Reading and Writing

Module 1

(33 questions)

QUESTION 1

Choice C is the best answer because as used in the text, "appeared" most nearly means arrived. The text describes Mrs. Burgess explaining to a guest that her husband "had been detained" by an unanticipated meeting. This indicates that Mrs. Burgess's husband had been delayed and therefore wasn't present when he was expected to join Mrs. Burgess and her guest. In other words, the text indicates that Mrs. Burgess's husband hadn't appeared, or arrived, at the expected time, seven o'clock.

Choice A is incorrect because "developed" means gradually grew or evolved, and there's nothing in the text to indicate that Mrs. Burgess's husband grew or evolved in any way. The text indicates that Mr. Burgess was expected to be physically present at seven but had been delayed by a meeting, suggesting that Mr. Burgess hadn't appeared, or arrived, when he had intended. *Choice B* is incorrect because "responded" means replied or reacted, and there's nothing in the text to indicate that Mrs. Burgess's husband replied to anyone or reacted to anything. The text indicates that Mr. Burgess was expected to be physically present at seven but had been delayed by a meeting, suggesting that Mr. Burgess hadn't appeared, or arrived, when he had intended. *Choice D* is incorrect because "pretended" means took on a false or deceptive appearance, and there's nothing in the text to indicate that Mrs. Burgess's husband was putting on a false act. The text depicts Mrs. Burgess explaining to a guest that her husband had been delayed by an unanticipated meeting, suggesting that her husband hadn't been able to come home when he intended, not that he was deceiving anyone.

QUESTION 2

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of wildfires in Antarctica. In this context, "occurred" means happened or took place. The text indicates that scientists used to believe "wildfires likely never happened in Antarctica," but then goes on to explain that researchers discovered charcoal that "likely came from a tree that burned in a fire." This context supports the idea that wildfires may have indeed occurred—that is, taken place—in Antarctica millions of years ago, contrary to what scientists previously thought.

Choice A is incorrect because saying that wildfires "returned" in Antarctica wouldn't make sense in context. "Returned" implies that wildfires had previously been present and came back, but the text is discussing evidence that wildfires happened at all, not that the wildfires came back after an absence. *Choice B* is incorrect because saying that wildfires "rotated," or alternated in a series, in Antarctica wouldn't make sense in context. Since the text is discussing the question of whether wildfires occurred in Antarctica at all, it isn't logical to speak of them alternating in a series. *Choice D* is incorrect because "offended," meaning to cause hurt or displeasure to a person or group, or to violate a rule, wouldn't make logical sense in the text. Wildfires are natural events and cannot cause emotional offense or violate rules. Nor does Antarctica represent an entity that could be offended.

QUESTION 3

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of consumer behavior in relation to price changes. In this context, "respond to" means react to something. The text describes how consumers adjust their purchasing behavior based on price changes: they buy fewer nonessential products when prices rise and buy more of those products when prices fall. This context supports the idea that consumers respond to rising prices of nonessential products by purchasing fewer of them.

Choice A is incorrect. In this context, "differ from" would mean that something or someone is unlike or distinct from something or someone else, and it wouldn't be logical to say that people are distinct from price changes. *Choice C* is incorrect because in this context, "think of" would mean to consider. The focus of the text is on the actions people take when prices of nonessential products change; the text states that when the prices fall, they buy more of those products, and when the prices rise, they take the opposite action—that is, they buy fewer of those products. This suggests that people respond to rising prices by taking action, not that they merely think of them. *Choice D* is incorrect because in this context, "agree with" would mean to regard with approval. The focus of the text is on the actions people take when prices of nonessential products change; the text states that when the prices fall, they buy more of those products, and when the prices rise, they take the opposite action—that is, they buy fewer of those products. This suggests that people respond to rising prices by taking action, not that they agree with them.

QUESTION 4

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of Hayao Miyazaki's filmmaking approach. In this context, "withhold" means to hold back or refrain from giving. The text indicates that Miyazaki tends to present fantastical "characters and events" without giving viewers much "backstory or explanation," which suggests he deliberately refrains from giving much background information about the fantasy elements in his films. This context supports the idea that Miyazaki tends to withhold "details and exposition" about the fantasy elements.

Choice B is incorrect because saying that Miyazaki tends to "celebrate," or honor or praise, "details and exposition" about fantasy elements in his movies wouldn't make sense in context. If Miyazaki celebrated "details and exposition" about such elements, he would draw attention to them rather than minimize them. The text explicitly states that the fantasy elements are presented with "little backstory or explanation," indicating withholding, not emphasis. *Choice C* is incorrect because saying that Miyazaki tends to "combine," or unite or merge, "details and exposition" about fantasy elements in his movies wouldn't make sense in context. The text is discussing how little information Miyazaki provides about fantasy elements in his movies, not whether or how he merges such information. *Choice D* is incorrect because in this context, "invent" would mean to create something new or make up something. Saying Miyazaki invents "details and exposition" about fantasy elements in his movies would suggest that he makes up this information. However, the text states that he presents fantasy elements with "little backstory or explanation," indicating that he avoids providing such details, not that he invents them.

QUESTION 5

Choice B is the best answer because based on the text, Wong most likely means she is engaging in, or devoting herself to, an important part of her writing process. In the text, Wong describes how, during what appears to be procrastination ("these distractions," doing "nothing," and "daydreaming"), she actually develops key elements of her writing: "a vibe," "a point," "a phrase," "a hook," "a title," "an image." She goes on to indicate that "a connection or epiphany can happen" during these activities. By stating she is "composing, even if words don't immediately materialize," Wong is arguing that this seemingly idle time is actually a productive part of her creative process—she is mentally developing her work even before putting words on the page.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that Wong is deceiving, or tricking, herself. Instead, the text indicates that she is making a deliberate argument that her daydreaming and seemingly idle time are genuinely productive and do not amount to self-deception about her feelings regarding any subject. *Choice C* is incorrect because while Wong mentions in the text that "watching or reading something brilliant" can spark connections, the text's main point is that she is actively developing ideas for her own writing during this time, not simply being soothed, or comforted. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text emphasizes the emergence of creative elements like phrases, hooks, and images rather than

the gathering, or collecting, of sources of information. In the text, Wong is describing the mental process of developing her own ideas, not the act of collecting external sources to use in her writing.

QUESTION 6

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole. The text begins by providing context about human-robot collaboration in factories, then states that a research team ran an experiment to study how working with robots affects relationships between humans who work together. The text goes on to note that the experiment included teams making electric motor parts. The underlined sentence then specifies the two types of teams: one with only humans and one with both humans and robots. Because there were teams with robots and teams without robots, the researchers were able to find out whether differences between the willingness of participants on either team to share could be explained by the presence of robots on a team. Thus, the underlined portion explains an important part of the experiment's design.

Choice B is incorrect because the underlined sentence describes one aspect of the experimental setup, not a problem that inspired the study. Although the first sentence of the text establishes the context that inspired the research (human-robot cooperation in factories), neither the text as a whole nor the underlined sentence illustrates a specific problem that the study was designed to solve. *Choice C* is incorrect because the research question—whether working with robots affects relationships between humans—is stated earlier in the text, not in the underlined sentence. *Choice D* is incorrect because the experiment's results are stated not in the underlined sentence but in the text's final sentence, which indicates that the researchers found that participants from teams with robots were more likely to share with each other than participants from teams without robots; the underlined sentence just describes one part of the experiment's design.

QUESTION 7

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately describes the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole. The underlined portion presents a discrepancy: although Dash's film was "imaginative" and "critically acclaimed," with "a wide release" and "a highly appreciative global audience," it "never received the plaudits it deserved within the US film industry." The text then goes on to describe how interest in the film "reignited" with Beyoncé's release of *Lemonade*, which contained numerous allusions to Dash's film. This renewed interest partially rectified the lack of recognition the film initially received. Thus, the underlined portion presents a discrepancy that the text demonstrates was partially rectified by the film's influence on a later work.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that receiving more recognition would have prevented the influence of Dash's film on *Lemonade*; rather, it presents *Lemonade* as helping to rectify the lack of recognition for Dash's film. *Choice B* is incorrect because the underlined portion doesn't expand

on an earlier attribute of Dash's film to draw distinctions between it and *Lemonade*; instead, it presents a contrast between the quality of Dash's film and its lack of industry recognition. *Choice D* is incorrect because the underlined portion doesn't mention or allude to the reception of Beyoncé's *Lemonade* and instead focuses on the discrepancy between the merits of Dash's film, on the one hand, and the industry's reception of the film, on the other.

QUESTION 8

Choice B is the best answer because it accurately states the main purpose of the text. The text describes the young man as procrastinating (delaying) to "broach" (bring up) the subject of the tutoring position's "terms," or the details about how much he will be compensated for tutoring the woman's child. He is unable to find an "opening," or an opportunity in the conversation, to discuss this matter with his potential employer, who instead repeats "over and over everything but the thing he would have liked to hear"—namely, the amount the young man will be paid for tutoring her child. Thus, the text's main purpose is to portray the difficulty a person has with raising a topic of conversation.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't portray either the young man as trying to change the woman's mind on a particular issue or her trying to change his; instead, it describes his difficulty in raising an issue—the amount he will be paid for tutoring—in his conversation with her. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't criticize the young man for struggling to raise the issue of compensation in his conversation with the woman or suggest that the reason he struggles is that he is a timid person; instead, the text portrays his struggle in a sympathetic light, referring to him as a "poor young man" because of the difficulties he faces. *Choice D* is incorrect. In the text, the young man struggles to raise the topic of compensation because the woman both dominates the conversation and, perhaps intentionally, neglects to raise the topic herself. While these two differing conversational approaches may suggest a corresponding difference in personality, this is not the main focus of the text. Instead, the text is primarily concerned with the young man's dilemma as he attempts to speak of compensation.

QUESTION 9

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole. The text describes the mushroom species *C. geaster* as elusive because it is found only in limited locations. The text then goes on to state that "the mushroom appears to be very selective." The underlined portion immediately follows this characterization by specifying that the mushroom lives on decaying parts of only a few tree species that are found in "these areas," namely Texas, Oklahoma, and the Miyazaki and Nara Prefectures, which the text earlier indicated are the only areas in which the mushroom has been observed. Thus, the underlined portion elaborates on the earlier characterization of *C. geaster* as selective by providing concrete details about the limited conditions in which it's found.

Choice B is incorrect because the underlined portion provides specific information about where the mushroom is found in order to elaborate on its selectivity rather than to emphasize uncertainty. The uncertainty mentioned earlier in the text concerns *C. geaster*'s distribution to only a few locations in the US and Japan, but the underlined portion doesn't reinforce this uncertainty. *Choice C* is incorrect because the underlined portion doesn't indicate that the mushroom causes harm to trees; it simply describes where the mushroom is found (on decaying stumps and roots). *Choice D* is incorrect because although the underlined portion describes where *C. geaster* is found, it doesn't explain a relationship between the mushroom and its habitats; the text explicitly notes that scientists don't know exactly why *C. geaster* lives where it does.

QUESTION 10

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text. The text begins by explaining that as part of a study of the biomechanics of wing motion in fruit flies, Johan M. Melis et al. developed a convolutional neural network (CNN) model in order to predict patterns of wing motion produced by muscle activity. The text then indicates that the model's output aligned with findings of previous studies in which researchers had measured these muscle activity patterns directly, thereby providing evidence of the CNN model's effectiveness. The text further notes that this alignment was "one of several indications" that the model accurately represented biomechanical processes. Thus, the text's main purpose is to present evidence in support of the efficacy of Melis et al.'s CNN model.

Choice B is incorrect because the text doesn't explain why Melis et al. chose to use a CNN model instead of direct measurement; rather, the text describes the model's purpose and provides evidence of its effectiveness. The text refers to measurements from direct observation to emphasize the accuracy of the model's predictions, not to explain why Melis et al. chose to develop the CNN model in the first place. *Choice C* is incorrect. Though the text implies that Melis et al.'s CNN model accurately predicted patterns of wing motion, it doesn't explain how Melis et al. improved or refined their model to achieve this accuracy. *Choice D* is incorrect. Though the text does compare results Melis et al. obtained using their CNN model with results from previous studies, the text states that the prior results were obtained through direct measurement, not through other models.

QUESTION 11

Choice B is the best answer because it presents a statement about the Federal Theatre Project (FTP) that is supported by the text. The text indicates that the FTP was one of several government programs that "provided jobs during the Depression." The text also states that the FTP "brought theater to audiences across the country." Thus, the text directly indicates that the FTP created jobs while also making theater accessible to audiences all over the country.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the text mentions that the FTP was able to reach new audiences through touring, which suggests that the theater workers in such productions traveled, the text doesn't claim that these workers traveled to see

new theatrical productions. Rather, the text implies that they traveled in order to work or perform in productions. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the text states that the FTP brought theater productions to rural areas through touring, it doesn't suggest that urban theater productions were moved to rural areas. In addition, the text doesn't discuss the cost of theater productions. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss the quality of theater productions. In addition, although the text establishes that the FTP was a government program, it doesn't indicate that the government had creative oversight with regard to the FTP's productions.

QUESTION 12

Choice B is the best answer because the text indicates that in his *Histories*, Herodotus wrote of the magnificence of the underground complex at Hawara. According to the text's paraphrase of Herodotus's work, the complex contained "3,000 chambers adorned with carved figures, a dozen courts flanked by white stone pillars, and many winding passages." The text also indicates that Herodotus used the phrase "an unending marvel" to describe the complex. Therefore, the text indicates that Herodotus included in his *Histories* an account of the magnificence of the complex that once stood beneath the pyramid at Hawara.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't address how long it took to construct the pyramid at Hawara or the underlying complex. Rather, the text emphasizes details from the *Histories* about the magnificence of the underground complex beneath the pyramid at Hawara. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although the text does state that the pyramid and underlying structure were built during "a period of great prosperity," this would indicate that the period of prosperity existed before the construction began rather than that the building of these structures caused a period of prosperity. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't address how, or whether, Herodotus was able to see the complex at Hawara. Although it indicates that Herodotus claimed to have seen the complex, the text offers no information to substantiate that claim.

QUESTION 13

Choice D is the best answer because it presents a statement that, if true, would most directly support the text's characterization of the Chandrayaan-2 mission. The text asserts that although the mission's lander and rover crashed, its orbiter continued to orbit the Moon. Moreover, the text states that the mission has "provided some important information" despite the crash. Since only the orbiter remained in orbit, it can be inferred that the information was obtained by this craft. If the orbiter not only remained in orbit but also identified possible signs of water, as this choice states, then these details would support the text's characterization of the mission as having provided some scientific information.

Choice A is incorrect because it addresses the mission's goal of placing a lander on the Moon, not the mission's success in providing important information despite failing to achieve that goal. Indeed, by stating that goal, this choice actually emphasizes the mission's shortcomings instead of supporting the text's characterization of the mission as partially successful. *Choice B* is incorrect

because this choice states the success of a different mission, Chandrayaan-3, in 2023. Information about a subsequent mission would have no bearing on whether the Chandrayaan-2 mission itself provided important information. *Choice C* is incorrect because this statement describes technical specifications of the Chandrayaan-2 rover—specifically, its number of wheels and weight. These details are irrelevant to the text's characterization of the mission as having successfully provided scientific information despite the crash.

QUESTION 14

Choice C is the best answer because it best describes data from the table that support the researchers' two-part conclusion: that their proposed model maximized profit and that the proposed model might not be ideal for firms needing to minimize cash outflows (costs). The table shows that the proposed model has the highest total profit at 11,344,003 dollars, which supports the first part of the conclusion. The table also shows that the proposed model has a total cost of 30,933,469 dollars, which is higher than the total cost of the lexicographic model and the heuristic model (each at 30,528,134 dollars). The proposed model's higher cost supports the second part of the conclusion that the proposed model might not be ideal for firms needing to minimize cash outflows. Additionally, the fact that the lexicographic model achieves higher profit than the heuristic model while maintaining the same total cost shows that increased profit does not always require increased costs, illustrating why the higher cost of the proposed model may be a concern for firms seeking to minimize cash outflows.

Choice A is incorrect because although the statement accurately reports that the proposed model has the highest total revenue, LCFS revenue, and total cost, it does not use the data to support the second part of the researchers' conclusion: that the model might not be ideal for firms needing to minimize cash outflows. Merely listing the highest values in the table does not explain the trade-off between higher profit and higher cost that the conclusion describes. *Choice B* is incorrect because while the statement about the three models' total revenue and total profit accurately compares total revenue and total profit across models based on the table, it does not address costs and therefore does not support the part of the conclusion that states that the proposed model may present a disadvantage for firms seeking to minimize cash outflows. *Choice D* is incorrect because it focuses on the relationship between total profit and LCFS revenue (in the proposed and lexicographic models), which does not directly address the researchers' conclusion. The conclusion concerns a trade-off in the proposed model: although it maximizes profit, it may be less suitable for firms seeking to keep cash outflows (total cost) low. Therefore, supporting data would need to show that the proposed model yields the highest profit while also requiring higher total cost than at least one of the other models.

QUESTION 15

Choice D is the best answer because it presents a statement that, if true, would most strongly support the text's description of *On Earth We're Briefly Gorgeous* as representative of autofiction. The text identifies two ways in which writers of autofiction, a literary form that combines elements of autobiography and fiction, blur the distinction between authors and their characters: autofiction writers typically model their protagonists' lives after their own and they use a first person narrative voice that is forthright and confessional. That is, protagonists of autofiction, who are proxies of their authors, reveal intimate information about themselves in a frank, unguarded manner. The statement that the family of the protagonist of Vuong's novel is "virtually identical" to his own family aligns with the text's claim that the lives of autofiction protagonists closely resemble those of their authors. Moreover, the statement that Vuong's narrator is "surprisingly frank" aligns with the text's claim about the confessional quality of autofiction. Because these features of Vuong's novel directly illustrate the techniques typically used in autofiction to emphasize its autobiographical aspects, the statement would support the text's description of *On Earth We're Briefly Gorgeous* as representative of autofiction's erasure of the typical distinction between authors of fiction and their characters.

Choice A is incorrect because the statement's description of Vuong's use of poetic language and its blurring of the distinction between poetry and fiction isn't relevant to the text's description of the novel as a representative work of autofiction. The text's discussion of autofiction emphasizes ways in which the form typically blurs the distinction between fiction and autobiography, not the distinction between fiction and poetry. *Choice B* is incorrect because the statement describes the narrative form of Vuong's novel—a letter written by the protagonist to his mother detailing events in chronological order—but it doesn't explicitly discuss any autobiographical dimensions of this aspect of its form that would contribute to the novel's erasure of the distinction between its author and his protagonist. The text suggests that autofictions achieve this erasure by featuring protagonists modeled after their authors and by using a frank, confessional narrative voice, neither of which are features that the characteristics of the novel's form discussed in this statement would illustrate. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although the statement notes that the protagonist of Vuong's novel resembles Vuong and that Vuong has referred to the protagonist as an "alter ego," or an alternate version of himself (details that speak to the text's characterization of authors of autofiction as typically modeling their protagonists after themselves), the statement doesn't address the text's claim about autofiction's typically confessional narrative voice. Moreover, the statement indicates that the protagonist doesn't mention his actual name and uses an alias. The fact that Vuong didn't explicitly name his protagonist after himself—as writers of autofictions typically do—wouldn't align with the text's description of the novel as representative of the erasure of the distinction between author and protagonist that occurs in autofiction. If anything, this detail would suggest one way in which the novel creates some distance between Vuong and his protagonist.

QUESTION 16

Choice D is the best answer because it presents a finding that, if true, would most directly support the text's characterization that the hypothesis of competition between birds and wasps was validated and that there was a clear indication of competitive advantage for birds. As the text explains, the researchers manipulated some nesting boxes to exclude birds and left other boxes accessible to both wasps and birds. If wasps nested in boxes that were accessible to birds less often than in boxes that excluded birds, this fact would suggest both competition between wasps and birds for nesting sites and wasps' competitive disadvantage in this competition. If 80% of co-occupations resulted in wasps abandoning the boxes while birds remained, this too would demonstrate birds' competitive advantage over wasps insofar as birds consistently won the competition for sites accessible to both birds and wasps.

Choice A is incorrect. If boxes manipulated to be accessible only to wasps showed a higher vacancy rate than boxes accessible to both wasps and birds, this fact would suggest wasps' preference for co-occupying the unmanipulated boxes with birds, thus undermining the hypothesis that wasps and birds compete for nesting sites. *Choice B* is incorrect. Because it doesn't indicate what percentage of nest initiation was attributable to wasps versus birds in boxes accessible to both, this finding fails to address the hypothesis that birds have a competitive advantage over wasps. *Choice C* is incorrect because finding that wasps were already in boxes when birds initiated nesting doesn't demonstrate competitive advantage for birds. If anything, this could suggest wasps have an advantage in being first, and without information about who ultimately retained the boxes, this finding doesn't support the hypothesis that birds have a competitive advantage over wasps.

QUESTION 17

Choice D is the best answer because it both accounts for the data shown in the graph and illustrates the researchers' point that increased total seagrass coverage does not necessarily make the seagrass ecosystem more resilient to environmental shocks. The graph shows that total seagrass coverage and widgeon grass coverage in the Chesapeake Bay increased substantially from 2012 to 2018 but then declined sharply in 2019. A sudden environmental shock in early 2019—unusually heavy rains causing algal blooms that blocked sunlight from reaching many seagrass species—would explain this sharp decline. This statement also illustrates the researchers' more general point: despite the previous increases in widgeon grass and total seagrass coverage, the ecosystem was still vulnerable to an environmental shock that affected multiple seagrass species.

Choice A is incorrect because this statement describes only the increases in seagrass coverage from 2012 to 2017. The statement does not illustrate the researchers' point about vulnerability to environmental shocks since an environmental shock would most likely cause a decline in seagrass coverage, such as the one the graph indicates took place in early 2019, when seagrass coverage suddenly declined sharply. *Choice B* is incorrect because if a 2019

water temperature increase in the bay could be tolerated by few species other than widgeon grass, the graph would be expected to show the coverage of widgeon grass remaining stable or increasing while the coverage of other seagrass declined; however, the graph shows widgeon grass coverage also declining sharply in 2019. *Choice C* is incorrect because if a fungal infection affecting only widgeon grass and eelgrass spread in early 2018, the graph would be expected to show declines in those species' coverage beginning in 2018. However, the graph shows continued increases in eelgrass coverage through 2018, with declines in all seagrass species (not just eelgrass and widgeon grass) occurring in 2019.

QUESTION 18

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of displaying time-based media artworks. The text explains that artists who make time-based media artworks carefully choose specific equipment and materials to display those works. The text then addresses a challenge this can create: the original technologies age and can become outdated, meaning it may be hard to keep them working or to replace them. It follows, then, that if the technologies in time-based media artworks break and museums want to continue to exhibit the works, the artists' original visions may need to be adapted to make use of different types of equipment and materials.

Choice A is incorrect because the text focuses on the difficulty of maintaining or replacing outdated and broken technologies used in artworks museums already have, not on the cost of bringing in new works; the text makes no mention of budgets. Further, there's no reason to assume museums would want to replace a time-based media artwork that uses outdated or broken equipment with another work that requires technology. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text discusses the challenge of displaying artworks that involve carefully chosen technologies, focusing on the difficulty of keeping outdated technologies working or replacing them—suggesting that museums want to try to keep displaying them. Nothing in the text suggests that museums would want to discard these works when the technologies break; there's no mention of disposal. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't address the duration of viewers' experiences with time-based media artworks either now or in the past. The text focuses on the equipment used to display the works, not on how long viewers watch or listen to them.

QUESTION 19

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of decarcinization in crustaceans. The text indicates that many decarcinized groups are extinct and have few living relatives, suggesting that decarcinization could be an "evolutionary dead-end" and that species with a crablike (carcinized) form are better suited for survival. However, the text presents frog crabs as an exception: they are a living decarcinized group with an evolutionary history stretching "as far back as the Early Cretaceous." And even though decarcinization generally leads to the loss of traits that help carcinized species survive within certain ecosystems, frog crabs are described as having traits suited to dwelling in sediment. This detail suggests that ecological

conditions influenced the persistence of frog crabs' decarcinized physical features and implies that a crablike body form would not have been ideally suited for the ecological conditions that frog crabs inhabit. Taken together, the details in the text therefore suggest that despite the evolutionary prevalence of carcinized forms, a crablike body form is not optimal for all species and that certain ecological conditions may favor the persistence of decarcinized forms.

Choice A is incorrect because it contradicts the text, which states that many decarcinized groups have very few living relatives. Additionally, frog crabs represent an example of a group that did benefit from decarcinization, as their decarcinized traits are implied to be well suited to their habitat. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that sideways walking or protected abdomens are traits of frog crabs, nor does it discuss which carcinized traits are most essential to frog crabs' survival. The text mentions that frog crabs have traits suited to dwelling in sediment, but these are implied to be decarcinized traits, not traits associated with carcinization. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss or challenge previous studies of carcinization. Additionally, although the example of frog crabs challenges the view that decarcinization is an "evolutionary dead-end" with few survival benefits, this example doesn't necessarily imply that crablike or carcinized forms have less evolutionary value than previous research has suggested.

QUESTION 20

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of determiners. The plural demonstrative determiner "these" agrees in number with the plural noun "codebreakers."

Choice A is incorrect. The singular demonstrative determiner "that" doesn't agree in number with the plural noun "codebreakers." *Choice B* is incorrect. The singular demonstrative determiner "this" doesn't agree in number with the plural noun "codebreakers." *Choice D* is incorrect. The singular pronoun "it" can't be used as a determiner to modify the noun "codebreakers."

QUESTION 21

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verb forms within a sentence. A main clause requires a finite (tensed) verb to perform the action of the subject (in this case, "the atomic structure of an element"), and this choice supplies the finite present tense verb "determines" to indicate what the atomic structure does.

Choice A is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite participle "determining" doesn't supply the main clause with a finite verb. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite to-infinitive "to determine" doesn't supply the main clause with a finite verb. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite participle "having determined" doesn't supply the main clause with a finite verb.

QUESTION 22

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verb forms within a sentence. A main clause requires a finite (tensed) verb to perform the action of the subject (in this case, "the painting"), and this choice supplies the finite present tense verb "features" to indicate what the painting depicts.

Choice A is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite participle "featuring" doesn't supply the main clause with a finite verb. *Choice B* is incorrect because the finite present tense plural verb "feature" doesn't agree in number with the singular subject "the painting." *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite to-infinitive "to feature" doesn't supply the main clause with a finite verb.

QUESTION 23

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use and punctuation of a supplementary relative clause. This choice correctly uses a comma and the relative pronoun "which" to create a supplementary relative clause ("which advocated…1930s") that provides additional information about the National Council of American Indians.

Choice B is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. A comma and the relative pronoun "which" are needed to create a supplementary relative clause that describes what the National Council of American Indians did. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The relative pronoun "which" is needed to create a supplementary relative clause that describes what the National Council of American Indians did. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in a rhetorically unacceptable sentence fragment beginning with "Which." A relative clause beginning with "which" can't stand alone as a complete sentence.

QUESTION 24

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is pronoun-antecedent agreement. The plural pronoun "them" agrees in number with the plural antecedent "her massive collage-based paintings" and clearly indicates that Crosby assembles the paintings by hand.

Choice A is incorrect because the pronoun "her" would illogically suggest that Crosby assembles herself, rather than her paintings. *Choice B* is incorrect because the singular pronoun "that" doesn't agree in number with the plural antecedent "her massive collage-based paintings." *Choice D* is incorrect because the singular pronoun "it" doesn't agree in number with the plural antecedent "her massive collage-based paintings."

QUESTION 25

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 ("The Eiger...revolution") and another ("Initiated... terror"). The participial phrase beginning with "initiated" modifies the subject of the second sentence, "this shift."

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The sentences ("The Eiger...revolution" and "initiated...terror") are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The relative pronoun "that" can't be used in this way to join the sentences. *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 26

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of punctuation within a sentence. This choice uses a semicolon in a conventional way to join the two main clauses in the sentence. (The first main clause is "The unconventional…'heteronyms,'" followed by the supplement "his…works"; the second main clause is "among…Reis," followed by the supplement "author… style.") The ideas expressed in the two clauses and their supplements are closely linked, so a semicolon is ideal for indicating the close nature of the ideas.

Choice A is incorrect because when coordinating two longer main clauses such as these, it's conventional to use a comma before the coordinating conjunction. *Choice B* is incorrect because a colon can't be used in this way before the conjunction "and." A colon is conventionally used to introduce an element that explains or amplifies the information in the preceding clause, not to precede a coordinating conjunction. *Choice D* 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.

QUESTION 27

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-modifier placement. This choice makes "Hilma af Klint" the subject of the sentence and places it immediately after the modifying phrase "a groundbreaking visual artist of her day." In doing so, this choice clearly establishes that Hilma af Klint—and not another noun in the sentence—is being described as a groundbreaking visual artist. Additionally, this choice places the noun phrase "her contemporaries" immediately before the modifying phrase "including artists Vasily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian," clearly establishing that Kandinsky and Mondrian are examples of Hilma af Klint's contemporaries.

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun phrase "the explorations of Hilma af Klint" immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that the explorations are a groundbreaking visual artist. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in a misplaced modifier and a generally unclear sentence structure. The placement of the phrase "well before

many of her contemporaries" immediately after the opening modifier ("a groundbreaking visual artist of her day") separates the modifier from its intended subject ("Hilma af Klint"), thus failing to clearly establish who is being described as a groundbreaking visual artist. Additionally, this choice places the noun phrase "painting" directly before the modifying phrase "including artists Vasily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian," illogically suggesting that Kandinsky and Mondrian are examples of modes of painting. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in a misplaced modifier. The placement of the noun phrase "painting" immediately before the modifying phrase "including artists Vasily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian" illogically suggests that Kandinsky and Mondrian are examples of modes of painting.

QUESTION 28

Choice A is the best answer. "For this reason" logically signals that the information in this sentence—that plays performed in-the-round often use minimal sets and scenery so the view of the actors is not blocked—is a consequence or result of the need for plays to remain visible from all angles.

Choice B is incorrect because "by contrast" illogically signals that using minimal sets and scenery to avoid blocking actors contrasts with the need for plays to remain visible from all angles. Instead, the sentence describes a consequence of the need for visibility. *Choice C* is incorrect because "instead" illogically signals that using minimal sets and scenery to avoid blocking actors is an alternative to the need for plays to remain visible from all angles. Instead, the sentence describes a consequence of the need for visibility. *Choice D* is incorrect because "next" illogically signals that using minimal sets and scenery to avoid blocking actors is the next, and distinctly separate, step in a process that follows the need for plays to remain visible from all angles. Instead, the sentence describes a direct consequence of the need for visibility.

QUESTION 29

Choice C is the best answer. "In reality" logically signals that the information that follows—that the Baroque aesthetic was just an extension of Renaissance stylings—presents what the art historians believe to be the actual truth, in contrast to the commonly held notion that the Baroque era was distinct.

Choice A is incorrect because "first of all" illogically signals that the information about the Baroque aesthetic being an extension of the Renaissance is the first in a series of claims. Instead, the sentence presents what the art historians believe to be the actual truth about the Baroque aesthetic. *Choice B* is incorrect because "similarly" illogically signals that the information about the Baroque aesthetic being an extension of the Renaissance is similar to the art historians' challenge. Instead, the sentence presents what the art historians believe to be the actual truth about the Baroque aesthetic. *Choice D* is incorrect because "nevertheless" illogically signals that the information about the Baroque aesthetic being an extension of the Renaissance is true despite the art historians' challenge to the notion of a distinct Baroque era. Instead, the information about the Baroque aesthetic being an extension of the Renaissance is the very basis for the historians' challenge; the sentence presents what the art historians believe to be the actual truth.

QUESTION 30

Choice D is the best answer. "On the other end of the spectrum" logically signals that the information in this sentence—that Chernow had access to extensive documentation when writing about Hamilton—presents a contrasting exception to the previous claim about the lack of accessible sources for pre-nineteenth-century subjects.

Choice A is incorrect because "to take one well-known example" illogically signals that the information about Chernow's extensive sources exemplifies the previous claim about the lack of accessible sources. Instead, Chernow's situation contrasts with that claim. *Choice B* is incorrect because "it thus came as no surprise that" illogically signals that the information about Chernow's extensive sources is an expected result of the previous claim about the lack of accessible sources. Instead, Chernow's situation contrasts with that claim. *Choice C* is incorrect because "in accordance with this premise" illogically signals that the information about Chernow's extensive sources aligns with the previous claim about the lack of accessible sources. Instead, Chernow's situation contrasts with that claim.

QUESTION 31

Choice B is the best answer because "in other words" logically signals that the claim made in this sentence—that the notion of plastic bags being recyclable is only wishful thinking—is a paraphrase or restatement of the claim made in the previous sentence: plastic bags' theoretical recyclability is countered by practical concerns, as shown by the paltry number of consumers who make the effort to take bags to specialty recycling centers.

Choice A is incorrect because "in response" illogically signals that the sentence's claim about plastic bags' recyclability being little more than wishful thinking is a reaction to the previous claim that the bags' theoretical recyclability is countered by the practical concerns of consumers. Instead, the sentence restates the previous claim. *Choice C* is incorrect because "at the same time" illogically signals that the sentence's claim about plastic bags' recyclability being little more than wishful thinking is occurring simultaneously with or serves as a counterpoint to the previous claim that the bags' theoretical recyclability is countered by the practical concerns of consumers. Instead, the sentence restates the previous claim. *Choice D* is incorrect because "however" illogically signals that the sentence's claim about plastic bags' recyclability being little more than wishful thinking contrasts with the previous claim that the bags' theoretical recyclability is countered by the practical concerns of consumers. Instead, the sentence restates the previous claim.

QUESTION 32

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence indicates the year the Schomburg Center was founded, noting that it was founded in 1925.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence indicates who the Schomburg Center was named for; it doesn't indicate the year the center was founded. *Choice C* is incorrect. The sentence indicates what the Schomburg Center is; it doesn't indicate the year the center was founded. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence indicates the location of the Schomburg Center; it doesn't indicate the year the center was founded.

QUESTION 33

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes the aesthetic qualities of SMA by quoting Knight, noting that SMA's handmade, "imperfect" look lends the "undeniably human" technique a "charm and a warmth and a beauty."

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence quotes Knight, the quoted portion emphasizes the history of the SMA technique ("dates back to the dawn of cinema") rather than its aesthetic qualities. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the sentence quotes Knight, the quoted portion emphasizes a challenge of the SMA technique ("one opportunity to get it right") rather than its aesthetic qualities. *Choice D* is incorrect. While the sentence quotes Knight, the quoted portion emphasizes a challenge of the SMA technique ("a high-wire act") rather than its aesthetic qualities.