

IES Test Prep Answer Explanations for SAT Verbal

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Test 1 (Reading)

1) Correct answer: C

We learn from the blurb before the passage actually begins that this passage is about “young Jude” who wants to attend Christminster University. So even before reading the passage we know that any primary question has to concern Jude. Therefore, B about “knowledge” and D about “dead languages” must be eliminated. Using tone we can quickly choose between A and C. The passage is not humorous.

2) Correct answer: B

Because this question does not have a line reference we can assume it is an overall question type. Using the same information that you used for question 1 we know our answer must be about Jude and his desire to educate himself. That is positive. A, C and D are all negative.

3) Correct answer: C

In this paragraph, the author is talking about how Jude was “led” to a greater interest in the classics. So, he “attempts” to get through them. If you look at the answer choices the only word that goes with “led” or “attempt” would be “urged”. A and B and C are too negative for an action he chose to undertake.

4) Correct answer: B

The first paragraph is about a “singular vehicle” driving in a “quaint and singular way”. The passage is about Jude. (A) can be eliminated because it’s about “Marygreen”. (C) can be eliminated because of its focus on “nineteenth century England. (D) can be eliminated because it focuses on “delivery of Jude’s books”.

5) Correct answer: C

Using the same context from the answer above, we need to find evidence that backs up B: Jude’s unusual driving habits. A, B, D have nothing to do with driving.

6) Correct answer: A

The word “resourcefully” refers to how Jude uses an arrangement “by means of a strap” (line 31) to hold open a book. He is thus making efficient use of the items at his disposal, or being “resourceful” in obtaining his goal of reading. B and C describe great mental powers (which Jude DOES NOT possess as depicted in the passage) that would not be necessary for a task as simple as holding a book open with a strap. D, a negative, is also contradicted by the passage: the townspeople in fact discover that Jude is reading, so that he is not “cunning” or “deceptive and clever” at all.

7) Correct answer: A

These lines compliment Jude on his “expenditure of labor” or how hard he worked to read passages by Caesar, Virgil, and Horace. B and C are negative. D presents the false words “interpretation of Latin texts” which are not mentioned anywhere.

8) Correct answer: C

We have already determined that the passage is positive about Jude's endeavors so B should be eliminated immediately. A is incorrect because he has not yet established "academic credentials". D is eliminated because the author does not discuss "human nature" explicitly in terms of Jude.

9) Correct answer: C

Using the same context from the answer above, we need to find evidence that backs up C in question #8: Jude's studies were valuable because they set him on the desired path. A discusses his disappointment at the old books, "dead languages". B discusses his clever use of the horse reins to tie down his book. D discusses how the police wanted to stop him from reading while driving.

10) Correct answer: C

In this paragraph it is stated that Jude is reading "ancient pages" while he drives his cart. Line 55 explicitly states that "Jude would be aroused from the woes of Dido" when his cart stopped and an old woman asked for more bread. We can assume that he was interrupted from his reading about a character named Dido. A, B and D do not mention his book or any character in it.

11) Correct answer: C

The passage discusses how humanities majors, who were formally thought to be frivolous, now play a huge part in job opportunities. English majors are sought out for their ability to think, write and be empathetic. The structure is simply that the author states this and then goes on to explain it. (A) should be eliminated because no "danger" is mentioned. (B) is eliminated because the author does not "refute" the group. (D) is eliminated because there is no "rigorous analysis of the national economy".

12) Correct answer: C

The author introduces this line in order to emphasize his thesis: over the years economies focused on skills related to numbers and data. Not enough students with speaking, written and interpersonal aptitudes were entering the work force; however, the claims surrounding the "standard line" deserve increased scrutiny and reassessment. A and D can be eliminated immediately because of their use of negative terms like "dangerous" and "unreliable". The false word in B is "economic desirability". This is not blatantly discussed in the passage.

13) Correct answer: B

Using the same context from the answer above, we are looking for an explanation of WHY the author introduces the "standard line", which is ultimately subjected to criticism on account of its faulty reasoning. In lines 32-36, the author notes a "breakdown in cause and effect" in the explanation of humanities careers put forward under the "standard line". While this information supports the previous correct answer, A sums up

one “standard line” argument, C explains the motives of English majors, and D states a fact about humanities majors. Only B simultaneously sums up the “standard line” argument and subjects it to “critique”.

14) Correct answer: A

In line 43, the cultural anthropologist and Amanda Flock explain that humanity students do not “programmatically” or “on purpose” absorb skills that make them into businesspeople. They seem to absorb the skills as an afterthought or side effect. Therefore the word could be replaced with “on purpose” or “systematically”. The best fit is A.

15) Correct answer: C

In the fourth paragraph the passage states that humanities majors in discussion are English majors. It is explicitly stated that these English majors absorb the highly regarded skills sought after by employers as a “side effect” of studying literature and that these skills show themselves in times of duress. Duress is described in lines 53-57 as not finding a job in literature or academia. A) is eliminated because it discusses finances. B is eliminated because it refers to recruitment, which is not discussed here. D is eliminated because it focuses on English Majors discovering their value.

16) Correct answer: C

Using the context from the answer above we are looking for “humanities majors are most likely to leave academia when they fail to find positions with academic sectors”. A, C, D do not refer to this specific idea.

17) Correct answer: B

The passage explains Bruna Martinuzzi’s position in paragraph two. It is stated that employees are looking for good writing, critical thinking, sympathy and empathy. The graph shows that the most desired qualifications of employers are empathy and communication. They agree with Bruna’s study. C and D are eliminated because they disagree. A is eliminated because it is stated in paragraph 4 that the humanities curricula does not directly teach empathy or sympathy.

18) Correct answer: A

Emma is discussed in paragraph 4 as a book that most English majors read. The English major will analyze narrative device, characterization and perspective on society. The side effect will be that they also learn about human nature, good decision-making and other business fundamentals. B and D are immediately eliminated because they are negative. C is eliminated because it does not say that Emma, as a novel, is primarily a “guide to business practices” nor does it compare Emma to the rest of the literary canon.

19) Correct answer: B

In the last paragraph, the author discusses that Humanities majors seem to come from higher income families than science majors. It is stated explicitly “those who study humanities are not setting out to control the job

market or out earn their parents...just to remain comfortable". A is the wrong focus. The answer is not about science majors. C and D are the opposite of what is stated.

20)Correct answer: C

After reading the passage and looking over the graph, the answer to the question should be that employers are looking for employees that have a background in English or Humanities because they have better interpersonal skills. The link in A was never mentioned. B does not discuss Humanity students. D is the opposite of what we are looking for.

21)Correct answer: A

The passage begins by discussing the worst plagues in history. It then goes on to discuss how the tides changed when Dr. Jenner engineered the smallpox vaccine. It showed the world that scientific exploration can control and eradicated disease. B and C are the wrong tone, showing no positive outcome of science. D is wrong because the passage is not personal.

22)Correct answer: D

Using the same context from the passage above, we are looking for a positive outcome of scientific exploration. A is about fear. B, C, D are all positive and cover the general idea we are looking for but D, which focuses on science more than Dr. Jenner, most directly matches the answer in question 21.

23)Correct answer: D

If you look at the surrounding context clues you can see that the author states that vaccinations are worldwide now. The word "commonplace" can be substituted with "worldwide". The only answer that fits is D.

24)Correct answer: A

Both passages discuss the fear of communicable diseases, that they are a valid concern and that science is working on them. B may seem tempting but the passages do not concentrate on "incurable" diseases. C is wrong because they do not discuss controversy and D is wrong because economics is not discussed.

25)Correct answer: B

The author of passage 1 begins by discussing the worst plagues in history. It then goes on to discuss how the tides changed when Dr. Jenner engineered the small pox vaccine. A is wrong because of the word "political". C is wrong because of the term "Middle Ages". D is incorrect because the passage does not state that we "no longer have to worry", but that we now have tools to begin to combat disease.

26)Correct answer: B

The author of passage 2 mentions the air conditioner as an anecdote or example of his first sentence that states: Just because one has the right tool for the job it does not mean he will use it. A is incorrect because he is not being humorous. C is incorrect because “two threats” were not mentioned. D is incorrect because the theme of passage is not technology.

27)Correct answer: C

The author of passage 2 refers to Trans-Atlantic flights in order to explain, “As we all know, the world grows smaller by the day...” If the world grows smaller by the day we can assume that we are all more likely to be effected by the same things; i.e. disease. A may be correct in theory but it does not answer the exact question. B is incorrect because the passage does not compare people of today with those of centuries ago. D is incorrect because the passage is not referring to a positive effect.

28)Correct answer: A

If you were to cross out “grows” in the sentence you would replace it with “becomes” or “is”. B is appealing because “sprout” means to begin to grow. But it is not exactly correct. C is incorrect because flourish means to add and augment means to make larger.

29)Correct answer: C

The main idea of both passages is that disease spreads and we need to be proactive in our efforts and energy to combat these plagues. When answering these types of questions be sure to answer in a general fashion so that both passages are included. A is only mentioned in passage 2. B is only mentioned in passage 2. D the idea of “too relaxed” is not mentioned in either passage.

30)Correct answer: B

While the author of Passage 1 expresses confidence that once-deadly diseases can be eradicated, the author of Passage 2 mentions that people “tend to feel secure” that “there is no disease that cannot be cured by science” (lines 46-50). This evidence supports the idea in the correct answer to the previous question that people are “less fearful”. A offers a general rule that, and C and D emphasize the SEVERITY of disease today, a perspective that the author of Passage 1 (who praises the REDUCTION of disease) would not directly support.

31)Correct answer: A

Garrison spends the entire passage decrying the act of slavery. On this note, B and D are eliminated due to their positive nature. C is eliminated because while he is an opponent of slavery, he is not an opponent of political revolution.

32)Correct answer: D

In the opening paragraph and the closing paragraph Garrison repeats, “In no European nation is personal liberty held at such discount”. So he is stating that not only is slavery bad but that our nation is remiss in

supporting it. A is false because he hopes it will be abolished but does not discuss this “inevitability”. B is the opposite of what he states. C is false because “economic reasons” are not discussed.

33)Correct answer: D

The only lines that reflect the opening paragraph and closing paragraph (which we used for the question above_ are 59-63, choice D. A, B and C do not discuss how Garrison “feels” but simply state facts about slavery or the government.

34)Correct answer: C

The rhetorical effect employed in the third paragraph is repetition. The author repeats the phrase “For one...” to put emphasis on the fact that every time someone opposes slavery there is “a thousand” people who fight back to support it. A and D are appealing in their own right but do not answer the specific question about the “rhetorical effect” being used. B is incorrect because they never discuss the effect on democracy.

35)Correct answer: B

In the sentence, “Bears” can be replaced with “has”. If a newspaper “has” a “faithful testimony” it is writing articles that are against slavery. The best match is B.

36)Correct answer: B

This question is very similar to questions 31 and 32. It is an overall question that requires the information in the entire passage to answer. In the passage, Garrison discusses how we have perpetuated slavery and convinced ourselves of its righteousness. It is part of our culture and government and hard to get rid of. It is an embarrassment to our country. A is incorrect because he does not specifically talk about how ending slavery would strengthen the current government. C is incorrect because he does not compare slaves to other Americans. D is incorrect because he does not specifically highlight tortures.

37)Correct answer: A

In context of the question above we need to find a line that matches answer B. B states that Americans are hypocritical in their belief of freedom for mankind and owning of slaves. A highlights this juxtaposition.

38)Correct answer: D

The word “absorb” refers to the two great political parties that account for “nearly the whole voting strength of the republic.” The parties would make up, constitute, or “account for” this strength. A and C both refer to thinking, not to power or strength, and B warps the content of the passage: the parties have ALREADY acquired their followers and now “encompass” considerable voting power.

39)Correct answer: C

The metaphor in lines 46-51 serves to show the state or country as a sinking ship. The extended metaphor presents leaks, waves covering the ship, sinking and death. C's use of "peril" is the best match. A is incorrect because the author purpose is not to compare a country and a ship. B is too positive. D speaks of the administration, not the country.

40)Correct answers: D

According to the overall passage, politicians (and the government) support slavery. The reader can imply that the politicians support slavery because the people do. See line 27- 29, "The wealth...Slave Power". A is incorrect because the politicians never discuss their objectives only past actions. B and C are the opposite of our findings.

41)Correct answer: A

The passage establishes a general contrast between those who want slavery abolished and those who do not. B is wrong because the passage does not highlight any "American historical figures". C is incorrect because the passage does not discuss "good work done by government". D is incorrect because the passage does not discuss European politicians.

42)Correct answer: A

The first paragraph tells the reader that Whale evolution is very quick. B is the opposite of this statement. C is incorrect because the first paragraph does not introduce a "scientific theory". D is incorrect because "physical strength" is not mentioned.

43)Correct answer: C

In paragraph 2, lines 7- 9 the author states explicitly that "climate change and dwindling food supplies" are primary reasons why some species evolve faster than others. C is the exact match.

44)Correct answer: B

Using the line reference from the above answer, B is the most obvious answer. A, C, and D all refer to specific animals but do not explain the primary FACTORS that caused these animals to evolve.

45)Correct answer: E

If you cross out the word "bore" in line 27 it can be replaced by "had" or "could be heard as". A) "held up" means to hold something up- as in the air or to support. B) "wore" means to put on. C) "assumed" means to guess or take on the shape of. D) "Exhibited" is to show as in behavior or sound. D is the closest match.

46)Correct answer: A

The author's attitude toward whales is positive. He states, whales are "wonderful aquatic creatures". C and D can be eliminated because they are negative. B is positive but holds the wrong specific tone of the passage.

47)Correct answer: B

In context to the question above we are looking for a line reference that states something very positive about whales. A) simply discusses the whale's ancestors. C) discusses a specific whale called Whale 52 . D) discusses whale songs and their purpose.

48)Correct answer: B

The word "dubbed" in question can be substituted with "called" or "named". The biologists called the creature "Whale 52". B is the most obvious answer.

49)Correct answer: A

The passage discusses the idea that humans have become significant to whales "only in the last one hundred years" (line 43) He explains that our underwater noise pollution disorients the whales. B seems appealing but is not actually stated or implied. C and D are positive and do not fit the message. Note: negligible means "small amount".

50)Correct answer : B

As stated earlier submarines, ships and nuclear bomb testing have all led to whale disorientation. If you look at Figure 1 you will see that the only ones left in the pie chart are Earthquakes 15% and storms 20%. Thus B is the best answer.

51)Correct answer: C

According to the chart in Figure 2 Bahamas has 47% of dead whales with Ear injuries and Greece has 72%. A is not stated in the graph. B is incorrect because Greece has highest amount of injury. D is incorrect because Greece and Bahamas are not equal in number of injury.

52)Correct Answer: A

Figure 2 depicts that the percentage of dead or beached whales who suffered from brain or ear injuries in the Bahamas was less than that of Greece. Based on lines 41-49, the passage indicates that underwater noise pollution that is sourced from humans is responsible for these injuries. B is wrong because there is no discussion of natural disasters. C is wrong the passage and graph do not give relevant information to conclude anything about the fishing industry. D is wrong because there is no measure of commercial shipping.

Test 1 (Writing)

1. Correct Answer: B

Pronoun. Always use “who” to refer to a person. Using “that” (A) in reference to a person is a colloquial error. (C) “whom” is the objective form of “who” and usually follows a preposition, while (D) “whose” is the possessive form of “who.”

2. Correct Answer: C

Preposition. The preposition “at” is most suitable because it correctly associates “studied” with the location “School of Design.” (B) “for” suggests an explanation or purpose and (D) “with” suggests correspondence or accompaniment. (A) is wrong because “by” would mean “near” which doesn’t follow the logic of where “She studied”.

3. Correct Answer: B

Verb Tense. The tense of the paragraph is in the present, (B), which eliminates (A) because it is in past tense. While (C) and (D) are also present tense, (C) ruins the subject and verb structure of the sentence and (D) uses an improper preposition.

4. Correct Answer: B

Organization. The considered sentence describes the “effect” in sentence [3] so it would logically follow that the placement should be between sentences [2] and [3] or simply, (B).

5. Correct Answer: A

Diction. (A) best refers to the “viewers” occupying “physical spaces.” (B) means to restrain; (C) is a noun that means a natural environment; (D) means to display.

6. Correct Answer: D

Sentence Structure. (D) best refers to the “exhibit” (a location) that is discussed in the previous sentence. (A) and (C) are used to indicate a cause and effect which is not a suitable relationship between the previous sentence and the underlined portion. (B) can only be used if there is a clear contrast or divergence from the idea presented in the previous sentence.

7. Correct Answer: D

Transitional Phrases. The video, *Sip My Ocean*, is a specific example how Rist “appropriates videos” in her artwork. (A) can only be used in regards to time and/ or steps; (B) can only be used to indicate a direct result from the previous sentence(s); and (C) can only be used if there is an additional consideration of something discussed in the previous sentence.

8. Correct Answer: B

Cohesion. The main idea of the paragraph focuses on how Rist utilizes or “appropriates” elements of culture in her artwork. (B) best follows this main idea. (A) is irrelevant to the main idea of the paragraph; (C) contrasts the positive critical reception of her artwork. There is no indication in the paragraph that Rist uses elements solely because they are “beautiful” (D).

9. Correct Answer: B

Punctuation. The comma is best placed after the transitional word, “Increasingly” (B), eliminating (A). The comma placement in (C) would structurally make “Increasingly” the subject for the verb “supersedes” which is incorrect; the comma placement in (D) is superfluous.

10. Correct Answer: D

Verb Tense. In the sentence, the verb “proceeds” is in the present tense. (D) is the only choice which is also in the same present tense as “proceeds”.

11. Correct Answer: B

Sentence Structure. (B) correctly distinguishes the contrast in the sentence of “something emotional and visceral” to something “distantly ideological and academics” while adjoining the second sentence to the first sentence as a subordinate clause separated by a comma. (A) includes both “although” and “rather” which contradicts the intended contrast; (C) changes the meaning of the sentence by contrasting “making art” with “creation”. (D) is the trap answer that if read quickly, may appear correct, but the subordinate clause that starts with “which” must be separated by a comma and NOT a semicolon. Semicolons may only separate independent clauses.

12. Correct Answer: B

Standard Phrase. This is a case of idiomatic phrase. The word “regarded” must be accompanied by the word “as” to identify the “Owls” as “totems of protection”, (B). On the SAT, *considered to be* is the alternate form, which eliminates (A). (C) draws a comparison between “Owls” and “totems,” which would imply that they are similar but still distinct from each other which changes the meaning of the sentence. Choice D (for) is used to indicate an explanation.

13. Correct Answer: C

Cohesion and Organization. The previous sentence establishes that aspects of an owl “can repel illness and negative influences” or in other words, provide protection, which eliminates (A). To reinforce that point, (C) best indicates a similar situation because the “dead owl” can “ward off” negative influences, such as “wolves and robbers.” (B), while positive, does not accurately indicate something to be protected from. (D) is irrelevant to the point made in the previous sentence.

14. Correct Answer: D

Punctuation. The appositive, “a Native American tribe of the Pueblo peoples,” must be separated by a comma on both sides (D) of the phrase in order to properly indicate a subordinate clause within an independent clause. (B) lacks a necessary comma after “Zuni” and (C) joins an em dash with a comma which is not standard.

15. Correct Answer: D

Indicating Ownership. In the sentence, the “cribs” belong to the “babies”, eliminating (A) because ownership is indicated by an apostrophe. However, the article “a” indicates a singular noun must follow (D). (B) is incorrect because it is plural; (C) misplaces the apostrophe.

16. Correct Answer: C

Subject Verb. The verb “was” must be accompanied by a singular subject (C) “leaving” which as a gerund, functions as a noun. (B) and (D) stipulate additional subject and verb combinations which cannot be used with the non-underlined verb “was”. (A) is wrong because it inserts a superfluous subject.

17. Correct Answer: D

Parallelism. The conjunction “and” indicates a comparison between the verb phrases “coming” and “to see”. To balance them, “to see” must be changed to “seeing” (D). (A) “to see”, (B) “saw” and (C) “see” are not parallel with “coming”.

18. Correct Answer: B

Cohesion. The sentence establishes earlier that the writer does not believe in superstitions (trinket) and most similar to this concept is Choice B. (A) and (C) are irrelevant to this idea while (D) correlates “knocking on wood” as “ineffective”, but to follow the logic of the sentence, it would have to be *effective*.

19. Correct Answer: C

Transitional Phrases. As established in the previous sentence, the writer does NOT believe in superstitions. In this sentence, the writer indicates that “walk[ing] under her door” (and the “stuffed owl” from this paragraph’s first sentence) is actually a positive experience. This represents a contrasting relationship between the sentences. Choice C best represents a contrast. Choice A indicates a conclusion from an idea established earlier; (B) indicates the reveal of new information to be considered; (D) indicates that the sentences must have corresponding and similar ideas, but they are in fact opposite of each other.

20. Correct Answer: A

Punctuation. A colon (Choice A) indicates that an idea established earlier in the sentence will be clarified or explained by the information that is after the colon. In this sentence, the list after the colon directly specifies the “comforts.” (B) has unnecessary commas after “me” and after “and”. (C) has an unnecessary comma between “afternoon” and “cartoons”. (D) has an unnecessary comma after “and”.

21. Correct Answer: C

Verb Tense. The phrase “since then” indicates that an action that started in the past is still in effect presently or in this case, the writer’s “current resting place” which establishes (B) “have” as the correct answer. Eliminate (A) since “had” indicates that the action would have also ended in the past as well; (C) indicates future tense; (D) indicates a hypothetical situation to be considered but it is established later in the sentence that the writer has been using the owl.

22. Correct Answer: C

Indicating Ownership. The antecedent for the underlined portion is the singular subject “owl” as established earlier in the sentence, which eliminates (D) because “their” is plural. While an apostrophe usually indicates ownership, “it’s” is actually a contraction of “it is”, which eliminates (A). To show ownership for “it” simply add an “s” or (C). Choice B is not a word.

23. Correct Answer: B

Redundancy. When referring to a specific year, it is redundant to include the word “year” eliminating (A), (C), and (D). Choice B establishes the time, “1940’s” without redundancy.

24. Correct Answer: A

Parallelism. The conjunction “and” indicates a comparison between “Venus in *Science* journal” and “Mars in *Icarus* journal”. Notice that the comparison is balanced in Choice A. (B), (C), and (D) all create imbalances based on each choice’s structure respectively.

25. Correct Answer: C

Organization. The sentence establishes the theoretical implementation of terraforming. Keeping the underlined portion (C) is essential because it expands upon the hypothetical possibility of using this practice. There is no discussion of science fiction novels (A); this detail about terraforming is not mentioned previously (B); there is no indication of any past terraforming attempts (D).

26. Correct Answer: A

Comparison. The word “than” indicates a comparison in the sentence. How “planets appear” (plural) should be compared to how “others [appear]” (plural). Though (A) does not explicitly have “appear” or a similar verb, the verb is implied and is therefore correct. (B) includes an extraneous pronoun “it”; (C) illogically compares time “used to be”; (D) illogically compares “appear” to “are feasible”.

27. Correct Answer: C

Subject Verb. The subject “Data” is actually plural though it is often used as singular. The verb “has” is singular and must be changed to its plural form “have” (C) in order to be the subject and verb to be in agreement. The past tense of (B) would indicate that the action of the sentence occurred in the past and ended in the past which is false and the future tense of (D) would indicate that action has not yet occurred.

28. Correct Answer: C

Organization. Sentence 2 denotes that scientists have discovered that “moist[ure] once appeared on Mars, while Sentence 5 provides a specific instance in time of this water, (C). Sentence 1 (B) and Sentence 3 (D) do not explicitly discuss water on Mars.

29. Correct Answer: B

Verb Tense. The tense clue “In the late 1970’s” suggests the action started in the past and ended in the past. The auxiliary verb “has” indicates that the action is still occurring. To correct this, use the past tense version, “had” (B). (D) is in the future tense. Although (C) is past tense, it changes the logical structure of the sentence.

30. Correct Answer: D

Idiom. The adjective “capable” is used with the preposition “of”, (D), not “about” (A). (C) illogically compares “humans” to “a capability”. (B) creates a tense error since the infinitive “to alter” would indicate an action not yet occurring.

31. Correct Answer: C

Cohesion. The paragraph is written in the hypothetical: the “goal” of the sentence has not yet occurred (C), which eliminates (A) and (D) since they are in the present tense, with (D) also creating a subject verb error. (B) is a word choice error because “razing” is not synonymous with “raising”.

32. Correct Answer: A

Cohesion. The paragraph is written in the hypothetical: “would” (A) is the only auxiliary verb that can indicate a hypothetical, while (B), (C), and (D) do not.

33. Correct Answer: C

Cohesion. As established in the previous sentence and the paragraph, we are considering the possibility of “microbes”, “organisms”, and other examples of life to form on Mars, (D). (B) digresses from this premise and introduces a new topic about “survival in extreme environments”. (A) focuses just on the existence of water. (D) focuses just on gas.

34. Correct Answer: D

Sentence Structure. For (A), the comma separates two independent clauses which creates a comma splice error. (D) correctly joins the independent clauses with a semicolon. (C) is incorrect because you cannot combine a conjunction with a semicolon. (B) creates an improperly formed modifier for “chore”.

35. Correct Answer: B

Diction. In context of the sentence, business models want to “secure” or “ensure” (B) customer loyalty. (A) contains extraneous prepositions. (D) means to protect from. (C) means to restore confidence.

36. Correct Answer: C

Concision and Parallelism. In context of the sentence, “by posing...personal purposes,” functions as a modifier for the subject “these stealthy customers”, so balancing “buying” and “using” is correct (C). (A) and (B) create parallelism errors with the verbs “buy” and “use”. (D) does not fit the structure of the modifier, which cannot be changed in the sentence.

37. Correct Answer: D

Hypothetical. The word “can” indicates that a hypothetical idea is being considered in sentence, which suggests that the action being considered has not yet occurred (future) and should be an infinitive, (D). (A), (B), and (C) are all in the present tense.

38. Correct Answer: C

Sentence Structure. The underlined portion joins two independent clauses separate by the comma after “crucial” (comma splice), which eliminates (A) and (D). (B) and (C) both join the clauses successfully with a colon, but (B) lacks a comma after “shopper” that would enclose the prepositional phrase “,for instance,”. (C), therefore, is the best answer.

39. Correct Answer: B

Organization. Sentence 3 has the transitional phrase, “After this interaction,” which indicates that the “interaction” must have occurred previously. The end of Sentence 1 explicitly states this “interaction” so it is most logical to place the sentence after it, (B).

40. Correct Answer: D

Sentence Structure. The context of the sentence discusses a “steady growth” which indicates that the underlined portion to follow should account for “growth”, (D). (A) and (C) actually contradict the “growth” while (B) inappropriately uses the conjunction “yet” when the information following it is positive.

41. Correct Answer: D

Punctuation. The modifier “,the head...firm” should be separated by a comma before and after the phrase, (D). (A) and (B) are wrong because a semicolon must separate two independent clauses. (C) is wrong because “todays” lacks the apostrophe to indicate ownership.

42. Correct Answer: A

Subject Verb. The subject for the underlined portion is “expansion” which is singular and “has also been” is singular so the agreement is correct, (A). (B) and (C) are wrong because the verbs are plural. (D) is wrong because it creates a fragment.

43. Correct Answer: B

Graph. The context of the sentence discusses data relevant to “hotels and airlines”, which indicate a rise in the use of mystery shoppers, (B). (A), (C), and (D) all indicate a decrease in the use of mystery shoppers which is wrong.

44. Correct Answer: B

Idiom. The adjective “traced” needs to be correctly associated with the objects of the preposition “knowledge” and “training”. In the context of the sentence, “can be traced to” (B) is most logical because this idiomatic phrase indicates that a conclusion is being drawn. (A) and (D) are wrong because they refer to physical applications of “traced”. (C) is wrong because “for” is used to indicate explanation.

Test 2 (Reading)

1) Correct Answer: C

We learn from the blurb before the passage actually begins, that this passage is from a “short story about a Midwestern man named Jermaine Wright,” eliminating any choice for which the focus is not this man, leaving only choices B and C. In choice A, the focus is on the differences between the locations of New England and the Midwest and not on Jermaine. For a similar reason, we can eliminate D, since it’s focus is on the problems the two roommates encounter and not on Jermaine alone. In B, the word “inability” is incorrect since the passage states, “The Northeast ran at a different speed than Jermaine did, but he found himself able to catch up,” (lines 4-5) suggesting that he *was* able to adapt, leaving C as the best answer.

2) Correct Answer: A

Towards the end of the passage, it states, “[Jermaine] didn’t feel as lost as he thought he would, though. He didn’t feel as helpless as he thought he would,” (lines 62-63). This means that he didn’t New England was as “disorienting” as he thought it was going to be, pointing to A. For choice C, the passage doesn’t state anything about a change in “job opportunities” and, in fact states that “he was a freelancer” (lines 38-39), meaning that he could work from anywhere. In D, “misses” is incorrect, since the passage states that “his mother never quite let him be...maybe she was the only thing he was truly glad to be rid of,” suggesting that his move would not be “agonizing” for him due to him missing his family. Choice B is an assumption since there is nothing in the passage to suggest that this move was “impossible” for Jermaine to “accept” given it states in the passage that “he couldn’t say he hated the Northeast,” (line 59), leaving A as the best answer.

3) Correct Answer: D

In order to pick the best answer, we must first see which line references (LR) actually discuss what is being asked in the previous question. In choice A, the LR is about Jermaine not wanting to leave Wisconsin and why his therapist suggested it, but nothing about how *Jermaine* views the move to New England. In choice B, the LR is about Jermaine’s reaction to the confrontation between him and his roommate about his roommate’s lack of cleanliness, and no about his move to New England. In choice C, the LR is about Jermaine looking back to his life in Wisconsin and feeling “a tender pain”, but nothing about his views on New England. Only choice D answers the previous question; in this LR, we learn that “he didn’t feel as lost as he thought he would [in the Northeast].”

4) Correct Answer: C

In this [full] LR, it states “Jermaine still called his therapist weekly, sometimes biweekly, to which the therapist would” always respond the same way: “Hello Jermaine, what’s the crisis this time?” The therapist’s choice of words, “what’s the crisis this time,” suggests that Jermaine calls often with a “crisis,” or the therapists anticipates this “set pattern of behavior,” pointing to C. In choice A, “the move was a bad idea” is incorrect since the passage states that “his therapist thought it would be a good exercise in independence and

confronting his fears to move somewhere new,' (lines 8-10). For this same reason we can eliminate choice D; the therapist does not want Jermaine to return back to Wisconsin. In choice B, that "the therapist is an old friend," is an assumption since it is not written explicitly in the passage, leaving C.

5) Correct Answer: A

The keyword in this question is the word "appears," which makes the question similar to an inference question. In the second paragraph of the passage, we gather by the therapist's reaction to Jermaine's [sometimes] biweekly call that Jermaine has what his therapist loosely calls a "crisis" regularly. By the therapist's tone, we can infer that Jermaine's issues [for which he calls his therapist] are not literal *crises*. Then in the fourth paragraph, we learn that one of the problems that Jermaine worries about is his roommate's lack of cleanliness. This is another example of an "everyday" situation that causes Jermaine stress. And finally, in the fifth paragraph, we read that the process of informing the authorities about his address change is causing Jermaine "problems," whereas his friends "all said it was so easy" (lines 40-41). Yet again, something that seemed inconsequential to others caused Jermaine grief, suggesting A. Remember, "mundane" here means something similar to "everyday." There is not mention of anything "existential" or "financial" in the whole passage, eliminating choices B and D. We can also eliminate C since in the sixth paragraph we learn that he *enjoys* being away from his mother.

6) Correct Answer: C

In context of the word "construe," we read that Jeff told Jermaine a joke, to which Jermaine reacts by saying that he "couldn't manage to find him funny," (line 26). The joke in context was not an *argument* or an *analysis*, so we can eliminate choices A and D. To say that Jeff was trying to "reinvent" himself suggests that he was something else before, and there is no proof of that in context, eliminating B.

7) Correct Answer: A

The answer for this question is going to come from the text in paragraphs three and four. We can eliminate every answer choice that is not supported by the information found here. In D, we can eliminate "rewarding" since it suggests that Jermaine in some way benefitted from his relationship with Jeff, which he did not. In C, we can eliminate "manipulative" since it suggests that Jermaine was in some suggestive way controlled by Jeff, which he was not. In choice B, "hostile" and "contemptuous" are both wrong as they suggest that there was constant and severe conflict between the two and based on the text, there is no support for that, leaving A. In these two paragraphs, we know that Jermaine is not living comfortably with Jeff (i.e. because Jeff is messy), supporting "awkward." And there is no evidence for Jermaine making any plans to move out, supporting "endurable."

8) Correct Answer: D

In context, “stomach” here means to endure something unpleasant since, based on the LR, we can gather that Jermaine doesn’t enjoy going to the motor vehicle agency. The word closest in meaning to “endure something unpleasant” is “tolerate.” “Digest” and “consume” are both taken literally here and have to do with *eating food*. And “relish” means he actually *enjoyed* the experience, which there is no support for.

9) Correct Answer: D

In lines 13-15, it says that “Jermaine told himself that his old paranoid fears of worthlessness were just dogging him,” pointing to D. In choice A, “anger” is incorrect since he does not get angry at any point in the passage. In fact, even when he confronts his roommate and his roommate does not respond the way Jermaine wanted, he simply gives him “a weak smile, and then a sigh, and [then doesn’t] bring up the topic again.” In choice B, “dependence” is incorrect since the text does not state that Jermaine is dependent on anyone, emotionally or otherwise. “Absentmindedness” in choice C is incorrect because, again, it does not state in the passage that he had a tendency to forget things.

10) Correct Answer: B

In order to pick the best answer, we must first see which line references (LR) actually discuss what is being asked in the previous question. In choice A, there is no actual “problem” since, in this LR, Jermaine is able to keep up with the pace of the Northeast. Choice C is about how much work it is for Jermaine to change his address while others feel that it is not that much work; this LR does not present a problem for Jermaine. And choice D is about what he misses about Wisconsin, which, again, is not a primary problem Jermaine faces.

11) Correct Answer: B

This passage is about our slavery footprint and the website that informs us of what that footprint really is. In A, “one continent” is false since it’s not only “one.” In C, “solely” is false since it’s not simply the “electronics industry” that is “responsible of slavery.” In D, while the author mentions certain industries that utilize slave labor, she never tells us that these industries “should be boycotted.”

12) Correct Answer: C

In this LR, the author mentions, “it shouldn’t come as a surprise” that “our carbon footprint is getting larger,” suggesting that it is a “well-known problem.” It also states, “most people are unaware” of our “slavery footprint” also getting bigger, suggesting it is a “lesser-known” problem. In A, “natural landscapes” is false since the author does not mention that in this LR. In B, “humanitarian struggles” is false since the author does not allude to that either in this LR. And in D, “environmental concerns” is false since leaving a slavery footprint is not an environmental concern.

13) Correct Answer: B

In context, in the following sentence, the author writes that “we may have a hand in” such evils as slavery. “Have a hand in” is the clue for “connected to,” which appears in the previous sentence, suggesting B, or “tied to.”

14) Correct Answer: D

In the first paragraph the author tells you what is responsible for increasing our slavery footprint. She writes, “most people are unaware that our slavery footprint is expanding...this happens whenever we buy products that in some way support modern slavery.” Another way of saying, “whenever we buy products” is “consuming products.”

15) Correct Answer: A

Choice B is about how many slaves are working for the average person, which is not what’s increasing our slavery footprint. Choice C is about stopping us from assuming all companies we buy our products from are utilizing slave labor, which does not tell us what is actually responsible for our slavery footprint. Choice D is about understanding the supply chains at the crux of the problem, but not about what is increasing our slavery footprint.

16) Correct Answer: A

In this LR the author mentions many of the industries and countries that utilize slaver labor. She ends the paragraph with, “these are only a few of the products we come across daily that depend on slave labor.”

Since these are “only a few of the products” we use that use slave labor, we can eliminate B. In C, the author does not give us “a course of action” to follow in this LR. In D, the author does not analyze the “productivity of slave-dependent nations” in general; the paragraph is only about some of the products that are currently dependent on slave labor.

17) Correct Answer: B

The author tells the reader exactly how to combat modern slavery by writing in lines 49-52, “What we need to do is understand the supply chains at the heart of the problem; most companies rely on other companies for processed and raw materials, unaware sometimes of where these materials originate.” Another way of saying, “understand the supply chains” is “investigate company suppliers.”

18) Correct Answer: D

Choice A is about calculating our slavery footprint through a website, and not about a course of action to follow. Choice B is about something the reader should do, but it simply tells us to “think about the consequences of our role in a consumer society,” which does not support any of the answers to #18. Choice C is about the likelihood that we have all come into contact with a slave at some point or another, and not about a course of action.

19) Correct Answer: D

In context, “chains” here means the interconnectedness of companies as the author writes, “most companies rely on other companies for processed and raw materials.” Only choices C and D support some sort of connection between things, but in C, “bindings,” means there is one central thing “binding” all the components together, eliminating C. Only “networks” is closest in meaning to interconnectedness.

20) Correct Answer: C

In order to answer this question, you must look at the title and x and y axes of the graph. This graph is about “legislation” having to do with “human trafficking.” While the author does briefly mention, “human trafficking,” it is only mentioned once, in line 15. Nor does the author extensively mention anything about “new or amended legislation” having to do with modern slave labor, eliminating A and B. While D is an accurate account of the information in the graph, it doesn’t “directly support the author’s ideas about effective ways to combat slavery,” which is what the question is asking.

21) Correct Answer: D

In choice A, “directly corresponds” is incorrect since the data in the graph do not support this. B is incorrect because “the highest number of victims identified” was in 2009, not 2013. In C, “2011” is incorrect since it was actually “2008.”

22) Correct Answer: D

The author writes in lines 15-16, “one of the consequences of the extreme poverty in these parts of the world has been deforestation.” A is incorrect because in the second paragraph the author writes, “trees are chopped down to provide wood for cooking fires.” Neither choices B nor C are mentioned anywhere in the passage.

23) Correct Answer: C

In the fourth paragraph the author writes, “[Vittori] traveled to Ethiopia and witnessed the devastating problems caused by the lack of available water...then he went home and designed the WarkaWater,” suggesting that the reason he designed the WarkaWater was correlated to the poverty he saw and the desire “to alleviate suffering.” In A, “turning an enormous profit” is false since it is not mentioned in the passage. In B, “aesthetic pleasure” is false since the passage does not support that. And choice D is an assumption; while we know he takes on many ambitious projects, it would be assuming too much to say that he “needed” a “new challenge.”

24) Correct Answer: B

In A, the LR simply lists what Vittori has designed. In C, the LR states that this was the first time Vittori saw the Warka, which, while it may have served as inspiration, it was not the reason he designed the WarkaWater. In D, the LR describes what the WarkaWater looks like in appearance and not why it was designed.

25) Correct Answer: B

According to this paragraph, “over seven million of the people who live in sub-Saharan Africa do not have regular access to water.” This is not a small number. In this paragraph, the author describes where the water in Africa is located and how difficult it is to actually reach it in order to use it. And the author ends the LR with, “On account of such scarcities, solutions that are at once minimal and ingenious are necessary,” suggesting that the “problem of water shortage in Africa” is substantial, or “dramatic.”

26) Correct Answer: C

Since the common thread of the problems presented in both the second and third paragraphs is poverty, when the author writes that “solutions [are needed] that are at once minimal and ingenious,” we can surmise that “minimal” must mean that they are not elaborately costly, or “inexpensive.” We also know, based on context that “minimal” is used in a positive way since it’s paired with “ingenious,” eliminating B and D, as these are negative words. There is no support for “low-profile,” since the author does not mention that these “solutions” should not attract any attention or publicity.

27) Correct Answer: A

Before the author lists some of Vittori’s achievements, he writes that the poverty stricken areas of Africa that lack access to water require “solutions that are at once minimal and ingenious.” Then in the following sentence (lines 34-35), he writes, “One promising proposal for these troubled regions of Africa has come from

Arturo Vittori.” So when the author then includes a list of Vittori’s other achievements, he is emphasizing “Vittori’s ingenuity in solving engineering problems.”

28) Correct Answer: B

In the second paragraph, the author writes that “typically” the Warka can be found in places like Uganda, Tanzania, Sudan, Somalia, and Ethiopia. But then the author writes, “However, visitors to these nations would be hard-pressed to find any Warkas,” suggesting “the Warka tree is now rare” in these “regions.”

29) Correct Answer: C

In choice A, the author simply lists who eats the fruits of the Warka, which information is not supported by any of the answers in the previous question. While C may seem like it supports this information, it is an assumption to say that it is a “significant source or nourishment.” Choice B lists places and environments where the Warka is “typically” found which seems to support A, except the word “abundantly” makes that choice an assumption also. Furthermore, the rest of the paragraph disproves that the tree grows “abundantly” anywhere in Africa. And choice D gives a reason for and consequence of the deforestation going on in Africa, which is information that is not supported by any of the choices offered in #28.

30) Correct Answer: D

The water Warka is a product which the author suggest can be made or “produced” with the use of a “simple cutting machine” (line 49). A, B, and C all relate to the act of invention, which has already been done by Vittori.

31) Correct Answer: D

The data in the graph show that there is no connection between the average deforestation within a country and the average of people below the poverty line in that country. There are countries in which there is high deforestation but low number of people living below poverty line and vice versa, supporting D. In A, “always directly proportional” is incorrect, since there would need to be a correlation between the two for this choice to be correct. In B, “determined directly by” is incorrect for the same reason A is wrong. And in C, “inversely related” is incorrect for the same reason A and B are incorrect.

32) Correct Answer: A

The relation between deforestation and poverty in Ethiopia is that due to the high level of poverty, there is a high level of deforestation. The data in the graph that shows the opposite of this situation would be the choice that is “least similar” to the situation in Ethiopia. Brazil has a lower level of those living under the poverty line

than level of deforestation; in addition, it has the highest discrepancy between the two, suggesting that Brazil's situation is least like that in Ethiopia.

33) Correct Answer: D

After this LR, the Shaw ultimately writes, "there are...sensible reasons...for all these illogicalities." A is incorrect because Shaw writes in lines 8-9, "In dealing with children what is needed is not logic but sense." In B, "traditional modes of education" is incorrect since nothing is mentioned of that. And in C, "disagreeable" is incorrect since it would be making an assumption to say that given it is not supported.

34) Correct Answer: C

The author states that "reading, writing, and enough arithmetic...become necessary conditions of a child's liberty before it can appreciate the importance of its liberty, or foresee that these accomplishments are worth acquiring" (lines 50-54).

35) Correct Answer: A

Shaw writes in the second paragraph, "I have complained sufficiently of what I suffered through the process of assault, imprisonment, and compulsory lessons that taught me nothing, which are called my schooling," suggesting that his education was not "fruitful." He then goes on to write, "But I could say a good deal also about the things I was not taught and should have been taught," suggesting that his education was also not "comprehensive."

36) Correct Answer: A

Shaw writes in the last two sentences of the passage, "Adults.... must take advantage of this docility to teach children how to live properly or the children will not survive. The difficulty is to know where to stop." In other words, the difficulty is knowing when to stop taking "advantage of" the obedience of children when teaching them "how to live properly," or "exercising control over children."

37) Correct Answer: B

Towards the end of the second paragraph, Shaw writes, "Nature has provided for this by evolving the instinct of docility. Children are very docile," suggesting that they are "naturally obedient." Remember, docile here means obedient.

38) Correct Answer: D

You must first find the choice(s) that are about “children” since that is what the previous question is asking. Choices A, B, and C are not about “children,” eliminating all three.

39) Correct Answer: A

Towards the beginning of the second paragraph, Shaw writes, “In truth, very few adults care to be called on for independence and originality: they also are bewildered and terrified in the absence of precedents and precepts and commandments,” suggesting that adults also “feel uncertain without” precedents. Remember, precedents are guides, or “guidance.”

40) Correct Answer: B

Choice A is about how adults feel about “children’s rights,” and not about how adults are similar to children. Choice C is about how if adults were to “treat a child as wholly adult,” eliminating C also. And choice D is about people’s “recollections” of being “forced” to learn certain things, eliminating D.

41) Correct Answer: B

The author cautions against attempting to “treat” a child as an adult, which would be an “undertaking” that he disagrees with. A and C are wrong because they describe “movement” as opposed to “treatment.” D is wrong because it relates to development.

42) Correct Answer: B

The author suggests that the intuition of children enables them to survive, a quality he finds to be good. This description is in a very positive context. B “valid” most closely supports this positive viewpoint. A is wrong because something “universal” could be bad as well as good. C is wrong because this is the author’s opinion and has not been “tested” or proven by science. D is wrong because tangible relates to touch, something that cannot be associate with intuition.

43) Correct Answer: A

Passage 1 references “The Great Famine of 1845, when the Potato Blight redicated a staple of Irish nutrition,” and Passage 2 references “Nikolai Vavilov,” a “prominent geneticist and botanist,” who lived from 1887-1943. These references suggest that both authors present “specific historical examples” in their discussions of “the science of seeds.” Choices B, C, and D are not utilized in Passage 1.

44) Correct Answer: A

In this LR, the author writes that the “cultivated peanuts...lost most of their former genetic resistance to disease,” suggesting that they were genetically changed from their original forms, or “modified.”

45) Correct Answer: B

The author of Passage 1 writes, “Greater cross-breeding [of potatoes] would have facilitated genetic variation...[and]...fostered more robust strains.” Remember, “robust strains” means that the strains would be more “durable.” The author of Passage 2 writes, “orthodox seeds...can remain in a dormant state for decades with properly controlled temperature and humidity conditions, their DNA will sustain little damage and the seed itself can remain viable, functioning almost as an organic time capsule,” suggesting, again, that the plants fostered by “agricultural scientists” could be considered “durable.”

46) Correct Answer: D

The author of Passage 2 starts the second paragraph by stating, “Vavilov’s seed bank was instrumental in promoting genetic classification and preservation as a truly modern system of scientific inquiry – and of humanitarian involvement.” In other words, because of Vavilov’s work, we have been able to preserve many strains of plants, which “addressed a specific humanitarian problem” of preservation of a variety of plant species.

47) Correct Answer: D

Choice A simply introduces Vavilov but is not the primary purpose of the passage. The LR in choice B tells us in summation what Vavilov did, but not its significance and thus, is not the primary purpose of the passage. And choice C is about “orthodox seeds”.

48) Correct Answer: C

According to Passage 2, the “orthodox seeds” help preserve strains of plants over time, maintaining genetic variety and sustaining the plant variety for posterity. The scenario described in Passage 1 was a potato blight which “eradicated a staple of Irish nutrition; in the course of this crisis, mass starvation took the lives of nearly one million people over six years.” If the “orthodox seeds” had been discovered sooner, Ireland may not have been affected so gravely and “might not have lost so many [people] to the Potato Blight.”

49) Correct Answer: D

In the first paragraph the author of Passage 1 writes that foods that have “diminished immunities and nonexistent reproductive capabilities...are at risk of disappearing from global commerce as increasingly robust pathogen populations threaten the futures of [these plants].” So the author of Passage 1 would regard Vavilov’s findings in a positive way, eliminating B and C since they are negative responses. The author of Passage 1 may find the findings “enlightening” but even more, the author would view the findings as “valuable” in light of the Potato Blight.

50) Correct Answer: C

Choice A is about the peanut plant only, eliminating A. Choice B is about how the Potato Blight impacted the labor force in Ireland, eliminating B. A choice D is about how the “agricultural talent needed for cross-breeding had been eradicated” by the Potato Blight, eliminating D.

51) Correct Answer: A

In context, the author writes that “the wild type” is the “counterpart” of the “genetically cloned mutant” of the plant. “Counterpart” means the opposite of, suggesting that “wild” must then be the opposite of “cloned mutant,” suggesting A, or the “original” plant strain.

52) Correct Answer: C

Both passages reference “historical” events; Passage 1 mentions “The Great Famine of 1845” and Passage 2 mentions the contributions of Nikolai Vavilov (1887-1943). Both passages also utilize “scientific” evidence; Passage 1 mentions the genetic backgrounds of peanuts and bananas and Passage 2 mentions how Vavilov “collected agricultural seeds...and established a seed bank,” a process that falls under the umbrella of science.

Test 2 (Writing)

1) Correct Answer: D

The subject of this sentence is “technology,” which is singular. Thus, the verb must also be singular, which eliminates C. A and B are in the wrong tense, leaving D.

2) Correct Answer: C

The comma after “hot-desking” is unnecessary because a pause is not needed there, eliminating A. A colon also cannot be used as it suggests that there is an explanation to follow, which there is not, eliminating B. An em dash would be needed if what followed was an aside, which it is not, eliminating D, and leaving C.

3) Correct Answer: B

Both choices A and D create comma splices, eliminating both choices. An em dash would be needed if what followed was an aside, which it is not, eliminating C. The best choice to pick would be B because both clauses, before and after the semi-colon, are independent.

4) Correct Answer: D

This is parallelism. Earlier in the sentence, it states, “to maintain spaces that are proportional to the number...” Here, you must pick the choice that is parallel to “to the number” since that’s what’s being compared. Only choice D maintains a parallel structure: “to the total number...”

5) Correct Answer: A

Only choice A works here because “where” is considered a tricky pronoun that can be used to only describe a location, such as “major city centers.” “Which” is used when the where is not literal and “when” must be used to describe a time, eliminating both choices. Since “major city centers” is a location, we cannot use “that,” eliminating D.

6) Correct Answer: B

You are being tested on using the logically correct transition word here. This concept is also incorporated into cohesion and organization. In the rest of the sentence, it states, “there may be other advantages to hot-desking,” which means we must pick the choice that mentions “benefits” to hot-desking. Only B or C does that.

C cannot be the correct answer because in the text that directly precedes this sentence, there is no mention of employees saving anything, leaving B.

7) Correct answer: C

The SAT sentence standards rule indicates that “both” must always be linked to “and,” leaving only choices C and D. In D, “creating” is not parallel to “makes,” leaving only C.

8) Correct Answer: A

Since this paragraph is all about the “benefits” of hot-desking, you must delete this sentence in order to maintain cohesion, leaving choices A and B. While B is true (this claim is *not* supported), A gives a most apt reason for the deletion.

9) Correct Answer: B

The correct word to use here is the pronoun “their” because it refers to “employees,” which appears earlier in the sentence. C is singular and thus, cannot be used. A and D are homophones for the pronoun “their”; “there” refers to a location, eliminating D, and while “they’re” is a pronoun, the apostrophe followed by “re” means it’s a contraction for the words “they are,” eliminating A.

10) Correct Answer: B

Here, to say “may possibly” is to be redundant, eliminating both A and D (since D has the same problem). In C, the tense is not correct, leaving B, which is the most succinct (while being grammatically correct) choice.

11) Correct Answer: C

You are being tested on organization and cohesion again here. Because sentence 5 begins with “for example,” you must find where in the paragraph the author has written about the information provided in sentence 5. Only in the space after sentence 2 can sentence 5 fit because in sentence 2 the author writes, “Workspace distribution ...has also often been traditionally tied to status within the organization,” which is exactly what sentence 5 is about.

12) Correct Answer: C

Both choices A and B are redundant as they both state “annually” and “every year” in the same sentence. In D, “it” is unnecessary, leaving C, which fixes both problems.

13) Correct Answer: B

A creates a comma splice and D creates a run-on sentence. In C, “when” is incorrect as it can only be used when referring to a time, which it is not, leaving B.

14) Correct Answer: D

The subject of this sentence is “going,” so the verb must be singular, eliminating B. A is in subjunctive mood/hypothetical, which the rest of the sentence is not. In C, “being” is incorrect; when “being” is used as a verb, it will be incorrect on the SAT, leaving D.

15) Correct Answer: D

Since this sentence is in present tense, the verb must also be, eliminating A, B, and C.

16) Correct Answer: B

After the colon it states that panto is “something for everyone.” Only choice B reflects this through the use of the words “an eclectic affair.” A, C, and D have nothing to do with panto being “something for everyone.”

17) Correct Answer: D

In A, “in other words” suggests that the previous sentence’s main idea is going to be repeated, which it is not, eliminating A. In B, “however” suggests that there is a shift or contrast in content, which there is not. Choice C suggests that there is further clarification to follow, which there is not. Only D can be correct since these words are simply unnecessary to convey the meaning of the sentence.

18) Correct Answer: B

Since sentence 3 is the only sentence that refers to “The Hero” (“He”), the only logical place for the sentence about “The Hero” would be before sentence 3, or after sentence 2, choice B.

19) Correct Answer C

Choice A creates a comma splice (before the word “this”). In choice B, “which” always refers to what’s before it. In this case, what’s before it is “The audience’s participation,” which cannot be “encouraged to sing,” eliminating B. In choice D, it’s the same problem as B; “The most extraordinary element of Pantomine,” is not what “is encouraged to sing along with the cast,” eliminating D, and leaving C.

20) Correct Answer: B

This is a sentence standard (or rule); “between” always pairs with “and,” so it can only be B.

21) Correct Answer: A

This sentence is needed because it would not be logical to place the following sentence after the previous sentence. Without this sentence, the following sentence would be disjunctive, eliminating choices C and D. In choice B, the word “only” is incorrect since in the previous sentence, there is more than one “technique” that is “favored.”

22) Correct Answer: C

As it’s written, this sentence is not parallel. When there is a list, all the elements in the list must follow the same pattern. Here, we have “chatting” and “interacting” at the beginning of the list. What should follow should be another gerund, “singing,” or choice C.

23) Correct Answer: A

The main idea of the paragraph is not about the lynx being “beautiful” or “daunting,” eliminating B. Choice C is not about the lynx at all, eliminating choice C. Choice D is about “Animal activists” and how they feel about the “declines in lynx populations,” which is also not the main idea of the paragraph.

24) Correct Answer: C

Here you are being tested on irregular verbs. Since there is a “have” before the verb, you must use the past participle of the verb, “arisen,” as in choice C. Choices B and D are incorrect since they are in the wrong tense.

25) Correct Answer: C

This parenthetical statement is not “redundant” since “isolation” does not only mean to “avoid human settlements,” eliminating A. It also does not “contradict” anything written earlier, eliminating B. In this statement, there is not mention of “the impact of humans on the lynx,” eliminating D. The best answer is C since the previous sentence mentions “isolation” and the parenthetical statement “clarifies” what the author means by “isolation.”

26) Correct Answer: B

In choices A and C, “in that” and “by having” are both incorrect since the “range” of the “fur” is not what makes its appearance “elegant and practical”. In choice D, “elegantly and practically” describes how the “fur” was “ranged,” which changes the meaning of what the author was trying to convey and as so, is incorrect.

27) Correct Answer: B

Here you are being tested on subject-verb agreement. The subject is plural (“High-altitude forests and rocky heights”) so the verb must also be plural, choice B. Choices C and D are in the wrong tense.

28) Correct Answer: A

Here, “as a rule” is simply what is called an interrupter: it adds information that is not necessary to understand the meaning of the sentence. An interrupter must be set between two commas; otherwise, it changes the meaning of the sentence and can no longer be considered an interrupter. Only choice A sets up the interrupter correctly.

29) Correct Answer: D

In choice A, "Its" is a possessive pronoun and cannot be used here since what follows is not what is being possessed. In choice B, "It's" is a contraction that stands for "It is," which is also incorrect in context. The previous sentence mentions "the lynx," which is singular, eliminating the plural pronoun "They" in choice C, leaving D.

30) Correct Answer: D

"And about to disappear," is redundant and should be deleted (choice D) since the author already wrote that the lynx "was recorded as being threatened with extinction," which implies that it is "about to disappear."

31) Correct Answer: B

Here you are being tested on subject-verb agreement. The subject of this sentence is "the existence," which is singular, so the verb must also be, "reflects." Remember, an "s" at the end of the verb generally means it is singular. Choices C and D are in the wrong tense.

32) Correct Answer: A

Since the whole paragraph is about the "reintroduction" of the lynx into "rugged" areas, this sentence should be kept, eliminating C and D. The sentence is about "reintroduction" and not about the lynx's importance, eliminating B.

33) Correct Answer: D

Since the whole paragraph is about the "reintroduction" of the lynx into the wild, and this sentence is about putting the lynx in "zoos and wildlife parks", we can eliminate choices A and B. In choice C, this sentence does not "undermine" the "claim that the lynx will soon become extinct," since there is nothing in the sentence about extinction at all.

34) Correct Answer: A

Choice B is incorrect since both Montreal and Calgary are on par with each other concerning how many cyclists get injured. Choice C is an assumption since no other country is represented in the graph. And choice D is incorrect since Ottawa and Winnipeg fall *below* 1000 concerning cyclists' deaths.

35) Correct Answer: B

Here, “a cyclist and urban planner,” is an interrupter that describes who “John Forester” is. Without the second comma after the word “planner,” the sentence becomes nonsensical. In C, the added information is not an aside so there cannot be an em dash, and in D, it is not an explanation of the previous clause so there cannot be a colon.

36) Correct Answer: C

The previous clause states, “roadway sharing can lead to accidents.” This means, after the words “for example,” there should be an example of where roadway sharing leads to an accident. In A, the clause states that “drivers...are more likely to pay attention...to those cyclists,” which is the opposite of what needs to go there. B is about “a dedicated bike lane” and thus off topic. And D is not about cyclists at all.

37) Correct Answer: D

Here the correct transition cannot be the word “and” since the following clause does not support nor is in the same vein as the previous clause, eliminating A and B. In C, the apostrophe makes the word possessive, which is incorrect in context. “Though” is the best transition since it signals a shift, which is supported by the following sentence.

38) Correct Answer: D

Since this clause is in present tense, which we know by the author’s use of the word “is,” we must choose a choice in keeping with this tense. Only choice D is in present tense.

39) Correct Answer: B

Choice A creates a comma splice after the word “unfounded” (often when there is a pronoun after a comma it creates a comma splice as the pronoun acts as the subject of the following clause). In C, based on the context of the sentence, it is unclear who is “spending roughly the same amount as drivers.” And in D, “so” is the wrong transition word since it suggests a cause and effect relationship between the two clauses, which there is not.

40) Correct Answer: B

This sentence adds additional information to what has already been written so you must use a transition word that reflects this. Choices A and D signal a shift in thought or idea. And C means “because” which is incorrect since what follows is not an explanation, leaving B.

41) Correct Answer: A

The word “if” is the clue in this sentence. It means that there is a hypothetical situation to follow. Only choice A fulfills this. In B, “spend” is a plural verb (as well as in the wrong tense), whereas “each [cyclist]” is singular. C and D are both in the wrong tense since they both suggest that this action actually occurred whereas in the portion that is not underlined, there is no support for that.

42) Correct Answer: D

Here you are being tested on subject-verb agreement. The subject of this sentence is “The challenge,” which is singular and as such, the verb must also be singular, “is” instead of “are,” eliminating A and B. Choice C changes the meaning of the sentence since the “challenge” is not the “provision,” but rather, the actual *action of providing*.

43) Correct Answer: C

Here you are being tested on redundancy. The words “now,” in choice A, and “currently,” in choice B, are redundant since the word “today” also appears in the portion of the sentence that is not underlined. In D, “containing” is in the wrong tense.

44) Correct Answer: B

This is a sentence standard (or rule); the word “both” should always be paired with the conjunction “and,” eliminating choices A, C and D.

Test 3 (Reading)

1) Correct Answer: D

As established in the passage, this is Lucy Honeychurch's first visit to Florence as parts of her observation are "unfamiliar" (line 6) and is explicitly indicated in line 43-44 as "her first day in Florence", (D). There is no evidence that Florence will be her "new home" (A); no evidence that she is with "her husband" (B); no evidence that she is involved with "politics" (C).

2) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. Lines 43-44 (B) explicitly state that this is Lucy's first time in Florence, so it can be inferred that her familiarity would be limited. (A) directly refers to the observation of the river and the tram car in second paragraph. (C) is not about Lucy Honeychurch. (D) focuses on the author of the guide book "Baedeker" and not Lucy.

3) Correct Answer: C

The repeated phrase "It was pleasant" reinforces a positive and vivid account of waking up in Florence and opening the windows to see the city life and the river, (C). (A) and (D) are too negative because of the words "hedonism" and "criticism", respectively. There is no indication that Florence is being compared to another city (B).

4) Correct Answer: C

As established in the second and third paragraph, the metaphor indicates that the observation is distant and removed from the events depicted in the coming of the "electric tram" (line 12) that are later described as "trivialities" (line 28), suggesting a non-involved or objective view, (C). While "trivialities" is primarily negative, the observer does not mention a "slow pace" (A) or "recklessness" (B). Eliminate (D) because of its positive tone.

5) Correct Answer: B

The crux of the second paragraph is mostly an observation of Florence life, while the events that occur after the question's line reference encompass the arrival of Miss Bartlett (the social encounter), (B) who urges Lucy to enjoy "the best of the day" (line 36). The observation does not directly refer to anything "unique" (A), "why" someone may travel to Italy (B), or (D) focus on "Giotto's artistic methods".

6) Correct Answer: D

Lines 45-47 depict Miss Bartlett as someone who would "accompany Lucy everywhere", and "was determined to take Lucy herself" (lines 58-59), suggesting that Miss Bartlett is overwhelmingly concerned for Lucy, (D). (A), (B), and (C) imply that Miss Bartlett is less involved, which is false.

7) Correct Answer: D

As established in lines 49-56, the clever lady draws a parallel between aspects of “Being English” (the children’s sailor hats) and being “perfectly safe”, which would suggest that Lucy (because she is English), can travel alone, (D). While (A) discusses the children, it fails to address how being English is crucial to the point. There is no indication that Italians are “easily confused” (B), nor about a “maid” (D).

8) Correct Answer: C

As established by the last sentence, the “true Italy is only to be found by patient observation” which suggests that the “clever companion” would find the guide book, Baedeker, to be a misrepresentation, (C). The companion does not implore Lucy to “ignore” Miss Bartlett (A) which is too negative. There is no indication that Baedeker did an “especially poor job” (B), rather that it only touches the “surface of things” (line 69). There is no mention of “negative opinions” (D).

9) Correct Answer: D

The “patient observation” is characterized as the opposite of using a guidebook (the Baedeker) which would prevent Lucy from having an “adventure” (line 59). The clever companion views the guidebook negatively which suggests that a “patient observation” is primarily a positive experience about the “exploration of daily life” (D) or the “dirty back way” (line 62). Eliminate (A) because “exhaustive” is too negative. The “patient observation” is not limited to artwork (B) or the “nobility of [the Italian] spirit”, (C).

10) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (A) focuses on the immersive quality of observation through seemingly trivial details of one’s own room: Lucy, herself, is in the room and *actively* highlighting the details. (D) focuses on the safety of going out which is not directly relevant to experiencing Italy. (C) depicts the conversation between Lucy and Miss Bartlett, which doesn’t provide an example of a leisurely exploration. (B) offers a description of a scene, but Lucy is viewing it *from a distance* and not immersed in it.

11) Correct Answer: B

The word “afforded” is used in context of how the protections that are “supplied” for adults in the workplace should also be (B) “provided” to children in the school, eliminating (C) and (D) since there is no mention of anything monetary. (A) does not work because the protections do not involve an authority.

12) Correct Answer: D

The word “viable” is used in context of how these instances are not “suitable” or (D) “adequate”, eliminating (A) since there is no discussion of improvement. The tone in (B) is far too positive, and there is no mention of sustaining life (C).

13) Correct Answer: D

As established by the last sentence in second paragraph of Passage 1, the author discusses how bullying can dramatically affect standardized test scores which is problematic for schools who must operate in compliance with the “No Child Left Behind Act” (line 18), which is instituted by government mandate or “federal legislation” (B). Based on this paragraph, it cannot be interpreted that the schools are becoming more “aware”

of the effects of bullying (A) nor does the author draw comparison of school bullying to cyberspace bullying (D). The schools are not addressing bullying because of concerned parents (B).

14) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (A) focuses on cyberspace bullying which is not justified as a cause for schools to address bullying and (B) focuses on the correlation between bullying and mental health. (D) does not state a cause for schools to address bullying. (C) is explicit in addressing the cause.

15) Correct Answer: A

The final paragraph of passage 1 is a call to action to educate “administrators, parents, and students” on bullying, but the author of Passage 2 clearly establishes that the approach should be more “comprehensive” in “getting bullies involved” (line 70-71), or (A). The author of passage 2 does not discuss a “public health concern” (B), or the “workplace” (D). The tone of (C) is too negative because of the false word “unnecessary”.

16) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (D) clearly states that “bullies need help too” which justifies a comprehensive approach. (A) focuses on the history of bullying which doesn’t address the approach and (B) details how bullies can use the internet. (C) provides critical insight into the failure of a past approach.

17) Correct Answer: A

While both passages openly discuss the effects of bullying on the victims, Passage 2 expands the discussion to include concerns about the bullies. This eliminates (B) and (C) because the author is not “against” anti-bullying education, but wants it to be more inclusive. The word “dilemma” is false in (D) because it indicates that a choice between two undesirable outcomes is being considered, but for both passages, the desired outcome is the same.

18) Correct Answer: B

As established throughout Passage 2, bullying also affects the bullies or the “perpetrators” (B). There is no discussion of “circumstances” (A), “government” involvement (C), which are false words. The passage does not draw a distinct relationship between the “popularity of after school specials” and bullying.

19) Correct Answer: D

Both passages mention Internet bullying (lines 4-9) and lines (50-52), respectively. Neither would stipulate that “punishment” (A) is adequate nor consider “psychological issues” (B) as a cause for bullying. (C) only addresses Passage 1.

20) Correct Answer: C

The quotation further describes what bullying is, (C). The word “consequences” is false in (A), it does not provide “evidence” (B), and it does not offer contrary information that “rejects” (D) anything from the previous paragraph.

21) Correct Answer: C

The first paragraph provides vivid details on what happens when one suffers from a cataract, (C). It does not discuss “formation” (B) or a “research project” (D). (A) incorrectly associates cataracts with total “blindness” but the paragraph only provides details about blurred vision.

22) Correct Answer: D

The third paragraph establishes that a genetic mutation “prevents” “producing lanosterol, a steroid...humans” (lines 29-30), which implies that a lack of lanosterol can lead to cataract formation, (D). There is no discussion of “hygiene” (C) or “surgery” (A) as causes. While “enzymes” are mentioned, the “absence” (line 39) is relevant to cataract formation which eliminates (B).

23) Correct Answer: A

The quotation supports Dr. Zhao and her team’s results because it details the findings as “comprehensive and compelling” (line 53), (A). The quotation does not provide additional information about cataracts (C), or imply collaboration (D). (B) is too negative.

24) Correct Answer: A

As established in paragraph 3, cataracts can form in children based on their genetics (line 24), or “heredity” (A). There is no discussion of gender (C), no evidence that childhood cataracts have been openly “ignored” (D), and cataracts can eventually lead to blindness (B).

25) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (C) explicitly states the difference in cataracts between children and adults largely because of heredity/ genetics. (A) focuses on the treatment of cataracts, (B) does not address the difference in cataract formation between children and adults, and (D) discusses the experiment.

26) Correct Answer: A

As established in the last paragraph, lanosterol drops have “a lot of promise as a human medicine”, however the statement is primarily hypothetical “If...work” (line 56), (A). From the experiment, the cataracts never exhibited “thickening” (D). Lanosterol drops can “remove the need for invasive surgery” (line 62), eliminating (C). According to the passage, these drops have the ability to replace “traditional methods” or surgery (B).

27) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (C) explicitly states that hypothetical use of lanosterol drops as human medicine. (A) details the experiment, not the treatment of cataracts. (B) is completely irrelevant to the question. (D) does not directly refer to the treatment of cataracts and only poses an optimistic view.

28) Correct Answer: B

The word “aberrations” is used in context of how “mutations” (line 34) condition physical abnormalities to normal vision (B). (A) is a mental application of an aberration does not directly refer to physicality. (C) means primarily to deflect or bend, but does not suggest a complete change or deviation. (D) directly refers to a mannerism or behavioral peculiarity, not necessarily a physical one.

29) Correct Answer: B

The word “diminution” is used in context of how the cataract changed in thickness to “mild” (line 36) and almost “completely clear” (line 47), or simply, decreased (B). (A) and (C) are incorrect because some of the cataracts were still “mild”. (D) primarily refers to a decrease in value.

30) Correct Answer: D

As established in the passage, the experiment indicates that using lanosterol drops decreases cataract thickness. Based on the graph, only Rabbit 5 (D) did not exhibit this change as its percentage is under the fully formed cataract constant at 20%.

31) Correct Answer: B

As established in lines 45-48, Dr. Zhao’s experiment indicated that only “11 out of the 13 rabbits” experienced a decrease in cataract thickness. This finding is similar to the graph since Rabbit 5 did not experience the decrease, justifying (B). (D) is false because the data and the passage indicates that lanosterol treatment is not “always” effective. The phrase “large mammals” in (A) are false words and neither the passage nor graph indicate “side-effects” (C).

32) Correct Answer: C

The word “will” is used in context of a “decision” or “free initiative” (line 13) which suggests individual faculty or the ability to choose, (C). (B) refers to an emphatic demand; (D) refers to something wanted; (A) primarily concerns a summation of traits that may influence a choice, but does not directly refer to making that choice.

33) Correct Answer: A

As established in the first paragraph, Goldman argues that the “business of production” (line 9) is primarily having a negative effect on the individual or “producer” (10) who is part of a “machine” and lacks autonomy (“less will” line 11), which justifies that “free-initiative” is not valued by the production business (A). The author is in overwhelming support of “free-initiative” and would not consider it a “serious threat” (D). (B) is too positive. The author would argue that “free-initiative” can contribute to productivity, the opposite of (C).

34) Correct Answer: C

As established in the second paragraph, Goldman considers her opponents, “people who extol”, from lines 23-30. She describes them negatively as individuals who “fail utterly to realize” that centralized production is detrimental, (C). While (A), (B), and (D) are also negative, they do not directly refer to lacking awareness.

35) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (C) explicitly details Goldman’s description of those in disagreement with her. (A), (B), and (D) do not provide any description of her opponents.

36) Correct Answer: A

As established in the second paragraph, Goldman negatively refers to centralized production as a “deadening method” (lines 23-24). The phrase “the proudest achievement of our age” represents an example of how her opponents would view centralized production, (A). (D) is too positive. The false words in (B) are “country’s progress” since the statement specifically is discussed relative to production. There is no indication that her opponents are limited to those of “great wealth” (C).

37) Correct Answer: B

The word “complete” is used in context of how Goldman feels that centralized production is too overpowering, so much so that this “subserviency” is worse than “our bondage to the King”. This suggests something that is outright, free from restriction, and all-encompassing (B). (A) refers to a lack of change; (C) refers to something that is thorough; (D) indicates a limit which is the opposite of the context.

38) Correct Answer: B

As established in the third paragraph, Goldman provides an illustration of ideal working conditions for the individual and used the quote from Oscar Wilde to further define this concept. Lines 38-42 continue to describe Goldman’s ideal for working conditions, (B). The description does not directly refer to whether or not individuals “enjoy their jobs” (A) nor does it refer to “machines” (D). The false words in (C) are “particular vocations” because Goldman does not highlight to specific professions only but on centralized production in general.

39) Correct Answer: C

As established in the third paragraph, Goldman positively defines an ideal Anarchism as one that allows for “voluntary productive and distributive associations...with the least waste of human energy” (lines 43-46). She further describes that the individuals can “arrange at all times for other forms of work” (line 48), which indicates individual autonomy in decision-making (C). (B) is too negative. (D) implies that Goodman would want more government involvement, but she characterizes the state the “greatest foe” (line 52). Goodman does not openly discuss a “consolidation of wealth”, (A) but rather implores unlimited individual freedom in the workplace.

40) Correct Answer: B

See above for explanation of the correct answer. (B) explicitly details a specific advantage that Goodman associates with Anarchism. (A) does not directly refer to any concept of Anarchism. (D) provides additional insight into the concept of Anarchism but not an advantage of it. (C) focuses on social equality but doesn't list an explicit advantage.

41) Correct Answer: A

Both Emerson and Thoreau would describe the government as mostly negative from the clues "tyranny" (line 59) and "losing its integrity" (lines 65-66), (A). (B) and (D) can be eliminated because they are generally positive. While (C) is negative, neither individual necessarily views the government as having bias.

42) Correct Answer: A

In lines 16-23, Goldman stipulates that individuals who are not surrounded by something "inspiring", will only produce "gray and hideous things", which suggests that the environment highly influences production (A). There is no indication that the individuals can be influenced by any aspect of "government" (B, D), or "thinkers and philosophers" (C).

43) Correct Answer: C

As established in the first two paragraphs, the author details the effects of greenhouse gases, but specifically (line 11) calls attention to how "agricultural practices exacerbate the problem" and that this is happening "today" (line 15), justifying (C), while also eliminating (A) which is too all-encompassing. There is no "new strategy" discussed (B) and "human activity" is too vague (D) since the author is focuses on farming.

44) Correct Answer: A

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (A) discusses how farmers are currently mismanaging the soils and contributing to excess carbon in the atmosphere (negative). (B) focuses specifically on "nitrogen"; (C) details the food system in its entirety, but "transportation", "refrigeration", and "retail" are elements that extend beyond the farm. (D) is irrelevant to the primary purpose.

45) Correct Answer: B

The word "holds" is used in context of how soil can "retain" (line 13) nutrients, which is best associated with (B). (A) is a mental application of the word in context, while (C) and (D) are physical applications of the word in context but cannot be associated with "retain".

46) Correct Answer: D

Lines 26-30 indicate that both Vermont and France have "similar" (line 28) results and that the relationship between them is mostly positive, (D), which eliminates (A) and (C) because their tones are negative. The false word in (B) is "expands" because there is no evidence for such.

47) Correct Answer: D

The word “sustain” is used in context of how ammonium-rich fertilizer is needed to “provide for” the population, which is a positive connotation and has to do with life, (D). (B) primarily refers to finances. (A) suggests approval. (C) refers to emotional reassurance.

48) Correct Answer: A

Line 46 (“Actually, the reverse is true.”) indicates that author conceded the point made in the previous sentence only to rebut or refute it afterward, (A). (D) is too positive because of “validate”. (B) suggests that the author would agree with “Some” (line 44). The author wouldn’t “mock” (C) those who are in support his central claim.

49) Correct Answer: B

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (B) is explicitly linked to author’s purpose in mentioning the potential opinion. (A) functions as a summation on industrialization. (C) does not have an opinion but rather reports data. (D) is not directly relevant to the question and does not contain an opinion outside of the author’s own findings.

50) Correct Answer: C

As established in the passage, agricultural chemicals have “exacerbate[ed] the problem” (line 11) of “environmental damage” (line 56) which has occurred largely because of the “increased” “concentration” (line 9) of methane gases as depicted by the graph, (C). A reasonable conclusion cannot be drawn from both the passage and graph about (A) world hunger, (B) food production, or (D) crop yields.

51) Correct Answer: A

To calculate the ratio for each answer choice, divide the value of methane gas over the value of radiative forcing, which will yield the year 1600 (A) as the highest at approximately 8000 (800 divided by 0.1). (B) is approximately 4000 (800 divided by 0.2). (C) is approximately 4400 (1100 divided by 0.25). (D) is approximately 3600 (1800 divided by 0.5).

52) Correct Answer: A

Based on the graph, the values for atmospheric concentration and radiative forcing increase steadily since 1800, (A). (B) the radiative forcing is only constant prior to 1600. (C) methane gas is indicated as increasing. (D) the values for both are only relatively constant from year 1000 to year 1500.

Test 3 (Writing)

1) Correct Answer: A

Subject Verb. The subject for the underlined verb is “aspects”, which is plural, so (A) is correct. (B) is singular; (C) is the infinitive of the verb and not conjugated to indicate singular or plural; (D) can function as a gerund or can begin a modifier, which both do not follow the logical structure of the sentence.

2) Correct Answer: D

Redundancy. The words “only” and “exclusively” are synonymous, which eliminates (A), (B), and (C). (D) is the only correct answer because “almost” functions as an adverb.

3) Correct Answer: B

Organization. Because the term “buckyballs” is introduced in the previous sentence, it would logically follow that the underlined sentence should be kept to explain it, (B). (C) and (D) can be eliminated because the underlined sentence should NOT be deleted, and the information in the underlined sentence does not correspond to the “simple process” of (A).

4) Correct Answer: C

Subject Verb. The subject for the underlined verb is “interaction” which is singular, eliminating (A) and justifying (C). (B) and (D) create misplaced modifiers that do not follow the logical structure of subject and verb.

5) Correct Answer: B

Pronoun Case. The subject for the underlined pronoun is “magnetism” which is singular, eliminating (A) and justifying (B). (C) is actually not a word and (D) is the contraction of “it is”.

6) Correct Answer: B

Ambiguous Pronoun. The underlined pronoun does not have a clear subject, or antecedent, in context of the sentence, eliminating (A) and (C). (B) clearly associates the underlined portion to “this research”, eliminating (D) because the main idea of the sentence discusses the research.

7) Correct Answer: A

Word Choice. The context of the sentence focuses on something that is “possible” (positive), eliminating (C) and (D) which suggest that the scientists negatively view the “property of metals”. (B) lacks concision, justifying (A) as the best answer.

8) Correct Answer: B

Subject Verb. The subject for the underlined verb is “Fatma”, who is singular, eliminating (A) and (C) which are plural and justifying (B) because it is singular. (D) creates a misplaced modifier that describes the “authors”.

9) Correct Answer: C

Transitional Phrases. This sentence adds new information to the paragraph, eliminating (A) and justifying (B) because “furthermore” means “in addition”. (B) and (D) indicate a cause and effect relationship between this sentence and the previous sentence, but their main ideas do not correspond.

10) Correct Answer: D

Dangling Modifier. The underlined portion creates a dangling modifier that inappropriately describes “science”, eliminating both (A) and (C). (B) places a superfluous comma after “science” which would structurally separate the subject “breakthrough” from the verb phrase “may help”, justifying (D) as the best answer.

11) Correct Answer: B

Organization. Paragraph 5 discusses a “recent breakthrough” and a “change [in] this situation” which is logically the “weak magnetism” corresponding to the “weak charge” that is discussed at the end of Paragraph 1, justifying (B).

12) Correct Answer: B

Word Choice. Use the proper pronoun to indicate ownership of the object, “way”, eliminating (A) and (C). (D) is wrong because “their” is plural but the subject “retailer” is singular, justifying (B).

13) Correct Answer: D

Graph. The graph indicates that the stock price decreased from Summer 2012 (\$5) to Winter 2014 (\$0.50), justifying (D). (A) is wrong because the stock price was well below \$3 in 2013. (B) is wrong because the highest point (Summer 2012) reached \$0.50 per share two years later, not one year. (C) is wrong because the context of the sentence discusses how the stock “declined”, but the data mentioned actually shows a rise from Winter 2014 to Summer 2014.

14) Correct Answer: A

Sentence Structure. The semicolon adequately separates two independent clauses, justifying (A). (B) creates a comma splice. (C) is wrong because “but” indicates a contrasting relationship between the clauses. (D) creates a misplaced modifier.

15) Correct Answer: (C)

Subject Verb. The subject for the underlined portion is the “dead cat bounce” which is singular, eliminating (A) and (D). (B) creates a misplaced modifier, justifying (C) as the correct answer.

16) Correct Answer: D

Standard Phrase. The underlined portion must correspond to the standard phrase “as...as” because “as” before “lifeless” is not underlined and cannot be changed, justifying (D). (A), (B), and (C) break the standard phrase rule.

17) Correct Answer: C

Organization. The list (“spate of good press, a sudden investment...”) in the sentence after the underlined portion logically corresponds to the “reasons”, justifying (C). (A) is wrong because it does not restate previous information. (B) is wrong because it doesn’t “undermine” or contradict a previous claim. (D) is wrong because there is no mention of “prevention”.

18) Correct Answer: B

Hypothetical. The underlined verb has not yet occurred, eliminating choices in present tense, (A), (C), (D) and justifying (B) which is in the infinitive form.

19) Correct Answer: A

Transitional Phrases. The context of the sentence for the underlined portion sets up an example of the “wishful thinking” established in the previous sentence, justifying (A). (B) is wrong because there is no contrast. (C) is wrong because the “Americans” are not being compared. (D) is wrong because it implies that a prevailing circumstance from the previous sentence is disregarded which is not the case.

20) Correct Answer: B

Organization. In context of the paragraph, three steps (First, Second, And third) are provided that helps one consider if a company is possibly experiencing a “dead cat bounce”, justifying (B) because it implores the reader to decide. (A) is wrong because the paragraph includes three identifying steps so it is not “difficult”. (C) is wrong because the paragraph does not detail ways to “avoid” a dead cat bounce. (D) is wrong because the paragraph does not discuss “strategies”.

21) Correct Answer: A

Verb Tense. The paragraph is wholly in the present tense, eliminating (A), (B), (C) and justifying (D) because it indicates an action that is still occurring.

22) Correct Answer: C

Verb Tense. Again, the paragraph is wholly in the present tense, eliminating (A), (B), and justifying (C) because the action is still occurring. (D) is wrong because “make sure that you” is not concise.

23) Correct Answer: A

Idiom. The underlined portion correctly associates “image” and “a group of houses” because “of” indicates a quality or detail in possession of a subject, justifying (A). (B) is wrong because “with” implies accompaniment; (C) is wrong because the relative pronoun “that” does not connect “image” to anything. (D) is wrong because this relative pronoun phrase should only be used to further identify a subject that is not literal.

24) Correct Answer: B

Cohesion. The context of the paragraph is focused primarily on the village, justifying (B) and eliminating (A) and (D) because they discuss people outside of the village. (C) is wrong because the paragraph does not discuss “gentrification”.

25) Correct Answer: D

Subject Verb. The subject for the underlined portion is “town” which is singular, eliminating (A) and (B) because they are plural. While (C) is singular, “lays” indicates a direct object follows that is being acted upon by the subject, justifying (D) as the best answer.

26) Correct Answer: D

Redundancy. Because the word “now” already exists in the sentence relative to the main idea, it is redundant to include synonyms, eliminating (A), (B), (C) and justifying (D).

27) Correct Answer: D

Diction. The context of the sentence is about how the “chapel” was destroyed since it was “rebuilt” later, eliminating (A) and (B) which mean to lift up. While (C) uses the correct verb, it is in the wrong tense since the action in the past, justifying (D).

28) Correct Answer: B

Sentence Structure. The context of the sentence indicates that the dependent clause is a reason for the independent clause “The townspeople should not have bothered”, justifying (B) because “since” indicates an explanation. (A) is wrong because it creates a misplaced modifier. (C) is wrong because there is no contrast. (D) is wrong because the comma is misplaced.

29) Correct Answer: C

Parallelism. The conjunction “but” indicates that there is a contrast occurring in the sentence. The underlined portion must be parallel to “built not in”, justifying (C) as the correct answer.

30) Correct Answer: B

Pronoun Error/ Indicating Ownership. The subject for the underlined portion is “Domfront” which is singular, eliminating (D). The “church-building” is owned by “Domfront”, which eliminates (A) because “it’s” is a contraction of “it is” and (C) is not a real word.

31) Correct Answer: B

Organization. The main idea of the sentence is about “church-building” which is most appropriately based at the beginning of the paragraph (B) because it introduces the details.

32) Correct Answer: C

Organization. The detail should be kept because it extrapolates why it took so long to “complete the building”, eliminating (A) and (B) and justifying (C). (D) is wrong because the sentence refers to the Chapel of Saint Julien.

33) Correct Answer: B

Irregular Verb. The tense of the sentence is in the past, eliminating (C) and (D). While (A) is in past tense, “rung” must be used with “have”, “has”, or “had” to be conjugated appropriately, justifying (B).

34) Correct Answer: B

Sentence Structure. The clause at the beginning of the sentence must be made subordinate in order to effectively connect it with the independent clause “,flavor is...lipstick”, eliminating (A), (C), and (D) because they continue the comma splice error. (B) indicates that the clause is subordinate to the independent clause because “while” suggests the anticipation of a more important idea to follow.

35) Correct Answer: D

Subject Verb/ Redundancy. The subject for the underlined verb (drive) is “power” which is singular, eliminating (A) and (C). While (B) and (D) use a singular verb, (B) has a redundancy error (global worldwide), justifying (D).

36) Correct Answer: D

Subject Verb. The subjects for the underlined verb phrase (has become) are “scents and tastes” which is plural, eliminating (A) and (C) because they are singular. While (B) and (D) are both plural, (B) has a redundancy error because “increasingly” already implies “more”, justifying (D).

37) Correct Answer: C

Organization. The sentence begins with “Since then” which indicates that it should be placed logically near a sentence that corresponds with time, justifying (C) because Sentence 2 discusses the time with the transitional phrase, “In the nineteenth century”.

38) Correct Answer: A

Diction. The context of the sentence indicates that the consumers would mention “taste or smell” as support for a “top reason”, justifying (A) because “cite” means to “mention in support of” something. (B) and (D) are wrong they refer to a position. (C) is wrong because it refers to vision.

39) Correct Answer: C

Parallelism/ Standard Phrase. When using the verb “preferring” in the context of a comparison, the preposition “to” must be used, justifying (C). (A), (B), and (D) all break this standard phrase rule.

40) Correct Answer: B

Subject Verb. The subject for the underlined verb is “industry” which is singular, eliminating (C) because it is plural and justifying (B). (A) is wrong because it creates a misplaced modifier describing “it”. (D) is wrong because ownership can only be indicated by a noun or pronoun.

41) Correct Answer: B

Sentence Structure. The independent clause after the comma of the underlined portion functions as a reason for the “industry” being at the “intersection”, justifying (B) because a colon always indicates an explanation is to follow. (A) and (D) can be eliminated because they create comma splice errors. (C) is wrong because a semicolon must separate two independent clauses, but the word “which” indicates a dependent clause.

42) Correct Answer: C

Verb Tense. The phrase “since 2011” indicates that the action of the sentence started in the past but is still occurring, eliminating (A), (B), (D) because they are in the past and justifying (C) because “has’ indicates that the action is still ongoing.

43) Correct Answer: D

Redundancy. The words “annual” and “each year” are synonymous so it’s wrong to include them both, eliminating (A), (B), (C), and justifying (D).

44) Correct Answer: A

Style. The context of the passage is written primarily from an academic standpoint so colloquial expressions would be inappropriate, eliminating (B), (C), (D) and justifying (A). To clarify, an expression is colloquial when it

includes an ambiguous term “things” or if an adjective that typically describes a physical attribute (“Huge”, “Big”) is applied to something non-physical.

Test 4 (Reading)

1) Correct answer: C

The author of the passage seems to meet with Mr. Dutton's odd behavior in neither a negative nor overly positive manner. A, B and D all state a very negative outlook or very positive outlook. C is the best answer to match the author's response.

2) Correct answer: B

In line 29, the word "pursuing" can be replaced by "continuing" or "having, as in a conversation. The best match is B. A and C are the opposite of "having" and D would mean he is analyzing his own conversation.

3) Correct answer: A

Mr. Dutton seems to be very informed on current affairs and relays them in an urgent, exaggerated and somewhat hysterical manner. We do not ever know where he learns of these affairs or how he has come to his conclusions. Therefore, D is wrong. B and C are much too positive. Mr. Dutton is neither sanguine (happy) nor cautious in his opinions.

4) Correct answer: C

While C describes Mr. Dutton's general views on what will happen to people in the present, A explains how Mr. Dutton begins his monologue and D states Mr. Dutton's enthusiasm for MTV. Neither A nor D thus sums up Mr. Dutton's overall and (as required by the question above) mostly dire view of current affairs. B is a trap answer, which refers to Mr. Dutton's analysis of the PAST, not the PRESENT.

5) Correct answer: A

Lines 13-26 describe Mr. Dutton. A is the perfect fit. B is about the garden. C is about the narrator. D makes an assumption that is not stated or hinted at in the description of Mr. Dutton.

6) Correct answer: C

In paragraph 3 Mr. Dutton discusses disasters and explains that people need to invest in Moon travel before this world is finished. When he asks, "Will you be paying advance?" It is initially funny. It is funny because if Mr. Dutton feels the world will end then paying in advance is silly. The closest answer to this kind of humor is C ironic.

7) Correct answer: D

This question requires the same line references that question 6 required. Mr. Dutton sees the world in a sorry state and feels that going to "Mars and the Moon" are our only alternatives. The best match is D.

8) Correct answer: C

In line 56, “Brilliant” can be replaced by “educational”. MTV gives young people the chance to “learn about the world”. The best match is C. D is appealing but “knowledgeable” does not mean that it gives the viewers knowledge but that it, itself is knowledgeable. A and B are negative.

9) Correct answer: B

The last paragraph is the only place that Mr. Dutton discusses the narrator. He states, in Line 58 that the narrator is “a pleasure to meet” and someone with “a view to the future”. A is negative. C uses shrewd which may be somewhat correct but the narrator is in no way “eloquent” since he does not say much. D is incorrect because they do not know each other well and would not be considered “friends”.

10) Correct answer: D

In the context of the question above the reader should be looking for a line reference that compliments the narrator. In D Mr. Dutton states that the world needs more people like us if we are to survive. A is incorrect because it discusses the description of Mr. Dutton. B is about Mr. Dutton’s theory on Roman history. C is about the moon. D is the best answer.

11) Correct answer: D

In lines 29-31, the author calls attention to “considerations” that complicate sociological and anthropological theories of complexity, particularly Joseph Tainter’s. D is thus a highly effective answer. C wrongly assumes that the author is recommending government measures, rather than endorsing a way of viewing complexity. However, in the author’s view, absolute and predictable ideas about the end results of complexity (such as Tainter’s ideas) are problematic. A (inevitably) and B (never) involve such absolutes and should thus be eliminated.

12) Correct Answer: D

As explained above, in lines 29-30 the author takes issue with the idea that a single theory can explain social complexity. A states that complexity CAN have lethal effects (not that it WILL), and B and C clarify specifics of Tainter’s approach rather than indicating the author’s own beliefs.

13) Correct Answer: C

In paragraph 2, Line 15-20, Joseph Tainter explains, “an aggressively expanding society would eventually decentralize, stretch, weaken, since the costs of expanding would eventually outstrip the benefits to be gained...” A is false because “foreign invasion” is not mentioned. C is incorrect because the idea of a “single identity” is not mentioned in this context. D is incorrect because “trust and emotional bonds” are not highlighted in relation to Joseph Tainter.

14) Correct answer: C

The author notes that Tainter’s book appeared in 1988 (line 11) and summarizes Tainter’s argument, but then goes on to state that much has changed about sociology and anthropology “has changed since 1988” (lines 24-

25) before critiquing various blind spots in Tainter's theory. Choose C and eliminate the wrongly positive answer B. The flaws in Tainter's theory are linked to overlooking known information about ideologies and societies: his information involves anthropology (not archaeology, A) and the author never argues that new societies have collapsed (D), only that Tainter ignores important forms of society.

15) Correct answer: D

The word "marshals" refers to the "concepts" that Tainter employs or utilizes to substantiate his theory. A and C both wrongly assume that he is marshaling or commanding PEOPLE, while B would refer to either people or preparation, not to PROVING a point by using certain concepts and arguments.

16) Correct Answer: A

In the passage, Watts discusses how deities, who people are scared to disobey, keep everyone abiding by the rules. When a society plays by the rules they stay together and prosper. B is incorrect because there is not tie mentioned between supernatural powers and technology. C is wrong because there is not tie mentioned between religion and nature. D is wrong because it is the exact opposite of what Watts purports.

17) Correct Answer: C

The author of this passage cites research involving small tribes and ultimately concludes that a "moralizing deity" was the "impetus for a more complex society." This information supports C, yet A is wrongly negative about the effect of the deity and D wrongly states that the deity was a result of complexity, NOT a cause. B is out of context because, throughout the passage, the author analyzes small tribes that form larger societies, not "large rural societies" that become larger.

18) Correct Answer: B

While the author of Passage 1 finds flaws in the theory of social complexity set forward by Joseph Tainter, the author of Passage 2 attributes social complexity to the role of supervising and punishing deities. Both passages investigate the same phenomenon, complexity, but offer these different slants. They do not mention the same theory (A) or argument (C), since Tainter is only mentioned in Passage 1. Only Passage 2 arrives at a conclusion: Passage 1 simply critiques Tainter and leaves central questions about how social complexity functions open-ended.

19) Correct Answer: C

In lines 26-28, the author of Passage 1 states that "ideological and religious bonds" can hold a dying society together for an astonishingly long period of time. A "punishing deity" would be an example of such a bond, so that C accurately sums up the viewpoint of the author of Passage 1. A and B both apply wrongly negative tones to the punishing deities, while D sums up an argument closer to the argument in Passage 2; Passage 1 never clearly explains how "small tribal societies" function.

20) Correct Answer: D

While lines 28-26 indicate a specific response to Watt's theory about punishing deities and increasing complexity, A simply indicates that complex societies are vulnerable to collapse, and B and C describe a different theory (Tainter's).

21) Correct Answer: C

In the third paragraph it is discussed that the dog has been around for eleven thousand years. It is generally accepted that the dog comes from the wolf but there is not fact to prove this conclusively. Thus, C is the most direct answer. A is incorrect because the dog's origin has nothing to do with David Blunkett. B is incorrect because they do not discuss the docile nature of dogs. D is incorrect because Mark Derr's theories are not about the origin of dogs but their relationship with humans.

22) Correct Answer: C

At first glance all of these answers seem feasible. Dogs can be trained, sympathize, offer assistance and communicate emotions. In order to hone these choices down you must look at question 23 first.

23) Correct Answer: A

After reading all the line references in the choices it is clear that only A lines 6-10 matches an answer in question 22. A matches C.

24) Correct Answer: D

The passage discusses why dogs have so easily become domesticated. One of the theories is that they may have "common sense" or be "manipulators" putting on a show of devotion to ensure survival. Thus D is the best match. A is never stated as the dogs sole reason for domestication. B the passage implies that dogs may not have emotional motives but survival motives. C was not mentioned at all.

25) Correct Answer: C

A and C both seem good at first read. But with closer examination C is the best fit to match answer D above. B and D have nothing to do with a dog being more opportunistic than originally believed.

26) Correct Answer: A

The word "anticipates" refers to the "bond of domesticity", which is impossible to logically account for or logically "explain" using known information about how dog species existed in the wild. All of the other words are out of context: either principles or people could "explain", while ONLY people would normally expect (B), predict (C), or consider (D).

27) Correct Answer: B

IN the final paragraph the authors states that no matter what is behind a dog's motives "many people" will continue to imbue them with characteristics that can be seen as intelligent and sensitive. He implies that whether they are right or wrong they will continue to do this. A is wrong because this statement is not indicating growing popularity for any idea. C is incorrect because the final paragraph would strengthen Blunketts ideas. D is incorrect because there is no resolution about dog motives.

28) Correct Answer: C

IN line 49 "uncertain" refers to "threatening stimuli" mentioned in the sentence before. The best match is C.

29) Correct Answer: C

Blunkett states that guide dogs have responses like humans that can be interpreted as soothing, gently correcting, and sometimes cautioning gestures. Blunkett and the graph would agree with A, B, D. The graph states that guide dogs were unsuccessful with cuddling. Blunkett would disagree.

30) Correct Answer: C

The graph lists guide dog success rates for a series of different behaviors: only Cautioning has a higher unsuccessful rate, while Guided Navigation has the highest successful rate. This information supports C; however, the graph provides no information about HOW dogs and humans think or WHY dogs have different success rates, only basic RESULTS. (Note that the question asks only about the graph, not about the passage and the graph.) Thus, A, B, and D all introduce outside factors.

31) Correct Answer: A

The "men" are Rockefeller's colleagues in the Standard Oil Company and are praised because they "kept their books intelligently as well as correctly." This information supports A and should be used to eliminate the negatives B and C. D is incorrect because Rockefeller never identifies the men by age and in fact identifies their business principles as "old-fashioned" (line 48).

32) Correct Answer: C

In this paragraph, Rockefeller establishes that Americans are not "jealous of the success of others" and that one man's success "spurs the others on." This information supports C; Rockefeller criticizing the idea of jealousy, not poor businessmen (A) or the idea of saving money (only the idea of hoarding, D). Avoid trap answer B: Rockefeller does introduce a negative claim about "money", but the primary purpose of this paragraph is to praise American business, not address such claims at length.

33) Correct Answer: A

The word "advanced" refers to an "idea" about the American preoccupation with money, an idea that Rockefeller finds debatable. To "propose" an idea would be to set it forward for consideration or debate: A is an effective answer, while C and D are wrongly positive about an idea that Rockefeller rejects. Avoid trap

answer B: Rockefeller's context is debate and ideology, not education and academics, so that "learned" is a poor fit.

34) Correct Answer: D

Rockefeller explains what he means by "old-fashioned" by noting that fundamental business principles "do not change from generation to generation." This information supports D and eliminates the negative answer B. Avoid A and C: while the statements in these answers may be true, they do not fit the exact context of the term "old-fashioned" and should thus be eliminated as irrelevant.

35) Correct Answer: A

This paragraph establishes a contrast between men who become preoccupied with their own cases as "different from all the rest" and thus disrupt business and miss valuable opportunities. These men are self-absorbed and ignore practical or pragmatic results. Rockefeller never mentions "generosity" as a positive quality (only realistic expectations and sound business practices), is ENTIRELY concerned with public or business-oriented issues, and does not lay out specific "reforms" (only suggests a better business mentality).

36) Correct Answer: B

The example in the last paragraph indicates that laborers "must contribute an equivalent" for what there are paid; this principle of proportion is a "natural law" (line 56) of business and is one of the sound practices that Rockefeller endorses. B is an effective answer, while A is too narrow (since Rockefeller is interested in laborers generally) and D is contradicted by the passage (since wages are "equivalent" to contributed labor). C is a trap answer: Rockefeller talks about business ethics throughout the passage and is by no means "introducing" the concept here.

37) Correct Answer: B

Rockefeller notes that common sense "has always been a mighty rare commodity" (line 42) and argues that he is rare in possessing such common sense: he wants to be "frank and honest" (line 54) with himself about his business affairs. This information supports B, while Rockefeller's argument that most Americans are NOT jealous eliminates A. Both C and D seem to refer to the humorous situation described in lines 10-22, but is only clear how Rockefeller himself would react to this situation, now how OTHER businessmen would.

38) Correct Answer: D

Choice B is about Rockefeller's taste in architecture and not about him as a businessman. Choice C is not about Rockefeller at all. Only choices A and D are about what makes Rockefeller different but choice A has no support in #37, and thus, cannot be the correct answer. In D, he believes in "the necessity of being frank" which supports "the need to accurately assess his business" in choice B of #37.

39) Correct Answer: C

In the context of the passage, it is established that Rockefeller is talking primarily about businessmen, eliminating choices A and D since neither is about businessmen in general. In the third paragraph the author writes, "[The businessman] was the man who had to sell at less than cost, to disrupt all the business plans of others in his trade," suggesting that the businessman was introducing "disorder into other businesses," or C.

40) Correct Answer: B

Choice A is about the "others" mentioned in the previous sentence and has no support in #39. While choice C seems to support choice B in #39, there is nothing in this LR about "wit." And choice D is about Rockefeller and other businessmen trying "not to deceive" themselves which is also not supported by any choice in #39.

41) Correct Answer: C

In context it says that Rockefeller "cut off the view" and then, in the following sentence it says that "they can't stand looking at...", suggesting that something was put in the way of the view, or the view was "obstructed."

42) Correct Answer: C

The word "spontaneous" is used in the context of how the elements decay in "mere fractions of seconds" (lines 7-8) or "on their own", (C). (A) and (D) are wrong because only a sentient being can be driven by "instinct" or be "impulsive." (B) is wrong because it means direct.

43) Correct Answer: B

The context of the paragraph establishes the context of elements decaying. The "speeding blur of a supersonic jet" in the line reference indicates that scientists will have a hard time "hunting" new elements because they decay faster, (B). (A) is wrong because there is no evidence to suggest movement. (C) is wrong because the comparison does not imply anything about the engineers. (D) is wrong because it refers to weight, which is not discussed until the next paragraph.

44) Correct Answer: A

The key phrase in this question is "creating superheavy nuclei" which is primarily discussed in the second paragraph, which establishes that "any layperson can understand" (line 33) this process, justifying (A). The false word in (B) is "equipment". (C) is wrong because the superheavy nuclei will be created, not discovered in nature. (D) is wrong because the 11 hours corresponds to the half-life of lawrencium, not the time it takes to create it.

45) Correct Answer: C

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (C) is correct because the "answer" (line 32) in direct reference to the question in lines 31-32 about how "to create such superheavy nuclei?". (A) is a brief overview of lesser known elements. (B) focuses on the "half-lives" of heavy elements. (D) details how the fusion of nuclei can increase the number of protons.

46) Correct Answer: B

Based on the context of the passage, superheavy and stable elements are primarily discussed in the last paragraph through the concept of the “island of stability” (lines 52-54). The paragraph suggests that these elements may possibly exist in nature, justifying (B) because anything outside of “controlled environments” indicates a natural existence. (A) is wrong because the elements were created in an institute’s laboratory. (C) is wrong because “in theory” indicates that the elements exist only hypothetically. (D) is wrong because “chemists” (line 18) are also interested in these elements.

47) Correct Answer: D

See above for the explanation of the correct answer. (D) explicitly states that some “elements already exist in nature”. (A) focuses on the decay of these elements. (B) focuses on the abundance of uranium which cannot be associated with superheavy nuclei. (C) focuses on a specific particle of Element 117.

48) Correct Answer: A

Based on the context of the passage, the main idea is about the formation of superheavy nuclei and how scientists from several fields are looking for it, justifying (A). (B) is wrong because there is no open discussion of the “medical uses”. (C) is wrong because there is no evidence that these elements are to be found in “outer space”. (D) is wrong because the passage does not advocate for support in this research.

49) Correct Answer: B

The word “accelerating” is used in context of speed, or specifically “the speed of light” (lines 39-40), justifying (B). (A) and (C) refer to enlarging. (D) is wrong because it means to improve the quality of.

50) Correct Answer: C

In context of the second paragraph, if a “bubble configuration” forms, it can account for a more stable nuclei that can support a larger number of protons or superheavy elements, justifying (C). The false word in (A) is “arrangements”. (B) is wrong because the bubble configuration may not have to include “up to 184 protons”. (D) is wrong because the “bubble configuration” is primarily hypothetical or “speculated” (line 23).

51) Correct Answer: D

As established in the line reference, Nazarewicz claims that “lifetimes increase as one gets closer to the neutron number 184”, but the data in the table indicate only the Number of Protons, eliminating (A) and (B). Nazarewicz does not discuss “electrons” (C), justifying (D) as the correct answer.

52) Correct Answer: C

The data in the chart only indicates information about Number of Protons, eliminating (A) because of “nuclear mass”, (B) because of “number of neutrons”, (D) because of “number of neutrons” and justifying (C) as the correct answer.

Test 4 (Writing)

1) Correct Answer: B

Since “that” refers to “people” here, it is incorrect. When referring to a person or people, you must use “who” only.

2) Correct Answer: D

The error here is a comma splice. Since the clause that follows is an explanation, you must use a colon. Also, you cannot use “that” to refer to a person.

3) Correct Answer: C

“All over the place” is too colloquial. “Universal” means applicable to all cases, which is not supported by the text, eliminating B. “Invasive” means intruding and has a negative tone, which is also not supported by the text, eliminating D, and leaving C.

4) Correct Answer: D

This portion of the sentence is necessary because it explains what “digital immigrants” are, and thus, should not be deleted, eliminating A and B. It does not set up an argument, eliminating C.

5) Correct Answer: A

Since the author is comparing two things here, the word “between” must be used, eliminating C and D. In B, “your” is incorrect.

6) Correct Answer: A

In B, “likewise” is incorrect since the following clause is not similar to the previous clause. In C, “contrasted with” is incorrect since “commentators” and “educators” are not being contrasted. And D creates a comma splice.

7) Correct Answer: B

The underline phrase refers to “educators” who cannot successfully relate to the “needs and expectations” of their students. Thus, “out of touch” would be the correct idiom. “Out of style” (B) would refer to fashion and is too colloquial for the context; C and D both wrongly assume that a location is being described.

8) Correct Answer: C

Since “workplaces” are places, you must use “where” when referring to them.

9) Correct Answer: D

The correct idiomatic phrase here is “debates....about.”

10) Correct Answer: C

Choice A is not parallel to “recognizing and analyzing.” In B, “being” is used as a verb, which makes B incorrect. And in D, an adjective, “heavy,” cannot describe a verb, “relying.”

11) Correct Answer: B

The most logical place to insert this sentence would be after sentence 2 since the sentence in question is about “individuals of the same age” and sentence 2 is about those who are “born in the same era.”

12) Correct Answer: C

The subject of this sentence is “the set,” which is singular and, so, the verb must also be singular, eliminating A and B. In D, “was” is in the wrong tense.

13) Correct Answer: A

Choice B is incorrect because an em dash can only be used when what follows is an aside or interruption, which, in this case, it is not. In C and D, the commas are in the wrong place. Only choice A creates an interrupter that is used correctly.

14) Correct Answer: B

“Completing” is in the wrong tense, eliminating A. Choice C is overly wordy and choice D is not the correct idiomatic phrase; “difficult in completing,” is incorrect idiomatically.

15) Correct Answer: C

Choice A is incorrect because this sentence is not about “rapidly expanding technology.” B is incorrect because what follows is not “a testament.” And D is incorrect because what follows is not a way “to find effective treatments.”

16) Correct Answer: D

The correct idiomatic phrase here is “within...range.”

17) Correct Answer: A

The best transition here is “For example” since what follows is an example of the preceding statement. It is not building on the reasoning given already, so we can eliminate B. It is not giving a final point, so we can eliminate C. And it is not providing further clarification, so we can eliminate D.

18) Correct Answer: C

Since the subject of the pronoun “their” is “an elderly individual,” the pronoun must be singular, eliminating A. The answer choice here must refer to “an elderly individual” so you must use a pronoun, eliminating D. “One” is not used anywhere else in the sentence so it cannot be used here, eliminating B.

19) Correct Answer: C

Here your clue is “5% of individuals”; you must find the choice that supports this figure. The chart shows that 5% of those aged 71 to 79 years experience dementia, eliminating B and D. 68% supports those who are aged 80-89 who experience poor mobility not dementia, eliminating A.

20) Correct Answer: A

The subject of the verb “are” is “problems,” which is plural, so your verb must also be, eliminating B since “is” is a singular verb. Choice C is in the wrong tense and in choice D, “being” is incorrect.

21) Correct Answer: B

This information is of “uncontrollable factors” that effect poor test performance. Since the preceding information is also about “uncontrollable factors” that effect poor test performance, it would be useful to add this information, eliminating C and D. These are not “factors” that “cause dementia,” eliminating A.

22) Correct Answer: B

The best place to insert this paragraph would be after a paragraph about suffering from “cognitive impairment.” Paragraph 2 is about testing technology, eliminating A. Paragraph 4 is about “problems” in “the current methods of assessing cognitive functioning,” eliminating C. Paragraph 5 concludes the whole passage so putting paragraph 3 after paragraph 5 would not be logical, eliminating D. Only paragraph 1 mentions “individuals suffering from cognitive impairment.”

23) Correct Answer: D

The subject of this pronoun is “Vaudeville theaters,” which means the pronoun used to refer to the subject must be plural, eliminating B and C. In choice A, “there” refers to location. Only choice D, “their,” is a plural pronoun.

24) Correct Answer: D

Both choices A and B create comma splices after the word “pieces.” In C, “featuring” is in the wrong tense.

25) Correct Answer: C

“Being” used as a verb is incorrect. Choice B is in the wrong tense. And in choice D, “to be” is unnecessary and incorrect.

26) Correct Answer: A

This sentence is a rephrasing of the previous sentence and as such, is redundant. Therefore, it should be deleted, eliminating C and D. This sentence does not “contradict” the authors “point about Polite Vaudeville,” eliminating B.

27) Correct Answer: A

Since the previous sentence is about how “Polite Vaudeville began to emphasize ‘family entertainment’ as a marketing strategy,” the next sentence should be similar in topic. In B, “the economic struggles most Americans faced” is incorrect. In D, “the government” is incorrect since nothing that follows or preceded this statement was about the government. In C, “despite” is the wrong transition word.

28) Correct Answer: B

Choice A creates a dangling modifier since “most set pieces” did not defeat all odds. The “struggle” did not “defeat all odds,” eliminating C. And choice D is nonsensical.

29) Correct Answer: B

The progression from the previous sentence to this one is not one of time, so “then” is incorrect. The following clause is not a consequence of the previous sentence, eliminating C. And, in choice D, “nevertheless” signals a shift, which is not happening here.

30) Correct Answer: D

The word we’re looking for means to make continue since this part of the sentence is saying that the “institutions” kept the “American Dream” going. Only choice D, “perpetuated,” means to make continue.

31) Correct Answer: C

The sentence preceding this one states that “Polite Vaudeville performances all invited audiences to think, comment, and even participate,” which means “all that” should “specifically” refer to these things. Only choice C mentions “audience involvement”.

32) Correct Answer: A

It is necessary to add this information since what's before, "dramaturges," is an extremely specialized term that most readers would not know, eliminating C and D. In B, "reason" is incorrect since this information is not a "reason."

33) Correct Answer: B

This part of the sentence is saying that "cinema's popularity" increased. Only choice B, "grew," means increased (in size).

34) Correct Answer: D

Since the word "as" appears earlier in the sentence, following the sentence standard rule states that it must appear again, eliminating choices A and B. "Closely" describes how the device "fit," and as such, must be an adverb since an adjective cannot describe a verb, eliminating C.

35) Correct Answer: B

The correct idiomatic phrase is "concerned with." A and C are faulty idioms in all circumstances, while "concerned about" is a strong negative that refers to a PROBLEM: "concerned with" is the better, more neutral idiom for describing an inquiry or an endeavor.

36) Correct Answer: D

Choices A and B create comma splices. In C, a semi-colon cannot be used because both clauses must be independent in order to use one, and the second clause is not. In D, a semi-colon is the best punctuation to use because both clauses are independent.

37) Correct Answer: B

The following sentence states, "For example, an artificial hand can grip an object through the manipulation of shoulder muscles," which is an example of "careful movement of distant muscle groups."

38) Correct Answer: C

Since the previous sentence is about how "an artificial hand can grip an object," what follows must be about this same concept, eliminating choices A and B. In D, there is no support for the word "breakage."

39) Correct Answer: C

The subject of the verb in this choice is “Biomedical engineers,” which is plural, and as such, the verb must also be, eliminating A. In choice B, “had” is the wrong tense and in D, “developing” is in the wrong tense.

40) Correct Answer: A

The pronoun here refers to “a device,” which is singular, and thus, the pronoun must be “it,” eliminating the plural pronoun “their.” The pronoun here must be possessive since the “wearer” is “possessing” the “device.” Choice B is not an actual word and in choice C, “it’s” translates to “it is,” eliminating C also.

41) Correct Answer: B

This sentence should be kept since it expands upon the “nervous system feedback on a prosthetic limb’s activity” referred to in the previous sentence, eliminating C and D. In A, “the superiority of natural body systems” is incorrect.

42) Correct Answer: D

In order to check the correct preposition to use (“at” versus “to”), you must check from the preceding word. The correct idiomatic phrase is “listening to,” eliminating C. In A, “bodys” is not a word. “Body” here must be possessive since “the body” is “possessing” the “electrical impulses,” eliminating the plural form of “body,” or “bodies,” in choice B.

43) Correct Answer: B

The previous sentence is about prosthetic limbs that listen and give feedback, which is a kind of “technology.” “It” in choice A and “They” in choice C are ambiguous. “The scientists” are not using “electrical activity to tell the brain how much pressure an artificial limb is exerting on an object,” eliminating D.

44) Correct Answer: C

In choice A, "that" cannot be used to describe a person, "a biomedical engineer"; you must use "who." Choices B and D are both in the wrong tenses; "works" is present tense and "will work" is future tense.

Test 5 (Reading)

1. Correct Answer: B

In this section, the narrator describes driving in a jeep with other terms like “three-hour” and “dusty” (lines 27-28), highlighting the physical reality he experienced. It was a long journey and dust was kicking up into the air. Thus, by “jolting” he must mean something that reinforces the physical experience of the drive. (B) works well because it describes how it would feel driving over an uneven terrain. (A) and (C) are both emotional rather than physical, and (D) is not supported by the context of the sentence.

2. Correct Answer: B

The italicized portion before the passage reveals that the narrator is a teacher, and so it is clear that he is in Malawi for educational purposes. The first paragraph explains that the “school buildings were solid and modern,” (line 6) and that the children he taught were not in fact Malawian but “children of expatriates.” (line 8) Thus, the only supported answer option is (B). (C) and (D) are not about education at all, and (A) incorrectly states that he was teaching Malawian children.

3. Correct Answer: C

The second paragraph introduces the Sucoma reserve and mentions that it sometimes hosts “selected visitors” (line 14), implying that not everyone is allowed entry. Thus (C) is the best answer. Although employees of Saint Andrew’s School are visiting the reserve, there is no suggestion that the reserve belongs to the school, so (D) is unsupported. The people do visit a water hole, but there is no reason for the reader to assume there are multiple water holes, so (A) can be eliminated. Finally, the passage does not discuss the reserve receiving international support, which eliminates (B).

4. Correct Answer: B

Since the reader should be looking for sentences about the Sucoma reserve, (A) can be eliminated as it has nothing to do with the reserve. (B) is the correct answer because it is about the Sucoma reserve and how it hosts guests. Even though the sentences in (C) and (D) are in the context of the Sucoma reserve, they do not imply anything that would support the answer options of the previous question.

5. Correct Answer: A

In the context of the words “scene” and “stage,” the narrator is describing the visual experience of watching the wild animals. These words both conjure the concept of performance. (A) works well because it emphasizes how the narrator is watching these animals almost as though it were a performance. (D) should be eliminated because it does not discuss performance. Although (B) and (C) are somewhat related to performance, (C) makes the unfounded assumption that a moment of “high drama” will occur. (B) is incorrect because documentaries are not associated with stages, but rather unrehearsed reality.

6. Correct Answer: B

In line 22, the wife of the geography teacher explains that the girl’s father is dead, and the girl’s mother has three other children, so the girl is living with her. Thus, (B) is completely supported. (A) is incorrect because the girl’s mother is still alive. (C) is incorrect because in line 23 the reader learns that the girl only can speak one language. (D) is incorrect because the passage does not discuss the girl’s knowledge about animals.

7. Correct Answer: A

In context, the stage refers to the scene at the water hole, and the adult male kudu has just exited the scene. So when the narrator describes the stage as “bare,” he means that there is no animal there. Thus, (A) is supported. Although (B) and (D) both can mean lacking presence, “unadorned” typically is used to describe simple or non-decorated items, rather than empty spaces. (B) makes the faulty assumption that since the

animal has walked away, the space is no longer capable of hosting life. (C) is incorrect because it does not relate to the concept of the space being empty.

8. Correct Answer: C

The term “hide” is not introduced until the paragraph beginning at line 35, where the narrator describes the trek to the water hole. In line 38 the narrator mentions that the hide was “built on stilts”, so clearly it is a structure. In addition, the narrator explains that once inside, the people “peered through an opening” (line 41) to observe the water hole. (C) is supported because it is a built structure from which people peer out. (A) and (B) are incorrect because they do not refer to built structures, and (D) is incorrect because there is no suggestion that an emergency prompted the construction of the hide.

9. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer because it is the only option that explains what the people did while inside the hide. (A) and (B) occur before the hide has even been introduced, so cannot serve as evidence for the previous question. (D) does not discuss what the people inside the hide did, so it is not the best evidence to answer the previous question.

10. Correct Answer: A

The main focus of the last paragraph is on the animals at the water hole. It specifically discusses how the female kudu move aside for the male, who takes some water and then leaves. The narrator uses dramatic language like “silhouetted against the dawn” (line 65), “like royalty” (line 68), and “stage” (line 70) to emphasize the visual impact of this experience. Thus (A) is completely supported. (B) is not supported because the narrator does not compare this male kudu to other male kudus, and (D) is not supported because the only mention of the guide in the final paragraph is positive, describing how he identifies the animals that appear at the water hole. Although (C) is about the male kudu at the water hole, it lacks the emphasis on the dramatic visual effect that the narrator describes, and incorrectly assumes that the male kudu dominates the general animal population at the water hole.

11. Correct Answer: A

The first two paragraphs of the passage discuss the details of an ambitious project (the construction of the Ferris wheel) and the subsequent paragraphs explain why the author is “pessimistic” (line 22) about the ability of the Ferris Wheel to deliver all expected outcomes. Thus, (A) is the best answer. (C) and (D) can be eliminated because the primary focus of the passage is the Ferris Wheel, not “tourist attractions” in general or “myths regarding the role of urban planning”. Although the author does mention revitalized areas (B), this is only in the final paragraph and not the main purpose of the passage.

12. Correct Answer: C

The topic sentence of the second paragraph discusses the “enormous expectations” for the New York Wheel, so the paragraph is primarily about what benefits are expected. The remaining sentences in the paragraph describe a few specific anticipated benefits (in short, that it will become a hugely popular tourist destination that will redefine Staten Island.) (C) is the best answer. Since the overwhelming tone of the second paragraph is positive, (A) and (D) can be eliminated. (B) can be eliminated because it does not mention the idea that the construction of the Ferris wheel will have an insufficient return.

13. Correct Answer: A

In the context of the passage, the author is “pessimistic” (line 22) about the actual ability of the Ferris wheel to attract large crowds, so the parenthetical phrase in lines 18-19 is emphasizing the great anticipation of a

benefit that the author does not believe will ever materialize. Thus, (A) is the best answer because it captures the sarcastic tone of the author here. (D) is too positive and does not take into account the larger context of the passage. (B) and (C) do not capture the sarcasm of the line reference.

14. Correct Answer: C

The author mentions that he has “always had a soft spot” for the museum, so (C) works perfectly. (A), (B), and (D) can all be eliminated because they make the unsupported assumption that more people than just the author love the museum.

15. Correct Answer: C

In both cases, the author is using the word privilege in the context of knowing about a place. For “few people” (line 38) to know about something makes them feel privileged, and when “everybody” (line 42) knows about something, they do not feel privileged. Thus, here the concept of privilege means being part of a small group that has certain knowledge. (C) is most supported. (A) and (B) can be eliminated because they have nothing to do with exclusive knowledge. (D) is incorrect because in context, “confidential” would describe secret information, but not the people who know this information.

16. Correct Answer: C

In the fifth paragraph, the author mentions the idea of being more interested in places that few people know about. Since everybody will know about this Ferris wheel, it will be less exciting. In contrast, the author mentions successful urban revitalizers as those that are less well known: “small boutiques, distinctive street fairs, idiosyncratic art galleries...” (line 55). Thus (C) is supported because the author implies little-known attractions have more allure. (B) is incorrect because it misinterprets the author’s point about the Ferris wheel. (A) and (D) can be eliminated because the author does not mention the Ferris wheel being a drawback or the idea of “appealing hospitality” as lacking in Staten Island.

17. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the best answer because it clearly explains that the Ferris wheel will be less exciting because it is too well-known. (B) is less clearly an explanation for why the Ferris wheel will fail. Since the previous question asks about why the Ferris wheel will be unsuccessful, (A) and (D) should be eliminated because they are too positive.

18. Correct Answer: D

Over the last few paragraphs, the author describes positive attractions as those which few people know about, are small in scale, and are unique and eclectic. (D) is the best answer because it encapsulates these features. (A) is not unique and eclectic enough to be the correct answer, (B) is too well-known to be the answer, and (C) is not small enough in scale to be the correct answer.

19. Correct Answer: D

(D) is the best answer because it emphasizes the “wonderfully localized and diversified” aspect of the successful attractions the author mentions. (A) can be eliminated because it does not provide the author’s opinion. (B) is incorrect because it discusses what is not the best reason to visit Staten Island. (C) is incorrect because it is too specific to one place, rather than describing the features that make a successful tourist destination in general.

20. Correct Answer: C

The correct answer to this question will be the year in which a larger number is in the column for the New York Wheel Visitors than the column for the Statue of Liberty Visitors. In 2019, this occurs (5 million versus 4 million). Thus (C) is the only correct answer. In all other answer options, there is a larger number in the right hand column than the left.

21. Correct Answer: D

The “anticipation” (line 14) is that the New York Wheel will become more popular than the Statue of Liberty. However, in the table, the Statue of Liberty ultimately (in 2021) is more visited than the New York Wheel. Since the table contradicts the passage for this reason, (D) is the best answer. (A) and (B) can be eliminated because they incorrectly state that the table corroborates the passage, and (C) is incorrect because the passage and table do agree about the Ferris Wheel having at least 3.5 million visitors in the future.

22. Correct Answer: D

The primary focus of the first paragraph is the concept of invasion. The author mentions “invading armies” (line 3), and “zombies or aliens” (line 7). Thus, (D) is the best answer because these are an example of a concept (invasion) that is discussed in the passage. Only in the end of the paragraph does the author mention Asian carp, so (B) and (C) can be eliminated. (A) is incorrect because the author does not suggest a solution.

23. Correct Answer: A

In the second paragraph, the author begins to go into detail about Asian carp, and mentions that they were brought into the United States purposely to “control algae, plants, and snails” (line 16.) Thus (A) is completely supported. (B) is incorrect because the carp were able to get into the Great Lakes because of flooding, not trading boats from China. (C) and (D) are unsupported because the author does not provide information about how the carp found food or behaved in their native ecosystems.

24. Correct Answer: B

(B) is the best answer because it directly corresponds with the correct answer of the previous question. (A) is incorrect because it is not about Asian carp at all. Even though (C) and (D) do discuss Asian carp, they do not directly support any of the answer options from the previous question.

25. Correct Answer: B

In context, by “pose a significant threat” (line 37) the author means that the fish have a potential to be harmful. The author uses “pose” as “might provide”, so (B) is the best answer. (A) can be eliminated because the author emphasizes “potential” (line 39) in context, so “cause” is too definite. (D) has nothing to do with providing, and (C) does not imply that the fish are the source of the threat.

26. Correct Answer: D

In the third paragraph, the author begins to discuss “the influence that Asian carp have exerted on aquatic ecosystems” (lines 23-24). They eat plankton and plants in the water, leaving little food or sources of camouflage for the other animals. Thus (D) is the perfect answer. (A) is incorrect because the author does not mention that other animals have stopped breeding. (B) Incorrectly identifies the food source of the Asian carp. (C) is incorrect because the author does not suggest that environmental protection efforts have dwindled due to the presence of carp.

27. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer because it is the only one that explains why the Asian carp is harmful to native fish. (A) and (B) do not explain why the Asian carp population is harmful to the native fish population. (D) Discusses the harmful effects of Asian carp on industry, not native fish.

28. Correct Answer: B

In context, the author mentions that the risk of the carp invading the Great Lakes is caused by human activity (importing the fish) and waterways (the fish swimming through channels to get to the lakes). The relationship between reduced risk and “eliminating” (line 63) sources of carp via human activity is strong: reducing the risk depends on avoiding human sourced carp. Thus, (B) is the best answer because it is the only option that captures this relationship accurately. (A) and (C) do not correctly identify the relationship between these two concepts, and (D) is wrong because it assumes that human sources of carp are the only factor determining risk reduction.

29. Correct Answer: C

The phrase “just as” (line 67) at the start of the sentence implies a comparison. The “guard” (line 67) is being compared to strategies to avoid carp presence, so C is the best answer. (B) and (D) do not reflect the comparison being made, and (A) incorrectly assumes that the guard represents the carp.

30. Correct Answer: A

The passage discusses the harmful effects that Asian carp have on native fish and on industry. The graph emphasizes the fact that a rising Asian carp population is hindering the vacation industry. Thus (A) is supported by the passage and information in the graph. (B) is incorrect because the graph does not include information about plant and animal life other than Asian carp. (C) and (D) are incorrect because they put an unfounded positive spin on the influx of Asian carp.

31. Correct Answer: C

The graph shows that as the Asian carp population grows the vacation industry dwindles. The author discusses the inconvenience and danger that the Asian carp pose to water sports. Thus (C) is the best answer because it accurately combines these ideas. (A) is incorrect because it is too positive. (B) and (D) are incorrect because the graph does not provide information about carp attacks or about resident migration.

32. Correct Answer: A

Since the author discusses the impact that the rising Asian carp population has on “recreation” (line 49) at the Great Lakes, and scuba is indeed a recreational activity, then the new graph would convey the same message: that a rising Asian carp population is hindering water sports. Thus (A) is the best answer. (B) is incorrect because there is no evidence that recreation will “adapt” to the carp. (C) is unsupported because there is no indication that scuba divers would disrupt carp habitats more than water skiing or boats. (D) is incorrect because even though the passage does not delve into scuba gear specifically, that information is not relevant when looking at an overall downward trend in rentals.

33. Correct Answer: A

In the first paragraph, Riis explains that the upper class does not care much for the struggles of the poor people, “so long as it was able to hold them there and keep its own seat” (lines 5-6.) When upheaval becomes too great to ignore, then the “half that was on top” become interested in “what was the matter” (line 9). Thus, (A) is fully supported. (B) and (D) are incorrect because the upper class is not trying to alleviate the struggles, or provoke unrest. (C) is incorrect because Riis mentions that the upper class asks what is wrong, so it is not trying to prolong ignorance.

34. Correct Answer: C

In context, Riis is saying that the upper class used to be ignorant, but is not any longer. Thus “old” means “former.” (A) and (D) are incorrect because they do not capture that the ignorance is not any longer present. (B) is incorrect because Riis does not mean that ignorance is used like a product or tool.

35. Correct Answer: D

In the first paragraph, Riis explains that the upper class took interest in the struggles of the poor only when “the discomfort and crowding below were so great, and the consequent upheavals so violent, that it was no longer an easy thing to do, and then the upper half fell to inquiring what was the matter.” (lines 6-9). Thus, the one half took interest in the lives of the other half because they could no longer ignore the violent upheavals. (D) is completely supported. (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect because although they all address possible sources of upheaval, they are not directly supported by the text.

36. Correct Answer: A

The only correct answer to this question will directly address why the one half took interest in the lives of the other half. The only option that explains the reason for the interest is (A).

37. Correct Answer: D

The line reference discusses how the majority of criminals come from an upbringing where the homes were indecent and incapable of providing a good home life. Thus, (D) is completely supported. While (A) and (C) are plausible effects of a poor home life, they are not directly supported by the line reference. (B) is incorrect because there is no suggestion that all criminals are born with violent tendencies.

38. Correct Answer: C

The passage discusses the boundary line as that which separates the one half from the other half. Riis mentions how “greed and reckless selfishness” caused a situation in New York similar to that found in other cities (line 15.) Thus, the line is a class divide, between the poverty-stricken tenements and the wealthier parts of the city. (C) is completely supported. (A) and (B) are incorrect because Riis does not state that the line is a police response or in the geographical center of the city. (D) is incorrect because Riis states that the line no longer evenly divides the population, since “today three-fourths of its people live in tenements” (lines 37-38).

39. Correct Answer: B

In this part of the passage, Riis is explaining how the travel of “to the cities” (line 39) is causing more crowded tenements. Thus, by “drift” he means physical journey of a group, or “migration”. (B) is completely supported. (A), (C) and (D) are incorrect because none of them imply travel.

40. Correct Answer: B

At line 40, Riis introduces “the sanitarian” and “the one way out he saw”. Riis explains that the transit to the suburbs has not helped the problem. Thus, he implies that urban reformers once thought that expanded travel to the suburbs would alleviate crowding in tenements. (B) is completely supported. (A) and (D) are incorrect because Riis does not mention the wealthy providing financial assistance or municipal laws. (C) is incorrect because although at the start of the second paragraph Riis mentions “there were those who believed that [the crowding] would never come,” (lines 14-15) he does not provide support that those people were urban reformers, which is what the question asks about.

41. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer because it directly mentions the idea that rapid transit away from the city was the one way out of the horrible condition of the tenements, according to the sanitarian. (A) is incorrect because it does not mention urban reformers. (B) and (D) are incorrect because they do not mention hope.

42. Correct Answer: B

The phrase “send a chill to any heart” (line 51) establishes a strongly negative tone, and here Riis suggests that the one half is deserving of the violence it receives, because it has been so selfish in the past. Thus (B) is most supported. (A) and (C) can be eliminated because they do not have a negative tone. (D) is incorrect because although it is ominous, Riis does not talk about “one sanitarian’s research”.

43. Correct Answer: D

The first paragraph of Passage 1 explains that “various theories” (lines 2-3) exist to explain language and perception, but that “no theorist has been able to definitively prove” the theory. Thus, it sets the stage for the subsequent paragraphs, which discuss one theorist’s experiment that attempts to prove the theory. (C) is incorrect because the first paragraph does not “redefine” anything. (D) is supported. (A) and (B) are incorrect because a theory is not the same thing as a “commonly held belief” or “a scientific principle.”

44. Correct Answer: C

In context, this scientist is trying to end the debate by designing an experiment that will clearly test the theory. By “settle” the author means resolve or end. (D) is incorrect because “suppress” does not mean to resolve. (A) and (B) are incorrect because even though they imply resolve, they do not function properly in the context of the sentence. The scientist is not trying to “fix” the debate, he is trying to finish it.

45. Correct Answer: B

In the second and third paragraph, the author explains that since English and German have different typical “linguistic tendencies” (line 19), English speakers and German speakers might perceive the same scenarios differently. Indeed, his experiment showed a significant difference between the perception of German and English speakers. Thus (B) is supported. (D) is incorrect because the experiment is about showing differences, not similarities. (C) and (A) are incorrect because the experiment does not directly deal with culture or country of birth.

46. Correct Answer: D

Although the author of Passage 2 discusses McWhorter who would surely disagree with Athanasopoulos’s experiment, the question is about the author of Passage 2, not McWhorter. In the final paragraph of Passage 2, the author reveals that he disagrees with some of McWhorter’s ideas, and believes that “It could be that language-based thought structures are simply too great to be overcome”. Thus, the author of Passage 2 agrees that language could have an impact on perception. (D) is supported. (C) is incorrect because the author of Passage 2 does not say that language is the most important determinant in behavior. (A) and (B) should be eliminated because they incorrectly assume that the author of Passage 2 agrees with McWhorter.

47. Correct Answer: D

The correct answer must provide information about the author of Passage 2’s opinion, not McWhorter’s. Thus, (A), (B), and (C) should be eliminated because they discuss McWhorter’s ideas and so cannot provide evidence for the author of Passage 2’s opinion.

48. Correct Answer: B

At the start of the second paragraph, the author states “the idea that we all share the same language of cognition and observation is empowering.” Thus, the author of passage 2 considers the prospect that language does not influence cognition to be a good thing. (B) is supported. (A) and (C) can be eliminated because they

do not match “empowering.” (D) is incorrect because the author of Passage 2 goes on to disagree with the notion that language has no bearing on cognition.

49. Correct Answer: D

The example discusses the colors blue and green. While Russians differentiate between dark blue and light blue, Japanese combines the colors blue and green into one word. Thus, a color that is light or dark blue in will be called one thing in Russian and another in Japan. However, McWhorter makes the point that Russians and Japanese still see the same colors, despite naming them differently. Thus (D) is supported because they will both “perceive reality in the same way”. (C) should be eliminated because the example does not discuss becoming fluent in another language. (A) is incorrect because having “different conceptions of” the same color would not suggest that language does not influence cognition. (B) should be eliminated because the example is about having two different words for the same color, not different colors.

50. Correct Answer: B

Since the answer to the previous question is about people who speak different languages nonetheless having the same perception of reality, the correct answer must echo this idea. (B) provides information that corresponds with this idea. (C) and (D) should be eliminated because they provide support for the idea that different languages do cause differences in perception. (A) should be eliminated because it does not provide enough information to serve as evidence for the previous question.

51. Correct Answer: B

In context, the author says that “language-based thought structures” (line 66) are not “relatively tiny factors” that are “swamped by more universal habits” (line 68). Thus, in context swamped means overwhelmed by larger entities. The only answer option that emphasizes the contrast between “relatively tiny” and “more universal” is (B). (A) is incorrect because it refers more to a physical swamp being flooded. (C) and (D) can be ruled out because they do not capture the relationship between a small issue and larger issues.

52. Correct Answer: C

In the last sentence of Passage 2, the author suggests that language does in fact impact thought. Thus, it questions the idea that language does not impact thought. (C) is correct because it illustrates this concept. (A) can be ruled out because the author does not imply that some languages are more useful than others as tools for critical thinking. (B) is incorrect because the author of Passage 2 does not imply that the debate will never end. (D) can be eliminated because the author of Passage 2 does not mention a comprehensive theory of human thought.

Test 5 (Writing)

1. Correct Answer: B

(B) is the only correct answer because it is the correct number and idiom. Based on number agreement, “doctors, lawyers, business executives, and international celebrities” (plural) need to be compared to “figures” (plural). Thus (A) and (C) can be eliminated. Idiomatically, an image of someone is used with the preposition “of” rather than “with”, so (D) can be eliminated.

2. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the best answer because people are countable and so “fewer” must be used. (A) and (B) are incorrect. To be more concise, (C) is the better answer.

3. Correct Answer: A

(A) is the only correct answer because (B) creates an ambiguous pronoun “they,” (C) uses the incorrect verb form “being,” and (D) creates a dangling modifier.

4. Correct Answer: D

The standard phrase “both...and” demands that “despite” be changed to “and.” (D) is the only option that correctly completes the standard phrase.

5. Correct Answer: D

(D) is the only option that correctly establishes the relationship between ideas in the sentence and uses the laws of parallelism. (C) is incorrect because it incorrectly switches to the pronoun “you,” and (A) and (B) incorrectly words the relationship between earning high salaries and expecting their industries to become important.

6. Correct Answer: B

The first two paragraphs are about recent salary figures, so inserting a sentence at the end of the second paragraph about the 1990s would be irrelevant. (C) and (D) are incorrect because they say the writer should keep the sentence, and (A) is incorrect because the industries clearly relate to “pharmacists, nurses, construction managers and physical therapists.”

7. Correct Answer: D

The relationship between this sentence and the previous one is agreement. Together, they emphasize that air traffic controllers have specialized and indispensable knowledge. Thus, (A) and (B) can be eliminated. Since this is discussing a new point about the same profession, “furthermore” (D) is more appropriate than “similarly” (C), which would imply shifting to a different industry.

8. Correct Answer: B

Since the question asks about the “practical duties of air traffic controllers,” (A) and (B) can be eliminated because they discuss other professions. Between (C) and (B), (B) is the better option because it explains a practical duty.

9. Correct Answer: A

In the context of describing the major priorities of those in a certain profession, “focus primarily on” is the best phrase to use. The phrase “hot-button causes” establishes a somewhat informal tone, so (B) is incorrect because it is too formal. The preposition “about” in (D) would incorrectly change the meaning of the sentence. Between (A) and (C), (A) is better because “devotion” implies strong passion for something, and the writer is merely talking about primary job duties.

10. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the best answer because it uses a semicolon to separate two independent clauses, and it does not create a faulty relationship between the two ideas in the sentence. (A) and (B) are incorrect because the words “because” and “although” incorrectly define the relationship between the two ideas in the sentence. (D) creates a comma splice.

11. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the only correct answer because it is the only position for sentence 4 where the use of “however” at the start of the sentence is appropriate. For “however” to be correct at the start of the sentence, it must contradict a point in the previous sentence. Sentence 4 states that security can sometimes be better than fame. Since sentences 1 and 2 say that those who seek fame would not be happy in certain professions (implying a negative tone towards non-famous occupations), placing sentence 4 (which is positive toward non-famous occupations) after these sentences would make the use of “however” at the start of the sentence appropriate. All other answer choices create an illogical use of the word however.

12. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the best answer because it is the only one that correctly uses an adverb and uses the correct word in context. (B) and (D) incorrectly change the meaning of the sentence, and (D) incorrectly uses “distinct” (an adjective) to describe how the writer remembers.

13. Correct Answer: A

(A) is the answer because based on parallelism, the writer “refused...and planted” is the correct tense. All other answer options incorrectly change the form of the verb “planted” and thus violate parallelism.

14. Correct Answer: B

(B) is the answer because it is the only option that correctly places all modifiers without creating a comma splice. (A) creates a comma splice, and (C) and (D) create dangling modifiers which blur the meaning of the sentence.

15. Correct Answer: C

Since the topic sentence is describing a positive discovery, (C) is the best answer. (A) and (B) are incorrect because the writer refers to “a few years ago” later in the sentence and so mentioning “until then” and “in the past” is redundant. (D) is incorrect because it does not capture the positive element of the sentence.

16. Correct Answer: A

(A) is the answer because it correctly establishes that the writer came across an advertisement while she was searching the internet. (B), (C), and (D) all incorrectly change the meaning of the sentence.

17. Correct Answer: D

The interrupter “as I soon discovered” must be set off from the rest of the sentence by the same punctuation. (D) is the only option that correctly achieves this goal.

18. Correct Answer: B

In the context of the sentence, the writer should be looking for an answer option that means “to go well with”. (B) is correct because “complement” has the correct definition and is used a context in which two separate components work well together. All answer options besides (B) create diction errors. (A) is incorrect because “compliment” means “to praise.” (C) is incorrect because “complete” means “to finish or make whole”. (D) is incorrect because “corroborate” means “to confirm or give support to”.

19. Correct Answer: B

This sentence is in the imperative form, which can only be used for first or second person, but not third person. Hence, the only correct answer option is (B).

20. Correct Answer: C

In the paragraph following this one, the writer discusses David Smith’s artwork at length. Thus this phrase is required in the passage to appropriately provide context for the final paragraph. (D) is incorrect because the author does not express a preference for the artists earlier in the passage. (A) and (B) are incorrect because this phrase should not be deleted, as it provides necessary background information.

21. Correct Answer: A

Since the claim earlier in the sentence is that David Smith “designed many of his metalwork sculptures specifically for outdoor display,” the information needed will relate to that claim. (B) and (D) are incorrect because they are about the curators and the status of the art rather than the idea that the art is designed to be outside. (C) is incorrect because it speaks about the design of the sculptures themselves rather than their intended display.

22. Correct Answer: D

The point of the sentence is that attractions such as Storm King and Grounds for Sculpture generate a new audience that ordinarily does not attend museums. Thus, by “agitate” the writer really means “make,” or “create.” All other options do not match the context of the sentence: “agitate” means to stir up or make someone troubled or nervous. “Institute” means to establish a department or system. “Constitute” means to be part of a whole or establish by law.

23. Correct Answer: D

The comma before the underlined portion establishes the last clause of the sentence as a modifier to “Chinese Restaurant Syndrome”. Thus there is no additional word needed between the comma and the following clause. (A) and (C) are incorrect because they create comma splices. (B) adds unnecessary text.

24. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the correct answer because it is the only option that does not create a comma splice, dangling modifier, or ambiguous pronoun. (A) is incorrect because it creates a comma splice. (B) is incorrect because it creates a dangling modifier. (D) is incorrect because the pronoun “their” becomes ambiguous.

25. Correct Answer: B

Since the paragraph is in present tense, and the underlined portion describes what the scientists did, the proper verb form is “have worked.” (A) and (D) are incorrect because they create tense errors, and (C) is incorrect because it creates a fragment.

26. Correct Answer: D

In the context of the sentence, scientists are trying to get rid of a bad reputation by informing the public more. “Dispel” is the correct word in this context because it means to make a doubt, feeling, or belief disappear.

None of the other options are appropriate in this context. “Dull” means to make less intense, not to get rid of. “Disqualify” means to make ineligible based on an offense. “Banish” means to send away as punishment.

27. Correct Answer: A

The previous sentence states that amino acids can be found in foods containing protein. This sentence discusses the specific amino acid Glutamate and specific foods. Thus, the proper transition is (A) “specifically.” (B) is incorrect because there is no contrast between this sentence and the preceding sentence. (C) is incorrect because there is no implication that the presence of Glutamate in certain foods is lucky. (D) is incorrect because this sentence is getting more specific, not getting more general.

28. Correct Answer: B

Based on the laws of subjective mood, when the sentence has “would”, “were” must also be found. The only option that satisfies this rule is (B).

29. Correct Answer: C

Based on parallelism, the three verbs in this list in this sentence must match in format. Since “found” is the first verb in the list, and it is in past tense, the other two verbs must appear as “patented” and “began.” The only option that satisfies this requirement is (C).

30. Correct Answer: C

Sentence 6 describes what Ikeda did after he discovered MSG. But it is placed between two sentences that do not discuss Ikeda, so for continuity purposes, it must be moved after the sentence that introduces Ikeda discovering MSG. The only option that does this is (C).

31. Correct Answer: D

The context of the sentence makes it clear that by “its,” the writer means “belonging to humans”. Since “humans” is plural, the only appropriate possessive plural pronoun is (D).

32. Correct Answer: A

The graph shows that there is no strong or reliable difference between symptoms experienced by those taking the placebo and those taking MSG. Thus, (A) is correct because it mentions that reports of symptoms are “inconsistent”. (B) and (D) are incorrect because those taking placebos had higher rates of headache and the same rate of fatigue as those taking MSG, so were not “less” likely to experience symptoms. (C) is incorrect because the MSG group had a higher rate of depression than the MSG group.

33. Correct Answer: D

The correct answer must discuss how those in the restaurant industry still view MSG negatively. The only option that achieves this goal is (D). (A) and (B) are incorrect because they discuss the “public” and the “FDA” rather than “those in the restaurant industry,” which is what the question asks for. (C) is incorrect because it is positive towards the use of MSG, which is not what the question asks for.

34. Correct Answer: A

(A) is the answer because it is the only option with the appropriate pronoun and tense. Since the context is in present tense, (D) should be eliminated. Since the pronoun “These” is replacing “Cavendish bananas,” which is plural, (B) and (C) should be eliminated.

35. Correct Answer: C

(C) is the only correct answer because it fixes the comma splice (A) and avoids creating a pronoun error (D). (B) creates a run-on sentence.

36. Correct Answer: B

To correctly set off the modifier “an evolved strain of a disease that heavily affects the Cavendish” from the rest of the sentence, the writer must use the same punctuation on both sides of the phrase. Since a comma appears at the start of the clause, a comma must also appear to finish the clause. (B) is the only option that satisfies this requirement.

37. Correct Answer: C

The previous sentence states that the disease Tropical Race 4 has spread to various locations. This sentence states that Tropical Race 4 is capable of surviving in soil. (C) is the best answer because it implies that the reader will learn more information about the same subject. There is no contrast between these ideas, so (A) and (D) should be eliminated. In addition, the fungus’ ability to live in the soil is not a direct result of its spread to the Philippines, Australia, and Africa, so (B) is inappropriate.

38. Correct Answer: B

Based on the laws of parallelism, “can live” must match the format of the underlined portion. Thus, “can contaminate” is the desired form. All other options violate the laws of parallelism. Also, (A) is incorrectly in future tense.

39. Correct Answer: A

Based on the laws of number agreement, (A) is the best answer and (B) can be eliminated. (C) and (D) would both create idiom errors with the following preposition “for”.

40. Correct Answer: D

The underlined portion emphasizes the extent of the damage to the Gros Michel banana. Since the paragraph explains that the Cavendish was introduced to replace a failing species, this information helps to explain why the Gros Michel needed to be replaced. Thus (D) is the best answer. (C) is incorrect because the underlined portion does not mention the causes of the Panama Disease. (A) and (B) are incorrect because they incorrectly assume that the underlined portion must be deleted.

41. Correct Answer: B

The sentence starts with the modifier “on account of its resistance to the incurable Panama disease”, and that phrase must be followed by the correct subject in order to avoid creating a dangling modifier. (B) achieves this goal. (A) and (C) should be eliminated because they create dangling modifiers, and (D) should be eliminated because it creates a subject pronoun error (“Its” does not replace “Cavendish bananas.”)

42. Correct Answer: B

The parenthetical phrase explains what “suckers” are, and since the writer has two sentences in the paragraph that require the reader to know what suckers are, the parenthetical phrase is necessary. (B) is supported. (C) is incorrect because the information is necessary, and (D) is incorrect because the information does not conflict with other points in the passage. (A) is incorrect because the parenthetical phrase is necessary to provide clarification, not to make a point about the writer.

43. Correct Answer: C

In context, the selection and growth procedure explained in the previous paragraph makes sure that the banana plants do not have diseases. Thus, by “assures” the writer really means “ensures,” to make certain that.

None of the other answer options have the correct definition. “Assures” means to tell someone something positively. “Insures” means to arrange for compensation in the event of damage. “Reassures” means to say or do something to remove someone’s fear or doubt.

44. Correct Answer: C

Since this paragraph mentions “this favorable resistance,” it must appear after a paragraph that explains the Cavendish’s resistance to a certain disease. In addition, paragraph 4 starts off by saying that there is a “more viable, collective solution,” so it should be positioned directly after paragraph 2, which mentions crop rotation as one potential solution for disease. Thus, paragraph 2 should appear between paragraph 3 and paragraph 4.