

Reading and Writing

Module 2

(33 questions)

QUESTION 1

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the origins of the unique dialect of Spanish spoken in Puerto Rico. In this context, "traced" means tracked back to. The text notes that the regional variety of Spanish spoken in Puerto Rico has its roots in the language of the Taínos and in the West African language of Yoruba. This context supports the idea that the way certain vowel sounds are pronounced in the Puerto Rican dialect can be traced back to Yoruba.

Choice B is incorrect because the text presents the statement about the relationship between vowel pronunciation in the Puerto Rican dialect of Spanish and in Yoruba as an example to support the claim that African languages have contributed to the Puerto Rican dialect. It therefore wouldn't make sense to say that the pronunciation of certain vowel sounds in the Puerto Rican dialect can be "surrendered," or handed over on demand, to the pronunciation in Yoruba. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text gives no indication that the way certain vowel sounds are pronounced in the Puerto Rican dialect of Spanish has been "announced," or officially declared or proclaimed. According to the text, elements of the dialect have been inherited or borrowed from African languages, and the relationship between the pronunciation of certain vowels in the Puerto Rican dialect and in Yoruba is an example of this inheritance, suggesting that the pronunciation in the Puerto Rican dialect can be traced to Yoruba. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text presents the statement about the relationship between vowel pronunciation in the Puerto Rican dialect of Spanish and in Yoruba as an example to support the claim that African languages have contributed to the Puerto Rican dialect. It therefore wouldn't make sense to say that the pronunciation of certain vowel sounds in the Puerto Rican dialect can be "offered," or presented as a gift, to the pronunciation in Yoruba.

QUESTION 2

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of wild rice. As used in this context, "sensitive" means vulnerable or easily affected. The text indicates that climate change is causing the lakes to get deeper, which consequently threatens the wild rice that grows in the area. The text goes on to state that deep water can cause young wild-rice plants to uproot from the bottom of the lake. This context supports the idea that the plants are sensitive to water depth during early stages of development.

Choice A is incorrect because "immune" means protected or shielded, which wouldn't make sense in this context. The text explains that deep water can cause young wild-rice plants to become uprooted and destroyed, indicating that these plants are harmed by deep water, not protected from it. *Choice C* is incorrect because "limited" means confined or restrained, which wouldn't make sense in this context. The text explains that water depth can negatively affect young wild-rice plants but doesn't suggest that water depth limits or restrains the plants. *Choice D* is incorrect because "receptive" means open or tolerant, which wouldn't make sense in this context. The text doesn't indicate that the wild-rice plants are open to or tolerant of an increase in water depth but rather the opposite: an increase in water depth can harm young wild-rice plants.

QUESTION 3

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the invention of the integrated circuit. As used in this context, "transformed" means substantially changed in some way. The text states that the invention radically altered the semiconductor industry, with some historians claiming that it had a fundamental effect on the industry by allowing for mass production for the first time. This context conveys that the invention of the integrated circuit transformed the semiconductor industry.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the text indicates that the invention of the integrated circuit significantly affected ("radically altered") the semiconductor industry, it doesn't indicate that the invention "overwhelmed" the industry, which in this context would mean that it overcame the industry such that the industry struggled or was defeated. Instead, the text conveys that the invention's effect was positive, since it allowed the semiconductor industry to begin making use of mass production methods. *Choice B* is incorrect because it wouldn't make sense in context to say that the invention of the integrated circuit "bypassed" the semiconductor industry, which would mean it intentionally avoided the industry. The text indicates that the invention directly affected the semiconductor industry, since it made it possible for the industry to begin engaging in mass production methods. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that the invention of the integrated circuit "obstructed" the semiconductor industry, which would mean that it blocked or hindered the industry in some way. Instead, the text indicates that the invention's effect was positive, since it made it possible for the semiconductor industry to begin engaging in mass production methods.

QUESTION 4

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the early British postal system. In this context, "reforms" most nearly means attempts at improving something. The text indicates that the pay-upon-delivery postage method led to fee avoidance on the part of recipients. It then says that action was taken to improve the postal system, giving examples such as the move to having the sender pay and affixing stamps to indicate payment had been received. These represent revisions to the system intended to improve its functioning; therefore, "reforms" most logically completes the text.

Choice A is incorrect. In this context, "investigations" most nearly means attempts to understand something. And although it is plausible that an attempt to improve the postal system would involve investigations, nothing in the text provides a logical basis for understanding the example of changes like affixing stamps to letters as an investigation. **Choice B** is incorrect. In this context, "expansions" most nearly means additions to something. Although the text indicates that some new policies were adopted, nothing in the text suggests that the overall number of policies increased, which expansions would seem to entail. **Choice D** is incorrect. In this context, "possessions" most nearly means items of personal property or things that otherwise belong to, or are part of, something. The text provides no logical context for understanding changes like affixing stamps to letters as possessions.

QUESTION 5

Choice A is the best answer because it logically completes the text's discussion of imported goods and consumer prices. In this context, "nullify" most nearly means negate or undermine. The text indicates that importing goods to a country can reduce consumer prices in that country, then cautions that the costs of transporting goods within the country is also a factor. These transportation costs likely raise the prices that must be paid by people who live far from the ports of entry. Therefore, the intranational transportation costs could nullify the price advantages to consumers of importing goods.

Choice B is incorrect. In this context, "denigrate" would most nearly mean disparage or deny the importance of. Since transportation costs would not be capable of denying the importance of price advantages, it would not make sense to state that intranational transportation costs denigrate the price advantages of importing goods. **Choice C** is incorrect. In this context, "underestimate" would most nearly mean predict a lower value for, or to undervalue, someone or something. Though transportation costs might be undervalued, they cannot themselves undervalue something else, so it would not make sense to state that intranational transportation costs underestimate the price advantages of importing goods. **Choice D** is incorrect. In this context, "misconstrue" would most nearly mean misunderstand. Since transport costs are not capable of understanding, it would not make sense to claim that intranational transportation costs misconstrue the price advantages of importing goods.

QUESTION 6

Choice B is the best answer because it best describes the overall structure of the text. The text first establishes the setting, a “still lagoon,” and then goes on to provide more details about the lagoon by presenting several descriptive images of nature, including a lizard that “shrills his tune,” “oozing lichens,” and “thick, grey and humid” vapors.

Choice A is incorrect. Instead of simply naming species, the text presents descriptive images of nature; further, instead of naming animals and then moving on to name plants, the text refers first to a plant (“the wild rice”), then to two animals (“the lizard,” “the wild goose”), then to another plant (“rushes”), and so on. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text does not draw any comparison between nature and human emotions; it does not refer to human emotions at all. *Choice D* is incorrect. While the text does begin by identifying a specific location, a “still lagoon,” it makes no mention of a person living there.

QUESTION 7

Choice B is the best answer because it accurately describes how the underlined portion functions in the text as a whole. In the text, the narrator explains that she walks around her neighborhood, making a “mental map” of the area that she imagines herself navigating through. She then states that she rehearses “the small world’s scheme”—that is, imagines moving through her mental map—and challenges herself to use the map in her mind while lying in bed at night. The underlined portion presents two such challenges (getting to the store through backyards and traveling from school to a friend’s house) and thus provides examples of what the narrator thinks about at night.

Choice A is incorrect because the underlined portion makes no mention of memorizing a telephone number. Although the narrator mentions that she had to learn the home telephone number before her mother would give her permission to walk around the neighborhood, there is nothing in the underlined portion or the rest of the text about memorizing the telephone number. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although the underlined portion refers to navigation tasks like finding a route to a store only through backyards, the text contains no specific directions to any store, nor is any store identified as the narrator’s favorite. *Choice D* is incorrect because the underlined portion makes no mention of the narrator’s mother and doesn’t address the narrator’s relationship with her. Although the narrator mentions that her mother gave her permission as a child to walk around the neighborhood, there is nothing in the underlined portion or the rest of the text about the mother or her relationship to her child.

QUESTION 8

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately describes the overall structure of the text. The text begins by introducing the natural phenomenon of intermittent mass loss with regard to Asteroid 6478 Gault and notes that it curiously has not lost mass at its perihelion like other asteroids typically do. The text then refutes “solar energy-driven ice vaporization” and “the singular nature of impact ejection” as two possible explanations for Asteroid 6478 Gault’s

intermittent mass loss. Finally, the text presents Luu et al.'s explanation that "6478 Gault is shedding mass due to rotational instability," which the author says is "likely correct." Thus, the overall structure of the text is that it introduces a natural phenomenon, refutes two potential explanations for that phenomenon, and then presents a third explanation for that phenomenon that the author regards as plausible.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't distinguish between multiple observations. It focuses on the single observation that Asteroid 6478 Gault is losing mass and evaluates multiple explanations for the phenomenon. The text also asserts that Luu et al.'s explanation is credible and "likely correct." *Choice B* is incorrect because the text describes a natural phenomenon, not a specific astronomical finding. In addition, although the text does note flawed reasons for Asteroid 6478 Gault's intermittent mass loss, it doesn't mention that Asteroid 6478 Gault's intermittent mass loss is based on new evidence. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the text does evaluate explanations for the cause of Asteroid 6478 Gault's intermittent mass loss, the text also asserts that Luu et al.'s explanation that they have put forth is persuasive and "likely correct."

QUESTION 9

Choice B is the best answer because it reflects how the author of Text 1 would most likely respond to the study findings described in Text 2. The author of Text 2 discusses a study by Florian Humpenöder and his colleagues that found that deforestation would be reduced by half over the next thirty years if 20% of the beef consumed worldwide were replaced with mycoprotein. The author of Text 1 points out that mycoprotein is not widely available because of its high production cost, but goes on to note that this problem could be addressed by the creation of a cheaper substrate to feed mycoprotein. This suggests that the author of Text 1 would assert that the development of a less expensive mycoprotein substrate would contribute to the reduction in deforestation described in the study findings discussed in Text 2: if reducing the cost of mycoprotein increases people's access to it, then mycoprotein may be able to replace beef in more people's diets, thereby reducing the deforestation associated with beef production.

Choice A is incorrect because the author of Text 1 indicates that the environmental impact of mycoprotein production is close to that of chicken or pork production, so there is no reason to think that the author would assert that replacing chicken or pork with mycoprotein would be environmentally beneficial: such a replacement would not lessen the total environmental impact of food manufacture. Additionally, the specific issue of agricultural water consumption is never mentioned in Text 1, so there is no evidence indicating what the author of Text 1 would say about that issue. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although Text 1 does compare the environmental effects of producing mycoprotein to those of producing chicken or pork, nothing in Text 1 suggests that the author believes that people are more likely to replace chicken or pork with mycoprotein than they are to replace beef with mycoprotein. *Choice D* is incorrect because Text 1 makes no mention of countries' varying contributions to deforestation, so there is no evidence that the author of Text 1 would respond to the finding described in Text 2 by saying that some countries will have to replace more than 20% of their beef consumption with mycoprotein.

QUESTION 10

Choice B is the best answer because it presents the most likely consequence if New had not begun using sewing machines. The text states that New gained new customers and that sewing machines allowed him to make bags more efficiently, or in less time than he could when sewing by hand. It's reasonable to conclude that if New hadn't reduced the time it took to make each bag by starting to use sewing machines, it would have been hard for him to keep up with the increased demand.

Choice A is incorrect because the text indicates that New added unique, handcrafted details to his bags before he started using sewing machines and continued to do so after he started using them. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that individually designing each bag would have been a consequence of not using sewing machines, since New was already designing unique details for each bag before he started using sewing machines and continued to do so after he started using them. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text indicates that people were already interested in New's bags before he started using sewing machines. Rather than allowing New to generate more interest in his bags, sewing machines helped New keep up with the interest that had already grown.

QUESTION 11

Choice B is the best answer because it presents a statement about the Turkins that is suggested by the text. The text explains that while many pleasant families live in the city of S., inhabitants of the city consider the Turkins to be "the most accomplished and most enlightened family of all." Thus, by indicating that they are seen as more accomplished and more enlightened than all the other families in the city of S., the text suggests that the Turkins have a unique status there.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that the Turkins have recently moved to the city of S.; it provides no information about when the Turkins arrived. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text explains how the Turkins are viewed by others in the city of S. but gives no indication of how the Turkins feel about living there. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text explains how the Turkins are viewed by other residents of the city of S. but gives no indication of how the Turkins view the other residents.

QUESTION 12

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately states the main idea of the text. The text begins by stating that Tomas and Tereza's dog Karenin felt disrupted by a recent move because of his dislike of change. The text then goes on to suggest that this is because the way a dog experiences time differs from the way humans experience time: time for a dog doesn't move linearly, going "on and on, from one thing to the next," but instead moves circularly, "like the hands of a clock." That is, time for a dog is experienced as a cyclical pattern characterized by routine and predictability, with each day "following the same path." The text then concludes by providing examples of seemingly insignificant changes in routine that profoundly "disturbed [Karenin's] sense of time," causing him to feel

displeasure. Thus, the main idea of the text is that Karenin's sense of time as a dog involves a strong preference for predictability and an aversion to disruption.

Choice B is incorrect. Although the text emphasizes Karenin's displeasure with the recent move to a new home, it doesn't suggest that the move has made his negative responses more pronounced than they once were. Rather, in accounting for Karenin's displeasure with the move to Switzerland, the text explains that Karenin generally has a negative response to any kind of change. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that Karenin comprehends time similarly to how Tomas and Tereza comprehend it. On the contrary, the text strongly implies a contrast between dogs' circular experience of time with the way humans experience time as a straightforward progression that can be "plotted on a straight line." *Choice D* is incorrect because the text provides no indication that a change in the places and objects surrounding Karenin causes him to feel as though time is accelerating. Although the text does use the language of "dash[ing] madly ahead" in relation to time, the phrase appears in the context of a comparison illustrating how dogs experience time: time for a dog moves just as the hands of a clock do, in a circle and "unwilling to dash madly ahead"—that is, always in a regular and predictable way.

QUESTION 13

Choice D is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the text. The text discusses self-employed workers in the US, and the table shows the US incorporated and unincorporated self-employment rates in four occupational fields in 2015. According to the table, the incorporated self-employment rate was 8.9% for the management, business, and financial services occupational field, which is higher than the incorporated self-employment rate shown for any other occupational field.

Choice A is incorrect because according to the table, the incorporated self-employment rate was 5.8% for the sales and related occupational field, which is lower than the 8.9% for the management, business, and financial services occupational field. *Choice B* is incorrect because according to the table, the incorporated self-employment rate was 2.7% for the installation, maintenance, and repair occupational field, which is lower than the 8.9% for the management, business, and financial services occupational field. *Choice C* is incorrect because according to the table, the incorporated self-employment rate was 4.4% for the construction and resource extraction occupational field, which is lower than the 8.9% for the management, business, and financial services occupational field.

QUESTION 14

Choice A is the best answer because it most effectively presents a quotation from *There Is Confusion* that illustrates the claim that the narrator portrays Joanna as admiring the quality of ambition, or the determination to achieve something, and no other qualities in other people. By describing Joanna as not being interested in people unless they have "a 'purpose' in life"—that is, a goal they are determined to achieve—in which case she is very interested in them, the quotation reveals that Joanna cares only about others' ambition.

Choice B is incorrect because this quotation indicates only that Joanna has a preference for her father, without giving a reason for that preference; therefore, it doesn't illustrate the claim that Joanna cares only about others' ambition. *Choice C* is incorrect because this quotation doesn't illustrate that Joanna greatly admires the quality of ambition in others; it refers to Joanna's similarity to her father "so far as ambition was concerned" but doesn't reveal how she (or her father) views that quality. *Choice D* is incorrect because this quotation describes qualities Joanna possesses—praising her logic, concentration, and memory—instead of Joanna's interest in other people's qualities.

QUESTION 15

Choice C is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the text about the effect of messaging on participative pricing. The graph shows mean ticket prices chosen by participants in response to three messages across two studies: Study 1, which the text indicates was conducted with an age-diverse group recruited online, and Study 2, which was conducted with student participants. The graph indicates that in the "pay what you think it's worth" condition, the mean price of the concert tickets in Study 2 was about \$74, which is greater than the mean price of about \$55 in Study 1. In other words, when participants were asked to consider their valuation of the tickets, the response was heterogeneous, or mixed. Moreover, according to the graph, both Study 1 and Study 2 show higher prices for the tickets under the "pay what you think it's worth" condition than they do under both the "pay what you can" and the "pay what you want" conditions. That is, the data suggest that both groups of participants named higher prices when considering the value of the tickets than when considering either what they could afford or wanted to pay, a finding that supports the idea that sellers can benefit when prompting consumers to consider their own valuations when they choose prices.

Choice A is incorrect because it contradicts information in the graph. Although the graph shows that students in Study 2 assigned a higher value to the tickets than did the age-diverse group in Study 1, which would support the idea that consumer valuations were heterogeneous, the graph shows that in the "pay what you can" (i.e., what you can afford) condition, the students in Study 2 assigned a higher price (about \$40), not a lower price, than the age-diverse group in Study 1 did (about \$30). Moreover, even if it were true that the students had assigned a lower price in this condition, it wouldn't support the result described in the text, only that the participants across the two studies had different ideas of what they can afford to pay. *Choice B* is incorrect. Although a finding that participants tended to choose prices that were closest to the actual ticket costs in the "pay what you think it's worth" condition would support the idea that sellers benefit by prompting consumers to think about their own valuations (since it's implied that sellers would lose money in the other conditions, where chosen prices were lower than the participants' valuations), neither the text nor the graph addresses how any of the prices chosen by the study participants relate to the tickets' actual market price. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the wide variation in participant valuations would support the idea that consumer valuations tend to be heterogeneous, neither the text nor the graph provides any information from which to discern the relative levels of variance among the responses from participants in either study.

QUESTION 16

Choice D is the best answer because it presents findings that, if true, would support the claim made by Bergner and colleagues that the nongravitational acceleration of 'Oumuamua is due to the expulsion of entrapped hydrogen. The text first introduces the observation of a unique interstellar object named 'Oumuamua and goes on to explain that the object exhibited nongravitational acceleration that could not be fully attributed to the expected cause: gravitational pull of nearby celestial bodies. The text concludes by stating that Bergner and colleagues claim that the nongravitational acceleration is caused by expulsion of hydrogen gas from 'Oumuamua's water-rich icy body. To support this claim requires evidence that hydrogen gas could be present within 'Oumuamua at all, which this answer choice presents: cosmic radiation can result in embedded pockets of hydrogen gas in water ice. Additionally, evidence that this gas can be released from such a body is required to fully support the claim, which this answer choice goes on to provide: 'Oumuamua experienced sufficient warming as it traveled through the solar system to alter its icy structure and release the hydrogen gas. Thus, this answer choice provides the best evidence to support Bergner and colleagues' claim.

Choice A is incorrect because this answer choice concerns faults with previous models of outgassing from 'Oumuamua of carbon monoxide and nitrogen, which would not support a claim regarding hydrogen outgassing. Furthermore, inconsistencies in other models would not provide evidence in support of a different model or explanation. *Choice B* is incorrect. The evidence presented in this answer choice would weaken the claim proposed by Bergner and colleagues that the nongravitational acceleration of 'Oumuamua is caused by the expulsion of hydrogen gas because this answer choice suggests that there is evidence that refutes this claim: 'Oumuamua's trajectory is inconsistent with a nongravitational acceleration caused by the release of hydrogen gas. Furthermore, the remaining portion of this answer choice is unrelated to the claim. *Choice C* is incorrect because the claim being made by Bergner and colleagues concerns the expulsion of entrapped hydrogen gas, but this answer choice is concerned solely with the differences in magnitude of gravitational and nongravitational acceleration, which would not support Bergner's claim. Furthermore, this answer choice discusses interstellar objects similar to 'Oumuamua, but the text states that 'Oumuamua is the first observed object of its kind in our solar system, so evidence from other, similar bodies would not be available.

QUESTION 17

Choice B is the best answer because it presents the conclusion that most logically follows from the text's discussion of the relationship between the AACM's use of mentors to support young Black musicians and similar support that other organizations offer their young artists. According to the text, in service of AACM's goal to support new works by Black musicians, AACM mentors provide beneficial training and guidance to young artists. The text goes on to say that many other art organizations support new artists in similar ways, suggesting that these organizations recognize the importance of providing opportunities for young artists to learn from mentors who are established in their field.

Choice A is incorrect because the text gives no indication that technical training is more beneficial than creative guidance. The text states that AACM mentors offer both technical training and creative guidance to young artists and that other arts organizations offer similar kinds of support; however, nothing in the text suggests that young artists, or artists of any age, benefit more from technical training. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text is mainly concerned with the fact that established artists are mentoring young artists through AACM and other arts organizations. The text states that young musicians benefit from AACM mentors but does not address what mentors gain from the relationship, so there is no reason to conclude that most established artists could improve as artists by serving as mentors. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the text indicates that mentors are beneficial to young musicians and that young people pursuing other kinds of art (including painting and writing) can also find mentors through arts organizations, the text gives no indication that mentors are more important for musicians than for other types of artists.

QUESTION 18

Choice D is the best answer because it presents the conclusion that most logically follows from the text's discussion of the researchers' findings about purple sea urchins and sunflower sea stars. The text explains that urchin barrens are areas that used to be kelp forests but are now covered by purple sea urchins. The text suggests that because there is no more vegetation to be consumed in those areas, the urchins exist in a state of starvation that makes them less nutritional for many predators. The text goes on to explain that in a study with a choice between two purple sea urchins, sunflower sea stars (a predator species that has been substantially declining) consumed a nutritionally rich urchin 42.7% of the time and a nutritionally poor urchin 37.5% of the time. Because the sunflower sea stars didn't always avoid consuming nutritionally poor urchins, even when nutritionally rich ones were available, it follows that helping sunflower sea star populations to grow could help control urchin barrens by increasing the number of sea stars that may consume and thus remove nutritionally poor purple sea urchins from barrens.

Choice A is incorrect because the text indicates only that when presented with purple sea urchins, the sunflower sea stars in the study consumed both nutritionally rich and nutritionally poor ones. It doesn't suggest that sunflower sea stars generally prefer other marine animals that are more nutritious; there's no mention of other marine animals. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that sunflower sea stars are generally reluctant to feed on sea urchins. In fact, the text indicates that the sunflower sea stars in the study did consume sea urchins, feeding on both nutritionally poor and nutritionally rich ones. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text addresses only the willingness of sunflower sea stars to consume the type of sea urchins found in barrens (nutritionally poor sea urchins), not how likely other species of sea stars are to consume them.

QUESTION 19

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-verb agreement. The singular verb “is” agrees in number with the singular subject “the country’s name.”

Choice A is incorrect because the plural verb “are” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “the country’s name.” *Choice B* is incorrect because the plural verb “have been” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “the country’s name.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the plural verb “are being” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “the country’s name.”

QUESTION 20

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-verb agreement. The singular verb “stands” agrees in number with the singular subject “sculpture.”

Choice A is incorrect because the plural verb “are standing” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “sculpture.” *Choice B* is incorrect because the plural verb “have been standing” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “sculpture.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the plural verb “were standing” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “sculpture.”

QUESTION 21

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of punctuation within a sentence. This choice correctly uses a comma to mark the boundary between the main clause (“The short...*Stars*”) and the supplementary element (“an anthology...descent”) that provides additional information about what *Reclaim the Stars* is.

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a rhetorically unacceptable sentence fragment beginning with “an anthology.” *Choice B* is incorrect. Joining the main clause and the following supplementary element with the conjunction “while” results in a confusing and ungrammatical sentence. *Choice C* is incorrect because it fails to mark the boundary between the main clause and the supplementary element with appropriate punctuation.

QUESTION 22

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of plural and possessive nouns. The singular possessive proper noun “Austen’s” and the plural noun “novels” correctly indicates that Austen wrote multiple novels that were famous.

Choice B is incorrect because the context requires the singular possessive proper noun “Austen’s” and the plural noun “novels,” not the plural possessive nouns “Austens’” and “novels’.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the context requires the singular possessive proper noun “Austen’s,” not the plural proper noun “Austens.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the context requires the plural noun “novels,” not the singular possessive noun “novel’s.”

QUESTION 23

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is the coordination of main clauses within a sentence. This choice correctly uses a comma and the coordinating conjunction “and” to join the first main clause (“This idea...paradox”) and the second main clause (“research...retention”).

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. Without a conjunction following it, a comma can’t be used in this way to join two main clauses. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The two main clauses are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction. *Choice D* is incorrect because when coordinating two longer main clauses such as these, it’s conventional to use a comma before the coordinating conjunction, not after it.

QUESTION 24

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of plural nouns. The plural nouns “terms” and “presidents” correctly indicate that the amendment involves multiple terms and applies to presidents in general.

Choice B is incorrect because the context requires the plural noun “terms,” not the singular possessive noun “term’s.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the context requires the plural nouns “terms” and “presidents,” not the singular possessive nouns “term’s” and “president’s.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the context requires the plural noun “presidents,” not the singular possessive noun “president’s.”

QUESTION 25

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verbs to express tense in a sentence. In this choice, the present tense verb “goes” is consistent with the other present tense verbs (“appears” and “symbolizes”) used to describe the tortoise in Stoppard’s play. Furthermore, it’s conventional to use the present tense when discussing a literary work.

Choice B is incorrect because the future perfect tense verb “will have gone” isn’t consistent with the other present tense verbs used to describe the tortoise in Stoppard’s play. *Choice C* is incorrect because the past tense verb “went” isn’t consistent with the other present tense verbs used to describe the tortoise in Stoppard’s play. *Choice D* is incorrect because the past perfect tense verb “had gone” isn’t consistent with the other present tense verbs used to describe the tortoise in Stoppard’s play.

QUESTION 26

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of punctuation within a sentence. The dash after “stratigraphy” pairs with the dash after “(strata)” to separate the supplementary element “the analysis of Earth’s sediment layers (strata)” from the rest of the sentence. This supplementary element functions to define the term “stratigraphy,” and the pair of dashes indicates that this element could be removed without affecting the grammatical coherence of the sentence.

Choice B is incorrect because a parenthesis can't be paired with a dash in this way to separate the supplementary element from the rest of the sentence. *Choice C* is incorrect because a colon can't be paired with a dash in this way to separate the supplementary element from the rest of the sentence. *Choice D* is incorrect because a comma can't be paired with a dash in this way to separate the supplementary element from the rest of the sentence.

QUESTION 27

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use between sentences. In this choice, the period is used correctly to mark the boundary between one sentence ("In modern...audience") and another ("To do...performance").

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a rhetorically unacceptable sentence fragment beginning with "as." *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The sentences ("In modern...audience" and "To do...performance") are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. A comma can't be used in this way to mark the boundary between sentences.

QUESTION 28

Choice B is the best answer. "In comparison" logically signals that the description of savannas in this sentence—that they are drier and their trees are spaced further apart—forms a comparison with the description of tropical forests in the previous sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because "for instance" illogically signals that the description of savannas in this sentence exemplifies the description of tropical forests in the previous sentence. Instead, this description forms a comparison with the description of tropical forests. *Choice C* is incorrect because "firstly" illogically signals that the description of savannas in this sentence indicates the first in a series of things. Instead, this description forms a comparison with the description of tropical forests in the previous sentence. *Choice D* is incorrect because "in conclusion" illogically signals that the description of savannas in this sentence concludes or summarizes information in the previous sentences. Instead, this description forms a comparison with the description of tropical forests in the previous sentence.

QUESTION 29

Choice B is the best answer. "Instead" logically signals that the information in this sentence—that Bartholdi decided to slim and tilt out the arm of the Statue of Liberty—contrasts with Eiffel's design suggestions for the statue.

Choice A is incorrect because "additionally" illogically suggests that the information in this sentence is merely an additional fact related to Eiffel's design suggestions in the previous sentence. Instead, it contrasts with those suggestions. *Choice C* is incorrect because "thus" illogically signals that the information that follows is a result of Eiffel's design suggestions in the previous

sentence. Instead, it contrasts with those suggestions. *Choice D* is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that the information about Bartholdi’s design decisions in this sentence exemplifies Eiffel’s design suggestions in the previous sentence. Instead, it contrasts with those suggestions.

QUESTION 30

Choice A is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes the thickness of lead-208’s neutron skin, noting that it is about 0.28 trillionths of a millimeter thick.

Choice B is incorrect. The sentence makes a generalization about atoms, stating that atoms with excess neutrons will often acquire a neutron skin; it doesn’t emphasize the thickness of lead-208’s neutron skin. *Choice C* is incorrect. The sentence states that lead-208 has a neutron skin; it doesn’t emphasize the thickness of that skin. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence indicates that lead-208 is surrounded by neutrons; it doesn’t emphasize the thickness of lead-208’s neutron skin.

QUESTION 31

Choice C is the best answer. The sentence uses “unlike” to emphasize a difference in how katydids and crab spiders use mimicry, noting that crab spiders use mimicry to ambush prey while katydids use it to hide from predators.

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence does contrast katydids and crab spiders, it misrepresents the information in the notes. Katydids mimic the appearance of leaves (not flowers), whereas crab spiders mimic the appearance of flowers (not leaves). *Choice B* is incorrect. While the sentence indicates that katydids and crab spiders use mimicry, it doesn’t emphasize a difference in how they use it. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence describes what mimicry is; it doesn’t emphasize a difference in how katydids and crab spiders specifically use mimicry.

QUESTION 32

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence uses a quotation from Guirguis to explain what *Here I Have Returned* represents, noting that Guirguis said the sculpture symbolizes “women who have lifted and supported Egyptian society and culture.”

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence explains what Guirguis says she wants her work to achieve and provides an example of her work; it doesn’t use a quotation to explain what the sculpture represents. *Choice C* is incorrect. The sentence mentions the instrument whose shape inspired the sculpture but doesn’t use a quotation to explain what the sculpture represents. *Choice D* is incorrect. While the sentence does use a quotation from Guirguis, the quotation explains what she hopes her works in general achieve, not what the sculpture in particular represents.

QUESTION 33

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence uses the poem “Towards Autumn” to illustrate the form of a sestina, explaining that a sestina’s thirty-nine lines all end in one of six alternating words and showcasing that poem’s specific end words.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence identifies both of Hacker’s poems as sestinas; it doesn’t use one of the poems to illustrate the form of a sestina.

Choice C is incorrect. While the sentence appears to use the poem “Forage Sestina” to illustrate a feature of the sestina form, it misrepresents the information in the notes. According to the notes, “Forage Sestina” doesn’t use these six end words; it uses six other words instead. *Choice D* is incorrect. While the sentence uses the poem “Towards Autumn” as an example of one of Hacker’s sestinas, it misrepresents the information in the notes. According to the notes, “Towards Autumn” doesn’t use these six end words; it uses six other words instead.