cases be “unskilled”, the author presents the “frightening” thought that “skilled occupations are next” (lines 46-47) to be replaced by robot labor. Together, this information supports C and eliminates positive answers A and D. B is a trap answer: although appropriately negative, robots and machines harm employment prospects but (as explained in lines 70-72) could actually ASSIST “scientific and technological progress”.

21) Correct Answer: B

The increase in automated workers is represented as a straight line with a constant slope or a “steady rate” of increase, so that B is a highly effective answer. C and D would only be substantiated if the graph included information relevant to years AFTER 2013: it is wrong to believe that the trends presently listed in the graph will automatically continue into the future. A is a trap answer: while the number of human employees did decrease, the kinked line indicates that the RATE of decrease was not steady and in fact dropped between 2011 and 2013.

22) Correct Answer: D

In the first paragraph, the author notes that “Pluto was demoted” from “planet” to “dwarf planet” (lines 10-11); the rest of the passage records and analyzes negative reactions to this decision. D is thus an effective answer, while other answers misconstrue small details or wrongly describe how the content of the passage functions. The passage is concerned with the VIEWPOINTS of Dr. Morrison and Dr. Sterns (not their accomplishments, eliminating A), only discusses the discovery of a new solar system body, Eris, in the first paragraph (eliminating B), and “catalogues” Pluto’s attributes only as supporting evidence for the “critique” of Pluto’s demotion (eliminating C).

23) Correct Answer: B

The word “principal” refers to Alan Sterns’s position as “investigator for the New Horizons Pluto mission” (lines 21-22). Sterns is outspoken about Pluto’s demotion, so that his role is one of importance and “chief” would

most effectively describe his role. “Fundamental” means “foundational” or “essential” (eliminating A) while “most liable” is a negative (eliminating D). Trap answer C is out of context: it cannot be inferred that Sterns is the superior or “best” member of the mission, only that he is visible and in charge.

24) Correct Answer: A

In lines 17-18, Dr. David Morrison describes a “problem” with the IAU definitions that disqualified Pluto from planetary status; then, in the final two paragraphs of Passage 1, Alan Sterns criticizes those who downgraded Pluto, subjecting them to “degradation” (line 37). One IAU criterion, and the one that Sterns attributes to Pluto’s downgrading, is “planetary size” (line 28): this information supports A and eliminates D, since the experts both object to the IAU classification. Although Pluto DOES have a central star, this criterion is never cited in Passage 1 (eliminating B). Moreover, Pluto was downgraded to a “dwarf planet” (line 10), not an “exoplanet” (eliminating C).

25) Correct Answer: D

In lines 65-67, the author of Passage 2 notes that Dr. Morrison fails “to address the fact that the IAU acknowledges the category of “exoplanets,”” so that D is an accurate reflection of the content of the passage. This evidence contradicts B and misstates both A and C, because Morrison would actually ACCUSE the IAU of holding a “narrow definition” of planets and of believing that planets need to orbit the Sun, as demonstrated by lines 60-63.

26) Correct Answer: A

Both Passage 1 and Passage 2 cite the fact that Eris is roughly 27% more massive than Pluto (line 6 and line 55), so that A is a very effective answer. While Passage 1 raises the question of whether Eris should “be classified as a planet” (line 7), neither passage makes the case that Eris SHOULD be given this classification: thus, eliminate B. Passage 1 mostly presents the case AGAINST Pluto’s demotion (eliminating C), while the two passages identify Pluto’s demotion, not any issue primarily concerning Eris, as a source of controversy (eliminating D).

27) Correct Answer: B

In lines 31-35, the author of Passage 1 cites “simple human expediency” as a possible reason for Pluto’s demotion and quotes a testimony from Alan Sterns that attributes such a desire for expediency to “scientists”. B is thus correct. The fact that Pluto’s status is a source of controversy eliminates A, while the fact that Pluto possesses the “planetary characteristics” listed in lines 24-25 eliminates D. Despite the passage’s focus on the “dispute” over Pluto, non-scientists and their views are never directly considered: thus trap answer C must be eliminated.

28) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states the year of the Pluto “controversy”, B states that “many astronomers” disagree with the decision to demote Pluto, and C states that Alan Sterns objects to Pluto’s demotion. None of these line references support an answer to the previous question, and this evidence of disagreement over Pluto can in fact be used to ELIMINATE Question 27 A and Question 27 D.

29) Correct Answer: D

The idea in the line reference is the “use of size as the main attribute that the IAU uses to classify planets”. However, the author of Passage 2 points to another aspect of the IAU’s classifying system, the idea that a planet has “cleared the neighborhood” around its orbit (lines 43-44), and notes that this aspect of the definition is “the one responsible for Pluto’s demotion” (lines 46-48). This information supports D and contradicts A, while the author later contradicts B by stating that “Pluto is certainly not an exoplanet” (line 69). Because the author of Passage 2 never mentions Dr. Sterns (only Dr. Morrison) and is much more accepting of Pluto’s demotion than Dr. Sterns is, C is both out of scope and wrong in tone.

30) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A simply states the broad scope of the Pluto controversy, C gives the terminology for Pluto’s new classification, and D describes Eris, not Pluto. None of these respond directly to the issue of Pluto’s size and the standards used by the IAU, so that these line references are irrelevant to the demands of the previous question.

31) Correct Answer: A

The passage describes how “Pluto’s orbit intersects Neptune’s” (line 49), so that the orbits have a point of contact or “cross”. A is thus the best answer. To “bisect” (B) means to divide into two equal parts, thus introducing a faulty assumption: we do not know how and where the orbits cross, only that they do. C is inappropriately negative while D, “separates”, would refer to dividing or splitting physical objects, not paths or “orbits”.

32) Correct Answer: C

In line 19, Darrow states that “The criminal is not hard to understand”: he then goes on to describe the psychology (lines 19-40) and the early life conditions (lines 41-51) that can lead to criminal activity. This information supports C and actually eliminates trap answer D, since Darrow sets out to show what many criminals have IN COMMON, not to “distinguish” different criminal types. Nowhere does the passage discuss crime rates (eliminating A, although cities are mentioned in the second paragraph) or practical measures such as showing “leniency” (eliminating B, although individual sympathy for criminals is mentioned in the first paragraph).

33) Correct Answer: D

The word “poor” is used to refer to the conditions that typical criminals face: “poor and congested districts of cities and large villages” (lines 33-34), “poor parents” (lines 44-45), and life in “the crowded part of a poor district” (lines 46-47). This information most directly supports D. A and C both rely on faulty assumptions: Darrow does not indicate whether the criminals he is discussing mostly commit crimes against “property”, and uses the word “poor” as a direct description of circumstances, not an indirect “symbol” of how people think. B is out of scope, since Darrow does not explicitly cite the need for reform anywhere in the passage. The reader has basis for concluding whether reforms would “make crime much less common” or not.

34) Correct Answer: C

A few lines before describing citizens' "unbounded confidence in the law" (lines 9-10), Darrow explains that many citizens "regard the law as sacred" (lines 6-7). The confidence these people have in the law would be very strong, or "thorough". A and B are both positives, but do not INTENSIFY the idea of "confidence" and would be more likely to describe people themselves; D, "expressive", would describe a gesture or a way of speaking, not the strength of an individual's "confidence".

35) Correct Answer: D

Darrow establishes that the people described in the first paragraph LACK "acquaintance with law-makers and politicians": this lack is a reason why such people "have such unbounded confidence in the law" (lines 9-10). Darrow is explaining the origins of such positive views of the law: he is not offering proposals or new courses of action, so that A and C are both incorrect. B is incorrect because it identifies the wrong paradox: how people respond to the law (confidence, but little real knowledge), not how they see themselves as INDIVIDUALS, is Darrow's topic.

36) Correct Answer: A

In lines 36-38, Darrow explains that most criminals are both "born and made" and expresses skepticism about the idea that "criminality can be inherited." This evidence directly supports A, since Darrow is strongly questioning the relevance of inherited or "hereditary" factors to ALL criminals. The other answers refer to topics from the passage, but in fact distort Darrow's arguments: good education COULD prevent crime because many criminals are poorly educated (lines 49-51, eliminating A) and people do in fact become interested in the law and show compassion for criminals when the criminals are people they know (lines 1-20, eliminating C and D).

37) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states a general idea about criminals that is prevalent in society, B states that criminals have low intelligence levels, and D states that certain forms of education could have been of use to those who eventually become criminals. None of these answers aligns directly with an answer to the previous question, though be wary of using B to justify Question 36 D. Criminals are not themselves intelligent, but this does not mean that intelligent people are incapable of showing criminals sympathy or compassion.

38) Correct Answer: C

The sentence describes how those who become criminals could have been "furnished" with "the right teachers, surroundings, and opportunities" (line 50). These benefits could have been "provided" or "supplied", making C the best answer. Both A and B are closer to "improved" than to "provided" in meaning: the potential CRIMINAL would be improved, not the OPPORTUNITIES described by "furnished". To "nominate" (D) is to name to a post or to honor and does not align directly with the idea of providing a benefit.

39) Correct Answer: D

In lines 14-20, Darrow explains that people will typically “do all in their power to help” a charged criminal they know, stating that the acquaintances of criminals will perform compassionate deeds such as “plead for” the criminal or “testify to” the good deeds of the criminal. This information supports the strong positive answer D, “sympathy”, and eliminates the neutral A and the negative C. For trap answer B, keep in mind that acquaintances of criminals do not show “bewilderment” throughout: they are initially “surprised and shocked” (line 10), but then clearly resolve to take the criminal’s side.

40) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the high regard that many people have for social institutions, B describes the high regard that people have for the law despite their limited familiarity with it, and D states that it is possible to understand the origins of crime. None of these answers is primarily about how criminals are viewed by their acquaintances, with the possible exception of B, which states that people have limited acquaintance with criminals. However, the concept of LITTLE AWARENESS does not align with any of the answers to the previous question.

41) Correct Answer: B

In the final paragraph, Darrow explains that the typical criminal is “born with a weak intellect, or an unstable nervous system” (lines 43-44). Like the other factors Darrow lists (death of parents, a poor neighborhood, and poor schooling), such biological factors are beyond the typical criminal’s control, so that B is the correct answer. The other answers, while appropriately negative, attribute attitudes that Darrow does not discuss to the criminal. It is impossible to know whether the criminal is “insensitive” (A), “desperate” (C), or “oblivious” (D), since Darrow here discusses CONDITIONS without discussing the actual criminal’s EMOTIONS or RESPONSES.

42) Correct Answer: B

The author begins the passage by considering various uses of “Hydro-electric power” (line 12) and then moves on to an extended discussion of one hydro-electric power source, the Elidir Fawr or Electric Mountain facility (lines 36-68). This information supports B and eliminates A (which wrongly assumes an “overview” and does not reference Elidir Fawr in any way) and C (which wrongly assumes that the passage is about a proposed means of energy production, not an existing one). Although Elidir Fawr was conceived to sustain a “nuclear power matrix” (line 55), nuclear power is only analyzed briefly (lines 50-62) and is not actually COMPARED to the power produced by hydro-electric sources at any length. Thus, trap answer D misconstrues a side topic as the passage’s primary purpose.

43) Correct Answer: C

In lines 21-24, the author explains that the hydro-electric power that is provided by dams is “cheap” but also presents “disadvantages”. This information supports C and contradicts D, which wrongly assumes that hydro-electric power production carries a “high cost”. A is contradicted by the passage’s discussion of how hydro-electric power has been implemented both across the United States and in “other countries” (line 20), while B mistakes “Hydro-Power” (line 10), which can be traced to the invention of “the first water mill” (line 11), for the much more recent hydro-electric power.

44) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes hydro-power (not hydro-electric power), C describes only the negative effects of hydro-electric power (not the balance of positives and negatives required by the answer), and D simply explains how Elidir Fawr operates. None offers the appropriate overall characterization of hydro-electric power.

45) Correct Answer: C

The word “absorbed” refers to “the cost of actually building” a hydro-electric dam (line 22), so that an answer that refers to money or finances would be highly effective. C, “earned back”, is appropriate, while A refers to absorbing a liquid, B refers to bringing together or making similar, and D refers to taking possession. None of the other choices sum up how a cost-efficient dam would justify an investment.

46) Correct Answer: A

In lines 34-36, the author notes that “climate change” is associated with the river blockages that result from traditional hydro-electric power; however, Elidir Fawr or the Electric Mountain avoids such problems. This information supports the positive answer A and eliminates the negative answers B (since, as the paragraphs that follow explain, the Electric Mountain is successfully utilized to deal with electricity surges) and D (since the author associates disasters with nuclear power, not with the Electric Mountain). Although the Electric Mountain is reliable, it is not a large-scale source of energy and is utilized mostly in the event of a “sudden surge” (line 65); C, though appropriately positive, is in fact contradicted by this evidence.

47) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the setting and mood of the Electric Mountain, B associates Elidir Fawr with hydro-power, and C describes a problem with hydro-electric dams. In contrast, all of the answers to the previous question list supposed virtues and drawbacks of Elidir Fawr, a function served by none of the false answers to this question.

48) Correct Answer: A

The relevant paragraph explains that “Elidir Fawr was never designed for use as a renewable energy power station” (lines 52-53) and explains the Electric Mountain’s original purpose as a part of a “nuclear power matrix” (line 55). This information supports A, since the Hoover Dam (line 14) was created as a stand-alone power source, and directly contradicts B. The author does not compare nuclear power stations (only notes that nuclear power is seen as problematic, eliminating C), and does not indicate that Elidir Fawr can replace nuclear power (since it is explained in the final paragraph that Elidir Fawr is used primarily during short-term surges, eliminating D).

49) Correct Answer: C

The author directly states that the power produced by hydro-electric dams is “relatively cheap” (lines 21-22), offering evidence that supports C. However, because the dams can block the flow of rivers, alter the landscape, and perhaps even contribute to global warming (lines 29-35), evidence from the passage

CONTRADICTS both A and B. D may in fact be true, but must be eliminated because the passage never discusses the materials used to construct dams and thus gives no context that supports this statement.

50) Correct Answer: D

Annually, Elidir Fawr produces roughly twice as much power as the Adair Wind Farm, between a fifth and a sixth as much power as the Hoover Dam, and roughly a tenth as much power as Palo Verde Nuclear. D is the only answer that accurately lists one of these relationships: A, B, and C could all result from miscalculation or from mistaking one of the other three power sources for another.

51) Correct Answer: B

The author of the passage states that Elidir Fawr is used primarily in the event of a “sudden surge of electricity” (line 65), while the graph indicates that Elidir Fawr produces far less energy than the Hoover Dam, a structure designed to “generate electric power for over one million homes” (lines 17-18). This information supports B and renders A problematic, since the Hoover Dam would be a better energy source for a large population. Neither C (cost) nor D (replacement of nuclear power) is directly addressed in the graph, so that both of these answers should be eliminated.

52) Correct Answer: D

A city of four million people would require a power source that can produce 4000 megawatts (since  $4000000 \text{ people} / 1000 \text{ people per megawatt} = 4000 \text{ megawatts}$ ). Palo Verde Nuclear produces 3500 megawatts, a figure that is still 500 megawatts short but is much higher than the production of Elidir Fawr (A), the Hoover Dam (B), or the Adair Wind Farm (C). Thus, D is the best answer.

## Test 5

1) Correct Answer: A

The passage begins with a description of two characters, Paul and his father Mr. Dombey (lines 1-10), and goes on to record Paul's inquiries about money, which put Mr. Dombey "in a difficulty" (line 24). This evidence supports A, while the closeness and honesty that exists between Paul and Mr. Dombey despite their differences of opinion eliminates B. Mr. Dombey neither reflects on his decisions (C) nor admonishes or "warns" his son (D): instead, he is most interested in trying to answer Paul's questions. Paul, for his part, is most interested in trying to understand money and its role in his life.

2) Correct Answer: B

The conversation depicted in the passage is important to Mr. Dombey because it touches on money (a strong interest of his, as indicated in lines 24-31) and important to Paul because the young boy is trying to understand the death of his mother (lines 57-69). This information supports B and eliminates D, since Paul's considerations of loss are certainly not "lighthearted". A is inaccurate because the events of the passage are surprising to Mr. Dombey and would thus not be considered a routine or "convention"; C is inaccurate because Paul ends the passage "looking for an explanation" (line 69), thus indicating that the answers to his questions have not been "conclusive".

3) Correct Answer: A

In this scene, Paul and Mr. Dombey are sitting together by "firelight" (line 2) and thinking in silence; Mr. Dombey is "entertaining complicated worldly schemes and plans" (lines 5-6). He is thus thinking over or "considering" these issues: B, C, and D all take "entertaining" in the literal sense of "providing a source of enjoyment" and must thus be eliminated.

4) Correct Answer: D

In lines 64-66, Paul observes that his questions have made Mr. Dombey "uncomfortable". This information supports D and can be used to eliminate the two positive answers, A (since Mr. Dombey may in fact admire his son, but reacts negatively to the QUESTIONS) and C. The strong negative B is incompatible with the affection that Mr. Dombey attempts to show Paul in lines 42-46.

5) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes Paul and Mr. Dombey BEFORE Paul begins asking questions, B records Mr. Dombey's response to the first of Paul's inquiries, and C records Paul's reaction to Mr. Dombey, not Mr. Dombey's reaction to the questions. None of these answers (including trap answer A, which fails to explain Mr. Dombey's tone or emotions) directly states Mr. Dombey's overall response to the questions in the manner that D does.

6) Correct Answer: A

In line 50, the fire is described as Paul's "adviser and prompter". Later, at the end of the passage, Paul is "looking for an explanation in the fire" (line 69), a description that construes the fire as a source of explanation

or “clarity”. Other answers rely on faulty and unsubstantiated interpretations of the content: the reader may see the fire as poetic or symbolic (B), may believe that Paul is personifying or showing “sympathy” for the fire (though the text never articulates this idea, C), or may misread the content about Mr. Dombey’s own “practicality” (lines 24-28, D).

7) Correct Answer: B

The paragraph begins with the statement that Paul and Mr. Dombey “were the strangest pair at such a time that firelight ever shone upon” (lines 1-2); then, the paragraph ends by explaining that the two are “monstrously contrasted” (line 10), and the rest of the passage points out major differences in how Paul and Mr. Dombey see money. B effectively sums up the sense of difference between the two. The paragraph never defines sitting before the fire as a “family tradition” (eliminating A) and INTRODUCES an important event rather than RECAPITULATING one (eliminating D). Although physical oddities are mentioned in lines 2-5, the paragraph also addresses differences in how Paul and Mr. Dombey THINK: trap answer C is thus too narrow and must be eliminated.

8) Correct Answer: A

At the end of the passage, Paul is still “cogitating and looking for an explanation in the fire” (lines 68-69), even though Mr. Dombey has endeavored to answer all of Paul’s questions. It is clear that Mr. Dombey’s answers have not constituted effective explanations, so that A fits the content of the passage. C and D both wrongly assume that Mr. Dombey HAS found a successful way to deal with Paul’s inquiries, while B is contradicted by Mr. Dombey’s willingness to answer the questions and by his attempt to soothe Paul in lines 42-46.

9) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the impact that Paul’s visage makes on Mr. Dombey, while B and C describe Mr. Dombey’s attempts to soothe Paul. None of these answers explain what “Ultimately” happens in response to the questions, although B or C could be wrongly taken as evidence in support of Question 8 C or D, since all these answers have somewhat similar positive tones.

10) Correct Answer: C

In line 55, “observing” is construed as an act roughly similar to “understanding”. To “note” would be to see or understand in passing, and would thus be an effective answer. A and B are both used to describe the act of “watching over” a person or thing and should thus be eliminated as irrelevant, while D means “to obey” and would indicate that Paul is supposed to take action, rather than just thinking about or “noting” an idea.

11) Correct Answer: A

The author of the passage describes Baumeister as one of the “detractors” (line 13) and “leading skeptics” (line 14) of the self-esteem movement. Baumeister would thus have strong beliefs about the acceptance of self-esteem (eliminating C) and would see self-esteem in a negative light (eliminating B). However, Baumeister’s criticism is not that self-esteem conclusions are based on lies or “duplicity” (eliminating D) but that they are based on “one of the most fundamental flaws in logic” as described in lines 16-17. A,

“unsubstantiated”, is a negative that accurately reflects Baumeister’s idea that self-esteem claims are poorly supported.

12) Correct Answer: B

In the reference to Hitler, Baumeister creates a sharp contrast between “self-esteem” and “ethical behavior”, since Hitler exhibited self-esteem but NOT positive ethics. This information supports B, while the fact that Baumeister never discusses Hitler at an “early age” should be used to eliminate A. Both C and D assume that Baumeister is using the example of Hitler to explain general tendencies, when in fact Baumeister is doing nothing of the sort: he is simply pointing out a major EXCEPTION to the idea that self-esteem and initiative are positive.

13) Correct Answer: C

In lines 32-34, the author explains that the “Perhaps the greatest liability” of self-esteem research is the use of self-reporting, which is often “an inaccurate method of collecting statistics”. The author is thus highly negative about the specific procedures used, and negative answer C effectively sums up how “self-reporting” works. B, which takes a positive stance on self-reporting, must be readily eliminated. A and D both distort the author’s actual claims: the major objection to self-esteem research is that the EXISTING methods are flawed, not that such research is IMPOSSIBLE to conduct reliably and accurately.

14) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A simply calls attention to the fact that the self-esteem movement has both enemies and supporters, B notes the vague nature of the word “self-esteem”, and D cites the finding that self-esteem can have harmful effects. None of these choices substantiates the right answer to the previous question, although a negative such as B or D may be taken as support for a false answer such as Question 13 A or D.

15) Correct Answer: A

The phrase “lobbed at” refers to “objections” regarding the self-esteem movement. A, “directed towards”, would be a proper usage, while B, C, and D all take the word “lobbed” to refer to a physical act, not to how a criticism would be figuratively “directed” at its target.

16) Correct Answer: D

In lines 24-25, the author explains that the word “self-esteem” can cover both “positive personality traits” and “disorders”. This information directly supports D and contradicts A, while other answers are out of scope or distort the actual content of the passage. The author is primarily concerned with the recent and current uses of the word “self-esteem” and never defines HISTORICAL misuses (eliminating B); moreover, while the self-esteem MOVEMENT has been detrimental, there is no evidence that the WORD or TERM self-esteem has had a negative effect on its own (eliminating C).

17) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A notes that arguing against self-esteem can be counter-intuitive, C lists one of the main objectives of Baumeister's research, and D states that support for self-esteem is based on an error in logic. Unlike B, none of these answers clarify how the word "self-esteem" has functioned or has been received.

18) Correct Answer: C

Throughout the passage, the author discusses the role of self-esteem in school settings; the word "academic" refers to Baumeister's "data" (line 60), which was gathered from studies involving students (lines 41-49). This linkage supports the neutral yet specific C, "school-oriented", as the best answer, while A, "impractical", is inappropriately negative. B and D, though meanings of "academic", both refer to the wrong item: people could be "studious" and an entire project could be "research-driven", but items of data would not be best described using these terms.

19) Correct Answer: C

Baumeister's argument is that "academic success leads to self-esteem, not the other way around" (lines 60-61). Subject 3 exhibits both a significant level of academic success and a significantly HIGHER level of self-esteem, so that this subject effectively supports Baumeister's data and conclusions. The other subjects exhibit smaller differences in self-esteem and academic success levels: these subjects would be weak support for Baumeister's ideas (lines 50-56) because these subjects indicate that self-esteem and academic success could have a direct and causal relationship. Thus, eliminate A, B, and D.

20) Correct Answer: B

The self-esteem movement argues that "positive self-image leads to increases in academic performance" (lines 10-11), or that self-esteem and academic success levels should be similar or correlated (line 53). Subjects 2, 4, and 5 exhibit similar self-esteem and academic success levels, while subject 1 exhibits higher academic success and subject 3 exhibits higher self-esteem. Thus, choose B and eliminate A, C, and D.

21) Correct Answer: A

The author of the passage describes "self-reporting" as "often a very inaccurate method of collecting statistics" (lines 33-34). Since the chart is based on exactly this methodology, the author would react negatively and would call attention to the unreliability of self-reporting: A is thus the correct answer, while B and C are much too positive. Although the author may dismiss the chart as stated in D, this answer uses faulty reasoning: the author notes that "the self-esteem movement continues to this day" (lines 12-13) and never indicates that MOST commentators would reject such research. Only Roy Baumeister is discussed at length as an opponent of self-esteem research.

22) Correct Answer: B

The word "striking" is used to describe buildings that "have the ability to impress and convey a sense of power" (lines 3-4). Such buildings would be both impressive and easily noted, so that "prominent" is an effective choice. Other words are irrelevant to the meaning required by the context: "blunt" (A) means

straightforward or brutally forceful, “abhorrent” (C) means deserving criticism or disgust, and “eclectic” (D) means made up of many diverse parts or elements.

23) Correct Answer: B

In the final paragraph, the author of Passage 1 explains that even skyscrapers with unused space that simply adds height “create opportunities for ingenious problem solving” (lines 18-19): the “innovations” that such skyscrapers encourage “raise the possibility that skyscraper design can yield more than awe-inspiring buildings” (lines 34-36). This evidence supports B and can be used to eliminate the negative answer A (which also mentions the issue of “cost”, which the author avoids). Other parts of the passage contradict the other false answers: the first paragraph indicates that skyscrapers with excess space inspire “Awe, wonder, and amazement” and thus DO have visual appeal (lines 1-15, eliminating C), while the second paragraph argues that skyscrapers have encouraged IMPORTANT innovations in glass technology, not that MOST innovations in skyscraper designs can be linked to the glass industry (eliminating D).

24) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A provides a comparison that explains how skyscrapers arrange excess space, B indicates that taller skyscrapers are more likely to add empty height, and C describes the popularity of glass as a skyscraper construction material. None of these answers aligns with an answer to the previous question, although C may be wrongly taken as a justification for Question 23 D, when in fact the answer to the previous question OVERSTATES the importance of glass in skyscraper design.

25) Correct Answer: C

In the relevant portion of the passage, the author refers to “fields” other than architecture that could benefit from certain “innovations” (lines 34-35). A “field” would be a pursuit, a branch of inquiry, or a “discipline” in this context. All of the other answers mistake “field” as a reference to a literal place or possession: even though the passage is about specific places and structures, the word in question is not, so that A, B, and D must all be eliminated.

26) Correct Answer: A

The author of Passage 1 praises the technological breakthroughs that accompany skyscraper architecture, and which are tied to the overall impulse to create skyscrapers of “immense height” (line 19). In contrast, the author of Passage 2 focuses on the BIG skyscraper designed for Frankfurt as an example of “thinking outside the box” (line 43) in architectural design. This information supports A and can be used to eliminate D, since Passage 2 is EXPLANATORY in nature and never in fact asks a question. B is incorrect because Passage 2, rather than making concessions to today’s standards of skyscraper design, proactively praises a building that operates “outside” those standards. C is incorrect because Passage 2 is only strongly negative in the first paragraph (lines 37-39), but then moves on to a positive discussion of the BIG skyscraper.

27) Correct Answer: B

In line 37, the author of Passage 2 critically responds to the idea of excess or “impractical” height in skyscrapers by stating that this version of “more isn’t really more”. This information supports B and can be

used to eliminate positive answer C. The author does not accept such design choices, since the BIG skyscraper is presented as an excellent alternative (eliminating A), and is not baffled by such choices, since the passage articulates a clear negative stance (eliminating D).

28) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. B praises skyscrapers for “spatial efficiency”, C explains the design of the BIG skyscraper, and D explains how the BIG skyscraper is meant to affect its visitors. None of these answers directly explains the negative design choices that the author references directly in A: B simply pivots from a negative to a positive tone, while C and D praise a single skyscraper but do not explain what the author thinks of impractical design IN GENERAL.

29) Correct Answer: D

While the author of Passage 1 argues that tall buildings with unused space have encouraged “advances in glass manufacturing technology” (line 28), the author of Passage 2 cites the BIG skyscraper as a “paragon of spatial efficiency” (line 39) and explains how the skyscraper accommodates different areas and activities using an innovative design. This information supports D. Passage 1 is relatively positive about skyscrapers with unused space (eliminating B), while Passage 2 discusses such structures negatively (eliminating A). Neither passage discusses the possibility of INCREASING building regulation, so that C must be eliminated as irrelevant to the discussion.

30) Correct Answer: D

The author of Passage 2 explains that the “shifted” floors of the BIG skyscraper will help to designate areas based on role and function: “The lower floors will be used for gatherings and entertainment, the middle floors will serve as residential apartments, and the upper floors will be used commercially as office space” (lines 57-60). This information directly supports D. Keep in mind that the passage’s entire emphasis is on the design choices behind a single BIG skyscraper: construction difficulties (A), BIG’s other buildings (B), and building safety (C) are mentioned nowhere in the passage.

31) Correct Answer: A

While Passage 1 discusses “advances in glass manufacturing technology” (line 28), Passage 2 discusses the BIG skyscraper’s innovative DESIGN, not innovative uses of MATERIALS, so that A is the best answer. Both passages feature testimonies from architects (line 30, lines 60-63), and neither discusses funding sources, so that C and D must both be eliminated. Passage 2 establishes in lines 37-39 that “unusable space” is a debatable or questionable architectural choice, and Passage 1 itself also addresses “unusable space” (line 8), making C a false answer.

32) Correct Answer: B

In the passage, Smith explains that the Constitution protects “not only freedom of speech but also trial by jury instead of by accusation” (lines 44-45) and states that free speech rights are “basic principles of Americanism” (lines 51-52). This information supports B, while Smith’s distaste for seeing people “politically smeared” as “Communists” or “Fascists” (lines 65-66) can be used to eliminate A and D. (Smith may dislike such schools of

belief, but she sees these LABELS as sensational and reactionary when applied to Americans.) “Constitutional amendments” are only a single detail in Smith’s broad consideration of free speech and political persecution: C must be eliminated as too narrow in scope.

33) Correct Answer: A

In context, Smith describes the “condition” as “a national feeling of fear and frustration” (line 2): a strong negative, such as “predicament” or problem, is an effective choice. C and D are both neutral and must be eliminated, while B, “ailment”, most commonly refers to bodily weakness or sickness, not to a problem that afflicts a society.

34) Correct Answer: C

Smith uses the sentences in the line reference to identify herself as “an American”, then follows these sentences by criticizing the rights that Senators (but not Americans outside the Senate) enjoy. Smith is thus allying herself with Americans at large, even though she is specifically “a Republican” and “a woman”: C is effectively summarizes her argument. Since Smith is CRITICIZING the Senate in the lines that follow, B is inaccurate. A and D are misreadings of the line reference: Smith’s words may strike the reader as eloquent (A) or individualistic (D), but she is not in fact COMMENTING on the topic of either eloquence or individualism.

35) Correct Answer: D

Smith explains that a “non-Senator American” has no ability to take effective legal action if criticized by a Senator, while Senators who criticize other Senators can be “stopped on the grounds of being out of order” (lines 26-29). This information supports D and contradicts A, since Senators do seem to be “valued” more under government practices. Although Smith discusses the “powers and privileges” (line 40) of the Senate, she never actually discusses “wealth” (eliminating B). And although Smith laments the “irresponsible words” (line 11) that characterize American discourse, she does not directly state that loss of “livelihood” is a likely or widespread outcome of such a moral crisis (eliminating C). In fact, her speech is an attempt to return America to its normal state and continue the protection of citizens’ rights.

36) Correct Answer: C

In lines 30-32, Smith states that Senators can “verbally attack anyone else without restraint” yet are “above the same type of criticism here on the Senate Floor”. This information indicates that Senators operate according to a double standard, supporting C (different “treatment”). Throughout the speech, Smith is concerned with the Senate’s unfair power to CRITICIZE, not the Senate’s ability to TAKE AWAY RIGHTS (eliminating B); freedom of speech is depicted as a protected right of all Americans and would thus not be “expensive” because it belongs to all segments of society (eliminating D). Trap answer A misstates Smith’s message: Smith’s reference to a “serious national condition” (lines 1-2) indicates that a catastrophe has already BEGUN, not that the nation is on the “verge of a national catastrophe” that can still be avoided.

37) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A explains a crisis that is present in American life, B explains how Senators interact with other Senators (without explaining the rules that apply to Americans

outside the Senate), and D explains that the destructive effects of certain criticisms are more important than fine distinctions. None of these answers directly aligns with an answer to the previous question, although D may be mistaken as evidence for Question 36 B.

38) Correct Answer: A

Smith states that “the United States Senate is big enough to take self-criticism and self-appraisal” (lines 33-34) and accuses those who make “character assassinations” of betraying fundamental American principles. She thus portrays the harsh, one-sided criticism found in the Senate in a negative light, since Senators should be able to “take the same kind of character attacks” that are directed at “outsiders” (lines 34-35). A is an appropriately strong negative, while “ambivalence” means inability to take a stance (eliminating B), “confidence” is positive (eliminating C), and “fear would contradict the passage (since Smith is not afraid to openly criticize her ideological enemies, eliminating D).

39) Correct Answer: B

The relevant portion of the passage states that the Constitution “holds forth” basic rights such as “not only freedom of speech but also trial by jury” (line 44). To maintain or “uphold” (not to be confused with a physical action) is an effective answer for a right that is protected, while C is too negative for the phrase in question. A and D both take the idea of “holding forth” (a colloquial term for “giving a speech”) much too literally and must be eliminated.

40) Correct Answer: D

As Smith explains in lines 64-66, Americans are “afraid to speak their minds” because doing so might lead to being “politically smeared”. This consequence or repercussion makes D an effective answer, while Smith does not explicitly mention “peaceful protests” at any point (eliminating C). A warps the content of the passage: Smith and her supporters may in fact be angry about the unfair criticisms, but the entire government is never condemned. In fact, the government has clear and understandable protections for free speech (lines 42-45), evidence that contradicts both A and B.

41) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A refers to the worldwide respect granted to the Senate, B urges the members of the Senate to reflect and perform soul-searching, and trap answer C states that American citizens should not suffer drawbacks as a result of exercising their rights. While all of the line references in question help Smith to make the case that the situation in America is problematic, none of these line references explain WHY citizens are afraid.

42) Correct Answer: A

In the first paragraph, the author describes Lituya Bay as “the epitome of serenity” (line 7), but then goes on to describe “signs of destruction” (line 11) observed by researchers. This information substantiates A. Although the group’s initial endeavor (discovering petroleum reserves) could be described as “ambitious”, there is no negative tone attached to the “completely different inquiry” (lines 4-5) that was the result of their efforts. Eliminate B for this reason, and eliminate C and D because the researchers are the only human presence

described and are not a disruptive or “invading” force: the area was disrupted, instead, by a “force of nature” (line 14).

43) Correct Answer: B

In the relevant portion of the passage, the author explains that the disaster near the “remote” Lituya Bay resulted in “a mercifully small number” (line 22) of human deaths. The bay is thus far from human settlements (a fact substantiated by the first paragraph) and can be reasonably described as “isolated”. A would refer to a possibility (as in “a remote chance”), C would indicate that the Bay is pointless or unnecessary, and D takes “remote” as a personality trait (“remote from other people”, “reserved temperament”). None of these answers refers to a place or to the circumstances described in the passage.

44) Correct Answer: A

In lines 23-26, the author explains that Pararas-Carayannis was prompted by “Survivors’ chilling eyewitness accounts” to investigate an ability characteristic of “subaerial impact events” and perhaps link them to the Lituya Bay disaster. This information supports A. Although most likely a respected scientist, “recognition and respect” are never explicitly described as Pararas-Carayannis’s motives (eliminating B), while the “remote location” of Lituya Bay means that there is little “imminent danger” to human life (eliminating C). D is a trap answer: although Pararas-Carayannis may in fact have known of the earlier 1952 research, his project was most directly inspired by disastrous events that took place in 1958 (line 16, eliminating D).

45) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. B provides one of Pararas-Carayannis’s research conclusions, C indicates the broader implications of his research, and D indicates that his conclusions align with those of the oil surveyors. None of these answers explains a MOTIVE for Pararas-Carayannis’s research, only events that occurred or observations that were made AFTER the research was undertaken.

46) Correct Answer: C

The word “shed” refers to the cubic kilometers of mass that will be dropped into the ocean by a “failing hotspot volcano” (line 59). To drop or “release” from a previous physical position is a highly effective word choice. To “streamline” (A) means to make more efficient, to “diminish” (B) would indicate that the mass is growing smaller rather than just changing position, and to “unburden” (D) would imply that the volcano is burdened or troubled by the mass. These faulty fits for the context must all be eliminated.

47) Correct Answer: C

The final paragraph indicates that Day’s prediction is both supported by “sound research” and potentially compromised by “faults (lines 63-64). His ideas have neither been rejected nor validated but are “hypothetical” (supporting C), while the author’s reference to “sound research” contradicts the idea that the research is “unfounded” (eliminating B). A and D involve misreadings of the passage: the reader may find Day’s prediction startling (though the author never uses vocabulary that depicts the prediction as such) while the event that Day predicts, not the prediction itself, is destructive.

48) Correct Answer: D

The author compares submarine tremors to subaerial impacts in lines 27-41, and notes that waves resulting from submarine tremors “rarely reach heights above 100 feet” (line 29). Subaerial impacts result in waves “nearly twenty times higher” (line 30). This information supports D and eliminates B and C, since the elevations at which submarine tremors are most dangerous and the speed of submarine tremor waves are never discussed at length. (Submarine tremors are neglected after the third paragraph.) A misstates the passage’s content: it is CERTAIN, not simply LIKELY, that a subaerial impact caused the 1958 Lituya Bay tsunami, as explained in lines 16-26.

49) Correct Answer: B

In lines 32-34, the author of Passage 2 explains that a subaerial impact involves an underwater “burst of displaced air”; this “air bubble and water splashing action” (lines 39-40) can create a wave of 1,720 feet, significantly higher than the 100 foot maximum for submarine tremor waves. This information supports B, while A wrongly assumes that a submarine tremor (which is more like an underwater earthquake) is caused by rockfall and C mentions the volume of water present (which the passage never considers). The data in the chart simply indicates that earthquakes of greater magnitude cause larger submarine tremors AND larger subaerial impacts: why subaerial impacts cause larger waves than submarine tremors is never mentioned. Thus, eliminate D for using the wrong factor (earthquake magnitude) to explain the difference.

50) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the rockfall during the Lituya Bay earthquake, B explains how Pararas-Carayannis undertook a stage of his research, and D records some of the geological features of Lituya Bay. None of these answers lists a meaningful difference between submarine tremors and subaerial impacts.

51) Correct Answer: D

The question asks about the earthquake magnitude that causes submarine tremor waves to EXCEED 100 feet. The wave height is below 100 at 6.5 and 7.1, is exactly 100 at 7.8, and is greater than 100 at 109. Eliminate A, B, and trap answer C (which equals, rather than exceeds, 100), and select D as the only effective response to the demands of the question.

52) Correct Answer: B

Although Wynn uses an analogy involving a brick that is broken into pieces (lines 66-67), his central claim is that splitting up a mass and dropping it into water piece by piece will only result in relatively small impacts. (Dropping the whole mass at once would create a single, large impact). The graph correlates an increase in mass with an increase in impact and thus supports Wynn’s claim. Eliminate C and D, but keep in mind that the data simply correlate two hypothetical factors: there is no description of what landmasses TEND TO DO in specific and named cases. Thus, A is irrelevant and B correctly summarizes both the passage and its relation to the graph.

## Test 6

1) Correct Answer: A

The passage begins with an overview of Elizabeth's life, a discussion of her desire to find the "hidden wonder in life" (line 8), and a depiction of her married peers. Later, the passage shifts to a talk with Elizabeth's father: her father urges her to escape her life, yet his words may in fact have led to her "decision to marry" (line 31). This information supports A and eliminates D, since Elizabeth's father is strongly opposed to the marriage, not "indifferent". Keep in mind that the author's primary focus is on Elizabeth and her choices: B and D touch on themes in the passage (small town life, marriage) but omit any reference that would cast Elizabeth as the passage's central figure.

2) Correct Answer: D

In the context of her romantic yearnings, Elizabeth is described as "trying to get hold of some other hand" (lines 10-11) and as trying to find the "true word" (line 14) as spoken by the men she knows. These line references explain the "hidden wonder" mentioned earlier as something related to "romance". Do not attempt to use other themes from the passage to answer this question: money (B) and travel (C) are both concerns raised by Elizabeth's father, while Elizabeth can seem like a thoughtful individual who would consume literature (A) in other contexts. However, only references to romance occur near the reference to the "hidden wonder".

3) Correct Answer: C

As explained in lines 14-16, Elizabeth married Tom Willard "because he was at hand" and because the "determination to marry" came to her at this time. The marriage was thus motivated by convenience, not great love or passion: the line reference both justifies C and contradicts B. Other answers distort details from the passage: Tom is an employee of Elizabeth's father (lines 14-15) and the hotel's finances are precarious (lines 37-39), but Tom is never described as "respected" (eliminating A) and Elizabeth's father actually wants Elizabeth to abandon the marriage and leave town (eliminating D).

4) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A simply states that Elizabeth was a passionate individual who had had admirers before Tom, C explains that Elizabeth reacted negatively to her father's criticisms of Tom, and D offers the father's own reaction to the problems of the hotel. None of these answers explains Elizabeth's MOTIVE for marrying Tom, and it would be wrong to interpret strong reactions (A and C) as proof that she loves Tom (Question 3 B)

5) Correct Answer: C

The author describes how Elizabeth's married peers "smiled happily" and "spoke softly" about how marriage changes things (lines 23-28). These pieces of positive evidence support C and eliminate the negatives A (which also mentions divorce, a topic that appears nowhere in the passage) and B (which makes the unsubstantiated assumption that the women are perhaps dishonest about their happiness). Although the women talk to Elizabeth about marriage, they simply tell her that marriage "changes things" (line 28): C wrongly assumes that they say much more and "meticulously catalogue" the benefits of marriage.

6) Correct Answer: B

The word “abused” occurs in the context of a discussion between Elizabeth and her father, who “abused” the absent Tom Willard. Tom is thus being spoken of badly or “insulted”; A and D wrongly assume that Tom is present and is being physically harmed, while C is a neutral that means “to question” and also assumes that Tom is directly present.

7) Correct Answer: C

In lines 50-51, Elizabeth’s father explains that the money is meant to make up for his “failure as a father”: he also explains to Elizabeth that the money can offer her freedom and compares the money to a “great open door”. This information justifies C and (when considered in context) eliminates both B and D: Elizabeth’s father wants her to take the money, abandon Tom, and “go away” (line 45). A is a trap answer: although Elizabeth’s father does owe money (38-39), he never explains the structure of his debts or Elizabeth’s inheritance, and does not wish for Elizabeth to stay and deal with his debts in the first place.

8) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes how Elizabeth’s father wants her to escape a life similar to his, B introduces the father’s plan to help Elizabeth escape Winesburg, and C offers an assertion from the father and underscores his determination to see his plan through. However, none of these line references offer the father’s original REASON for giving the money: they simply register his strong desire that Elizabeth should take the money and leave.

9) Correct Answer: B

In the relevant lines, Elizabeth’s father orders his daughter to “promise”, give her “word”, and acknowledge his “demand”. His tone is very strong, determined, or “insistent”, while “apathetic” (uncaring, A) and “accommodating” (willing to compromise, D) are much too weak to reflect his tone. C, “hostile”, entails a misreading of the relevant portion of the passage: the father is “hostile” to Tom overall, but here is primarily making a “demand” of his daughter.

10) Correct Answer: C

The final segments of the passage (lines 37-52) describe the attempt made by Elizabeth’s father to get Elizabeth to abandon her marriage to Tom and leave Winesburg. However, it is revealed in line 14 that “Elizabeth had married Tom Willard”. This information supports C, while the father does not actually consider Elizabeth’s talents (B) or motives (D) in any direct way: he simply wants her to change her course of action and leave. A is nonetheless a trap answer, since Elizabeth carries through with the marriage but actually comes to Tom’s defense (lines 33-34) as a result of her father’s criticisms.

11) Correct Answer: B

Throughout the passage, the author lists items of “bad news” (line 9) about infrastructure in America, yet concludes that new efforts could help America “become a platform for transit innovation” (line 59). This

information supports B and eliminates C, since the passage's strong focus on the United States makes "international crisis" a faulty description. A is inaccurate because the author is mostly interested in criticizing the state of infrastructure, not in correcting beliefs about infrastructure; D is also inaccurate, since the author provides several "foreboding economic projections" but never addresses or critiques the PEOPLE who ignore these projections.

12) Correct Answer: A

The word "poor" describes the condition of roads and bridges in the state of Maine; the author sees the condition of such infrastructure as a liability, or an example of "crumbling infrastructure" (lines 7-8), and is eager for infrastructure that follows better standards. A, "substandard", accurately reflects the context of the word "poor": "immoral" (B) would best describe a person and "unlucky" (D) would best describe a person or events. Trap answer C, "impoverished", would best describe a person or entity that lacks financial resources: the states and people described in the passage face financial losses, NOT the roads themselves.

13) Correct Answer: C

In lines 9-11, the author explains that repairing infrastructure is expensive because "infrastructure has been in such bad shape for so long". Thus, C accurately sums up the general situation, while A addresses only one aspect of infrastructure (bridges) and D wrongly assumes that "Americans" are arranging infrastructure repairs (when in fact the government is mainly responsible). B is out of scope: the author notes that the COST of repairing infrastructure is high, but never explains the extent of the FUNDS that are at the government's disposal to address these costs.

14) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states a fact about the poor road infrastructure in Maine, C broadly states that "everyone" is impacted by failing infrastructure, and D shifts the author's focus from problems in American infrastructure to the potential for innovation. None of these answers discusses the REASON for the high cost of infrastructure as demanded by the previous question.

15) Correct Answer: B

The word "steep" refers to the "price" that will be paid by the government if infrastructure funding is not addressed more proactively. B, "high", accurately refers to the large cost or price involved in a problematic situation, while both C and D take "steep" to refer to a physical elevation, not a "price". A is a trap answer: although the price is dramatic and troubling, there is no context to indicate that the price will be paid all at once or by surprise in a "sudden" fashion.

16) Correct Answer: D

In lines 69-71, the author acknowledges that the view of future infrastructure offered by Rosabeth Moss Kantor can seem like "a science fiction fantasy". This information supports D, while A is contradicted by the author's belief that it is possible to "build a better system" (75-76) which may in fact include parts of Kantor's vision. B and C do not line up with the vocabulary used in the passage and are in fact both out of scope:

Kantor's vision is not defined as addressing ALL forms of infrastructure (eliminating B) and can be summed up in a few paragraphs (undermining C).

17) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A and B both express negativity about the current infrastructure situation, and D calls attention to the potential for infrastructure improvement, but never describes exactly what form the improvement could take. Only C refers to a specific vision of the future.

18) Correct Answer: A

The author explains earlier in the passage that "infrastructure has been in such bad shape for so long" (lines 9-10); the two paragraphs in the line reference explain that "the American economy will pay a steep price" (lines 33-34) and that "individuals have suffered due to poor infrastructure (lines 40-41). This information supports A and eliminates D, since the author is in fact building on earlier points rather than raising "counter-arguments". The author never offers a personal perspective (which would use "I", eliminating B), and only suggests "solutions" to America's infrastructure problem in lines 56-76.

19) Correct Answer: D

The passage states that, "relative to its economic competitors" (line 44), the United States has an ineffective and disorganized approach to infrastructure. This information supports D, while the graph only lists infrastructure spending as a percentage of GDP, not infrastructure "cost" as a clear sum of money. A and C thus introduce an outside factor, while the author never argues a point similar to B or directly mentions Japan.

20) Correct Answer: A

From 1950 to 1960, Japan's growth was roughly 2%, Germany's roughly 1%, Canada's under 1%, and the United States' under 1%; From 2000 to 2010, Japan's growth was 1%, Germany's growth negligible, Canada's growth negligible, and the United States' growth -1%. Japan displays the steepest investment growth in this case: eliminate B, C, and D and choose A.

21) Correct Answer: B

Use elimination and look for periods when investment DECREASED for a nation: the United States saw a roughly 2% decrease between 1940 and 1950 (eliminating A), Japan saw a decrease of a fraction of a percent between 1980 and 1990 (eliminating C), and the United States saw a roughly 1% decrease between 2000 and 2010 (eliminating D). B, 1950 to 1960, is the only answer that corresponds to an increase for all four nations.

22) Correct Answer: C

The first paragraph explains that "higher levels of salt in one's diet" (line 5) can be instrumental in helping the immune system and fighting infection: in the paragraphs that follow, the author shows how Jonathan Jantsch's experiment indicates that "we are salting our cells to protect ourselves" (lines 18-19). This paragraph provides context and justifies C, but also indicates that salt intake is seen as "unhealthy" (eliminating D, which assumes that salt has been widely used to ensure health). Yet the author is summarizing perspectives, rather than

providing a personal perspective (eliminating A) and in fact ACCEPTS the “widely sanctioned” idea that high-salt diets are unhealthy in lines 58-60 (eliminating C).

23) Correct Answer: C

The phrase “put into place” refers to a “first line of defense” that the immune system uses to fight disease. “Implemented” means to “put into effect” or to “practically bring about”, and would thus accurately refer to a “salt buildup” (line 15) that is generated to fight disease. A wrongly assumes that the buildup is being brought in from an earlier place, not created; B is closer in meaning to “show” or “display” than “to create a buildup”; D would refer to a PRELIMINARY step, not to the DIRECT ACTION of creating a buildup that fights disease.

24) Correct Answer: D

In lines 24-26, the author explains that “a salty environment” might lead to the production of “molecules that are responsible for the destruction of invading pathogens”. This information supports D and eliminates A and C, since accelerated “metabolism” (which is never mentioned) and increased numbers of “white blood cells” (the “macrophages” which simply PRODUCE the molecules in response to salt) are outside factors. B is a trap answer: the mice in the EXPERIMENT in the passage exhibit salt around their wounds, but the “salty environment” molecules could also fight pathogens that enter the body of an unwounded person.

25) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes Tintze’s observation that the mice exhibited salt around their wounds, B explains that the buildup could have been a first line of defense, and D explains Tintze’s experimental procedures. None of these details explains the MECHANISM or PROCESS for the healing powers associated with salt content.

26) Correct Answer: A

The word “telling” refers to the “results of the experiment” that linked salt concentration to the ability to fight disease. This information strongly supports the “theory” (line 27) that Tintze set out to test and would “reveal” important information, so that A is the correct answer. “Satisfying” (B) is flawed in context, since the researchers’ own emotions are not given and since there are future stages to the inquiry; “forceful” (C) would best refer to a gesture or an argument, not an experimental finding; and “shocking” (D) is out of scope, since the connection between salt and health is a connection that the researchers had in fact anticipated.

27) Correct Answer: B

The author begins the paragraph by indicating that the research does not “justify loading up on salt at mealtime” (line 52), and goes on to state that “salty diets have consistently been linked to medical problems (line 58). This information and its strongly negative tone supports B and eliminates A and C, which contain positives. D refers to a factor, “the flavor of food”, that is in no way a major consideration of this paragraph.

28) Correct Answer: D

Tintze found that the presence of salt in response to bodily harm was the case “for mice that were put on low-salt diets” (line 14). In other words, salt intake is NOT clearly linked to the use of salt to fight ailments for Tintze: A wrongly assumes that Tintze has not drawn any conclusions, B wrongly assumes that Tintze would agree with Jantsch, and C disregards the fact that mice were central to Tintze’s own conclusions. Only D indicates the proper relationship between the viewpoints of the two scientists.

29) Correct Answer: C

The reference to salt-containing “topical ointments, gels, and balms” which can “combat skin infections” (lines 63-65) occurs after a discussion of the dangers of high-salt diets (lines 50-60). These substances are thus positive alternatives to ingested salt, a fact that supports C and eliminates D. Although topics of the passage, neither Jantsch (eliminating A) nor animals other than humans (eliminating B) are mentioned in the vicinity of the line reference.

30) Correct Answer: D

In lines 62-65, the author explains that high-salt diets “might not be effective remedies”; however, salt can be used to combat “skin infections externally, rather than from within”. Salt can thus have positive effects, but NOT when consumed to excess. This information supports D and eliminates B (which is completely positive about salt consumption) and C (which ignores the fact that “external” salt products can protect people from disease). A overstates the argument of the later stages of the passage: the author cautions against “loading up on salt” (line 52), not against using ANY salt.

31) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A sums up Jantsch’s general idea that salt can protect the human body, B explains a finding from Jantsch’s research, and C explains that “researchers” are cautioning against salt consumption. None of these answers reflects the author’s viewpoint (or justify the correct answer to the previous question) as effectively as D, since even trap answer C mainly paraphrases a perspective that is not the author’s and omits discussion of salt’s “healing properties”.

32) Correct Answer: B

In lines 33-35, Washington expresses his hope that the Cherokees will “raise livestock” both for their own use and “to sell to the White people”. The Cherokees would thus have “surplus” livestock beyond what they need, so that B is the best answer. Washington’s discussion of abandoning hunting in favor of raising domestic animals both leads up to this recommendation and eliminates D, while the fact that violence against people is never discussed (only violence against animals, lines 20-22) eliminates C. Avoid trap answer A: reading literally the “path” metaphor in line 15, or confusing Washington’s passage with Jefferson’s, could lead to this wrong choice.

33) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A indicates that Washington has a goal in mind for all Indian nations, B indicates that the goal can be attained by those who make the attempt, and C transitions

from a description of the Cherokees' problems to the explanation of Washington's solution. However, none of these line references actually DEFINE the solution, which is only explained in D.

34) Correct Answer: A

The word "walk" is being used metaphorically to explain how Indians will reach a "desirable situation" (lines 11-12): namely, by following Washington's advice. A, follow, is the correct usage for the context, while B takes the act of walking much too literally, C assumes that the Indians are "escorting" or "leading" others (rather than following Washington), and D means to "accept" or to "give up" and is inappropriately negative.

35) Correct Answer: A

In lines 2-6, Washington observes that there have been attempts by "many good men" to improve the "condition of the Indian natives of this country", but that these attempts have been "nearly fruitless". This information supports the strong negative A, while other answers raise factors that Washington never discusses. How the attempts were RECEIVED (B, D) and WHY exactly they failed (C) are never in fact analyzed in the passage.

36) Correct Answer: B

Jefferson uses the phrase "my children" in reference to the Native Americans addressed in the passage, for whom he feels great sympathy: he tells them in lines 56-57 that "I have now opened my heart to you". This information supports B and eliminates A (which is negative) and C (which assumes that Jefferson is mostly interested in being the Indians' SUPERIOR, not their FRIEND). D distorts Jefferson's purpose in the passage: he is mostly interested in promoting the PRACTICAL measure of traveling the country (lines 45-48) not in discussing abstract IDEALS.

37) Correct Answer: D

In lines 43-45, Jefferson urges the Native Americans he is addressing to travel "quite to the sea shore" in order to "see how many friends and brothers" they have. This information supports D, while A (harsh conditions) and C (farming techniques) are both topics raised by WASHINGTON in Passage 1. B is a trap answer: enhanced "intellectual capabilities" may in fact result from Jefferson's recommendations, yet Jefferson only identifies fellowship as the main outcome of the travel.

38) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states that the Native Americans should not "stop" at their present location, C explains how the Native Americans will be assisted, and D explains the timeframe for the Native Americans' travels. None of these line references explains Jefferson's goal of fostering fellowship, though A is close to a line (line 39) that does.

39) Correct Answer: D

The word "convey" refers to the action of "carriages", which will transport the Native Americans on the journey that Jefferson envisions. D correctly reflects the context, while A, B, and C would all refer to words, messages, or meanings that are "conveyed", not to the physical purpose of a carriage.

40) Correct Answer: C

In Passage 1, Washington describes how animal domestication will remove "every obstacle" (line 16) that the Cherokees face and will give them goods "to sell to the White people" (line 35). Then, in Passage 2, Jefferson tells another group of Native Americans that the caucasians who populate America are "sincerely your friends" (line 48). This information supports C and eliminates the negative D, while only Washington is concerned with the "modernization" and "trade" mentioned in A and B, respectively: Jefferson simply urges the Cherokees to travel.

41) Correct Answer: B

While Washington mentions livestock that the Cherokees can "sell to the White people" (line 35), Jefferson never raises economic issues. (At most, he states that the Native Americans will be given "carriages" for travel in line 51, but these will be DONATED, not EXCHANGED for profit.) This information supports B, while both passages take positive stances on the Native Americans: both mention friendship (A) and neither mention battles (C). D is a trap answer: Washington is interested in helping the Indians create new goods, but never analyzes the rules or "rights" that govern how they deal with those goods.

42) Correct Answer: B

In lines 15-16, the author explains that the Hubble "uses ultraviolet and near-infrared wavelengths of light", while the JWST depends on a different light combination. This information supports B, while evidence from the passage contradicts the other answers. The JWST is the "next generation" (line 14) of telescope after the Hubble (eliminating A) and is "much larger" (line 17) than the Hubble (eliminating B); however, the Hubble itself is "Perhaps the most famous telescope" (line 8, eliminating D).

43) Correct Answer: D

The first paragraph begins with the question "Are we alone in the universe?" (line 1), a question that advanced telescopes may be able to answer: after all, such telescopes "would allow scientists to study the exoplanets' atmospheres to see if they would be conducive to sustaining life" (lines 53-55). This information supports D and eliminates C, since there would be no reason to study extrasolar life if such life is "impossible". The author only states that humans are interested in life outside the solar system and never explains WHY they are (eliminating A), while "astronomers" (line 3) only have one interest (extrasolar life) in common with other people and are mentioned only briefly: thus, B mistakes a detail for the "primary purpose" of the paragraph.

44) Correct Answer: C

The author compares gravitation to the interactions of magnets by stating that "the bigger the magnet, the stronger its pull" (lines 36-37) and then goes on to compare magnets that are near and magnets that are far apart. (lines 37-41). This information supports C. The author establishes in lines 32-34 that L2 is an area where gravitational fields negate (not where they are "weak", eliminating A), never states that "planets" have polar

orientations (only that magnets do, eliminating B), and is not actually discussing telescopes at this point (since magnets are compared to planets, eliminating D).

45) Correct Answer: A

In lines 65-66, the author states that the Hubble, an expensive project similar to the HDST, "was nonetheless successfully launched". This information supports A, while C wrongly assumes that the JWST is a superior telescope (contradicted by lines 48-49) and D wrongly assumes that the HDST is deficient in design (an issue that is never directly raised). Although the author mentions that the HDST could "provide images of dozens of Earth-like exoplanets" (lines 52-53), the exoplanet observations made by the JWST are never mentioned, much less compared: thus, eliminate trap answer B.

46) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A compares the diameter of the HDST to the diameter of the Hubble, B explains that the JWST and the HDST are designed to utilize the L2 orbit, and C offers the attitude of Mario Livio (NOT the author) on the hoped-for effects of the HDST. None of these answers directly aligns with an answer to the previous question.

47) Correct Answer: B

The phrase "balance out" refers to what happens to gravitational fields in the L2 orbit: this region is located between the Earth and the Sun, closer to the less massive object (Earth) and farther from the more massive object (Sun). The author explains that the Sun "pulls more strongly" (line 43), so that a location far from the Sun and close to the Earth would involve proportional or indeed "equivalent" gravitational fields. This information supports B, while A refers to an emotion or a state of agitation that has ended, C is more appropriate to an impression or a judgment than a precise computation, and D refers to MASSES themselves, not the GRAVITY that the author is considering.

48) Correct Answer: C

In lines 20-21, the author describes the HDST as a telescope that has "been proposed but not yet constructed". This information supports C and can be used to eliminate B. The HDST in fact has "much higher resolution" (line 27, eliminating A) than the Hubble, while Marc Postman (line 27) is mentioned as an authority who is enthusiastic about the HDST, not as one of its designers (eliminating D).

49) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A indicates that the Hubble is a famous telescope, C states that the HDST will detect faint light more effectively than the Hubble can, and D states the cost of creating the JWST. Neither A nor D directly mentions the HDST, while C simply CONTRADICTS Question 48 A.

50) Correct Answer: A

The HDST is a telescope that will reside 1.5 million kilometers away from Earth (lines 46-47) after it is launched and that will offer images of distant planets and galaxies: this information indicates that the "astronomical

distances" mentioned are "enormous distances". There is no reason to choose a negative such as C (since "nebulous" means "unclear) or D, while B ("intergalactic") misstates the content of the passage: the HDST will remain WITHIN the solar system and will only register images of distant galaxies.

51) Correct Answer: D

According to the chart, the resolution of the HDST is 30 times that of the Hubble and 15 times that of the JWST, so that D ("more than ten times") is the correct answer. A, B, and C all understate the extent to which the HDST's resolution is greater.

52) Correct Answer: A

According to the chart, the HDST exceeds the Hubble and the JWST in both resolution and mirror diameter; in lines 24-27, the author explains that larger mirror diameter is what will enable the HDST to provide images of "much higher resolution". This information supports B, while A and D must be eliminated immediately because expense and funding are never mentioned in the passage. Trap answer C is a distortion of the content of the passage: the author indicates that the HDST "may well revolutionize astronomy" (line 48-49), not that this telescope definitively WILL revolutionize astronomy.

## Test 7

1) Correct Answer: A

Early in the passage, the narrator describes how he “became acquainted with a Monsieur C. Auguste Dupin” (lines 2-3), who later shares living quarters with the narrator and is described as the narrator’s “friend” (line 43). This information supports A and eliminates both B and D, which omit any reference whatsoever to the important figure of Dupin. C is a trap answer: Dupin is eccentric and intelligent but has ceased to be visible “in the world” (line 7). Since people other than the narrator do not seem to admire him or even know of him, “famous” is a faulty description.

2) Correct Answer: D

The first paragraph describes how Dupin, though from an “illustrious family” (line 4), has been reduced to “poverty” (line 5) and now avoids most people. This information supports A and eliminates B, since the narrator only details Dupin’s poverty and its implications from a single perspective, the narrator’s own. Both A and C are faulty interpretations of the passage: the effects of the financial decline are PERSONAL, not SOCIAL, since only Dupin seems to be affected, while Dupin has lost ENERGY but is not in fact DEPRESSED, since he enjoys talking to the narrator and taking nighttime walks later in the passage.

3) Correct Answer: A

The phrase “whenever mere self is his theme” refers to a situation in which a “Frenchman” is likely to indulge in “candor” or honesty (line 19). This information supports A and renders B problematic: Frenchmen as described in the passage do not FREQUENTLY discuss themselves, but will be honest and forthright when ASKED. Both C and D are out of scope: although the narrator may be writing a longer work or may know much about different types of people, he is interested primarily in understanding Dupin and mentions neither of these in the text surrounding the line reference.

4) Correct Answer: B

In lines 21-23, the narrator explains that “above all” he was drawn to Dupin on account of the “wild freshness” and “vivid fervor” of Dupin’s imagination. This information most directly supports B. Items from the other answers are in fact mentioned, since the narrator refers to Dupin’s “family” (A, line 4) and their common literary interests (lines 14-17, C); however, these answers must be eliminated because these factors do not draw the narrator to Dupin “above all” or “most strongly”. D is contradicted by the passage: Dupin has in fact been reduced to “poverty” (line 5).

5) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A simply describes how Dupin lives, B explains the event that brought the narrator and Dupin together (not WHY the narrator was “most strongly drawn” to Dupin), and C indicates that the narrator was drawn to the Dupin on account of his interesting family history. However, C is a trap answer, because D lists the PRIMARY reason for the narrator’s being drawn to Dupin.

6) Correct Answer: B

Dupin and the narrator are brought together because they are searching for the same "volume", and the narrator then explains that the two men "saw each other again and again" (lines 14-17). At this point on the passage, the men meet or are in "contact", so that B is an effective answer. C refers to religious matters, which are nowhere a theme of the passage, while A and D would be appropriate to LATER stages of the passage, when the narrator is learning more about Dupin or has begun to live with Dupin: at this point in their acquaintance, they are simply forming initial contact.

7) Correct Answer: A

The word "society" refers to Dupin (the "such a man" in the sentence containing the word "society"), whom the narrator values and with whom the narrator wishes to be in consistent contact. This context supports A, "company" or companionship, while Dupin is in fact a man with few social "connections" (lines 6-7, eliminating B), never professes any specific political views (eliminating C), and is only discussed in reference to his "family" much earlier (lines 3-4, eliminating D).

8) Correct Answer: C

In this passage, the narrator describes how he and Dupin are drawn to "the Night for her own sake" (line 44): they even "closed all the messy shutters" (line 49) at dawn and lived in a darkened, night-like house, lighted only by candles. In this way they would counterfeit the presence of the "sable divinity," or Night. This information all indicates a preference for nighttime and justifies C, while Dupin's luxury free lifestyle is only described in the first paragraph (eliminating D). Though a personification, the "sable divinity" stands in for "Night" (not protection, eliminating A) and is an imaginary concept, not a "third character" (eliminating B).

9) Correct Answer: C

In lines 54-58, the narrator explains that walking by night allowed him and Dupin to achieve "that infinity of mental excitement which quiet observation can afford". The author thus calls attention to a positive link between the night and quiet observation, justifying C and eliminating B, since the narrator describes WALKING, not sitting and WRITING, as the primary nighttime pursuit that he shares with Dupin. Dupin's creditors are only mentioned in line 8 as showing him "courtesy", not "pursuing" him (eliminating A), while Dupin and the narrator do live a secret existence (lines 35-42) but are at their most visible at night, when anyone else walking in the city can encounter them. Night, thus, does not truly "facilitate" their secret existence.

10) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A explains that Dupin and the narrator are difficult to locate (but never mentions night), B explains that Dupin and the narrator prefer the night (but does not offer a reason), and C explains that Dupin and the narrator create artificial darkness during the day and pursue various activities (rather than explaining genuine nighttime). None of these answers indicates WHY Dupin and the narrator prefer night to day.

11) Correct Answer: A

The author of Passage 1 discusses a series of severe problems related exclusively to the "short span before death" (line 14), from dementia to unforeseen expenses to depression. Because Americans are living longer,

these "super-elderly" individuals are vulnerable to these problems: this information supports A. B misstates the content of the passage (the idea of a rise in "quality of life" is misleading, not the idea of a rise in "average life expectancy"), C is contradicted by lines 6-8, and D raises the issue of suicide, which is actually not one of the severe problems that the author explicitly mentions.

12) Correct Answer: D

The word "even" refers to "even super-elderly individuals who remain mentally sharp" (line 21) but face financial difficulties and to "even healthy elderly" (line 33) who are vulnerable to depression. This information indicates that good health does not rule out other reasons for unhappiness, thus supporting D. A (which wrongly discusses ALL elderly people, not just the super-elderly) and C both refer to depression alone and are thus relevant only to the second line reference, while B refers to the process of SCREENING for mental health, a topic discussed nowhere in the passage.

13) Correct Answer: C

While the author of Passage 1 notes that "quality of life" (line 16) can be very low for extremely elderly individuals, the author of Passage 2 calls attention to both the "psychological costs" (line 45) that face aging generations and the burdens that are concurrently placed on younger generations. This information supports C. Other answers only refer to the content of one passage: psychological illness such as dementia (as opposed to non-clinical psychological stress) is only mentioned in Passage 1 (eliminating A), Baby Boomers (as opposed to the super-elderly) are only described in Passage 2 (eliminating B), and financial problems affecting the elderly (as opposed to those affecting younger generations) are only mentioned in Passage 1 (eliminating D).

14) Correct Answer: D

The author of Passage 1 argues that "average quality" of life has increased over time: however, the author of Passage 2 argues in lines 50-71 that older individuals (Baby Boomers) have enjoyed relatively appealing lifestyles, while younger individuals (Millennials) are relatively worse off. Eliminate answers that indicate acceptance (B), and neutrality (C), but also avoid A, "indignation", a word that would indicate that the author of Passage 2 is "deeply offended" rather than mostly "in disagreement". D is thus the best answer.

15) Correct Answer: C

In lines 21-22, the author explains that members of the growing super-elderly demographic are "likely to outlive their savings and investments," a situation that would put these individuals into new financial difficulties. This information supports C and eliminates the positive answers A (which is contradicted) and B (which mentions government intervention, a topic avoided entirely in the passage). D wrongly assumes that the elderly will ALL suffer from dementia, while the author only points to the increased RATE and LIKELIHOOD of dementia in lines 28-30.

16) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states a fact about earlier life expectancies, B indicates a positive link between medical advances and life expectancy, and D calls attention to the dishonest service

providers who prey on the elderly. Although the elderly can reasonably EXPECT the longer lives and financial drawbacks mentioned in these answers, none of these answers aligns with an answer to the previous question.

17) Correct Answer: D

The line reference from Passage 1 calls attention to the problems that face the elderly, while the author of Passage 2 is mostly positive about the prospects of older generations (Baby Boomers) and mostly negative about the prospects of younger generations (Millennials). One reason for this position is that older, longer-lived generations limit the job prospects of younger, rising generations (lines 58-64), so that D is an effective answer. The author relates the psychological distress of Millennials mostly to financial instability (eliminating A), never compares rates of clinical depression (a concern mostly of Passage 1, eliminating B), and only cites retirement as a hardship for Baby Boomers (lines 45-49) rather than outlining a course of "Action" to address this hardship (eliminating C).

18) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A defines the Baby Boomer generation, B lists a few of the advantages enjoyed by Baby Boomers, and C raises the question of whether Baby Boomers and Millennials enjoy similar life circumstances (rather than offering an argument). None of these line references articulates the author's stance on the PROBLEMS faced by different generations as demanded by the reference to such problems in lines 27-28 of Passage 1.

19) Correct Answer: A

The relevant portion of the passage describes the "psychological costs" of leaving a positive job or lifestyle and becoming inactive. The word "costs" is thus a strong negative (eliminating B), while C and D both wrongly take the idea of cost to refer to MONEY, not to THINKING. Eliminate these answers and choose A, "liabilities" or drawbacks.

20) Correct Answer: A

The word "advance" refers to Millennials, who are kept from advancing because Baby Boomers hold "management and executive positions" (lines 59-60) and were "embraced" (line 63) and moved forward earlier. To "advance" here means to "rise" to a privileged position, not to "propose" (since no direct change in status would be involved in the mere act of proposing, eliminating B), "increase" (since the Millennials are increasing their positions, not increasing themselves, eliminating C), or "accelerate" (which would indicate a SPEEDING UP of a current process, not a CHANGE from one status to another, eliminating D).

21) Correct Answer: C

Early on, the author describes maglev trains as a "breakthrough in train transit" that has the "potential to become the dominant new form of high-speed travel" (lines 11-14); maglev trains and the technology behind them are discussed in the remainder of the passage. This evidence supports C and eliminates A, which omits any meaningful reference to maglev trains and refers to an idea mentioned in passing in the first paragraph. While B and D are both true, these are DETAILS of the author's discussion of maglev train technology: neither is a CENTRAL CLAIM about the importance of maglev trains.

22) Correct Answer: C

The word "greeted" refers to how people "In almost every area of contemporary life" (line 1) respond with "enthusiasm" (line 3) to measures that increase expediency and efficiency. The positive C, "welcomed", is an excellent choice, while the negative D, "reproached", should be readily eliminated. A and B are both trap answers: the word "greeted" refers to a broad and public response, not specifically to the people who first introduce new innovations or to the people who discover them.

23) Correct Answer: A

After introducing "maglev trains" in line 13, the author spends the remaining portions of the passage explaining how these trains use "electromagnetic propulsion" (lines 19-37) and differentiating the different types of maglev trains (lines 38-60). This evidence supports A and eliminates D, which refers to a broad topic ("innovation") rather than a specific technology. Maglev trains are an example of innovation, not solutions to a clear negative "problem" (eliminating C), while the author never argues that maglev trains should lead to other or even similar advancements (only that they ARE an advancement, eliminating D).

24) Correct Answer: B

In the first paragraph, the author points out the emphasis "placed on speed" (line 2) and discusses this concept primarily in terms of air travel: however, the author then goes on to explain maglev trains, a land-based form of "high-speed travel" (line 14). This information supports B but also eliminates A (since maglev trains are not in fact mentioned in the first paragraph) and C (since only air travel is mentioned in the first paragraph). However, D is faulty because air travel is never described negatively: maglev trains are an ALTERNATIVE, not a SOLUTION to air travel problems.

25) Correct Answer: C

The word "conduct" refers to "electricity", and occurs in the context of a larger discussion of how electromagnetic activity propels maglev trains. It can be reasonably inferred that the electricity is "sent" or "transmitted" through maglev train coils (lines 41-42). A and B would most often refer to people who are "conducted from place to place" or "conducted to follow orders", while D, "comport", refers to how a person "conducts himself or herself" and is similarly irrelevant.

26) Correct Answer: B

In lines 6-9, the author notes that "further development in high-speed travel has been relatively limited" since flight has proven an effective means of such travel. This information supports B, while every other answer describes a factor nowhere discussed in the passage: the author is interested almost entirely in the breakthrough technology behind maglev trains, not in their cost-effectiveness (A) or their actual implementation (C and D).

27) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the high value placed on high-speed expediency and efficiency, C explains the term "maglev train", and D explains a mechanism that both types of maglev train have in common. Only A describes a "belief" as necessitated by the previous question, and none of these answers aligns with an answer to the previous question.

28) Correct Answer: D

In the final paragraph, the author explains that both types of maglev train "eliminate friction" (line 54); however, this measure is combined with another that serves a similar function, the use of "aerodynamic design to further maximize speed" as explained in lines 56-60. This information supports D, while the author's positive stance on maglev trains and innovative technology eliminates A. Because the author only discusses the use of maglev technology in transportation, and only discusses maglev trains as an alternative to airplanes that may become more popular (not as a technology that will replace ALL airplanes), eliminate B and C, respectively.

29) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A points out that maglev trains could become an important means of transportation, B designates the two different types of maglev train technology, and C states that EDS-powered trains cannot levitate at relatively low speeds. Be cautious of taking C as an explanation for Question 28 A (when in fact C describes a technology and does not really offer a criticism) or A as an explanation for Question 28 B (when in fact Question 28 B overstates the possible impact of maglev trains).

30) Correct Answer: B

When determining low efficiency, look for a transit method that uses large amounts of resources (barrels of oil per 10,000 passenger miles) but also achieves low speeds. The least efficient transportation method is transit bus, which uses roughly 8 barrels per 10,000 miles and runs at 30 mph; cars are the second-least efficient, since they also run at 30 mph but use marginally fewer (7.5) resources. A, C, and D all list transportation methods that use fewer barrels of oil per 10,000 passenger miles while maintaining higher speeds.

31) Correct Answer: A

In lines 13-14, the author of the passage asserts that maglev trains have "the potential to become the dominant new form of high-speed transit" and break the current dominance of such transit by air travel. The chart shows that maglev trains are not as fast as planes (300 mph versus 500 mph) but require fewer barrels of oil per 10,000 passenger miles (1 versus 7.5). These figures could translate to much greater cost efficiency and help maglev trains overtake planes, thus justifying A. The chart addresses neither the cost of BUILDING maglev trains (eliminating C) nor the distinctions between maglev trains (eliminating D). B overstates the comparison between how many barrels of oil maglev trains use and how many barrels transit buses use, and in any case refers to a transportation mode (transit buses) mentioned nowhere in the passage.

32) Correct Answer: D

Reagan begins his speech by stating that he had intended "to report on the State of the Union" (line 2), but instead states that "We [he and his listeners across America] mourn seven heroes" (line 14). The use of "we" persists in Reagan's discussion of the Challenger tragedy and the nation's reaction, so that D is the best answer. B wrongly assumes that Reagan is explaining his political agenda (which he omits completely from this discussion of loss) while C neglects Reagan's OWN desire to connect with the audience. A mistakes the TONE of the passage for the FUNCTION of the word "we", and in any case neglects the positive tone that Reagan applies to bravery and exploration.

33) Correct Answer: A

The word "bear" refers to the families of the seven Challenger astronauts, who must deal with the "full impact of this tragedy" (line 18) in a way that the nation cannot. Thus, to "bear" here means to "deal with a negative event" or to "endure". Other words refer to the wrong type of action: in context, to "uphold" (B) means to preserve or to maintain, "deliver" (C) means to send, and "form" (D) means to shape or to mold.

34) Correct Answer: C

Describing the Challenger tragedy in lines 9-10, Reagan declares that "we've never lost an astronaut in flight; we've never had a tragedy like this". This information supports C and eliminates D, while Reagan's sense that the Challenger tragedy is a grave event that deserves "mourning and remembering" (line 4) eliminates A. B is a trap answer: although Reagan states that painful things are part of the general "process of exploration and discovery" (lines 33-34), it may be possible to learn from the past and avoid "particular" tragedies such as the Challenger explosion in the future.

35) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states that Reagan has interrupted his original plan, C states that American space exploration is only recent in origin, and D states that "painful things" such as the Challenger tragedy are hard to understand. Only B describes the Challenger tragedy directly, but no answer to the previous question is close to "difficult to understand."

36) Correct Answer: B

In lines 12-13, Reagan explains that the Challenger crew members "were aware of the dangers, but overcame them and did their jobs brilliantly". This information supports B, while Reagan's complete admiration for the Challenger crew eliminates A. Because Reagan and the nation are shocked by the outcome of the Challenger mission (which was clearly not "intentional") eliminate C; because Reagan primarily discusses the bravery of the Challenger crew (but never defines their credentials, or explains whether "astronauts" are necessarily expert engineers) eliminate D.

37) Correct Answer: C

According to Reagan in lines 35-36, "The future doesn't belong to the fainthearted; it belongs to the brave": this general statement about explorers explains the virtues of the "Challenger crew" (line 36) of explorers, who are later compared to much earlier but similarly passionate explorers such as Sir Francis Drake (lines 52-57). This information supports C, while Reagan's positive tone regarding explorers eliminates the negative D.

Reagan is well aware of the dangers behind much exploration (lines 32-34, eliminating A), but never argues that exploration is the ONLY way for America to move forward: it is simply the only way that he DISCUSSES in this speech (eliminating B).

38) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A defines the virtues of the Challenger crew (but without designating explorers generally), C states that the space program will continue to move forward (but, again, without explaining a general idea about exploration), and D states that the Challenger crew will never be forgotten but does so without characterizing the crew members or other explorers directly.

39) Correct Answer: D

The word "pulling" refers to the Challenger crew members and is explained by Reagan's later statement that "we'll continue to follow them" (line 37). If America follows, the crew would naturally be "leading", so that D is an effective choice. "Luring" means "enticing" or "tempting" and can take a negative tone (eliminating A), while "uprooting" and "removing" refer to physical actions, not to displaying a positive example or "leadership" (eliminating B and C).

40) Correct Answer: A

In lines 38-42, Reagan uses the collective voice ("we") to describe how Americans "don't hide our space program": this approach is reflective of "the way freedom is" and is an approach that Reagan wants to maintain. Thus, choose A and eliminate the negative and irrelevant ("scandals") answer C. Schoolchildren are only mentioned earlier (line 30) as a group that may need to acknowledge painful truths (eliminating B), while Reagan's discussion of broad national PRINCIPLES should not be confused with the more specific issue of the space program's REPUTATION (eliminating D).

41) Correct Answer: D

In lines 52-57, Reagan describes Drake and explains that the dedication of the Challenger crew "was, like Drake's complete". This comparison supports D but actually eliminates A, since it is never made clear whether anyone ASIDE FROM REAGAN has made this comparison. The only other facts provided about Drake are his date of death and his ocean-bound lifestyle: WHAT exactly he was interested in exploring is never defined (eliminating B and C).

42) Correct Answer: C

Addressing the "schoolchildren of America" (lines 30-31), Reagan states that it is "hard to understand" (line 32) why painful things such as the Challenger tragedy happen. Yet Reagan later argues that the Challenger crew was "expanding man's horizons" (lines 34-35): according to this evidence, the children would find it "hard to understand" that tragedy and progress are linked. This information supports C but also eliminates negative answers A, B, and D: Reagan is encouraging the children to "understand" the Challenger astronauts and their endeavor in a positive light and believes that they can eventually "understand" and sympathize with the nature of exploration. He does not directly assume or paraphrase any of the negative descriptions in these answers.

43) Correct Answer: A

In lines 4-6, the author explains that "Zoologists refuse to accept cryptozoology" and see it as "pseudo-science": it can be inferred that cryptozoologists, in contrast, would see their own field as an actual science. This information supports A and eliminates C (which it completely contradicts) and D (which is illogical, since zoologists would have no reason to cooperate with adherents of a pseudo-science). B follows flawed logic: although it properly states that zoologists and cryptozoologists are in conflict, it wrongly attributes such conflict to a "debate concerning the existence of dragons". However, dragons are first mentioned in line 25, long after the tensions between zoologists and cryptozoologists have been introduced.

44) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A defines cryptozoology, while C and D both describe the principles of analysis and inquiry followed by cryptozoologist Richard Freeman. None of these references directly explains what zoologists think of cryptozoologists, or the other way around.

45) Correct Answer: B

In lines 14-17, the author approvingly cites cryptozoologist Richard Freeman, who believes that "how our world evolved" can be explained by factors other than "physical evidence". This perspective is elaborated in the lines that follow, justifying B as the best answer. A is out of scope (since the passage only discusses dragon sightings, not sightings of MANY mythological creatures), C is a distortion of the passage (since cryptozoology EXPLAINS creatures such as the Komodo Monitor, but is never defined as instrumental in their DISCOVERY), and D wrongly assumes that zoologists, who are hostile to cryptozoology as a discipline, would take cryptozoology seriously.

46) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. B explains that there are three presumed dragon species, C calls attention to a specific dragon sightings, and D transitions to a discussion of the Komodo Monitor. While all of these answers offer facts about cryptozoology, none offers a REASON why "cryptozoology is important".

47) Correct Answer: C

The word "distinct" refers to the three species of dragon that the other lists and carefully distinguishes: the "Fire-dragon" (line 27), the "Wyvern" (line 31), and the "Lindorm" (line 34). The species are thus distinguished from one another or "separate" in context, so that C is the best answer. Both A and B are closer in meaning to "obvious" than to "different" or "separate", while A, B, and D all wrongly assume that the dragons can be noticed, mistaken, or recognized in real life observation. However, the three dragons named simply exist in "legend" (line 25) and cannot be physically seen.

48) Correct Answer: C

The word "rare" describes the Komodo Monitor, which only came to public awareness when it was pursued for a "television nature program" (line 66). Because the Komodo Monitor was not previously known at large and was not easy to pursue, it can be inferred that this animal is not "common", so that C, "uncommon", is the best answer. Although the traits of the Komodo Monitor mentioned earlier can seem "extraordinary" or "strange"

at first (lines 52-62), the word "rare" compares this Monitor to other Monitors: if other Monitors exhibited such traits, the Komodo Monitor would not be "extraordinary" or "strange" at all. Eliminate A and D for this reason, and eliminate B, "unlikely", which can refer to an event or an occurrence but not an animal itself.

49) Correct Answer: A

According to lines 52-62, the Komodo Dragon is an animal that possesses a huge scale-coated body, powerful jaws and teeth, and the ability to produce substances that are "both venomous and flammable". These traits line up with various of the dragon traits listed in lines 25-35: the cryptozoologists would feel "vindicated" because the Komodo Dragon resembles the mythical dragons that are taken seriously by cryptozoology. This information supports A, while both cryptozoologists and zoologists were alerted to the Komodo Dragon simultaneously (eliminating B) and the research FUNDING surrounding the Komodo Dragon is never discussed (only the Komodo Dragon's discovery, eliminating D). C distorts the passage: DRAGONS have been dismissed by scientists as a hoax, while the Komodo Dragon has been documented.

50) Correct Answer: D

In lines 14-24, the author points out the virtues of cryptozoology, which is a field that zoologists dismiss: the author then shows how cryptozoological ideas about dragons are supported by the discovery of the Komodo dragon. The reference to "we" concludes the author's supportive account of cryptozoology as a field, making D a strong answer. However, it is not clear whether the author is a zoologist or a cryptozoologist: he cannot be assumed to be either. A, B, and C would be sensible answers if the "we", which includes the author, referred only to scientists: since the "we" includes people with no clear scientific credentials, eliminate all of these answers.

51) Correct Answer: B

The line for dragon sightings has a roughly constant upward slope, so that the number of sightings increases at a steady rate. This information supports B and eliminates C and D, which both assume decreases. Dragon sightings began at roughly 400 in 1900 and increased to just over 600 in 2000: they have increased only by half since the EARLIEST date in the graph and only increased from just under 600 to just over 600 between 1980 and 2000.

52) Correct Answer: C

According to the passage, zoologists are generally hostile to cryptozoologists and would object to dragon sightings, which cryptozoologists take seriously: one "scientific" argument against cryptozoologists is that sighted dragons are "just abnormal varieties of Crocodile or Alligator" (lines 44-46). This information supports C and eliminates A and B, since the zoologists would argue that the dragons are neither genuine nor (unlike the well-reported Crocodiles and Alligators) previously unreported. D is out of scope: zoologists see CRYPTOZOOLOGISTS as part of a sham or hoax, but nowhere in the passage do the zoologists weigh in on the motives of the people sighting the dragons.

## Test 8

1) Correct Answer: C

The first paragraph (lines 1-7) describes Gallaher in a positive fashion: Gallaher is a fellow with uncommon “talents” and whose heart is “in the right place”. In other words, Gallaher is “exceptional”, while the negative answer A (“disingenuous” or dishonest) must be eliminated immediately. The description of Gallaher as “fearless” (line 4) eliminates D. And although Gallaher is well-traveled, daring, and noble, he is never directly described as “generous” and may not in fact possess this virtue along with his other positives: thus, eliminate trap answer B.

2) Correct Answer: B

In the second paragraph, the author explains that Little Chandler was “but slightly under the average stature” (lines 11-12), yet seems much smaller because “His hands were small and white, his frame was fragile, voice was quiet and his manners were refined” (lines 12-14). In other words, Little Chandler appears small not because of his actual “height” but because of how he conducts himself or his “demeanor”, so that B is the best answer. Little Chandler’s intentions (meeting with Gallaher) do not conflict with his calm behavior (eliminating C), while Little Chandler’s precision is never contrasted with anyone else’s “carelessness” (eliminating D). A is a trap answer that describes a similarity: Chandler both appears to be a small man (because of his habits) and is a small man (because he is of less than average height). The real difference is in the negligible effect of his height and the major effect of his demeanor.

3) Correct Answer: D

In the relevant portion of the passage, the author describes the area outside of Little Chandler’s “office window” (line 23), an area with “grass plots and walks” (lines 24-25). This information supports D and eliminates both B and C, which do not refer to physical objects or elements of a landscape. A is a trap answer: Little Chandler may “diagram” the area in his mind, but is still looking at physical “areas” rather than mathematical “diagrams.”

4) Correct Answer: B

The parenthetical phrase describes Little Chandler’s tendency to become sad, which “always happened when he thought of life”. This information indicates that Little Chandler will ALWAYS have this response, so that B is the correct answer and C (“unexpected”) must be eliminated. A is out of scope because it refers to “life” in general, NOT to Little Chandler and his particular habits, while C is faulty because the paragraph describes a reaction, not an “obsession” that is directed at a well-defined OBJECT.

5) Correct Answer: C

In lines 48-49, the author states that Little Chandler walked past children but “gave them no thought”. The children are unimportant to him or “inconsequential”, while Little Chandler would need to clearly observe and strongly react to the children in order to find them “surprising” (eliminating A). B and D are both contradicted by the author’s tone: the children are an example of the “minute vermin-like life” (line 50) that surrounds Little Chandler and cannot be appropriately described using positives such as “joyful” and “innocent”.

6) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A compares Little Chandler to a child (rather than describing an actual child), B describes running and “screaming” children (a description that cannot be assumed to line up with “joyful” in the previous question, since it is not clear why the children are screaming), and C describes that there is a “horde” or huge number of children (another description that does not align with an answer to the previous question).

7) Correct Answer: C

The word “sharp” describes the air that Little Chandler breathes in on an occasion “full of present joy” (line 53). “Crisp” or “clear and refreshing” would be appropriate to the paragraph, while A and B are negatives. D, “acute”, would be used to describe a sharp angle or a sharp perception, not an intake of air that has a strong yet positive effect.

8) Correct Answer: A

In lines 54-55, the author explains that Little Chandler had never been inside Corless’s, an eating establishment, but “knew the value of the name”. Corless’s thus has a name or “reputation” that matters to Little Chandler, a fact that supports A and eliminates B. Since Little Chandler sees people entering Corless’s from the street, there is no reason to assume that the establishment is “isolated from the outside world” (C, though it is normally isolated from Little Chandler HIMSELF). D is also based on a faulty assumption: Little Chandler has simply heard that the waiters at Corless’s “spoke French and German,” yet because this idea is secondhand and perhaps inaccurate there is no way of knowing if the bar in fact “takes pride in its international audience”.

9) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. B describes a few specific things that Little Chandler has learned and heard about Corless’s, C describes the women who enter Corless’s, and D explains that Little Chandler habitually passes by Corless’s in a hasty fashion. None of these answers aligns with an answer to the previous question, though D should not be wrongly taken as evidence for Question 8 D.

10) Correct Answer: B

Gallaher is only mentioned in the first two paragraphs, which describe him as a talented man who has “got on” (line 2) and who has established himself in “the great city London” (line 10). This information supports B, while negative answers should be avoided. (A wrongly indicates that Gallaher has abandoned Little Chandler, when in fact the two are meeting again; D refers to Gallaher’s education, which is nowhere discussed.) In terms of chronology, all that is known of the friendship between Gallaher and Little Chandler is that Gallaher had set out “Eight years before”, when he and Little Chandler could have been adults or young men: C thus relies on a faulty assumption, since Gallaher is never explicitly defined as one of Little Chandler’s childhood friends.

11) Correct Answer: D

The author spends the passage explaining the problems with how “fast food companies” (line 9) advertise to children, and finishes by asserting that “stricter regulations are needed to protect the health of our youth”

(lines 71-72). This information can be taken as strong justification for D and can be used to disqualify the positive answer B. A and C are both tempting answers, but are both clearly flawed: the author primarily describes the consequences of an epidemic (obesity) and cautions against unhealthy behaviors (consuming unhealthy food) in the first paragraph (lines 1-8). The passage is mostly concerned with describing the negative advertising practices that LEAD to these problems.

12) Correct Answer: C

In the first paragraph, the author describes the many health problems (lines 2-4) that are associated with obesity, which can begin in childhood: for these reasons, different groups are “concerned about the extent to which unhealthy foods are advertised to children” (lines 7-8). This information supports C and eliminates A (because “merits” means “advantages”, yet the paragraph is thoroughly negative) and D (since the paragraph describes CONSENSUS about the danger of obesity, not “differing opinions”). B is a trap answer: the author describes obesity as an item of great concern, but never states that obesity will definitely or PREDICTABLY lead to health problems, or that childhood obesity predictably leads to adult obesity.

13) Correct Answer: D

The phrase “not unambiguous” is used to refer to “the ethics of fast food advertising” (lines 33-34): the author then puts forward positive and negative arguments about whether companies can “ethically” market to children. The phrase “not unambiguous” thus means “not entirely straightforward” or “somewhat complicated” since the ethical issue in question has not been resolved: this information also eliminates B, which assumes that the ethical issues are “obvious” and settled. A is incorrect because the author sees the marketing ethics in question as a cause for concern and debate, not as an “easily overlooked” issue, while C is incorrect because the author can sum up arguments both for and against marketing to children: the issues are thus not “incomprehensible”.

14) Correct Answer: C

In lines 57-59, the author states that marketing fast food to children is “unethical” but continues as a practice because it “works”. This information can be used to justify C and to eliminate A (which is completely positive) and B (which wrongly states that fast food advertising does not work or is “impractical”). D misrepresents the author’s ideas completely: although some fast food ADS that target children may be “comical”, the AUTHOR is convinced of the seriousness of marketing fast food to children.

15) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A simply states that fast food is prevalent in TV advertisements, B offers an argument that could be used to justify marketing fast food to children, and C states that teen viewership of fast food ads has increased dramatically. Each answer offers a fact or a detail about fast food ads, but none of these answers offers an overall CHARACTERIZATION as demanded by the previous question.

16) Correct Answer: A

Unlike the United Kingdom, the United States “does not have” a ban on fast food advertising (line 67), and instead follows a “self-regulation” policy. However, the author declares that such “self-regulation does not seem to be working” and supports “stricter regulations” as a protective measure (line 71). In other words, the ban in the United Kingdom is effective and would be supported by the author, so that the passage supports A and contradicts B, which ATTACKS the ban. The author sees the use of toys to sell fast food, not actual toy advertisements, as problematic (eliminating C), and would see the ban as an EFFECTIVE measure, not as something that is NEGLIGIBLE in its outcome (eliminating D).

17) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes a particular criticism that has been directed at McDonald’s, B introduces the possibility of a ban on fast food advertisements (but does so BEFORE the actual ban in the United Kingdom is mentioned), and C explains the policy of self-regulation followed by U.S. companies (but does not clearly indicate that the author sees self-regulation as problematic and a ban as superior).

18) Correct Answer: C

The word “oversight” explains the action of the “Better Business Bureau” (lines 68-69), which is connected to the policy of “self-regulation” mentioned in the paragraph. Thus, “oversight” is an action that would intentionally be undertaken by an organization: “supervision” is a highly effective fit, while negatives such as B and D would not describe an organization’s intended functions (and should not be confused with the author’s overall negative tone). A is a trap answer: the Better Business Bureau does not in fact “discover” anything, but simply monitors companies that already exist.

19) Correct Answer: C

The author argues that children who view fast food ads are more “impressionable” (line 37) than adults; this situation is problematic because advertising fast food to children “works” (line 59) even though consuming fast food is associated with major health risks (lines 1-8). However, the graph only addresses the number of ads viewed by different age groups, not the EFFECTIVENESS of the ads or the likely OUTCOMES of viewing the ads. This information supports C and eliminates A (since other types of ads are never mentioned or compared) and B (because the graph does not measure outcomes, only frequency of viewing). D is a trap answer: without comparison to ad volume in OTHER INDUSTRIES, there is no basis for the claim that fast food restaurants run “relatively few ads”.

20) Correct Answer: D

For all three fast food companies mentioned, the ad viewership for children of 6-10 years old is lower than the ad viewership for children of 0-5 years old. This information supports D, which states that the number of ads is “relatively high” for the younger age group. Eliminate the other answers, which list factors nowhere considered in the graph: “adults” (A), the outcomes of “marketing tactics” (B), and ads OTHER THAN fast food ads (C) are never assessed.

21) Correct Answer: A

To answer this question correctly, determine which fast food company features two bars with the SMALLEST difference. The 6-10 year-old and 0-5 year-old bars for KFC are almost identical, while the 0-5 year-old bar is visibly larger than the 6-10 year-old bar for Burger King (B), Subway (C), and McDonald's (D).

22) Correct Answer: A

The word "alarmist" occurs within a discussion of "the hazardous release of radioactive materials" (lines 18-19). However, the author argues that the threats surrounding such "hazardous release" are vastly exaggerated and dismisses the idea that "nuclear power is unsafe" (lines 28-29). A is the answer that best reflects this content, while B would contradict the author's sense that nuclear power is not a threat. C and D are trap answers: the author is discussing the broad, public response to nuclear power in lines 17-19, not the specific beliefs of scientists (eliminating C) or the use of propaganda (not to be confused with headlines, eliminating D).

23) Correct Answer: B

The "measures" described in the relevant sentence would "tackle the problem" (line 4) described earlier, the "issue of global warming" (line 1). An "initiative" would be implemented to address a major problem, while A, C, and D all assume that the word "measure" refers to an AMOUNT or an ANALYSIS rather than to a need for ACTION.

24) Correct Answer: B

In lines 8-10, the author of Passage 1 cites the need for "clean, alternative energy" and explains that nuclear power is "one of the safest, most effective options available"; the author then argues that negative reactions to nuclear power are unwarranted and states that nuclear power deserves "both our reconsideration and our investment" (lines 38-39). This information supports B. A (Daiichi), C (global warming), and D (science journalism) all refer to issues that the author raises in passing and that are secondary to the "main purpose" of arguing in favor of nuclear power.

25) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A encourages new perspectives on climate policy (but omits any reference to nuclear power), C explains that there is substantial opposition to nuclear power advocacy, and D acknowledges the major role of the Daiichi Power Plant incident in discussions of contemporary nuclear power. However, none of these answers sums up the author's overall, positive stance on the use of nuclear power.

26) Correct Answer: B

In the relevant line reference, the author of Passage 2 voices the idea that "nuclear power is a clean, cost-effective option", only to argue vigorously against this idea in the same paragraph. However, the author of Passage 1 argues for the "tremendous benefits of nuclear power" (line 36), so that the positive answer B is the best choice. The author of Passage 1 believes that there is clear evidence of the safety of nuclear power and argues that nuclear disasters are relatively rare and relatively harmless (lines 19-21 and lines 30-33, contradicting both A and D). C is may in fact be true, but would SUPPORT the assertion in Passage 2, not CONTRADICT it and support the argument in favor of nuclear power presented in Passage 1.

27) Correct Answer: A

In lines 46-48, the author describes the “most recent catastrophe at Fukushima” (indicating that there were earlier catastrophes) as an even that should have made even nuclear power supporters “question their basic assumptions”. Thus further nuclear disaster is described in a strongly negative tone: A fits the evidence, while positive answers B and C should be eliminated. D misdirects the author’s discussion: the author is mainly interested in the problematic status and effects of the Fukushima disaster, not in the MOTIVES or investment that led to the disaster.

28) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes early support for nuclear power, C describes the impossibility of measuring the extent of the Fukushima contamination, and D offers a perspective that characterizes nuclear power as dangerous and poorly understood. Only C directly describes the Fukushima disaster, yet this answer should not be taken as justification for Question 27 A because other disasters are never mentioned in the line reference.

29) Correct Answer: C

While the author of Passage 1 discusses problems with nuclear power but is ultimately convinced of its “tremendous benefits” (line 36), the author of Passage 2 is strongly convinced that nuclear power is “a risky and unsafe technology” (line 74). C correctly contrasts the viewpoints in the passages, while A and D wrongly indicate that the passages have similar main arguments. B is incorrect because the author of Passage 1 only cites the “Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency” (line 21) and the “World Nuclear Association” (line 30): neither information from these sources nor ANY other studies are cited and refuted in Passage 2.

30) Correct Answer: D

In the final paragraph of Passage 2, the author argues against the viewpoint that nuclear power is not an effective “alternative to fossil fuels” (lines 66-67); however, the author of Passage 1 argues that one of the most effective forms of “clean, alternative energy” (line 8) is nuclear power. This information indicates that the author of Passage 1 would “agree” with the viewpoint discussed critically in Passage 2, so that D is the best answer. Both A and B indicate that the author would be disconcerted or unable to take a stance, while C (“animosity” or “strong dislike”) would accurately refer to the stance that the Author of Passage 1 would take on Passage 2 AS A WHOLE, not on this segment of the passage.

31) Correct Answer: B

The word “hailed” refers to the positive response that occurred “Soon after” (line 40) the development of nuclear power. In other words, people enthusiastically accepted or “welcomed” nuclear power. “Invited” (A) would refer to a person, “honored” (C) would refer to a specific award rather than to general enthusiasm, and “introduced” (D) is a trap answer that misstates the chronology outlined in the passage. Nuclear power was first introduced, THEN hailed as a positive energy source.

32) Correct Answer: C

The final paragraph of Passage 2 begins with a quotation from John C. Lilly (who sees nuclear power as dangerous and poorly understood), condemns supporters of nuclear power, and concludes with the statement that nuclear power is “a risky and unsafe technology” (line 74). This information directly supports C, while the SUPPORTERS of nuclear power are mentioned, not specific STUDIES (eliminating B). Lilly is raised only as an authority who offers a single idea about the danger of nuclear power (eliminating A), while “concerned citizens” are never directly addressed (eliminating D). Criticisms of nuclear power may cause such citizens to take action, but moving them to action is not the author’s clear purpose.

33) Correct Answer: A

After citing the founding principles of the United States in lines 4-25, Catt declares in lines 29-32 that the “logical application” of these principles has been deficient, even though the United States has been consistent in its “devotion to the theory of democracy”. Catt is critical of how the principles have been applied but highly positive about the principles THEMSELVES, a fact that justifies A and eliminates D. Catt never links past revolution to future revolution (since the principles may in fact lead to social harmony, eliminating B) and never argues that the principles are “untenable in practice” or impossible to apply, only that the PAST application of the principles has been poor (eliminating C).

34) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A traces the origins of the United States to political revolution, B records only ONE of the principles that Catt cites, and D records a SINGLE principle set forward by one of Catt’s contemporaries. No answer provides a clear OVERVIEW of the principles in a way that captures Catt’s “main point”.

35) Correct Answer: B

The individuals mentioned by Catt are given “a voice in their own government” (line 40), evidence that directly supports B. Other answers rely on faulty assumptions: while Catt argues that it is INCONGRUOUS that boys and male immigrants are allowed to vote while women are not, she never argues that the boys and immigrants have thwarted the women (eliminating A), that they don’t deserve their rights (only that women deserve INCREASED rights, eliminating B), or that they have always enjoyed the right to vote (only that they enjoy this right at a time when women don’t, eliminating D).

36) Correct Answer: A

Throughout the passage, Catt construes the voting rights and the ability to “have a voice” (line 25) in government as essential democratic rights. The word “fundamental” refers to the right to vote, which is important, straightforward, and “basic” in Catt’s view. This information supports A, while Catt calls attention to how voting rights have been PRACTICALLY exercised by men (only not by women, eliminating B) and to the ongoing struggle to secure voting rights (eliminating C). Trap answer D, “supporting”, is closer to meaning “secondary” (as in “supporting actor”) or would often be used to refer to a structure (“supporting arches”) and should thus be eliminated as defective.

37) Correct Answer: B

In the early stages of the passage (lines 4-25), Catt explains the principles of American democracy, citing at one point the idea of government participation that Woodrow Wilson “proclaimed to the world” (line 22). Such information indicates that the ideals of participation and suffrage are associated internationally with the United States: Catt wants to extend the ideal of participation to women, so that B is the best answer. Catt is primarily interested in the HISTORY of the United States (not future challenges, thus eliminating A) and is interested in the principle of justice involved in voting rights for women (not the economic benefits, eliminating C). The only specific figures that Catt mentions are men from throughout American history and her male contemporary Elihu Root: this information eliminates D.

38) Correct Answer: D

In lines 65-67, Catt declares that women’s suffrage is already widely accepted in the United States and will “eventually be ordained in all the nation”. This information supports D and eliminates B and C, which both cast doubt on the eventual adoption of women’s suffrage. A is a trap answer: because Catt never directly compares the United States to other nations in terms of women’s suffrage, it is impossible to know whether there are any “precedents” for nationwide women’s suffrage.

39) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A indicates the long history and negative consequences of rule by kings, B declares that America’s political leaders have great faith in America’s founding principles, and C explains a harsh disparity between America’s national ideals and its treatment of women. Only C directly addresses women, yet this answer sidesteps direct discussion of the OUTCOME of women’s suffrage initiatives.

40) Correct Answer: C

The phrase “share in” refers to the “election” (line 64) of various United States officials, a right that is allowed to women in some geographical areas but not in others. Women would take on a role or right, or “participate” in such elections: this information supports C and can be used to eliminate A and B, which would refer to GOODS or objects, not RIGHTS. D, “endure”, is actually a negative that means “to deal with a burden” and thus should be eliminated.

41) Correct Answer: B

In the first paragraph, Catt declares that “Woman suffrage is inevitable” (line 1), then goes on to relate the question of women’s suffrage to the core principles of the United States (lines 4-32) and puts forward logical reasons for giving women voting rights (lines 33-69). This information supports B and can be used to eliminate D, since Catt ENDORSES America’s founding principles as justifications for women’s rights. Catt never describes her own, “personal” history (only the history of the United States, eliminating A) and only reviews those attributes of the United States that support her argument (rather than offering a “systematic” overview that takes up the entire passage, thus eliminating C).

42) Correct Answer: A

In making her case for women’s voting rights, Catt examines both United States history (lines 4-25) and recent events (lines 50-69): she is thus “well-informed” about the facts relevant to her main stance. This information

supports A and eliminates C (since Catt is heavily biased in favor of women's suffrage) and D (since Catt actively opposes the status quo, which denies voting rights to many women). B is a trap answer: Catt is negative about how the United States has handled women's suffrage, but is in fact positive about the democratic principles that will make women's suffrage inevitable. She sees the United States as a flawed democracy, not as fundamentally "non-democratic".

43) Correct Answer: A

The phrase "a novel" refers to the parasitic strategy exhibited by the *H. argyraphaga* wasp, a strategy "that would be at home in a science fiction film" (line 8). This later description indicates that the strategy is unexpected under normal science, or seems "strange". B and D would refer to human TESTS and EXPERIMENTS, not the tactics of a wasp, while C would best refer to a breakthrough and is thus out of context. The research on the strategy used by *H. argyraphaga* may be "revolutionary", but the strategy itself has most likely been developed and used over time.

44) Correct Answer: C

In lines 52-54, the author explains that the mind-control tactic of *H. argyraphaga* is notable because it is "specific and extensive". This vocabulary and evidence directly support C and contradict D, since *T. gondii* is mentioned earlier as generating LESS precise and extensive parasitic behavior. However, it is not known exactly how the parasitic mechanism used by *H. argyraphaga* works, only hypothesized "that some sort of fast-acting chemical is responsible (lines 39-40, eliminating the much too decisive A). In this respect, the author may in fact believe that further study is necessary, but never openly voices support for such endeavors (eliminating B).

45) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A simply summarizes the effect of a sting from *H. argyraphaga*, B offers a researcher's hypothesis about what causes the mind control, and C describes *T. gondii*, a parasite with relatively weak effects on host behavior (at least compared to *H. argyraphaga*). Be especially careful not to confuse B as a justification for Question 44 A or C as a justification for Question 44 D.

46) Correct Answer: C

The phrase in the line reference describes the wasp's ability to "control the mind" (line 9) of an orb-weaving spider: this is an observed scientific phenomenon (eliminating D), but is mentioned as something that resembles science fiction. Thus C, which captures the idea that the "mind control" seems outside normal science, is the best answer. A describes the behavior as excessively violent, yet the wasp keeps the spider alive and physically unharmed; B mentions researchers, yet no researchers are described until William G. Eberhard is mentioned in line 12.

47) Correct Answer: B

The relevant paragraphs explain how the wasp *H. argyraphaga* stings the orb-weaving spider *Plesiometa argyra*, alters its usual weaving patterns, and causes it to construct "abnormal webs" (line 33) that can help the wasps to reproduce. This information supports B and eliminates A, since the spider's usual and successful

functions are INTERRUPTED. The author describes the steps of a process, but does not establish any comparisons (eliminating C), and briefly describes the effects of the wasp's sting as "horrifying" (line 23), but does not allow a broader "lament" to distract from the mostly objective descriptions (eliminating D).

48) Correct Answer: B

The word "support" refers to the abnormal webs generated by *Plesiometa argyra*, webs that are "reinforced" (line 29) and that "support" wasp cocoons. It is later explained that the web has an "elevated placement" (lines 35-36), so that "hold up" is the best answer. C refers to emotional support, D refers to financial support, and A is a trap answer: the elevated POSITION of the web defends the cocoon from "dangerous ants", while the web ITSELF primarily holds the cocoon above the ground.

49) Correct Answer: C

In lines 37-38, the author explains that "it's currently unknown how the larva is able to control the spider to build a platform for itself", so that C is the best answer. Other issues are in fact addressed definitively elsewhere in the passage: how the larva attaches itself is discussed in lines 20-22 (eliminating A), how long the infection lasts is discussed in lines 40-42 (eliminating B), and how the larva benefits from the spider is discussed in lines 34-37 (eliminating D).

50) Correct Answer: A

In the concluding quote, the Eberhard calls the effect of *H. argyraphaga* the "most finely directed alteration of host behavior" seen in an insect parasitoid. He is thus comparing it to other alterations and stressing that this behavior is remarkable or "distinct", thus supporting A. The final quote highlights the DISTINCTIVENESS of the wasp's behavior but not the behavior's BENEFITS (eliminating B). C is problematic because other insect parasites may have advanced survival techniques (*H. argyraphaga* may only have a MORE advanced technique) while D is problematic because how NOTABLE the behavior is, not how destructive or LETHAL it is, is Eberhard's main concern.

51) Correct Answer: A

The author states that, for an infected spider, the "normal five-step web-making pattern is reduced to only two steps" (lines 27-28). The information in the graph shows that only infected spiders make two-step webs and thus justifies A, while B wrongly assumes that infected spiders are making NORMAL webs in two steps (a factor never explained by the graph). C is incorrect because the author never indicates that UNINFECTED spiders are likely to use a two-step pattern, while D is incorrect because the author actually asserts that infected spiders can return to normal under laboratory conditions (lines 40-42). The reasoning in this answer supports the author's claims rather than contradicting them.

52) Correct Answer: C

According to the table, by Day 6 all three infected spiders returned to the five-step web-making behavior exhibited by the non-infected spider. The effect of *H. argyraphaga* is thus TEMPORARY, so that A and B should be readily eliminated. While the line reference in C rightly explains that the infected spiders built abnormal two-step webs "for several days before recovering", the line reference in D explains that chemical means can

alter spider behavior, rather than explaining the duration of the effect of *H. argyraphaga* as demanded by the question. Thus, C is the correct answer.

## Test 9

1) Correct Answer: A

This passage introduces the reader to Fanny Price, a little girl who has just finished a “long journey” (line 1) and is joining the household of her relatives, the Bertrams: however, it becomes clear that Fanny is awkward and upset, in contrast to her mature and confident cousins (lines 33-38). This information supports A and eliminates C, since Fanny’s attitude is negative throughout. However, Fanny is intimidated by the “remarkably fine family” (line 33) she meets and is met with only attempted kindness (lines 51-55), not new “responsibilities”: B, which is negative about the Bertrams, and D, which assumes defined responsibilities, must be eliminated.

2) Correct Answer: C

In lines 49-51, the author explains that Sir Thomas made attempts to console Fanny that were both “In vain” and “well-meant”: his good efforts have amounted to nothing, or are “futile”. Choose C and eliminate A (which is fully negative) and D (which is inaccurate, since Fanny was upset BEFORE Sir Thomas made his efforts). B, though appropriately positive, is a trap answer. It is only known that Sir Thomas has tried to comfort Fanny: the content of his remarks, which could be EITHER “inspired” or “commonplace”, is never defined further.

3) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A states that Sir Thomas made an effort to appeal to Fanny (but never explains the outcome), B explains that Sir Thomas faced obstacles on account of Fanny’s poor spirits (but again, does not explain the outcome of his efforts), and D indicates that Fanny was overcome with negative emotions but does not actually refer to Sir Thomas. Be careful not to mistake D for a justification for Question 2 D.

4) Correct Answer: D

The phrase “want of” occurs in the context of a contrast between Fanny and her cousins: while Fanny is emotional and exhibits “natural shyness” (line 29), the cousins have a “want of” natural shyness and exhibit “easy indifference” (line 32). Thus, the cousins do not have or “lack” shyness: D is the only answer that properly NEGATES the quality of shyness, while A, B, and C all introduce positives.

5) Correct Answer: B

The description in the line reference explains that the Bertram children are “remarkably fine” and confident (lines 33-35), while Fanny appears both more timid and less mature. This description leads into the statement that Fanny is “Afraid of everybody, ashamed of herself” (line 42), and the difference between her traits and her cousins’ would be an effective explanation for this reaction. Thus, B is a strong answer. The line reference only describes the APPEARANCES of the Bertrams, not their MOTIVATIONS (eliminating A), “education” is never mentioned alongside traits such as maturity and attractiveness (eliminating B), and the passage only goes on to describe a scene of sorrow that ends with Fanny being sent to bed, not an actual “dispute” (eliminating D).

6) Correct Answer: A

The word “forward” refers the Bertram children, who are also described as “well-grown” (line 35) and who are contrasted with their cousin Fanny, who seems much younger and much less mature than they do (lines 37-40). This information supports A as the correct answer. B (“presumptuous”, unduly bold or assuming unfairly) is an inappropriate negative, C refers to politics or beliefs (not age and demeanor), and trap answer D would be most appropriate in the context of a clear challenge or danger, yet neither is described in the passage.

7) Correct Answer: A

In lines 47-49, the author explains that Fanny feels “misery” and is further distressed by the thought that it is “a wicked thing for her not to be happy”. This information directly supports A. B rightly states that Fanny is homesick (lines 42-43) but wrongly states that her spirits were initially positive (when in fact she is initially “timid and shy”, line 10). C wrongly mistakes Fanny’s intimidation for jealousy, while D mistakes the cousin’s relative maturity for “worldliness”, the quality of being well-traveled and clearly sophisticated.

8) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A establishes that Fanny is severely unhappy, B establishes that Fanny is both homesick and distressed, and C records one of Mrs. Norris’s efforts to make Fanny feel better about her situation. Though all negative, none of these answers aligns with an answer to the previous question, and B should not be wrongly taken as justification for Question 7 B.

9) Correct Answer: C

In lines 44-49, the author explains that Mrs. Norris described the Bertram family in an energetically positive light, yet such descriptions only gave Fanny the idea that it is “a wicked thing for her not to be happy”. Later, Mrs. Norris urges Fanny to “be a good girl” (line 53) in the Bertrams’ company, an effort that similarly backfires. This information supports C, while other answers attribute the wrong negative to Mrs. Norris: her only, obvious motive is to introduce Fanny successfully (eliminating A), her views are biased, but in a POSITIVE manner substantiated by the author’s own positive descriptions of the family (eliminating B), and she does urge Fanny to be appreciative and well behaved, but does not even raise the prospect of discipline (eliminating D).

10) Correct Answer: A

The reference to sending Fanny to “bed” occurs after a discussion of the ineffectual attempts by Sir Thomas, Mrs. Norris, and Lady Bertram to console Fanny. In other words, sleep is the only option that remains after these other efforts (involving both kind words and the “gooseberry tart” in line 55) have been made, so that A is the best answer. Because the family has attempted to be kind, sending Fanny to bed should not be interpreted as a “punishment” (eliminating B), yet no member of the family is mentioned as accompanying Fanny for the sake of discussion (eliminating C). D is a trap answer and relies on a faulty assumption: although the family may HOPE that Fanny will feel better, there is no indication that this WILL in fact happen in the later stages of the narrative.

11) Correct Answer: C

In the relevant portion of the passage, the author states that Paolo's movements are "purposeful, lithe, and economic". ("Lithe" means "skilled and graceful".) Thus, "economic" should be a synonym for the other two words in the description, so that C, "practical" or effective, is the best answer. A refers to a field of study (mathematics) considered nowhere in the passage, B is a word that means "financially profitable" and is thus irrelevant, and D would best refer to THINKING, not to MOVEMENT.

12) Correct Answer: D

The author begins this paragraph by mentioning the possibility of "A more perceptive eye" (line 13) and goes on to list Paolo's positive traits: his physical movements, his demeanor, and his knowledge of life. This information supports D but also eliminates A, since being "amiable" or friendly is not Paolo's primary quality (or even a quality mentioned). Both B and C are positives, but make assumptions about Paolo's visibility (B) and financial resources (C) that have no basis in the evidence provided in the paragraph.

13) Correct Answer: A

The word "precluded" refers to the "sole focus on speed and direction" (line 35) in parkour, an emphasis that David Bell found confining because it eliminated "opportunities for individual runners to express their own feelings and personalities" (lines 36-37). To eliminate or "rule out" an option would be the best usage for "precluded". While A is an effective answer, B and C would both more often refer to PEOPLE, while D assumes that parkour is "banning" or outlawing a detrimental practice, not simply eliminating a possibility.

14) Correct Answer: C

In lines 39-40, the author explains that free running "allows each runner to create a highly personalized art of movement"; in contrast, parkour does not allow individual runners to express their "feelings and personalities" (line 37). This information supports C, while other answers only refer to one sport or the other. Only parkour prioritizes the "fastest and most efficient way of getting from A to B" (line 29, eliminating A) and only parkour is directly linked to France, or rather its army (lines 31-33). D is a trap: while free running is itself associated with rebellious activities (line 53), the author never argues that it is MORE OFTEN associated with such activity than parkour is. The matter is simply never addressed.

15) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A offers the general statement that free running and parkour are similar, C compares Paolo to a ballet dancer, and D indicates that Paolo is not interested in conforming to society's expectations. None of these answers offers a SPECIFIC statement that links parkour and free running, although C (which is an example of how free running is expressive, but PRIMARILY describes Paolo) can be wrongly taken as a justification for Question 14 C.

16) Correct Answer: C

The author follows the comparison in the line reference by indicating that free running is a form of "self-expression" (line 44) and mentions the "music" (line 45) that accompanies Paolo's videos. These are traits that free running has in common with ballet, a form of art, so that free running can appear to be "artistic". This information supports C, while lines 42-43 indicate that Paolo would not really endorse the ballet "description",

so that A and B must be eliminated. D is a trap answer: while Paolo would not entirely concur with the author's description, he "does admit" (line 43) that ballet and free running are in some ways similar. The word "resents" is much too strongly negative.

17) Correct Answer: A

In lines 65-66, the author offers a confident statement that Paolo will succeed and "will have achieved his dream" of using his free running talents to create a stuntman career. Because Paolo persists in free running despite knowing the obstacles facing him, such a statement of confidence should be understood as a paraphrase of Paolo's own views. A is a highly effective answer, while negatives such as B (which also misstates Paolo's motives as "escape") and C (which is contradicted by lines 63-65, which describe a choice that Paolo accepts) should be readily eliminated. Be careful of trap answer D: Paolo is enthusiastic about free running, but the author never explains whether or not Paolo is aware of the history described in lines 28-40.

18) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes Paolo's appearance, B states that Paolo is dedicated to free running and notes that parkour and free running are "often confused", and C explains how Paolo publicizes his free running activities. None of these answers describes Paolo's ATTITUDE except for B, which only cites his enthusiasm and thus does not align with any of the answers to the previous question.

19) Correct Answer: A

The phrase "so far" occurs in a discussion of Paolo's "plentiful" luck and "few" injuries: there is no guarantee that his luck will hold up in this manner in the future. This information supports A, but should not be taken as justification for B or C: the mostly positive outcome of Paolo's free running is the main consideration here, not WHY Paolo pursues free running (eliminating B) or HOW Paolo regards his success (eliminating C). D is contradicted by the supportive and positive idea that Paolo "will have achieved his dream" (line 66) of forming a career and becoming a stuntman, which concludes the passage.

20) Correct Answer: A

The author describes Paolo as a young man with "varied knowledge of life" (line 22) and "remarkable stores of energy" (line 25), and goes on to conclude the passage by expressing confidence in Paolo's ability to "make a career of free running" (lines 56-57). This information indicates that the author is strongly positive about Paolo and Paolo's abilities: "admiration" is the correct description, while C ("ambivalence" or uncertainty) does not indicate that the author has a set opinion and D ("admonition" or warning) is a negative. B is a trap answer: although "astonishment" is a positive, "astonishment" also indicates surprise. However, the author is capable of describing Paolo and the history of free-running with great calmness and familiarity.

21) Correct Answer: D

The author begins by providing an overview of the faulty "impression" (line 2) that Paolo is typical and immature, but then lists the traits that a "more perceptive eye" (line 13) would take in. Paolo's characteristics and talents are put to use in the sport of free running, which the author discusses in the remainder of the passage (lines 25-66). This information supports D, while the author's positive stance on Paolo's free running

career eliminates A and the author's later emphasis on Paolo and free running (not on the broader issue of "conformity") eliminates C. B is a trap answer: Paolo's obstacles only become a major source of attention in the final paragraph (lines 58-66) and only a general assertion of Paolo's potential (not a description of specific "measures") is provided.

22) Correct Answer: D

This passage examines the claim that dolphins are "non-human persons" (line 8) and cites facts about dolphin intelligence which raise the possibility that "dolphins are intelligent enough to warrant the same moral and ethical considerations that are granted to humans" (lines 40-42). This information supports D, since the author is interested in the possible consequences and outcomes of the idea that dolphins are non-human persons. However, the author ultimately declares that "More research needs to be done and more action may well need to be taken" (lines 63-64). Answers A, B, and C all assume much more definitive stances on the status of dolphins and thus should be eliminated.

23) Correct Answer: A

In lines 14-15, the author explains that dolphins are "excellent problem-solvers" and are seen as "clever": Kelly, a dolphin who figured out how to "trick her trainers into giving her extra treats", is an example of this general tendency or behavior. This function supports A and eliminates B, C, and D, since the evidence about Kelly REINFORCES the previous claim rather than transitioning to a new topic, introducing an "aside" or loosely-related commentary, or questioning the previous assertion.

24) Correct Answer: D

In lines 34-36, the author states that dolphins can "recognize themselves" when looking in mirrors: this claim only makes sense if there is a reliable way of determining whether the dolphins in fact recognize themselves rather than exhibiting some other, deceptively similar reaction. This information supports D, while A and C are out of scope: the author is interested in the BASIC FACT that dolphins can recognize themselves in mirrors, not in dolphins' MOTIVES for looking in mirrors. B is contradicted by the passage: the author states that "most animals cannot" (lines 35-36) recognize themselves in mirrors, not that dolphins and humans are the ONLY animals that can recognize themselves

25) Correct Answer: B

In lines 54-57, the author explains that a group of "researchers" released a declaration "advocating the establishment of legal rights for dolphins and whales". This information supports B, while A wrongly assumes that DOLPHINS THEMSELVES have sought legal rights. The second paragraph (lines 11-20) describes how dolphins can trick humans, but not other cetaceans (eliminating C), while the passage is concerned only with the increased rights of dolphins, not with the increased rights of ALL animals (eliminating D).

26) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes how Kelly the dolphin set up a trick for her trainers, B explains the claims about dolphin intelligence made by experts, and D describes the situation of dolphins in captivity (an issue mentioned in none of the answers to the previous question). Do not mistake A as

a justification for Question 25 C (since other cetaceans are never mentioned) or B as a justification for Question 25 B (since B only describes the beliefs of experts, not the practical “attempts” that have been made).

27) Correct Answer: C

In line 63-66, the author calls attention to the need for “more research” and “more action” regarding the status of dolphins, but also notes that it is “tempting to imagine” a possible closer bond with dolphins. This combination of qualification and enthusiasm supports C and eliminates A (which is too negative) and D (which is too positive). Keep in mind that the author never aggressively or openly questions the claims about dolphin intelligence cited in the passage: “skepticism” assumes fairly consistent questioning or doubt. Thus, B is a trap answer.

28) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the actions of scientists (not the viewpoint of the author), B equates violence against dolphins with violence against humans, and C indicates that India’s Cetacean Rights declaration may be ineffectual. In each of these line references, the author describes a specific SITUATION, rather than offering an overall ATTITUDE on the status of dolphins.

29) Correct Answer: C

The word “terms” refers to measures and rules that “call for treating dolphins as “non-human persons”” (lines 43-44). A “stipulation” is a rule or statement setting down a specific course of action, so that C is a highly effective answer. Both A and D would take “terms” to refer to specific acts of speech, not to underlying rules, while B refers to timing (as of “term in office”) rather than to rules or recommendations.

30) Correct Answer: D

Gorillas have a brain mass of roughly 500 grams and a body mass of roughly 120 kilograms. Tigers have a higher body mass (over 180 kilograms, eliminating A), humans have a higher brain mass (1400 grams, eliminating B), and chimpanzees have a lower brain mass (400 grams, eliminating C). Only D is accurate, since chimpanzees have a body mass of just over 40 kilograms.

31) Correct Answer: D

According to the passage, the dolphin is the “second most intelligent animal on the planet” (lines 65-66), while human beings are the most intelligent animals. Any statement about high intelligence should rely on the SIMILARITY between dolphins and humans indicated in the graph. For both dolphins and humans, brain mass is large compared to body mass (1500/100 and 1400/80, respectively), while the other, less intelligent species have LOWER brain mass to body mass ratios. This information justifies D and contradicts C. Moreover, the information from the passage contradicts A and B: dolphins have higher brain masses than humans, and humans have lower body masses than dolphins, yet humans are the more intelligent species.

32) Correct Answer: C

The brain masses for each pair of species are as follow: roughly 175 and 400 for A, 400 and 500 for B, 1400 and 1500 for C, and 500 and 250 for D. B and C are both relatively close and each involve a DIFFERENCE of 100: however, the RATIO for C (14/15 or roughly 0.93) is closer to 1 than the ratio for B (4/5 or 0.8). Thus, C is the best answer.

33) Correct Answer: A

Describing his belief that Americans can promote freedom, justice, and dignity (lines 5-7), Johnson explains that America can achieve such virtuous goals “because most Americans are law-abiding citizens who want to do what is right. This information supports A, while Johnson’s belief that Americans face “a time of testing” (line 24) contradicts D. Both B and C distort the content of the passage: Johnson has faith in American citizens and sees law enforcement (lines 12-14) as a last resort, and is interested in fostering unity across the nation rather than pinpointing political leaders. Specific historical figures are actually never mentioned in his speech.

34) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A warns against promoting the Civil Rights Act in a negative or vengeful manner, while C and D urge Americans to come together and promote peace and reconciliation. These answers explain Johnson’s goals but do not explain WHY achieving such goals is possible.

35) Correct Answer: C

The word “secure” refers to the “rights of citizens”, which are the responsibility of communities and citizens but may be protected by national authority “when others cannot or will not do the job (lines 13-14). To “secure” thus means to “protect”, while A and B both wrongly assume that “secure” refers to a physical object, not a moral or civil right. D, “obtain”, distorts the passage: the citizens have already “obtained” their rights under the government, but need to see these rights “protected” from injustice.

36) Correct Answer: A

In lines 47-48, Obama refers to the “work” begun by Martin Luther King during the Civil Rights Movement as “not yet complete”, since Americans still face a moment of “great challenge and great change”. The Americans who came after the challenges mentioned in Passage 1 still face a “time of testing”. This information supports A and eliminates B (since the “time of testing” is an actual condition, not simply a dramatic phrase) and D (since later Americans must continue King’s work). C is contradicted by Obama’s emphasis on DOMESTIC problems in lines 55-61: international problems such as the Vietnam War are only mentioned in reference to Martin Luther King himself.

37) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A praises King but offers a qualification, B describes a few groups of people who attacked or criticized King, and D describes the changes faced during the Civil Rights era. While A and B do not directly discuss a “time of testing”, C does not align with the correct answer to the previous question, since it only states that King’s OWN work involved struggle.

38) Correct Answer: D

The word “troubled” refers to “neighborhoods” that experience a variety of social problems, including general poverty and “little hope and few prospects for the future” (lines 60-61). These communities are thus in a weaker position than wealthier communities, so that “disadvantaged” is the correct answer. A, B, and C are all negative, yet all refer to ACTIVITY or EMOTIONS, not to SOCIAL STATUS as required by the context of Obama’s discussion.

39) Correct Answer: B

In Passage 1, Johnson urges Americans to come together and face the “time of testing” (line 24) presented by the challenges of Civil Rights; in Passage 2, Obama urges Americans to come together in a different context (celebrating Martin Luther King and his achievements) and face new challenges by drawing on “earlier struggles” (line 64). The passages thus have similar goals, but address differing historical situations: this information supports B. The concord between the two passages should readily eliminate C and D, while the fact that Johnson acknowledges challenges but is ultimately OPTIMISTIC contradicts the negative tone that A attributes to Passage 1.

40) Correct Answer: A

In lines 15-16, Johnson urges all Americans to “go to work in our communities and our States” and solve the nearby problems that are produced by social injustice: in lines 57-61, Obama lists a few problems that afflict American communities and that are expressions of inequality. This information supports A and eliminates B and C, since Johnson believes that INDIVIDUALS working together can improve conditions and is less interested in government or law enforcement intervention. D contradicts Johnson’s argument: racial injustice is a divisive and destructive factor in Johnson’s view, and he would be likely to see the problems that Obama cites as proof that injustice persists.

41) Correct Answer: D

In Passage 1, Johnson describes a “time of testing” (line 24) that requires citizens to “lay aside irrelevant differences” (lines 27-28) and work together; in Passage 2, Obama refers to the “work” (line 62) that Americans must undertake together, but states that “Change depends on persistence. Change requires determination” (lines 67-68). This information supports D and eliminates A, since Obama is pointing out the true difficulty of achieving change. Both B and C are contradicted by Passage 1, since Johnson never cites the need for educated leaders and expresses optimism that Americans can come together despite race: Obama, for his part, is more interested in economic change (lines 47-61) than in any explicitly-mentioned changes in race relations.

42) Correct Answer: B

Johnson concludes his passage by repeating the phrase “Let us” (lines 26-28) and by outlining what Americans should do to improve society, while Obama concludes by addressing Americans collectively (“Our work”, line 62) and by encouraging Americans to “draw strength” (line 64) from King’s struggle for change. This information supports B and eliminates A, since both Johnson and Obama argue earlier that Americans need to come together and take action. C distorts the true function of the paragraphs, since Obama addresses the NEED for change but does not actually discuss the DRAWBACKS of not working together. D relies on a faulty

assumption: Johnson and Obama have been collectively addressing Americans throughout their speeches, and there is no reason to assume that they have expanded this mode of address (“we”, “us”) to include an international audience.

43) Correct Answer: B

The author begins by stating that “The structure of an atom can be compared to the structure of a peach” (lines 1-2), but acknowledges that “the analogy ends” (line 5) when atoms combine. This combination of positives and negatives justifies B and eliminates A (too positive) and C (too negative). D is out of scope: actual researchers are not mentioned at all until line 24.

44) Correct Answer: B

The word “rotation” occurs in the context of a discussion of how nuclear spin isomers require “free movement” (line 28) in order to facilitate a research pursuit. Thus, “rotation” would refer to a type of motion, such as spin or “rotation”, so that B is the best answer. A and D both refer to activities undertaken by humans, not exhibited by water molecules, while trap answer C refers to an ORDER of events, not a specific type of MOVEMENTS.

45) Correct Answer: B

In lines 43-46, the author explains that “Individual proton spins are too small to see”, which is why Meier and the other scientists needed to observe nuclear spin “in an indirect way” (line 46) by tracking “bulk dielectric constant” (line 47). This information supports B, while A and D refer to issues that the researchers addressed BEFORE deciding to use bulk dielectric constant (lines 24-41). C offers a true statement (lines 20-21), but is unrelated to the discussion of dielectric constant, which is only mentioned in line 47.

46) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A explains how atoms bond together to form molecules, B defines ortho-water and para-water, and D indicates the value of the experiment that is described in the passage. None of these line references explains the specific choice to use “dielectric constant as an indicator of water’s nuclear spin”.

47) Correct Answer: A

While low temperatures inhibit “free rotation” (line 29) in water molecules, Meier and his research team addressed this problem by enclosing “individual water molecules in carbon buckyballs” (lines 33-34) and thus enabling rotation. This manner of addressing a scientific challenge supports A and eliminates B, since the water molecules remain intact (and do not change their composition) even though they are enclosed in cages. C is out of scope (since the author describes studying nuclear spin isomers as “difficult”, not “impossible”, before Meier arrived at his solution), while D is contradicted by the passage (since the author explains in line 46 that nuclear spin can only be measured “in an indirect way”).

48) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A explains a difficulty faced by scientists, C explains Meier's use of bulk dielectric constant (the solution to a DIFFERENT problem, not the problem addressed in the previous question), and D offers a testimony that highlights the goals of a research group. None of these answers aligns with an answer to the previous question, though be careful not to take A as evidence of Question 47 C or C as evidence of Question 47 D.

49) Correct Answer: D

The word "track" describes the action of the scientists, who took "bulk dielectric constant as a measure of the ortho-to-para conversion process" (lines 47-48). In other words, the scientists are measuring or "recording" related factors. D is an effective answer, while A and B both falsely assume that the word "track" refers to a physical or bodily action. C means "to set an obligation" or "to characterize in a certain way" and is not an effective synonym for the ongoing process of recording or "tracking" measurements.

50) Correct Answer: A

According to the passage, "ortho-water tends to convert to para-water" (lines 22-23) and "the bulk dielectric constant of water decreases during the conversion of ortho-water to para-water" (lines 49-51). In the graph, the bulk dielectric constant of water decreases over time at all three temperatures: this decrease indicates that ortho-water is converting to para-water. This information supports A and directly contradicts C. Because neither the factors that determine dielectric constant nor substances other than water are addressed in the graph, B and D (respectively) must be eliminated.

51) Correct Answer: C

As explained in the passage, "the bulk dielectric constant of water decreases during the conversion of ortho-water to para-water" (lines 49-51): the author observes that such behavior is exhibited at below-freezing temperatures such as 5 Kelvin (lines 38-41). This information supports C, while other answers refer to items in the passage that DO NOT explain temperature drops. The composition of water (A) is explained in lines 8-10, the use of buckyballs (B) is described in lines 31-34, and the difficulty of measuring rotation for frozen water molecules (D) is mentioned in lines 24-30.

52) Correct Answer: A

The chart measures bulk dielectric constant decreases for water at three different temperatures, as ortho-water changes to para-water; in line with this information, Dr. Meier's experiment shows that the "bulk dielectric constant of water decreases during the conversion of ortho-water to para-water" (lines 49-51). This information supports A and can be used to eliminate B, C, and D, which all assume negative relationships between the information in the graph and Dr. Meier's experiment (B, C) and the trends substantiated by the experiment (C, D)

## Test 10

1) Correct Answer: C

The passage begins with a description of “Kew Gardens in July” (line 23) but then goes on to depict a man named Simon, who reflects on a past romance that played out in Kew Gardens (lines 33-47). This information supports C and eliminates B, which indicates that Simon “ignores” his settings rather than using them as an occasion for reflection. A is incorrect because Simon is accompanied by his wife Eleanor and their children (lines 46-47), while D is incorrect because Simon simply ruminates on a past ALTERNATIVE but never envisions a past that is clearly BETTER than his life with Eleanor.

2) Correct Answer: D

After describing the flowers, plants, and layout of Kew Gardens (lines 1-23), the author goes on to depict a man named Simon, who engages his wife Eleanor in a discussion of “the past” (line 47) and the significance of earlier events. D properly reflects this movement while C wrongly states that “love” is discussed BEFORE the “scenery” is considered. A neglects the major characters of the story and the later primary topic of the past, while B wrongly assumes that Simon and Eleanor are antagonistic, when in fact they are simply discussing different alternatives to their present lives.

3) Correct Answer: D

The word “clubbed” describes the “straight bar” (line 6) that emerges from the throat of a flower and occurs within a discussion of the flower’s physical proportions. D, “thickened”, would describe a change in shape or proportion and would fit the overall emphasis of this segment of the passage, while A, B, and C are all negatives and are problematic because, if anything, the author presents the flowers as a positive and attention-worthy sight. The theme of damage is never mentioned.

4) Correct Answer: D

The word “staining” refers to the effect of “red, blue, and yellow lights” (line 9) on brown earth, which is illuminated with “intricate color” (line 11). Thus D properly refers to the action of the light, while A and B are both negatives that do not fit the author’s mostly attentive, positive tone. Trap answer C is not a precise fit for the meaning of the passage: the brown earth is not “influenced” or “changed” in any major way, since its shape and content are not altered and since the lights “passed” (line 9) and thus did not last long.

5) Correct Answer: D

In the third paragraph, the author introduces the “men and women” (line 24) who are currently in Kew Gardens, before establishing a focus on one man, one woman, and their children (lines 27-30). The man and woman are later identified as the main characters of the passage, Simon and Eleanor, so that D is the correct answer. A would refer to the FIRST paragraph, B refers to Lily (a figure from Simon’s past, lines 33-45) instead of Eleanor, and trap answer C mistakes the author’s focus on the POSITIONING of the characters for a focus on how they APPEAR. It is impossible to envision the characters’ faces, figures, and clothes, but possible to determine how far apart they are.

6) Correct Answer: A

Lily is defined in lines 33-45 as one of Simon's former romantic interests: more specifically, in lines 41-45, Simon reveals his belief that "if the dragonfly settled on the leaf" Lily would accept his offer of marriage. However, the dragonfly "never settled anywhere" and Simon married another woman, Eleanor. Thus, the dragonfly indicates that Lily did not agree to Simon's desire for marriage, an answer that supports A and eliminates D, which omits any mention of Lily and Simon. C wrongly describes Simon as "frantic" (since he watched the dragonfly calmly, even though his thoughts were agitated), while trap answer B reverses the true scenario. Simon was engaged in watching the dragonfly, but he never argues that the dragonfly was engaged in (or even understood) the situation involving him and Lily.

7) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A provides a description of the dragonfly (rather than indicating its FUNCTION), B transitions from a description of the dragonfly to a question about the past (and actually omits any mention of the dragonfly), and D indicates that Simon has been thinking about Lily, but does not refer in any way to the connection between Lily and the dragonfly.

8) Correct Answer: C

In lines 30-32, the author describes Simon, who is walking through Kew Gardens in the company of his wife and children but wishes "to go on with his thoughts": the paragraph that follows reveals that he is thinking of a marriage proposal from "Fifteen years ago" (line 33). He thus appears to be content (since he is walking with his family and later talks openly with his wife), but is still "nostalgic" or "thinking about the past". This information supports C and actually eliminates A, B, and D: Simon does not see either his present family or Lily negatively, but simply sees them as ALTERNATIVES and muses on the significance of events.

9) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the scenery in Kew Gardens before Simon is mentioned (and should not be mistaken for one of his observations), B focuses on the "figures of men and women" but directly precedes the introduction of Simon, and D explains one of Simon's PAST emotional states, not his "present emotional state" as demanded by the previous question.

10) Correct Answer: B

In the first paragraph, which constitutes the author's main discussion of the "scenery in Kew Gardens," the author describes "voluminous" petals (line 7), "intricate" colors (line 11), and the "intensity" (line 14) of certain hues. These adjectives underscore the author's sense that the scenery is intense in impact or "affecting", and contradict the other answers. A would best describe scenery that the author sees as secondary or unimportant, and C and D are negatives that are not appropriate to the author's fascination with the scenery. To "enervate" means to "exhaust" or to "weaken".

11) Correct Answer: B

The relevant study by the Boston Federal Reserve supports the idea that "we do have more leisure time than those in past generations" (lines 22-23); however, the author claims that people today still claim to be "busy to the point of exhaustion" (line 27) despite this increase in leisure. This contradiction that nonetheless entails an

underlying truth, or “paradox”, is introduced by the discussion of the Boston Federal Reserve. Yet this information SUPPORTS the idea that advanced technology will “save you time!” (lines 21-22, eliminating A) and is discussed only from the AUTHOR’S perspective: how “popular” or “controversial” the findings of the Reserve are is not discussed here. Thus, eliminate trap answers C and D.

12) Correct Answer: B

In the relevant paragraph, the author discusses how inventions such as “the cell phone, computer, and microwave” (lines 9-10) all took time “to catch on” (line 11) over a 40-year timeframe. This information supports B and eliminates D, since the behavior of CONSUMERS, not the personal behavior of the AUTHOR, is being analyzed. Negative answers A and C are both inappropriate to the content that follows: the author uses this historical overview to introduce a BENEFIT of the devices discussed, their ability to “save you time!” (lines 21-22).

13) Correct Answer: B

The author explains the phrase “a handmaiden and a temptress” (lines 33-34) in the content immediately following the line reference: technology has enabled fewer working hours (handmaiden) but has also created the need for more work or new leisure pursuits (temptress). This content directly supports B and eliminates A, which attributes much too strong a negative (“destruction”) to the term “temptress”. The author is never interested in women’s actual roles (and only uses female-oriented metaphors, eliminating C) and is primarily interested in the time-saving intentions of technology (not “humanitarian” or “charity-oriented” intentions, eliminating D).

14) Correct Answer: B

The word “commands” occurs in the context of a discussion of technology’s pervasive role in everyday life: technology has a strong and compelling influence on behavior, or “dictates” behavior. This context supports B and eliminates A (since technology impacts behaviors such as preparing “food” in line 7, but does not make them necessary), C (because people gain from technology, not the other way around), and D (since people are not “instructed” by technology, but rather put it to use in the examples mentioned).

15) Correct Answer: A

The author of Passage 1 argues that technology has given people “more leisure time” (line 22) but has also led people to aggressively seek “new leisure pursuits” (line 36); placing an emphasis on a very different topic, the author of Passage 2 is attempting to gauge the link between technology and “psychology” (line 41) by calling attention to strong and disparate emotions. This contrast between “leisure” and “thinking” supports A, while B and D both wrongly attribute a completely negative tone to Passage 1. (In fact, in line 33 the author describes technology as a “handmaiden” that makes life easier.) C misstates the purpose of Passage 2, which indicates that the strong contradictory responses to technology do not “really add up” (line 74) and is interested in QUESTIONING the status quo, not in ACCEPTING it.

16) Correct Answer: C

The phrase “it all” refers to the benefits offered by technology, which in the context of Passage 1 would combine efficiency and leisure. Look for a similar concept in Passage 2: the “rapidly-delivered forms of entertainment” that have “enhanced” life (lines 60-61) properly fit the ideas in Passage 1. A and B should be eliminated because they occur in the context of a negative discussion of technology, while C refers to a psychological effect of technology (and a source of tension), not to a practical benefit that technology offers.

17) Correct Answer: D

In lines 19-22, the author of Passage 1 describes the common advertising practices that have made different forms of technology successful: such products will “help you meet your needs, make your life easier, and—best of all—save you time!” Such marketing or “advertising” is responsible for the success of these devices, while the author never mentions economic prosperity (only trends in working hours, eliminating A) or spiritual decline (only the disorientation created by technology, eliminating B). C is a trap answer: even though the devices described in the second paragraph (lines 8-18) are “convenient”, they did not immediately catch on when they first appeared. Some factor beyond basic convenience (such as marketing) was thus needed to foster their popularity.

18) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A explains that different modern devices took some time after their initial appearance to become popular (not WHY they became popular), and C and D cite changes in working hours and lifestyle patterns (which are EFFECTS of technology, not reasons why certain technologies became popular).

19) Correct Answer: C

The author of Passage 2 explains the “veiled experiment” (line 42) that is used to assess how the students in his class respond to technology: this experiment is the basis of the author’s own analysis of the “ambivalence” (line 64) that surrounds technology. The author is thus using the curriculum to “investigate” how people respond to technology: C is an effective answer. The curriculum is not “unstable” (A), since it features “reliable” (line 47) and “stalwart” (line 58) assigned articles, and is not “biased” (D), because the articles cover two different perspectives on technology. B is a trap answer: “erudite” means “extremely knowledgeable” and should not be confused with the author’s principle of “balance”. The rest of the curriculum is never explained and may not demonstrate great knowledge of issues outside technology, or great knowledge at all.

20) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. B describes the students’ negative response to the first article, C describes the students’ positive response to the second article, and D describes the author’s surprise at his students’ responses (not the curriculum directly). Each of these answers defines a REACTION, not a major trait of the author’s CURRICULUM.

21) Correct Answer: C

The word “high” refers to the “emotions” that the author analyzes in this passage: these emotions are indicative of the strengthening “love-hate push-and-pull” (lines 65-66) that defines contemporary responses to

technology. C is thus the only answer that describes a strong conflict, while A, B, and D are positives that would be applied to privileged or noble positions, not to strong yet conflicted emotions.

22) Correct Answer: A

In lines 17-20, the author explains that Alfred Wegener's theory of continental drift was "partially right" but could not explain the "movement" of the continents. This information supports A and eliminates B (which is completely negative) and C (which wrongly states that Wegener was completely accurate). D is a trap answer: although the author later cites the controversies surrounding and newer and different theory, plate tectonics, the flawed theory of continental drift is never set forth as a SUPERIOR alternative.

23) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A explains that plate tectonics was designed as a stronger alternative to continental drift, B explains that the scientific community accepts plate tectonics, and C lists one of Wegener's central ideas. Do not wrongly assume, on the basis of A and B, that the author's depiction of the theory of continental drift is entirely negative.

24) Correct Answer: D

The word "vast" refers to the "plates" on which the Earth's continents lie: because something as gigantic as a continent can occupy one of these plates, the plates must be very large or "tremendous". D is the best answer, while A and C wrongly assume that the plates do not have boundaries or cannot be measured (when in fact they are quantifiable parts of the Earth). B, "profound", means "intense in emotion" or "deep in knowledge" and is thus irrelevant to the context.

25) Correct Answer: B

The paragraph (lines 36-48) begins by describing the "detractors" of plate tectonics, who argue that there has been "suppression or manipulation of data" by plate tectonics supporters and have proposed an "alternative hypothesis". This information supports B. However, the author explains earlier that plate tectonics is "widely accepted in the scientific community" (lines 5-6, eliminating both A and D) and later speaks positively of the "spirit of refutation" (line 53) that is essential to science (thus eliminating the negative C).

26) Correct Answer: C

In lines 55-57, the author points to the need to separate the "working process of the scientific method" from "ideological dispute"; the discussion that follows explains that there is "social controversy" (line 59) surrounding plate tectonics, even though the theory is not "scientifically controversial" (lines 64-65). This information supports C as the strongest answer, since social beliefs, not science, seem to be motivating some plate tectonics opponents. B is irrelevant, because Alfred Wegener is associated only with the theory of continental drift: A and D are also problematic because the only other opponents of plate tectonics, the scientists described in lines 36-48, are trying to find their own VALID data and are convinced that landmasses ARE moving using a system of lineaments.

27) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A simply states that plate tectonics has opponents, B explains the hypothesis of some plate tectonics detractors from the scientific community, and C explains that refutation and debate are essential to the scientific process. Do not mistake C for evidence that supports Question 26 C or D for evidence that supports Question 26 D.

28) Correct Answer: B

The two factors that the author wishes to “separate” are “the working process of the scientific method” (lines 55-56) and “ideological dispute” (line 57). These are concepts that the author thus wishes to define as fundamentally different, or “differentiate”. B is the best answer, while A, “quarantine”, means to isolate a person or populace (often to prevent the spread of disease). C and D both refer most often to physical actions, and also assume that whatever is being “severed” or “divided” was ORIGINALLY whole: in contrast, the author sees the scientific method and ideological dispute as incompatible from the beginning.

29) Correct Answer: A

In the relevant paragraph, the author argues that criticizing plate tectonics on scientific grounds is “a vital part of how sound scientific practice operates” (lines 52-53); however, the author also states that some opposition to plate tectonics is “politically- or religiously-motivated” (line 63) and not necessarily useful to the scientific process. This information supports A and eliminates C (since the author speaks mostly positively of SCIENTIFIC challenges to plate tectonics) and D (since the author actually ENDORSES the idea of scientific refutation). B is a trap answer: an “organization”, the National Center for Scientific Education, is in fact mentioned, but is never directly contrasted with any other organization.

30) Correct Answer: D

Support for continental drift increased every decade between 1970 and 2000, while support for plate tectonics increased every decade between 1970 and 1990 and leveled off between 1990 and 2000. The two most likely answers are thus A and D, yet the difference in 1970 was just under 50% and the difference in 2000 was almost 100%. Thus, D is the correct answer.

31) Correct Answer: A

In 1975, plate tectonics and continental drift garnered roughly equal support: by 2000, continental drift garnered almost 0% support and plate tectonics garnered almost 100% support. This information supports A as the most accurate reading of the graph and eliminates B (since support for plate tectonics was not “consistently larger” than support for continental drift until after 1975) and D (since it would be impossible for two other theories to be more popular than plate tectonics if plate tectonics is at almost 100% support). C introduces a factor that the graph nowhere examines: the PERCENTAGE of the scientific community that supports different theories, not the SIZE of the scientific community as a whole, is the graph’s only concern.

32) Correct Answer: C

In the first paragraph, Chisholm explains that the direct economic effects of the Equal Rights Amendment “would be minor” (line 2); however, according to the second paragraph, “The indirect effects could be much

greater” (line 8). This information directly supports C and eliminates A and B. Although the Amendment has not been put into place, Chisholm IS making a prediction, so that D (which states that such predictions should be impossible) is a trap answer.

33) Correct Answer: A

The word “cuts” refers to “Sex prejudice”, a concept that Chisholm explains by discussing how men are “oppressed” (line 14) and that anticipates her argument that “Working conditions and hours that are harmful to women are harmful to men” (lines 21-22). This information directly supports the strongly negative A and eliminates C and D, which wrongly assume that “cuts” refers to a physical action. Make sure to avoid trap answer B: men and women are not DIFFERENT factions turned against one another, but people in similar working environments who are oppressed by the SAME condition of sex prejudice.

34) Correct Answer: D

In the relevant paragraph, Chisholm asserts that “Sex prejudice cuts both ways” and goes on to explain a few problems that predominantly affect men and a few responsibilities that should be given to both men and women. This information supports D and eliminates C, which wrongly assumes that men and women face indistinguishable problems. Chisholm states what SHOULD be done to address the gender situation in the military (not HOW sexual discrimination impacts the military, eliminating A) and actually places a greater emphasis on the drawbacks that men face (not on the reasons WHY women face discrimination, eliminating B).

35) Correct Answer: C

Chisholm raises the examples of the “robust woman” and “weak man” in order to explain why a woman may be more suited for physical labor than a man may, and more generally why “the physical characteristics of men and women are not fixed” (lines 25-26) and why work should not be assigned based solely on gender. This information supports C and eliminates D, since Chisholm clearly OPPOSES broad distinctions such as the idea that men should perform physical labor. The “robust woman” and “weak man” are not real cases of discrimination (only hypothetical examples used to argue a point, thus eliminating A), and disappear completely from the passage once Chisholm has made her point (thus eliminating B).

36) Correct Answer: A

In lines 33-36, Chisholm argues that “Legal discrimination between the sexes” is based on “outmoded views of society and pre-scientific beliefs about psychology and physiology”. This evidence directly supports A. Other answer refer to factors from the passage but do not properly express the passage’s logic: the Justice Department (line 48) has not issued “unfair verdicts” and has instead failed to intervene in sex discrimination cases, while the Constitution (line 65) NEGLECTS certain groups but is never defined as INCLUDING discriminatory laws. B is a trap answer: Chisholm criticizes the “pre-scientific” (line 35) beliefs that must be eliminated, indicating that BETTER ideas about psychology are present but have simply not caught on among the public.

37) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the problematic situation of female workers, B explains that the physical characteristics of men and women cannot be easily differentiated, and D states that there is decisive evidence of discrimination based on sex. While all of these answers relate to the general topic of discrimination based on sex, none explains the factors behind the LAWS that discriminate based on sex.

38) Correct Answer: B

In lines 40-43, Chisholm describes two equal opportunity laws, the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1963 Equal Pay Act, as “not enough; they are limited in their coverage”. This information justifies the negative answer B and can be used to readily eliminate positives such as A and D: Chisholm would disagree with the logic of these two answers because she is in favor of EXPANDED coverage. C is a trap answer: although the Constitution is influential and applies to the entire nation, Chisholm simply argues that the Civil Rights Act and Equal Pay Act are limited, not that they are superfluous and thus COMPLETELY useless.

39) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes laws that LIMIT employment based on sex (not laws such as the Equal Rights Act and Civil Rights Act, which are designed to do the opposite), B asserts that the law must wipe out “artificial distinctions” (but does not describe actual laws), and D cites a limitation in the Constitution. Be especially careful of wrongly assuming that C justifies Question 38 C.

40) Correct Answer: C

While Chisholm states that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission “has not proven to be an effective device” (lines 44-45) in fighting sexual discrimination, she asserts that the Justice Department “has been even less effective” (lines 48-49). This information supports C but also can be used to eliminate A, C, and D, which state that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is INFERIOR to the Justice Department in fighting sexual discrimination.

41) Correct Answer: D

The word “expression” refers to “equality of opportunity” (line 62), which the founding fathers did not “assure” (line 63) for women but which Chisholm hopes to assure through the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. Thus, “expression” best refers to a practical measure or “enactment”. A, B, and C all take the word “expression” as a literal reference to speech and neglect that Chisholm is interested in protecting rights, not in further discussion.

42) Correct Answer: D

In the first paragraph, the author explains that “Like carbon dioxide, methane is a greenhouse gas” (lines 12-13), then goes on to explain the temperature-raising quality that these gases have in common. This comparison supports D and can be used to eliminate B (which understates the warming impact of both carbon dioxide and methane) and C (which wrongly assumes that the author is pointing out a DIFFERENCE between the gases). A misrepresents the author’s argument: the author attributes rising global temperatures to GASES that trap the heat of the sun, not to the effect of the SUN on its own.

43) Correct Answer: C

The individuals mentioned in the line reference are focused on methane's "potential for environmental disruption" (lines 23-24) and seek to reduce methane emissions. C, "disturbing", is properly negative, while D, "fortuitous", means "by a fortunate circumstance" and is inappropriately positive. B wrongly assumes that ecologists and environmentalists would be "surprised" by a change that would naturally fall within their areas of study. D is also inappropriate in context: the author argues that methanotrophs metabolize methane and points to the possibility of "methane reduction" (lines 24-25), indicating that the situation is not "irreversible".

44) Correct Answer: A

The word "perform" refers to the process by which methanotrophs "metabolize methane" (line 30). A word that indicates that a process is being undertaken and completed, such as "conduct", would be the correct choice. B, "show", is a poor choice for a discussion of microorganisms that cannot be readily SEEN, while C and D both refer to information or energy or a PROPERTY that would be transmitted, not a PROCESS that would be completed.

45) Correct Answer: A

In lines 37-39, the author explains that methanotrophs can "only exist in environments where methane is present in relative abundance" because methane is their sole source of energy. This information supports A and eliminates B and C, which wrongly assume that "water" and the presence of "humans", respectively, are the deciding factors. D is a trap answer: although the author lists a variety of possible methanotroph environments (lines 39-45), there is no indication that the methanotrophs are MOBILE and can move among these environments. Different types of methanotrophs may simply exist in radically different types of environment.

46) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the cell structure of methanotrophs (not their environments), C describes a specific methanotroph environment (but does not say WHY methanotrophs gravitate to this environment) and D explains a few of the factors considered by studies involving methanotroph environments (but still does not explain what exactly DEFINES a methanotroph environment).

47) Correct Answer: C

The word "Common" refers to the habitats that are normally inhabited by methanotrophs, or where methanotrophs can reliably be found. C, "typical", is thus an effective choice. A is an inappropriate negative, and B and D warp the true meaning of the passage: these answers assume that methanotroph ENVIRONMENTS are easy to find, not that METHANOTROPHS are easy to find in certain environments.

48) Correct Answer: A

In lines 57-62, the author states that scientific research on methanotrophs has led to the broader "hope" that humans can gain new insights and "render methane more innocuous". This information supports A and

eliminates D, which wrongly construes the methanotrophs themselves as a problem. Protein production is never mentioned in the passage (eliminating C), and the fact that methanotrophs regulate other forms of “microscopic life” (line 47) is never mentioned as a reason why they are VALUED (eliminating trap answer D) by a large group of people. The author is mostly interested in using methanotrophs to address climate change, not to regulate specific and sometimes remote ecosystems.

49) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. A describes the challenge of controlling methane levels (but does not mention methanotrophs), B explains how methanotrophs break down methane (but not why they are valued), and C explains an “important” function of methanotrophs, but not one that is as clearly valued by “people” at large as the function described in D.

50) Correct Answer: D

The graph indicates atmospheric concentration increases for all three gases (surface level ozone, nitrous oxide, and methane) from the period before 1750 to 2000. (The different shading for the bars is used to differentiate TIME PERIODS, not the GASES.) This information justifies D and eliminates A, since all three gases have seen increases, and B and C, since no gas has experienced a decrease.

51) Correct Answer: B

The author cites the estimate that “since pre-industrial times, the concentration of methane in the earth’s atmosphere has risen 160%” (line 15-16), and concludes that “Industry is indeed largely responsible” (lines 16-17). This information supports B, while the increases for the other gases represented in the figure contradicts A. Organic or naturally-occurring matter (C) would have been present both before AND after the advent of industrialization and is thus a poor choice, while microorganisms (D) offer a possible way of COMBATING methane concentration, not a reason why concentrations are INCREASING.

52) Correct Answer: A

From 1750-1950, surface level ozone rose from a small fraction (roughly 1/10) of 200 to almost 300, or increased by a factor of roughly 15. A thus represents the largest increase by multiple or by percentage, while B represents a two- to three-fold increase, C represents a three- to four-fold increase, and D represents a roughly five-fold increase.