

Reading and Writing

Module 1

(33 questions)

QUESTION 1

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the flashes created by fireflies. In this context, "patterns" means distinct and predictable sequences. The text indicates that although the flashes that fireflies produce appear to occur randomly—that is, without any particular sequence or rhythm—each species actually produces its own special series of flashes and pauses. Indeed, these series of flashes are so unique that fireflies can use them to find other members of their species. Therefore, this context supports the idea that fireflies produce flashes in distinct and recognizable patterns.

Choice A is incorrect because "quantities" means certain amounts or numbers of something. Although the text discusses how different firefly species produce flashes and pauses in unique sequences that help other members of their species to find them, it doesn't mention the number of flashes that are used in these sequences. *Choice B* is incorrect because in this context, "decorations" would mean things that make an object more beautiful. Although it may be reasonable to say that firefly flashes are beautiful, the text focuses on the fact that fireflies use these unique sequences of flashes to find other members of their own species, not that the flashes make fireflies more beautiful. *Choice D* is incorrect because in this context, "agreements" would refer to deals that individuals have discussed and come to a consensus about. Since fireflies aren't capable of making such agreements, it wouldn't make sense to use this word to refer to the signals they send each other with their flashes.

QUESTION 2

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of Helen Liu Fong's architectural designs. In this context, "traditional" means conventional. The text states that rather than use "standard shapes and colors," Fong pursued "innovative" and "daring" design choices in her work. Fong's style is depicted as inventive, so it therefore makes sense in this context that she avoided mainstream, traditional designs in her buildings.

Choice A is incorrect because the text indicates that Fong's work is innovative and experimental. Thus, Fong's design choices could reasonably be considered creative, or original. She likely would have pursued creative designs, not avoided them. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text indicates that Fong used "daring" hues in her designs. Thus, Fong likely would have pursued bold, or brave and vivid design choices; she wouldn't have avoided them. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't address whether Fong's designs are understandable, or reasonable or expected. The text focuses on certain characteristics of Fong's designs, not on how people received or understood them.

QUESTION 3

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the cover art of Virginia Woolf's novels. In this context, "partnership" means collaboration or joint effort. The text states that Woolf's sister Vanessa Bell was a talented painter and that Bell worked with Woolf to provide the cover art for most of Woolf's novels. Thus, this context suggests that Woolf and Bell pursued a creative partnership in order to produce several of Woolf's novels.

Choice A is incorrect because there is no indication that Woolf or Bell were undergoing a "rebellion," or revolt, against anything in particular. Instead, the text focuses on how they worked together in some aspects of the production of Woolf's novels. *Choice C* is incorrect because there is nothing in the text to indicate that Woolf or Bell made a "discovery," or encountered anything new for the first time as they worked together. The text suggests that Woolf had already written her novels and that Bell then assisted Woolf with the cover art for many of them. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text implies that Woolf and Bell had a positive relationship. According to the text, the sisters "worked closely" together to produce the cover art for many of Woolf's novels; the text doesn't mention whether while working together, Woolf and Bell had a "disagreement," or conflict.

QUESTION 4

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of Olga Tokarczuk's novel *The Books of Jacob*. As used in this context, "complexity" means having many complicated parts that when taken as a whole are difficult to follow or explain. The text indicates that *The Books of Jacob* has a large cast of characters, a complicated and wandering plot (that is, a plot that is difficult to follow), and reverse page numbering. Together, these features make up a novel that's challenging to read and summarize. This context supports the idea that a brief book review can't do justice to the novel's complexity.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the word "accuracy," or being free from error or falsehood, can sometimes be used to describe a novel, the text doesn't discuss whether Tokarczuk's novel has this quality. Instead, the text describes the novel as having a large cast of characters, a difficult-to-follow plot, and reverse page numbering. These features suggest complexity, not accuracy. **Choice B** is incorrect because "inactivity" means being in a state of idleness or doing nothing, neither of which would make sense in this context. The text describes Tokarczuk's novel, and although it's possible the novel could portray its characters as inactive, it wouldn't make sense to describe the novel itself as such. **Choice D** is incorrect because in this context "restraint" would mean holding back or showing self-control, and the text doesn't indicate that Tokarczuk's novel has either of these qualities. In fact, the features of the novel that the text describes, such as a large cast of characters, a complicated and wandering plot, and reverse page numbering, suggest excess and complexity, not restraint.

QUESTION 5

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the contributions of the Sumerian civilization. In this context, "introduced" means brought into practice or use. The text states that the first reference to a seven-day week appears in the Sumerian *Epic of Gilgamesh*. The text presents this information about the seven-day week as an example of a concept introduced by the Sumerian civilization that persists into present-day civilizations.

Choice A is incorrect because nothing in the text suggests that the Sumerian civilization "transformed," or changed the nature of, concepts that persist into present-day civilizations. Instead, the text's presentation of a Sumerian literary work that contains the first description of the seven-day week is an example of the phenomenon described in the first half of the sentence, suggesting that the Sumerians invented many concepts that still persist. **Choice C** is incorrect because the information that a Sumerian literary work includes the first description of the seven-day week suggests that Sumerian civilization may have originated the seven-day week and other concepts that persist into present-day civilizations, not that it "inherited" the concepts, or received them from an ancestral figure or culture. **Choice D** is incorrect because the information that Sumerian civilization produced the first description of the seven-day week is presented as an example of the phenomenon described in the first half of the sentence, suggesting that Sumerian civilization originated this and other concepts that still persist, not that the Sumerians "overlooked," or failed to notice or consider, such concepts.

QUESTION 6

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text, which is to show how Polly reacted to some of Fanny's other friends. The text describes Polly as being frightened of Fanny's friends because they seemed "much older and wiser" to her and elaborates that they "talked about things of which" Polly was unfamiliar, uninterested, and shocked. Thus, the main purpose of the text is to describe Polly's impressions of Fanny's other friends.

Choice B is incorrect because the text does not provide any of the topics Polly discussed with Fanny's friends, stating only that Polly found the topics unfamiliar, uninteresting, and shocking. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text says nothing about how Fanny and her other friends first met. *Choice D* is incorrect because the focus of the text is on Polly's feelings about Fanny's other friends, not on the other friends' feelings about Polly.

QUESTION 7

Choice C is the best answer because it best describes how the underlined sentence functions in the text as a whole. The text presents information about a map drawn by Blackfoot chief Ac Ko Mok Ki in 1801. The underlined sentence states that the map "demonstrates a vast amount of topographic knowledge" and mentions that it features the "specific names of mountains and rivers" and includes the first-known sketch of the Missouri River's drainage network. These are all characteristics that indicate that the map was executed with remarkable skill. Thus, the underlined sentence identifies some reasons why the map is impressive.

Choice A is incorrect. Though the sentence after the underlined sentence in the text mentions that Ac Ko Mok Ki included information about other tribes on his map, the underlined sentence itself does not address this topic. *Choice B* is incorrect because nothing in the underlined sentence indicates how Ac Ko Mok Ki became interested in mapmaking, only that his mapmaking skills are impressive. *Choice D* is incorrect because though the underlined sentence describes several features of the map, it does not specifically describe how the map was used.

QUESTION 8

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes how the first sentence functions in the text as a whole. The first sentence introduces what yawn contagion is, explaining that it occurs when an individual yawns in response to the yawn of another individual. The text goes on to describe Elisabetta Palagi and her colleagues' study of this phenomenon in a wild population of gelada monkeys. According to the text, the study showed that wild primate populations experience yawn contagion and that the behavior occurs most commonly in male monkeys and across social groups. Thus, the function of the first sentence is to define the phenomenon of yawn contagion that is discussed in the text.

Choice B is incorrect. Although the first sentence introduces the text's discussion of yawn contagion, it doesn't present this behavior, or anything else, as a problem. **Choice C** is incorrect because the first sentence doesn't present a claim but instead explains what yawn contagion is. Moreover, the text doesn't challenge anything; it's an informative text that describes the findings of a research study about yawning in wild primate populations. **Choice D** is incorrect. Although the text describes a scientific study, and most scientific studies are guided by a hypothesis, the text doesn't say what Palagi and her colleagues' hypothesis was; the text discusses their findings instead.

QUESTION 9

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text. The narrator describes how Joe responds to being in "the metropolis": he's excited and "wild with enthusiasm." He also envies the young fellows who walk by because, dressed as they are, they look as if they have somewhere special to go. The text contrasts this new place with the place Joe comes from, where apparently there wasn't as much to do. Thus, the main purpose of the text is to illustrate Joe's reaction to a new environment.

Choice B is incorrect because the text makes no reference to why Joe has moved. The narrator indicates that Joe is enthusiastic about being in a city, but there's no explanation provided for the move. **Choice C** is incorrect because the text makes no reference to how Joe thinks about an event. The narrator describes young men passing by in the evening and then recalls places worth going to at home—church and a few people's houses—but there's no explicit comparison made nor is a time of day mentioned for these events back home. **Choice D** is incorrect because the text doesn't support the idea that Joe feels regret over leaving home. Instead, Joe is described as "wild with enthusiasm" at being in the city. Joe's home is mentioned, but only to compare it unfavorably with the city.

QUESTION 10

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately states the main idea of the text. The text begins by stating that María Izquierdo was an important figure in the history of twentieth-century Mexican art, but despite her importance, her work hasn't received widespread recognition in the United States. According to the text, one reason for this is that Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera are so famous in the US that they overshadow other important Mexican artists, including Izquierdo. Thus, the main idea of the text is that Izquierdo's work is less well known in the US than it should be because Kahlo and Rivera draw most of the public's attention.

Choice B is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss the appearance of Izquierdo's paintings in galleries in the US during her lifetime, nor does it suggest that her paintings were displayed more frequently than paintings by Kahlo or Rivera were. Instead, the text focuses on the fact that Izquierdo has been overlooked in the US because of Kahlo's and Rivera's greater popularity. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss either the subject matter of Izquierdo's paintings or the techniques she used, nor does it compare these aspects of her paintings with those of Kahlo's and Rivera's paintings. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't mention how many of Izquierdo's paintings appear in galleries today, nor does it state that she produced only a small number of paintings.

QUESTION 11

Choice A is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the statement about dwarf planets that have exactly one moon. The table lists several dwarf planets in one column and the number of moons that each of those dwarf planets has in another column. The text states that some dwarf planets have exactly one moon and indicates that there are two examples. Only two dwarf planets in the table have exactly one moon: Eris and Makemake.

Choice B is incorrect. According to the table, Eris has exactly one moon, but Haumea has two moons. *Choice C* is incorrect. According to the table, Haumea has two moons, and Pluto has five moons. Thus, they are not examples of dwarf planets with exactly one moon. *Choice D* is incorrect because while the table indicates that Makemake has exactly one moon, the table shows that Ceres has no moons at all.

QUESTION 12

Choice A is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the example. According to the graph, fewer than 10,000 sewing machines were sold in the Philippines in both 1903 and 1908, but nearly 30,000 were sold in 1913 and around 45,000 were sold in 1918. This increase illustrates the statement in the text that demand for Singer sewing machines grew significantly in the early twentieth century in overseas countries other than Russia, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Choice B is incorrect because consistent sales of Singer sewing machines in New Zealand from 1903 to 1918 do not indicate that demand for the product increased but rather that demand remained relatively the same. *Choice C* is incorrect because it does not accurately describe the data in the graph. Although sales in Australia did increase somewhat between 1903 and 1908, there was very little change between 1908 and 1913, and then sales declined between 1913 and 1918. The data for Australia, then, do not show a steady increase from 1903 to 1918. *Choice D* is incorrect because declining sales of Singer sewing machines in Turkey from 1913 to 1918 do not point to an increase in demand for the product but rather to a decline in demand.

QUESTION 13

Choice C is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the claim about the tracks left by two theropods. The table indicates that the set of tracks labeled La Torre 6A has an estimated footprint length of 32.8 centimeters, an average stride length of 5.23 meters, and an estimated mean speed of 6.5–10.3 meters per second. For the set of tracks labeled La Torre 6B, on the other hand, the estimated footprint length is 28.9 centimeters, the average stride length is 5.57 meters, and the estimated mean speed is 8.8–12.4 meters per second. Therefore, the theropod that left the La Torre 6B tracks had a shorter footprint and a longer average stride than the one that left the La Torre 6A tracks.

Choice A is incorrect. While it is true that of the two theropods, the one that left the La Torre 6B tracks had a longer average stride, it didn't have a longer footprint: the table shows that its estimated footprint length is 28.9 centimeters, while La Torre 6A's estimated footprint length is 32.8 centimeters. *Choice B* is incorrect because the table shows that of the two theropods, the one that left the La Torre 6B tracks had a footprint length estimated at 28.9 centimeters, which is shorter than the 32.8 centimeters estimated for the other set of tracks. Moreover, the theropod that left the La Torre 6B tracks had a longer average stride, not shorter: 5.57 meters, compared with 5.23 meters for the other set of tracks. *Choice D* is incorrect. While it is true that of the two theropods, the one that left the La Torre 6B tracks had a shorter footprint, it didn't have a shorter average stride: the table shows that its average stride length is 5.57 meters, while La Torre 6A's average stride length is 5.23 meters.

QUESTION 14

Choice D is the best answer because this quotation would be the most effective evidence to include in support of the claim that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and NPR were inspired by the British Broadcasting System (BBC). The quotation states that the goal of the BBC was to support British democracy and that US legislators believed high-quality programming could accomplish the same goal for democracy in the United States. In other words, US legislators looked to the BBC as a model, taking direct inspiration from it when they created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which in turn created NPR.

Choice A is incorrect because this quotation provides historical information about the BBC, not information about the inspiration for the creation of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and NPR. This quotation, therefore, is irrelevant to the student's claim that the BBC inspired the creation of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which in turn created NPR. *Choice B* is incorrect because this quotation contrasts the lack of competition faced by the BBC with the substantial competition faced by NPR, which has no bearing on the student's claim that the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and NPR were inspired by the BBC. *Choice C* is incorrect because this quotation focuses on a common belief among US politicians that inspired Congress's embrace of publicly funded broadcasting. The quotation doesn't say anything about the BBC and therefore doesn't support the claim that the BBC inspired Congress to create the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, which in turn created NPR.

QUESTION 15

Choice C is the best answer because it most effectively uses a quotation from "Odalie" to illustrate the claim that Odalie is eager to escape the monotony, or tedious lack of variety, of her everyday life. In the quotation, Odalie describes feeling "shut up" and complains that she has "no companions" except for her "sleepy tante." Odalie goes on to say that, as a result, her life is "dull" and she is "ready for any new sensation," meaning she wants a change. This suggests that Odalie wishes to get away from her monotonous everyday life.

Choice A is incorrect. Although this quotation includes the word "tiresome," which means dull, it does so to suggest Odalie's negative feelings about Mardi Gras, which is a once-a-year celebration, not her feelings about her everyday life. This quotation therefore doesn't express that Odalie's everyday life is monotonous or that she wishes to escape. *Choice B* is incorrect. Although this quotation ends by saying that Odalie lives in seclusion, or isolation, it doesn't express that Odalie's everyday life is monotonous or that she wishes to escape. Instead, it describes the pleasant qualities of the house Odalie lives in, saying that it has "quaint windows" and a "green and cool" courtyard that is "made musical" by the sounds of a fountain and pet birds. *Choice D* is incorrect because this quotation describes the lively sounds of a Mardi Gras celebration that Odalie hears through her window, not the monotony of Odalie's everyday life or her wish to escape.

QUESTION 16

Choice D is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the text's discussion of Attari and her team's survey results. The text states that the team asked respondents to identify the most effective action people can take to save energy, with the team classifying each action as either an efficiency or a curtailment. According to the text, respondents named curtailments more often than they did efficiencies. The text then offers an example that begins by citing a curtailment, turning off the lights, that was selected by a relatively high percentage of respondents (19.6%). Given that the example is presented in support of the idea that more respondents selected curtailments than efficiencies, the most effective way to complete the example is by citing an efficiency, using efficient light bulbs, that was selected by a relatively low percentage of respondents (only 3.6%).

Choice A is incorrect because it inaccurately describes data in the table. The data indicate that 6.3% of respondents said the most effective action was to change the thermostat setting, not to use efficient cars or hybrids. **Choice B** is incorrect because it inaccurately describes data in the table. The data indicate that 2.8% of respondents said the most effective action was to use efficient cars/hybrids, not to change the thermostat setting. **Choice C** is incorrect because it mentions a curtailment (using a bike or public transportation) and not an efficiency. The text states that a research team asked respondents to identify the most effective action people can take to save energy, with the team classifying each action as either an efficiency or a curtailment. According to the text, respondents named curtailments more often than they did efficiencies. The text then offers an example that begins by citing a curtailment, turning off the lights, that was selected by a relatively high percentage of respondents (19.6%). Given that the example is presented in support of the idea that more people selected curtailments than efficiencies, the most effective way to complete the example is not by referring to another curtailment but rather by referring to an efficiency that was selected by a relatively low percentage of respondents.

QUESTION 17

Choice C is the best answer because it presents a finding that, if true, would most directly support the scholars' claim about the board game. The text explains that the remains of a 4,000-year-old board game were found in Oman. The text then states that scholars claim this board game was played mostly by traders. If the other known examples of this board game from the same time period were discovered along routes that seem to have been used primarily by traders, this finding would directly support the scholars' claim because it suggests that the game was largely played by traders who brought it with them for entertainment as they traveled.

Choice A is incorrect because this finding would suggest only that a single trader may have possessed examples of the board game, perhaps for the purpose of trading or selling the game to residents of Oman. For this reason, the finding wouldn't directly support the scholars' claim that the majority of the game's players were traders. **Choice B** is incorrect because this finding doesn't mention the board

game at all, referring only to similar games found at other sites, and would therefore provide no direct support for the scholars' claim about the board game. *Choice D* is incorrect because this finding doesn't mention the board game at all, referring only to the remains of other goods found at the site in Oman, and would therefore provide no direct support for the scholars' claim about the board game.

QUESTION 18

Choice A is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to support the underlined claim. The text indicates that Swahili is the first language of up to 15 million people worldwide. The text goes on to claim, in the underlined portion, that even in countries where nearly everyone speaks Swahili, many of the language's speakers don't have Swahili as their first language. The table indicates that 61 million people in Tanzania, which amounts to 100 percent of the population, speak Swahili. If 61 million people in Tanzania speak Swahili, but only 15 million people worldwide have Swahili as their first language, that means there are many people in Tanzania who speak Swahili as a language other than their first language. This information about Swahili speakers in Tanzania therefore supports the claim that many Swahili speakers in countries where nearly everyone speaks Swahili speak it as a language other than their first language (such as their second, third, or fourth language).

Choice B is incorrect because it doesn't accurately describe information in the table. According to the table, Tanzania has 61 million Swahili speakers, not at most 15 million Swahili speakers. Additionally, the table indicates that 100 percent of Tanzania's population speak Swahili, which means that the number of Swahili speakers in the country and the country's total population should be the same, not that they should differ by such a large amount. *Choice C* is incorrect because there's no information in the table or the text that indicates where people who speak Swahili as their first language live. Although Kenya's total population can be inferred from the table—if Kenya has 55 million Swahili speakers and 100% of Kenya's population speak Swahili, then Kenya must have a population of 55 million people—nothing suggests that all the people who speak Swahili as their first language live in a single country, let alone that they all live in Kenya. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the table does indicate that 100 percent of Kenya's population and 25 percent of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's population speak Swahili, this comparison is irrelevant to the claim that Swahili isn't the first language of many of its speakers even in countries where almost everyone speaks Swahili. On its own, a difference in the proportions of the population who speak Swahili cannot reveal whether those Swahili speakers have Swahili as their first language or a subsequent language.

QUESTION 19

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verbs to express tense in a sentence. In this choice, the future tense verb “will learn,” used in conjunction with the phrase “in a later chapter,” correctly indicates that “you” (the reader) are going to learn about obsidian’s structure at some point in the future.

Choice A is incorrect because the past perfect verb “had learned” doesn’t indicate that the subject is going to learn about obsidian’s structure in the future.

Choice B is incorrect because the past perfect progressive verb “had been learning” doesn’t indicate that the subject is going to learn about obsidian’s structure in the future. *Choice D* is incorrect because the present perfect verb “have learned” doesn’t indicate that the subject is going to learn about obsidian’s structure in the future.

QUESTION 20

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is pronoun-antecedent agreement. The singular pronoun “it” agrees in number with the singular antecedent “the Salt Lake Temple.”

Choice B is incorrect because the singular pronoun “one” is ambiguous in this context; the resulting sentence leaves unclear whether there is only one Salt Lake temple or multiple. *Choice C* is incorrect because the plural pronoun “they” doesn’t agree in number with the singular antecedent “the Salt Lake Temple.”

Choice D is incorrect because the plural pronoun “both” doesn’t agree in number with the singular antecedent “the Salt Lake Temple.”

QUESTION 21

Choice D 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 “but” to join the first main clause (“Human-made... fibers”) and the second main clause (“the manufacture...water”).

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 when coordinating two longer main clauses such as these, it’s conventional to use a comma before the coordinating conjunction. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The two main clauses are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction.

QUESTION 22

Choice B is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation between a subordinate clause and a main clause. This choice correctly uses a comma to mark the boundary between the subordinate clause ("Because...content") and the main clause ("scientists...settlements").

Choice A is incorrect. Joining the subordinate clause ("Because...content") and the clause that follows ("scientists...settlements") with the conjunction "and" results in an ungrammatical sentence that lacks a main clause. *Choice C* is incorrect because it fails to mark the boundary between the subordinate clause and the main clause with appropriate punctuation. *Choice D* is incorrect. Joining the subordinate clause ("Because...content") and the clause that follows ("scientists...settlements") with a comma and the conjunction "and" results in an ungrammatical sentence that lacks a main clause.

QUESTION 23

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verbs to express tense. In this choice, the present tense verb "fly" is consistent with the other present tense verb ("journey") used to describe the butterflies' yearly migration. Together, these simple present tense verbs correctly indicate that the migration is a current, yearly occurrence.

Choice A is incorrect. The simple past tense verb "flew" isn't consistent with the other present tense verb used to describe the butterflies' yearly migration. *Choice B* is incorrect. The past progressive tense verb "were flying" isn't consistent with the other present tense verb used to describe the butterflies' yearly migration. *Choice C* is incorrect. The past perfect tense verb "had flown" isn't consistent with the other present tense verb used to describe the butterflies' yearly migration.

QUESTION 24

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-verb agreement. The plural verb "were" agrees in number with the plural subject "objects."

Choice A is incorrect because the singular verb "was" doesn't agree in number with the plural subject "objects." *Choice B* is incorrect because the singular verb "is" doesn't agree in number with the plural subject "objects." *Choice C* is incorrect because the singular verb "has been" doesn't agree in number with the plural subject "objects."

QUESTION 25

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-verb agreement. The singular verb “evokes” agrees in number with the singular subject “Alexander’s use.”

Choice B is incorrect because the plural verb “are evoking” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “Alexander’s use.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the plural verb “have evoked” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “Alexander’s use.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the plural verb “evoke” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “Alexander’s use.”

QUESTION 26

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verb forms within a sentence. The nonfinite present participle verb “looking” is correctly used to form a subordinate clause that describes the intent behind how L’Engle begins her novel.

Choice A is incorrect because the finite past tense verb “looked” can’t be used in this way to form a subordinate clause. *Choice B* is incorrect because the finite present tense verb “looks” can’t be used in this way to form a subordinate clause. *Choice C* is incorrect because the finite present progressive tense verb “is looking” can’t be used in this way to form a subordinate clause.

QUESTION 27

Choice D 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...*Panchal*”) and another (“A quiet...time”). The phrase beginning with “a quiet” modifies the subject of the next sentence, “Ray’s film.”

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The sentences are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. A comma can’t be used in this way to mark the boundary between sentences. *Choice C* 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 C is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use between a name and title and between a subject and a verb. No punctuation is needed between the proper noun “Heather Grab” and “entomologist,” the title that describes Grab. Additionally, no punctuation is needed between the sentence’s subject (“Entomologist Heather Grab”) and the main verb (“found”) that indicates what Grab did.

Choice A is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the subject and the verb. *Choice B* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed. Setting the entomologist’s name off with commas suggests that it could be removed without affecting the coherence of the sentence, which isn’t the case. *Choice D* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the subject and the verb.

QUESTION 29

Choice A is the best answer. “In fact” logically signals that the claim in this sentence—Phoenicia being named after the color purple—emphasizes and supports the previous claim that Phoenicians were famous for using purple dye.

Choice B is incorrect because “regardless” illogically signals that the claim about Phoenicia’s name contrasts with the previous claim that Phoenicians were famous for using purple dye. Instead, the naming emphasizes and supports this claim.

Choice C is incorrect because “lastly” illogically signals that the claim about Phoenicia’s name is the final step in a process or sequence. Instead, the naming emphasizes and supports the previous claim that Phoenicians were famous for using purple dye. *Choice D* is incorrect because “on the contrary” illogically signals that the claim about Phoenicia’s name directly opposes the previous claim that Phoenicians were famous for using purple dye. Instead, the naming emphasizes and supports this claim.

QUESTION 30

Choice D is the best answer. “As a result” logically signals that the thinner, higher walls in this sentence were a result of the invention of flying buttresses in the previous sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because “similarly” illogically signals that the thinner, higher walls in this sentence are similar to the invention of flying buttresses in the previous sentence. Instead, the walls were a result of that invention. *Choice B* is incorrect because “for instance” illogically signals that the thinner, higher walls in this sentence are an example supporting the statement about the invention of flying buttresses in the previous sentence. Instead, the walls were a result of that invention. *Choice C* is incorrect because “nevertheless” illogically signals that the thinner, higher walls in this sentence occurred despite the invention of flying buttresses in the previous sentence. Instead, the walls were a result of that invention.

QUESTION 31

Choice B is the best answer. “Previously” logically signals that the fused fiber theory came before Ramón y Cajal’s discovery.

Choice A is incorrect. “However” illogically signals that the fused fiber theory in this sentence contrasts with the information in the previous sentence. While this theory does contrast with Ramón y Cajal’s discovery, the previous sentence concludes by stating that his discovery went against prior assumptions about the brain. The fact that the fused fiber theory was one of those earlier assumptions makes “however” an illogical choice. *Choice C* is incorrect because “as a result” illogically signals that the fused fiber theory in this sentence was a result of the discovery in the previous sentence. Instead, the fused fiber theory came before Ramón y Cajal’s discovery. *Choice D* is incorrect because “likewise” illogically signals that the fused fiber theory in this sentence was similar to the discovery in the previous sentence. Instead, the fused fiber theory, which came before Ramón y Cajal’s discovery, was very different from it.

QUESTION 32

Choice D is the best answer. The sentence specifies the location of Ctesiphon, noting that it was located near present-day Baghdad, Iraq.

Choice A is incorrect because the sentence explains when the Sasanian Empire began and ended; it doesn’t specify the location of Ctesiphon. *Choice B* is incorrect because the sentence emphasizes that Ctesiphon was the capital of the Sasanian Empire; it doesn’t specify Ctesiphon’s location. *Choice C* is incorrect because it emphasizes the size of the Sasanian Empire; it doesn’t specify the location of Ctesiphon.

QUESTION 33

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence effectively emphasizes a difference between the MexiCali Biennial and traditional biennials, stating that the MexiCali Biennial is unlike traditional biennials because it hosts exhibitions in different venues on an uneven schedule.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence indicates who founded the MexiCali Biennial and the years this biennial has taken place; it doesn’t emphasize a difference between the MexiCali Biennial and traditional biennials. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the sentence clarifies the traditional meaning of biennial with language that could apply to the MexiCali Biennial, it doesn’t mention the MexiCali Biennial by name. Therefore, the sentence doesn’t effectively emphasize a difference between the MexiCali Biennial and traditional biennials. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence notes locations where various biennial exhibitions have been held; it doesn’t emphasize a difference between the MexiCali Biennial and traditional biennials.