

Reading and Writing

Module 1

(33 questions)

QUESTION 1

Choice A is the best answer because as used in the text, “soft” most nearly means gentle. The text portrays Alice speaking about the snow falling against the window, describing it as sounding “nice” and similar to someone “kissing the window.” These details most strongly suggest that Alice thinks the sound made by the snow falling against the window is gentle.

Choice B is incorrect. Although in some contexts, “gentle” can mean sensitive, or caring about others’ feelings, that isn’t the meaning in this context; it doesn’t make sense to say that Alice thinks the sound of the snow cares about anything. **Choice C** is incorrect because the text doesn’t suggest that Alice thinks the sound of the snow is shapeless, or lacks a definite shape; she isn’t indicating how anything looks or feels but, rather, is describing how “nice” and gentle the snow sounds. **Choice D** is incorrect because the text doesn’t suggest that Alice thinks the sound of the snow is bland, or uninteresting; rather, she notices the sound and comments on how “nice” it is.

QUESTION 2

Choice A is the best answer because as used in the text, “determine” most nearly means choose or decide. The text indicates that Mr. Ryder “had made up his mind” to ask a woman to marry him but had not yet “spoken”—that is, he had not yet asked her. The text also indicates that Mr. Ryder “decided” to throw a party for the woman and ask her during it. This context conveys that after making up his mind to propose, what Mr. Ryder had to do was determine, or choose, the time to do it.

Choice B is incorrect because in this context, “determine” doesn’t mean influence, or affect or control. The text isn’t indicating that Mr. Ryder is controlling time itself; such a thing isn’t possible. Rather, the text conveys that after making up his mind to ask a woman to marry him, Mr. Ryder had to make another decision about his own actions by selecting a time to propose. **Choice C** is incorrect. The text

focuses on Mr. Ryder's plan to ask a woman to marry him and his decision about when to ask her. This context conveys that after making up his mind to propose, Mr. Ryder had to choose the time, not that he had to demonstrate, or show, the time; it's not clear what it would mean to demonstrate a time. *Choice D* is incorrect because in this context, "determine" doesn't mean measure, or control with careful restraint. The text isn't indicating that Mr. Ryder is carefully controlling time itself; such a thing isn't possible. Rather, the text conveys that after making up his mind to ask a woman to marry him, Mr. Ryder had to make another decision about his own actions by selecting a time to propose; it's Mr. Ryder's decision that is measured, not the time he eventually chooses.

QUESTION 3

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of an exhibit at the Brooklyn Public Library. In this context, "overlook" means to ignore or to miss. The text states that artist and curator Joe Baker organized an exhibit that features Lenape beadwork in historical and modern works. The text describes the exhibit as "essential viewing," suggesting that it's an important exhibit that people should make an effort to visit; this context conveys that it would be a mistake to overlook the exhibit.

Choice A is incorrect. In this context, "complicate" would mean to add difficulty, and there's no reason to think the text would need to directly caution against complicating Baker's exhibit; the text focuses on the idea that the exhibit is "essential viewing," not on the idea of a potential difficulty that could be raised.

Choice B is incorrect. In this context, "amplify" means to increase, and there's no reason to believe the text would indicate that it would be a mistake to increase an exhibit the text describes as "essential viewing." *Choice D* is incorrect because it wouldn't make sense to say that it would be a mistake to "assemble," or put together, Baker's exhibit: the text makes it clear that the exhibit has already been put together and, further, praises the exhibit as "essential viewing."

QUESTION 4

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the preservation efforts undertaken by Erika Karuzas and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Montana. In this context, "promote" means play a part in the success or growth of something or someone. The text indicates that Karuzas and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes work to preserve culturally important sites. It goes on to say that their decision to create a national trail connecting the sites was motivated by the fact that such a trail would receive protections from the US government that the sites wouldn't otherwise receive. Thus, such a decision would promote the preservation efforts.

Choice A is incorrect because "inspire" means motivate or influence, which wouldn't make sense in context. The text establishes that Karuzas and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Montana work to preserve culturally significant sites and that their decision to create a new national trail occurred as a result of a desire to add protections to the sites that they wouldn't otherwise receive. Thus, creating the trail wouldn't inspire the efforts to preserve the sites; instead, it would promote the efforts. *Choice B* is incorrect because "ignore" means overlook, which wouldn't make sense in context. The text indicates that

Karuzas and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Montana work to preserve culturally significant sites and that they decided to create a national trail connecting the sites because such a trail would receive protections from the US government that the sites wouldn't otherwise receive. Thus, the creation of the trail would promote, not ignore, the preservation efforts. *Choice D* is incorrect because "reduce" means decrease or restrict, which wouldn't make sense in context. The text indicates that Karuzas and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Montana work to preserve culturally significant sites and that they decided to create a national trail connecting the sites because such a trail would receive protections from the US government that the sites wouldn't otherwise receive. The decision would therefore promote, not reduce, the preservation efforts.

QUESTION 5

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the dating of Machu Picchu. In this context, "original" means first or initial. The text indicates that Lucy Salazar and her colleagues have determined the age of Machu Picchu and that the age differs from another estimate of the site's age, explaining that the site is about 20 years older than scholars thought in 1911 when they initially encountered Machu Picchu. In other words, Salazar and her team found that the site's age differs from the first estimate.

Choice A is incorrect. The text's structure indicates that the missing word describes the estimate made by scholars when they first encountered Machu Picchu in 1911 in relation to the age determined by Salazar and her colleagues. It wouldn't make sense to suggest that the estimate by earlier scholars was "genuine," or actual and true, while the one by Salazar's team wasn't, since the text treats the finding by Salazar's team as true and as invalidating the earlier estimate ("it is approximately 20 years older than scholars thought"). *Choice B* is incorrect. The text's structure indicates that the missing word describes the estimate made by scholars when they first encountered Machu Picchu in 1911 in relation to the age determined by Salazar and her colleagues. It wouldn't make sense to suggest that the estimate by earlier scholars was "intentional," or done on purpose, while the one by Salazar's team wasn't; the text indicates that Salazar and her colleagues were deliberately using radiocarbon dating to study Machu Picchu. *Choice C* is incorrect. The text's structure indicates that the missing word describes the estimate made by scholars when they first encountered Machu Picchu in 1911 in relation to the age determined by Salazar and her colleagues. There's no reason to suggest that the estimate by earlier scholars was "independent," or not controlled by or affiliated with others, while the one by Salazar's team wasn't; there's no mention of any outside influence on the work by Salazar and her team or by scholars in 1911.

QUESTION 6

Choice B is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text. The text describes how the narrator watches people working out at a gym through a window near a bus stop. The narrator says that “there ain’t nothing funnier” than watching people try to work out on the stair climber machine. Thus, the main purpose of the text is to describe an activity that the narrator finds amusing.

Choice A is incorrect because the text isn’t about the narrator beginning middle school. The text describes how the narrator finds people working out at a gym amusing and makes no mention of school life. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn’t mention any problems that the narrator currently has or has overcome. It just describes how the narrator finds watching people work out amusing. *Choice D* is incorrect because the narrator invents the made-up movie mentioned in the text. The text doesn’t indicate that the narrator has seen a movie in a theater. The focus of the text is on the narrator watching people at the gym, not watching a movie.

QUESTION 7

Choice C is the best answer because it best describes the main purpose of the text, which is to explain why a certain rap album is particularly innovative. The text mentions rap artist and professor A.D. Carson, who published “the first peer-reviewed rap album.” The text also describes the unusual process of having the work evaluated by both scholars and rap artists before its release, and details how the album combines elements of a mixtape album with elements of scholarly essays. All of these characteristics of the album and the way in which it was developed help to demonstrate the album’s novelty.

Choice A is incorrect because though the text mentions an album that combines elements of scholarly essays and mixtapes, it does not compare the relative public impact of scholarly articles and albums. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text does not present the opinion of a scholar regarding the rap album. *Choice D* is incorrect because though the text mentions that the album was peer reviewed, it does not detail the steps of the review.

QUESTION 8

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes how the underlined portion functions in the text as a whole. The first sentence of the text states that the CEP had a positive impact on the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. The next sentence explains that the CEP organized workshops for attendees, who later used the knowledge they gained to lead civil rights initiatives. And the underlined portion indicates the number of activists—more than 7,000—who participated in the workshops. Thus, the underlined portion provides a number that underscores the extent of the CEP’s impact on the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s.

Choice B is incorrect. Although the sentence that contains the underlined portion mentions some CEP workshop topics, the underlined portion itself addresses the

number of participants in the CEP workshops, not the number of topics covered. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although the underlined portion refers to attendees of the CEP workshops, nothing in the underlined portion or the text as a whole addresses the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's philosophy or the attendees' opinions thereof. *Choice D* is incorrect because neither the underlined portion nor the text as a whole mentions any criticism of the CEP by members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

QUESTION 9

Choice C is the best answer because it describes how the ecologist in Text 2 would most likely respond to the author's conclusion in Text 1 based on the information provided. The author of Text 1 states that the pink color of flamingo feathers comes from pigments carried by the brine shrimp flamingos consume. The author of Text 1 concludes that this means that a flamingo that is pinker than another flamingo must have eaten more shrimp. However, according to Text 2, ecologist Juan Amat has found that flamingos can also affect how pink they look through grooming, when they move ingested pigments from a gland near the tail to their feathers. This indicates that not all the pigments available from the shrimp a flamingo has eaten automatically end up coloring the flamingo's feathers; some may or may not be applied later. Since grooming is also a factor, the ecologist (Amat) in Text 2 would most likely respond to the conclusion in Text 1 that pinker flamingos have eaten more shrimp by pointing out that the amount of shrimp eaten isn't the only thing that influences flamingos' coloring.

Choice A is incorrect. Although Text 2 states that the ecologist has found that flamingos can move pigments to their feathers from a gland near their tail, there is no indication that their tail feathers are pinker than their other feathers. Moreover, the point that tail feathers are pinker than other feathers wouldn't logically address the idea that the quantity of shrimp eaten is what determines a flamingo's coloring. *Choice B* is incorrect because Text 2 indicates that the ecologist has found that flamingos' feathers do sometimes look pinker and gives no indication that this change in color is particularly subtle. Moreover, the point that most observers wouldn't notice a change wouldn't logically address the idea that the quantity of shrimp eaten is what determines a flamingo's coloring. *Choice D* is incorrect because nothing in Text 2 suggests that the ecologist would argue about flamingos' shrimp consumption. Although Text 2 indicates that the ecologist has found that flamingos may make themselves look pinker during mating season, this is addressed in terms of grooming habits; apart from referring to food as a source of pigments, Text 2 doesn't discuss the diet of flamingos at all.

QUESTION 10

Choice D is the best answer because it presents a description of how Zerviah Holme felt that is directly supported by the text. The text states that Holme "did not like to be interrupted" while reading Gibbon and that he considered interruptions to be "an insult." Furthermore, the text suggests that Gibbon is Holme's favorite author because, as the text states, "he was always reading Gibbon." Thus, Holme would have felt annoyed at having been interrupted when the letter was delivered.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that Holme is relieved to receive the letter. Instead, the text states that Holme "just glanced indifferently at the letter," suggesting that the letter wasn't important to him. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that Holme is excited to receive the letter. Instead, the text states that Holme didn't put down his book to receive the letter and that he looked at the letter "indifferently" and at the postman "impatiently." This suggests that Holme isn't excited. Also, there is no mention that Holme knows who sent the letter. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that Holme is sad or that he wants to speak with the postman. Instead, the text describes Holme as looking "impatiently at the postman," which suggests that he wants the postman to leave.

QUESTION 11

Choice B is the best answer because it presents a statement about how historians view *pachuca* style that is supported by the text. The text first describes the distinctive *pachuca* style of dress adopted by some Mexican American women during World War II, saying that some criticized it and asserted that women should dress traditionally. The text then goes on to contrast this position with that of historians, who "see things differently": according to these historians, the *pachuca* style showed a wish for freedom and self-expression, and it acted as a kind of rebellion against what society expected of women at the time. Therefore, according to the text, historians think that the *pachuca* style was a way for Mexican women to express themselves and resist strict social expectations.

Choice A is incorrect because the text explicitly describes the *pachuca* style as a distinctive look adopted during the World War II era. It does not indicate that the *pachuca* style influences fashion in the United States in the present day. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text does not indicate that Mexican American women wore the *pachuca* style to show support for the United States during World War II; rather, the style was a means of self-expression and rebellion against social expectations. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text does not compare the *pachuca* style to other fashion trends: the *pachuca* style is the only style mentioned.

QUESTION 12

Choice B is the best answer because it presents a statement about the two previously unknown penguin species that is supported by the text. According to the text, Alan Tennyson and colleagues studied fossil bones belonging to two previously unknown penguin species that are described as prehistoric, or ancient. The text goes on to say that one of the two species was considerably larger than the emperor penguin, which is currently the largest penguin in existence. Thus, the text indicates that the other species aren't in existence today, or that the two previously unknown penguin species are no longer living species.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the text states that Alan Tennyson is a paleontologist who studied the fossils of two previously unknown penguin species, it doesn't say whether these penguins are frequently studied by paleontologists. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text says that one of the two

previously unknown penguin species was three times larger than the emperor penguin (a penguin alive today), not that they were both smaller than penguin species that exist today. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss whether the two previously unknown penguin species spent any time in water.

QUESTION 13

Choice D is the best answer because it presents the point about the magnetic field mapping that the text describes as surprising. The text indicates that a team of astronomers mapped the magnetic field of G47, a galactic bone in the Milky Way, and that the mapping “surprisingly” revealed “no clear pattern or direction” in the magnetic field. The text then adds that the researchers had thought the magnetic field would be as uniform as the magnetic fields of other galactic bones in the Milky Way are. In other words, the researchers were surprised that the mapping revealed a magnetic field that wasn't uniform.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that the mapping surprisingly showed a weaker magnetic field than the researchers had expected. The text makes no mention of the magnetic field's strength, only its lack of a clear pattern or direction. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that the magnetic field mapping suggested to researchers that previous mappings were inaccurate. Although the text states that the mapping didn't show what researchers had expected based on their knowledge of other magnetic fields, there's no indication that G47's magnetic field had ever been mapped before. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text indicates that the researchers were surprised that the magnetic field was different from, not similar to, the magnetic fields of other galactic bones; the text states that because other galactic bones in the Milky Way are more uniform, the researchers had expected the magnetic field of G47 to be more uniform than it turned out to be.

QUESTION 14

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately states the main idea of the text. According to the text, artificial leaves are a renewable energy technology that's in development and generating interest. The text goes on to state that artificial-leaf technology “is not yet commercially viable as a large-scale energy source” and that scientists from several fields are doing additional research to refine the technology. Thus, the main idea is that continued research and development in artificial-leaf technology is needed before the devices can be widely used as an energy source.

Choice B is incorrect. While the text does state that scientists from many fields are researching artificial leaves, they're doing so to address the fact that the leaves are not yet commercially viable, rather than in response to an increase in commercial use. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although the text does explain that artificial leaves help split water molecules into oxygen and hydrogen gas using catalysts, it doesn't argue that this process is more efficient than photosynthesis. This is merely a detail of the text and not the main idea, which is about the additional research needed to improve the cost and efficiency of these artificial leaves. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the text indicates that artificial leaves

mimic photosynthesis in plants, this is an incidental detail in support of the main idea that additional research is needed to make artificial leaves commercially viable.

QUESTION 15

Choice D is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the statement about the year when both museums had the highest number of visits. The table shows the number of visits (in millions) from 2016 to 2019 to two museums: the National Museum of the American Indian and the National Museum of African American History and Culture. It indicates that the highest number of visits to the National Museum of the American Indian was 1.2 million in 2017 and that the highest number of visits to the National Museum of African American History and Culture was 2.4 million, also in 2017.

Choice A is incorrect because the table shows that in 2016, the National Museum of the American Indian had 1.1 million visits and that the National Museum of African American History and Culture had 0.73 million visits, both of which are lower than the number of visits these museums had in 2017. **Choice B** is incorrect because the table shows that in 2018, the National Museum of the American Indian had 1.1 million visits and that the National Museum of African American History and Culture had 1.9 million visits, both of which are lower than the number of visits these museums had in 2017. **Choice C** is incorrect because the table shows that in 2019, the National Museum of the American Indian had 0.96 million visits and that the National Museum of African American History and Culture had 2.0 million visits, both of which are lower than the number of visits these museums had in 2017.

QUESTION 16

Choice C is the best answer because it presents a response that best supports the underlined claim that experienced riders who mainly bike to work tend to prefer routes that reduce their travel time. The bike rider responds that they bike to work every day and that they use the bike lane because it is faster; thus, it is reasonable to assume that they are an experienced rider who prefers routes that reduce their travel time to work.

Choice A is incorrect because this response does not address the claim. The claim is about experienced riders preferring to take routes that reduce their travel time on the way to work; however, this response is from an inexperienced rider who is discussing biking for personal reasons. **Choice B** is incorrect because this response is not related to the underlined claim. The response from this rider does not establish the level of experience they have with riding, nor does it state that the rider uses a bike to get to work. **Choice D** is incorrect. Although this response is from an experienced rider who mainly bikes to work, the response also mentions that the rider's bike is broken, which is not related to any route preference.

QUESTION 17

Choice C is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the text’s discussion of the percentages of maize exported in the marketing year 2012/2013. The graph presents percentages of maize exported by Argentina, Brazil, and the United States in marketing years 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 and indicates that for the marketing year 2012/2013, the percentage of maize exported by Argentina decreased to about 70 percent from about 80 percent in the previous marketing year. The graph also shows that the percentage of maize exported by Argentina remained highest among the three countries in the marketing year 2012/2013, surpassing the percentage exported by Brazil (about 31 percent) and by the United States (about 8 percent).

Choice A is incorrect because for the marketing year 2012/2013, the graph indicates that the percentage of maize exported by Brazil didn’t increase from the previous year; rather, it decreased from about 34 percent to about 31 percent. Moreover, the graph shows that the percentage of maize exported by Brazil remained higher, not lower, than the percentage exported by the United States in the marketing year 2012/2013. **Choice B** is incorrect because the graph indicates that the percentage of maize exported by Brazil never exceeded the percentage exported by Argentina for any of the marketing years represented. **Choice D** is incorrect because the graph indicates that the percentage of maize exported by the United States reached its lowest point, not its highest, during the five marketing years in 2012/2013, with the United States exporting only about 8 percent of its maize in that marketing year.

QUESTION 18

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of the discovered ship. The text states that much of the ship’s wooden hull was found in a quarry. The text also states that wood rots quickly unless it is protected by sediment, which shields the wood from exposure to oxygen. It is therefore reasonable to infer that the surviving portion of the ship’s hull was covered by an oxygen-shielding layer of sediment.

Choice B is incorrect because nothing in the text suggests other ships have been or are likely to be found in the same quarry. The fact that much of this ship’s wood survived for centuries in the quarry does raise the possibility that there might be other preserved ships, but the text provides no support for such a conclusion. **Choice C** is incorrect because the text does not address the type of wood used in sixteenth-century ships or any theories pertaining to wood choice in ships. **Choice D** is incorrect because the text states only that the ship is from the sixteenth century, with no other dates offered for its construction, and thus there is no basis to consider alternative ages for the ship. Additionally, even if the ship was constructed earlier, it is not logically connected to the text’s discussion of how it was preserved.

QUESTION 19

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use between a noun and a prepositional phrase. No punctuation is needed between the noun “pieces” and the prepositional phrase “of pottery.” The prepositional phrase provides essential information about what kind of pieces were found, so it shouldn’t be separated from the rest of the noun phrase (“some of the oldest pieces”) with punctuation.

Choice A is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the noun phrase “some of the oldest pieces” and the prepositional phrase “of pottery.”

Choice B is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the noun phrase “some of the oldest pieces” and the prepositional phrase “of pottery.” *Choice D* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the noun phrase “some of the oldest pieces” and the prepositional phrase “of pottery.”

QUESTION 20

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is the punctuation of items in a simple series. The comma after “libraries” is used conventionally to separate the first and second items (“libraries” and “train stations”) in the series.

Choice A is incorrect because it fails to separate the first two items (“libraries” and “train stations”) in the series. *Choice B* is incorrect because a colon can’t be used in this way to separate items in a simple series. *Choice C* is incorrect because a dash can’t be used in this way to separate items in a simple series.

QUESTION 21

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use between a preposition and its complement. No punctuation is needed between the preposition “to” and its complement “the largest island of them all.” The complement completes the meaning of the preposition in the phrase “home to the largest island of them all,” and any punctuation within it results in an ungrammatical sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the preposition and its complement. *Choice B* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the preposition and its complement. *Choice D* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the preposition and its complement.

QUESTION 22

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 collection”), and this choice supplies the finite present tense verb “includes” to indicate what is in the collection.

Choice A is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite to-infinitive “to be including” doesn’t supply the main clause with a finite verb. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite participle “including” doesn’t supply the main clause with a finite

verb. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite to-infinitive “to include” 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 of verb forms within a sentence. A main clause requires a finite (tensed) verb to perform the action of the subject (in this case, “multiple newspapers”), and this choice supplies the finite present tense verb “serve” to indicate that there are multiple newspapers serving the Spanish-speaking population of Washington, DC.

Choice B is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite participle “having served” doesn’t supply the main clause with a finite verb. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite to-infinitive “to serve” doesn’t supply the main clause with a finite verb. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite participle “serving” doesn’t supply the main clause with a finite verb.

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 “ayllus,” which are described as plural “family clans.”

Choice A is incorrect because the singular verb “is” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “ayllus.” *Choice B* is incorrect because the singular verb “was” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “ayllus.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the singular verb “has been” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “ayllus.”

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 city...system”) and another (“Analyzing... footage”). The participial phrase beginning with “analyzing” modifies the subject of the second sentence, “the AI algorithm.”

Choice A is incorrect. Placing a dash before “analyzing” creates a confusing and ambiguous modifying element (“analyzing...areas”) and a comma splice between “areas” and “the AI algorithm.” (A comma can’t be used in this way to mark the boundary between sentences.) *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 D* is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The sentences (“The city...system” and “analyzing... footage”) are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction.

QUESTION 26

Choice B is the best answer. “However” logically signals that the information in this sentence—that nothing in Copeland’s career matches her accomplishment of being the first African American woman named principal dancer at the American Ballet Theatre—offers a contrast or exception to the previous information about Copeland’s accomplishments.

Choice A is incorrect because “thus” illogically signals that the information that follows is a result of the previous information about Copeland’s accomplishments. Instead, the statement that nothing in Copeland’s career matches this accomplishment offers a contrast or exception to that information.

Choice C is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that Copeland’s statement about her greatest accomplishment exemplifies the claim about her accomplishments in the previous sentence. Instead, it offers a contrast or exception to that information. *Choice D* is incorrect because “second of all” illogically signals that the information in this sentence is a second, separate claim from the previous sentence’s information about her accomplishments. Instead, the statement that nothing in Copeland’s career matches this accomplishment offers a contrast or exception to that information.

QUESTION 27

Choice B is the best answer. “For example” logically signals that this sentence—noting Singletary’s work with Jody Naranjo—provides an example supporting the previous point about Singletary’s collaborations with other artists.

Choice A is incorrect because “in conclusion” illogically signals that the information in this sentence concludes or summarizes the previous point about Singletary’s collaborations with other artists. Instead, it provides an example in support of that point. *Choice C* is incorrect because “however” illogically signals that the information in this sentence contrasts with the previous point about Singletary’s collaborations with other artists. Instead, it provides an example in support of that point. *Choice D* is incorrect because “in comparison” illogically signals that the information in this sentence is being compared to the previous point about Singletary’s collaborations with other artists. Instead, it provides an example in support of that point.

QUESTION 28

Choice A is the best answer. “As a result” logically signals that the information in the sentence—that, in the US House of Representatives, the entire state of Alaska has just one district—is the result or consequence of Alaska having only about 730,000 people. This is slightly below the average for House districts, which are designed to have roughly equal populations.

Choice B is incorrect because “instead” illogically signals that Alaska having just one state district is an alternative to the information about the state’s population in the previous sentence. Rather, the fact that Alaska has just one district is a result or consequence of the entire state having slightly fewer people than an average-sized district. *Choice C* is incorrect because “finally” illogically signals

that the information in this sentence about Alaska having just one district indicates a last step in a process or a concluding summary. Instead, the fact that Alaska has just one district is a result or consequence of the entire state having slightly fewer people than an average-sized district. *Choice D* is incorrect because “for instance” illogically signals that the information in this sentence about Alaska having just one district exemplifies the information about the state’s population in the previous sentence. Instead, the fact that Alaska has just one district is a result or consequence of the entire state having slightly fewer people than an average-sized district.

QUESTION 29

Choice D is the best answer. “Specifically” logically signals that the information in this sentence—that the researchers examined the overhead costs and attendance at events of 22,328 nonprofits—provides specific, precise details elaborating on how the researchers investigated the relationship between nonprofits’ spending and performance.

Choice A is incorrect. “Thus” illogically signals that the information in this sentence is a result or consequence of the researchers’ investigation of nonprofits’ spending and performance. Instead, it specifies how they examined that correlation. *Choice B* is incorrect. “In addition” illogically signals that the information in this sentence is merely an additional fact about the researchers’ investigation of nonprofits’ spending and performance. Instead, it specifies how they examined that correlation. *Choice C* is incorrect. “By comparison” illogically signals that the information in this sentence is being compared to the researchers’ investigation of nonprofits’ spending and performance. Instead, it specifies how they examined that correlation.

QUESTION 30

Choice A is the best answer. “To that end” logically signals that the activity described in this sentence—Nazareth titling his course “Elvis as Anthology”—is meant to further Nazareth’s goal of helping others understand Presley’s music as an anthology with a wide range of influences.

Choice B is incorrect. “In sum” illogically signals that the activity described in this sentence summarizes Nazareth’s view of Presley’s music as an anthology. Instead, titling his course “Elvis as Anthology” is a way for him to promote this view. *Choice C* is incorrect. “That is” illogically signals that the activity described in this sentence is a clarification or interpretation of Nazareth’s view of Presley’s music as an anthology. Instead, titling his course “Elvis as Anthology” is a way for him to promote this view. *Choice D* is incorrect. “In addition” illogically signals that the activity described in this sentence is merely an additional fact about Nazareth. Instead, titling his course “Elvis as Anthology” is a way for him to promote his view of Presley’s music as an anthology.

QUESTION 31

Choice A is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes how far the infantrymen traveled, indicating that they rode their bicycles from Montana to Missouri, a total of 1,900 miles.

Choice B is incorrect because the sentence mentions when the anniversary of the journey occurred; it doesn't emphasize how far the infantrymen traveled. **Choice C** is incorrect because the sentence discusses the goal of the journey; it doesn't emphasize how far the infantrymen traveled. **Choice D** is incorrect because the sentence notes that Cedeño honored the infantrymen by reenacting their journey; it doesn't emphasize how far the infantrymen traveled.

QUESTION 32

Choice A is the best answer. The sentence compares the two proposed causes of crown shyness, noting the theories' differences: Jacobs cites branches brushing against one another as the cause, while Ng cites branches detecting shade from other branches as the cause.

Choice B is incorrect. The sentence merely identifies the existence of two theories for crown shyness; it doesn't compare the causes proposed by each theory. **Choice C** is incorrect. The sentence merely indicates that there are two different theories for crown shyness; it doesn't compare the causes proposed by each theory. **Choice D** is incorrect. The sentence merely explains one theory for crown shyness; it doesn't compare two theories.

QUESTION 33

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes a similarity in how people in Bangkok and Chiang Mai celebrate Songkran, indicating that people in both cities gather to celebrate with water fights.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence notes the different locations of the largest water fight in Bangkok and the largest water fight in Chiang Mai; it doesn't emphasize a similarity in how people in Bangkok and Chiang Mai celebrate Songkran. **Choice C** is incorrect. The sentence indicates that people in Bangkok and Chiang Mai don't celebrate Songkran in exactly the same way; it doesn't emphasize a similarity in how people in the two cities celebrate Songkran.

Choice D is incorrect. The sentence explains when people in Thailand celebrate Songkran; it doesn't emphasize a similarity in how people in Bangkok and Chiang Mai celebrate Songkran.