

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 how Camila Rosa's artistic style developed. In this context, "influenced" means shaped or affected by. The text indicates that Rosa's experience with Coletivo Chá and her interest in punk rock and political movements are "inspirations" that are reflected in the "references to identity and social justice" in her artworks. This context supports the idea that Rosa's artistic style has been influenced—that is, shaped—by her experience and interests.

Choice A is incorrect because saying that Rosa's artistic style has been "copied," or reproduced, by her time in Coletivo Chá and her interest in punk rock and political movements wouldn't make sense in context. The text describes how Rosa's artistic style has been inspired by her experience in the art collective and her various interests, which suggests that these things influenced her artistry, not copied it. *Choice B* is incorrect because in this context, "believed" would mean regarded as true, and it wouldn't be logical to say that Rosa's artistic style has been believed by her time in Coletivo Chá and her interest in punk rock and political movements. The text focuses on how Rosa's experiences and various interests have provided inspiration for her artistic style, not on what she, or anybody else, believed. *Choice D* is incorrect because saying that Rosa's artistic style has been "debated," or argued about, by her time in Coletivo Chá and her interest in punk rock and political movements wouldn't make sense in context. The text focuses on how Rosa's experience in the art collective and her interests have provided inspirations for her artistic style, not on any arguments about the style.

QUESTION 2

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion about whether humans are able to wiggle their ears. In this context, "capacity" means ability to do something. The text states that a study found that

participants “made small ear movements” as they listened to podcasts. The study’s finding provides evidence that humans can make ear movements. This context supports the idea that humans might have some capacity to wiggle their ears.

Choice A is incorrect because saying that humans might have some “kindness,” or quality of being friendly or generous, to wiggle their ears wouldn’t make sense in context. The focus of the text is on a study suggesting that humans can make ear movements, and kindness has no logical connection to the physical ability to move one’s ears. *Choice C* is incorrect because in this context, “weakness” would mean flaw or lack of strength. The text is describing a study that suggests evidence of an ability to do something (wiggle one’s ears), rather than describing a flaw or lack of some kind. *Choice D* is incorrect because in this context, “job” would mean task or duty that has to be completed. The text is about whether humans can wiggle their ears, not whether ear wiggling is something that they have to complete or get done.

QUESTION 3

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of Greek mythology’s influence on the creation of the artworks mentioned. In this context, “inspired” means stimulated or motivated the creation of something. The text states that Greek mythology has “influenced artists for centuries” and that Hunt and Alechinsky “drew on Greek mythology to spark their creativity.” This context supports the idea that Greek mythology has inspired works like Hunt’s sculpture and Alechinsky’s painting; that is, it served as a creative stimulus for these artworks.

Choice A is incorrect because stating that Greek mythology has “evaluated,” or assessed the value of, these artworks wouldn’t make sense in context. Mythology cannot judge or assess works of art; rather, the text indicates that mythology served as a source of creative inspiration for artists. *Choice B* is incorrect because “reenacted” would imply a direct re-creation of earlier performances or events. The text doesn’t suggest that Hunt and Alechinsky reproduced specific mythological scenes or artworks. Instead, the text states that the artists “drew on Greek mythology” as a source of ideas and inspiration for their work. *Choice C* is incorrect because “satisfied” suggests fulfilling a need, requirement, or expectation. The text doesn’t indicate that the artworks required Greek mythology in order to be complete or acceptable. Instead, it describes how the artists used Greek mythology as a source of inspiration.

QUESTION 4

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of the interdisciplinary team studying cicada wings. In this context, “collaboration between” means a joint effort by or partnership between different individuals. The text indicates that rather than conducting independent research, engineers and entomologists worked together on the same study of cicada wings. The text then indicates that separate efforts by experts from either discipline would have been less effective—that is, such efforts would have

produced a less thorough approach. This context supports the idea that the collaboration between experts in two disciplines produced the more comprehensive approach.

Choice A is incorrect because saying that “skepticism toward,” or doubt about, experts in two disciplines resulted in a more comprehensive approach wouldn’t make sense in context. The text discusses a benefit of experts from different fields working together, not doubt about these experts or what they achieved. *Choice B* is incorrect because saying that “distrust among,” or suspicion between, experts in two disciplines resulted in a more comprehensive approach than separate efforts by experts in these disciplines would have wouldn’t make sense in context. The text describes a positive outcome (a thorough approach) resulting from the combined efforts of two types of experts, engineers and entomologists, studying cicada wings. This suggests that the collaboration between, not distrust among, experts in two disciplines produced the more comprehensive approach. *Choice D* is incorrect because saying that the “exaggeration of,” or overstatement by, experts in two disciplines resulted in a more comprehensive approach wouldn’t make sense in context. The text focuses on a benefit of combining expertise from different disciplines, not on any instances of experts overstating something.

QUESTION 5

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of the relationship between the Egyptian plover and the Nile crocodile. In this context, “reciprocal” means mutually beneficial, or beneficial to both parties involved. The text explains that both species benefit from the relationship: the plover receives “a nutritious meal,” while the crocodile has “potentially dangerous bacteria” removed from its mouth. This context supports the idea that the relationship is reciprocal; that is, that both parties benefit.

Choice A is incorrect because describing the relationship between the Egyptian plover and the Nile crocodile as “interchangeable,” or able to be exchanged or substituted, wouldn’t make sense in context. The text describes how each species provides a specific benefit to the other, not that their roles can be exchanged. *Choice C* is incorrect because describing the relationship between the Egyptian plover and the Nile crocodile as “inefficient,” or wasteful, would contradict the text. The text presents the two species’ relationship positively, showing that both species benefit, which suggests efficiency rather than waste. *Choice D* is incorrect because describing the relationship between the Egyptian plover and the Nile crocodile as “unequal,” or not the same, wouldn’t align with the text’s emphasis on the benefits each species receives in the relationship. The text presents a balanced exchange where both species benefit, suggesting the relationship is mutually advantageous rather than one-sided.

QUESTION 6

Choice C is the best answer because it states the main purpose of the text. The text presents a series of details about the current condition of the old South Boston Aquarium, comparing the site of the building to a snow-covered version of the Sahara, a vast desert in Africa. The building’s windows are broken and

boarded over, and its weather vane, which is a likeness of a cod (a type of fish), is falling apart. The aquarium tanks, once filled with water, are now dry. Taken together, these details present the picture of a structure in abandonment and disrepair. Therefore, the main purpose of the text is to describe details of the deteriorated state of a building.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't argue that the building should be rehabilitated; instead, the text describes the building's deterioration and offers no comment on what, if anything, should be done to improve the situation.

Choice B is incorrect. Although the introduction notes that the aquarium closed in 1954, the text itself offers no reason for the closure and instead only describes the building's current state of deterioration. Furthermore, the text doesn't address the building's popularity. *Choice D* is incorrect. The text mentions that the site of the building is covered in snow, a detail that contributes to the picture of the building's abandonment. Yet the text doesn't cite winter weather as a reason for the building's deterioration. Moreover, the text doesn't mention any weather conditions other than the snow or compare the effects of winter weather with the effects of other kinds of weather.

QUESTION 7

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole. The first two sentences introduce the discovery of an ancient fossilized *Calamophyton* forest and present the conclusion that these kinds of forests contributed important changes to the land. The underlined sentence, starting with "for example," then provides two specific illustrations of how the forests changed the land: the tree roots likely slowed the amount of soil erosion, and twigs that fell from the trees may have resulted in new habitats. Thus, the underlined sentence illustrates how *Calamophyton* forests likely changed conditions on the land.

Choice B is incorrect because the underlined sentence doesn't discuss how quickly the forest spread. Instead, it gives two examples of how *Calamophyton* forests changed the land. *Choice C* is incorrect because neither the underlined sentence nor the text as a whole addresses whether *Calamophyton* forests existed before 390 million years ago. The text only mentions that the fossilized *Calamophyton* forest that was discovered in England was 390 million years old. *Choice D* is incorrect because neither the underlined sentence nor the text as a whole suggests that there are competing views about when the *Calamophyton* forest discussed in the text emerged. The text states that the forest was 390 million years old, and there's no suggestion in the underlined sentence or the rest of the text that this dating is in question.

QUESTION 8

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 begins by noting that the first souvenir postcards sold in the United States were sold at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago. The text then states that these postcards were "extremely popular" and "sparked a craze" for postcards in the 1890s and early 1900s. The

underlined portion supports this claim by providing details that illustrate this popularity, indicating that during this period tourists bought postcards from across the US and billions of these postcards were mailed. Thus, the underlined portion serves to illustrate the popularity of souvenir postcards during a specific historical period.

Choice B is incorrect. Though the underlined portion indicates that early souvenir postcards in the US showed “scenery and attractions from across the US,” it only describes postcards that were purchased and mailed within the US; it doesn’t discuss what postcards from other countries looked like at all. *Choice C* is incorrect because the underlined portion doesn’t discuss any changes in tourism during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Indeed, neither the underlined portion nor the text as a whole makes any claims about tourism becoming more widespread during this period. Rather, the text as a whole discusses the popularity of souvenir postcards at this time, and the underlined portion describes evidence indicating that popularity. *Choice D* is incorrect because the underlined portion describes postcards purchased by tourists across the US during the postcard craze that followed the 1893 World’s Fair in Chicago, not the various souvenirs available at the Fair itself.

QUESTION 9

Choice D is the best answer because it describes the main purpose of the text. The text begins by stating that the Marsalis family is often referred to as “the first family of jazz,” and it then goes on to explain the basis for this nickname. The text indicates that the father, Ellis Marsalis Jr., was a celebrated pianist and that four of his children—Jason, Delfeayo, Branford, and Wynton—became critically acclaimed performers. The text also highlights that Wynton became the first jazz composer to win the Pulitzer Prize for Music. Thus, the text presents the family’s collective musical achievements to explain why they received this particular nickname.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn’t compare the artistic achievements of the musicians mentioned; instead, it presents their achievements collectively to explain why the family received its nickname. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text never discusses why musicians should work together, nor does it suggest that the Marsalis family works together on musical projects. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although the text mentions that Wynton Marsalis won the Pulitzer Prize for Music, it does so in the context of summarizing the achievements of the Marsalis family, and it doesn’t provide details about why he won this particular award.

QUESTION 10

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the narrator’s house based on the information in the text. The narrator begins by stating, “I live in a tilted house.” The narrator then explains that a bowling ball placed on the living room floor “would roll past the couch, past the dining table, all the way to the kitchen sink,” emphasizing the slanted nature of the house by describing its likely effect on the bowling ball. Thus, the text suggests that the house is not level, or slanted.

Choice B is incorrect because the text indicates that the house has multiple rooms, not just one. The narrator mentions a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and the narrator's own room "at the end of the house." *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't describe the color or colors of the house. The text focuses on the tilted nature of the house rather than describing other aspects of its appearance. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't provide any information about when the house was built. The text describes some of the house's physical characteristics but doesn't mention its age.

QUESTION 11

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately presents the subject of Bellie's research according to information in the text. The text's opening sentence establishes that "Darsan Swaroop Bellie researches gravitational waves." The next sentence of the text provides information about the study of gravitational waves, reinforcing the idea that these waves are the focus of Bellie's research; it then concludes by describing the creative way in which Bellie utilizes and shares insights from this research.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that Bellie researches music history. Although the text mentions that Bellie is a musician who has created compositions, gravitational waves, not music history, are explicitly said to be the subject of Bellie's research. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text doesn't mention ocean currents. The text discusses gravitational waves that move through space, not ocean waves or currents. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss space travel. Although the text discusses phenomena that occur in space, such as gravitational waves and black holes, it doesn't mention space travel; further, gravitational waves are specifically identified as the focus of Bellie's research.

QUESTION 12

Choice D is the best answer because it most accurately describes the behavior of the flies in Tombak and her team's experiment as suggested by the text. The text indicates that Tombak and her team released flies into an enclosure containing both uniform (nonstriped) and striped animal pelts. According to the text, "the flies mostly avoided landing on the striped pelts." If the flies avoided the striped pelts, they must have landed more frequently on the uniform pelts instead. In other words, the flies preferred landing on the uniform animal pelts in the enclosure.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't indicate that the flies were difficult to observe. The text describes what the flies did (avoided the striped pelts), which suggests that Tombak and her team were able to observe the flies' behavior.

Choice B is incorrect because the text indicates the opposite: the flies' behavior was "as expected" and therefore not surprising. The text states that the hypothesis about stripes keeping away flies is supported by findings from several experiments and that Tombak and her team's experiment produced results consistent with expectations. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text indicates that the flies did not land on all pelts equally. The text states that "the flies mostly avoided landing on the striped pelts," which means the flies landed on the striped pelts less than they landed on the uniform pelts, not the same number of times.

QUESTION 13

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately states the main idea of the text. The text describes an experiment by Shachar Givon and colleagues in which goldfish were taught to drive a motorized fish tank on land to reach a target. According to the text, the goldfish were often successful at navigating. The text then states that because the goldfish could move the tank toward the target, “Givon [concluded] that their navigational skills aren’t specific to an aquatic environment”; in other words, the experiment showed that the goldfish were able to demonstrate navigational skills on land as well as in the water. Thus, the main idea of the text is that research shows fish can navigate on land with mechanical assistance (e.g., from the motorized tank), even though they naturally live in water.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the text mentions that the goldfish received treats when they succeeded in moving the tank to the target, the text focuses on the finding that goldfish can navigate outside of their natural aquatic environment, not on the idea that researchers can train animals to complete many different tasks using treats. The text doesn’t mention any animals besides fish, and only the navigational task is discussed. **Choice B** is incorrect because it directly contradicts the text. Givon specifically concludes that the goldfish’s “navigational skills aren’t specific to an aquatic environment,” indicating that the fish can navigate outside their natural aquatic environment as well as within it. **Choice D** is incorrect because the text suggests the opposite: Givon’s experiment demonstrated that the navigational skills of goldfish are not dependent on a particular environment. In the experiment, the goldfish successfully demonstrated navigational skills on land using a vehicle even though this environment differed from their usual aquatic habitat.

QUESTION 14

Choice D is the best answer because it provides a quotation that would most directly support the student’s argument that the use of stylized masks in commedia dell’arte affected how actors portrayed their characters. The text states that actors in commedia dell’arte typically wore stylized masks. The quotation establishes a causal relationship between wearing masks and performance technique: because actors’ faces were hidden by masks, they couldn’t rely on facial expressions to portray their characters’ emotions. Instead, they had to use other means—hand gestures and body movements—to display emotions. By explaining how masks required commedia dell’arte actors to adapt their performance method, the quotation would directly illustrate how the use of masks affected the way actors portrayed their characters.

Choice A is incorrect because this quotation doesn’t address the use of masks in commedia dell’arte at all, much less how masks affected the actors’ performances. Rather, it discusses the history of commedia dell’arte’s popularity over time, describing its near disappearance in the 1800s and its revival in the 1960s and 1970s. **Choice B** is incorrect because this quotation traces the historical origins of mask use in commedia dell’arte to ancient Roman theater but doesn’t indicate how wearing masks affected actors’ portrayal of their characters. The origin of the practice of theatrical mask wearing isn’t relevant to how masks

influenced actors' performances. *Choice C* is incorrect because this quotation describes the use of masks in theatrical traditions around the world but doesn't address commedia dell'arte specifically, nor does it illustrate how wearing masks within that tradition affected how the actors portrayed their characters.

QUESTION 15

Choice C is the best answer because it presents a finding that, if true, would most directly support Khudadad's conclusion that evidence from the Cairo site is inconsistent with the partition hypothesis. The partition hypothesis explains that during the Devonian period, there were two distinct biome types—a tropical deltaic forest biome (associated with plants like *Eospermatopteris*) and an arid floodplain forest biome (associated with plants like *Archaeopteris*). In other words, under the partition hypothesis, *Eospermatopteris* and *Archaeopteris*, which are associated with different biomes, wouldn't be expected to coexist. If the Cairo site was an arid floodplain forest during the Devonian period and contains fossil evidence of both *Eospermatopteris* and *Archaeopteris* existing at the same time, that would directly contradict the partition hypothesis by showing that these plants, supposedly confined to different biomes, actually coexisted.

Choice A is incorrect because a finding that the site transitioned from one biome type to another after the end of the Devonian period wouldn't be inconsistent with the partition hypothesis, which specifically addresses the Devonian period. Changes occurring after the Devonian period are irrelevant to a hypothesis about biome distinctions during that period. Moreover, even if the fossil evidence indicated that the Cairo site was a single biome throughout the Devonian, this wouldn't undermine the validity of the partition hypothesis. Evidence from one site wouldn't indicate that only one biome type—not two, as the hypothesis proposes—existed globally, since it wouldn't preclude the existence of other biome types elsewhere during the Devonian. *Choice B* is incorrect because a finding that *Eospermatopteris* was present in what appears to have been a tropical deltaic forest would actually be consistent with the partition hypothesis, not inconsistent with it, since the text states that, according to the partition hypothesis, *Eospermatopteris* was found in tropical deltaic forest biomes in the Devonian. *Choice D* is incorrect because a finding that other plant species besides *Eospermatopteris* and *Archaeopteris* lived at the site isn't relevant to whether there were two distinctly different biomes as described by the partition hypothesis. In the text, *Eospermatopteris* and *Archaeopteris* are merely given as examples of the kinds of plants found in the types of biomes posited by the partition hypothesis and aren't a complete list; the presence of additional plants at the Cairo site would have no bearing on whether *Eospermatopteris* and *Archaeopteris* were confined to separate biomes.

QUESTION 16

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the land that ancient Mesopotamian cities sat on. The text indicates that archaeologists "traditionally thought" the cities of ancient Mesopotamia "lay on the extremely dry banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers." However, the text

states that evidence gathered by Jennifer Pournelle and her team suggests that the cities sat on “marshy wetlands” instead of dry land. Therefore, the team’s finding suggests that the land many ancient Mesopotamian cities sat on wasn’t as dry as previously believed.

Choice B is incorrect because the text doesn’t mention trade among ancient Mesopotamian people or cities. It therefore wouldn’t be logical to conclude from the team’s findings that people from Ur engaged in trade with people from many parts of ancient Mesopotamia. *Choice C* is incorrect because fish aren’t mentioned in the text. It therefore wouldn’t be logical to conclude that the team’s finding suggests that fewer fish species are found in rivers today than in ancient times. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn’t address when the ancient Mesopotamian cities of Uruk and Ur were founded. It therefore wouldn’t be logical to conclude that the researchers’ finding suggests that Uruk was founded at an earlier time than Ur was.

QUESTION 17

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of early human habitation at the Shinfu-Metema 1 site. The text indicates that the eruption of a supervolcano nearly 74,000 years ago made the environment at the Shinfu-Metema 1 site significantly harsher. The text also indicates that although some researchers “believe these conditions forced humans to relocate,” analysis by paleontologist John Kappelman and his team showed that human habitation at the site continued after the eruption. The text then states that the “fossil record indeed shows a decline in the ratio of terrestrial mammals to fish in humans’ diets in this period,” indicating a shift in diet toward greater fish consumption consistent with Kappelman and team’s hypothesis. Taken together, the information in the text suggests that early humans living around the Shinfu-Metema 1 site adapted to environmental challenges by changing the way they acquired food.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the text indicates that evidence from Kappelman and his team shows that “humans were living” at Shinfu-Metema 1 “after the eruption,” there is nothing to suggest that the population was substantially larger after the eruption than it was before. In fact, given that conditions after the eruption of Toba were “even harsher,” there’s some suggestion that populations would be constrained by the harshness of the local environment. *Choice B* is incorrect. Although the text indicates that “the Toba supervolcano eruption nearly 74,000 years ago” made conditions at Shinfu-Metema 1 harsher and that some researchers “believe these conditions forced humans to relocate,” the text then makes clear that evidence from Kappelman and his team shows that “humans were living there after the eruption.” It therefore wouldn’t be logical to conclude from the information in the fossil record that humans were forced to move away from the site. *Choice C* is incorrect. The text doesn’t mention feeding habits of terrestrial mammals or how they might have changed after the eruption of Toba. It therefore wouldn’t be logical to conclude that the fossil record suggests that terrestrial mammals fed at rivers around the site more frequently after the Toba eruption than before the eruption.

QUESTION 18

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the method outlined by Baumard and colleagues. The method involves "analyzing popular cultural artifacts (literature, paintings, sculptures, etc.) for their psychological content (sadness, joy, love, etc.)" with the goal of discerning "relationships between psychological shifts in a population and concurrent historical events." In the method the team has outlined, the analysis would be performed by an algorithm "trained specifically to identify psychological features." This algorithm would be trained using contemporary human subjects and could be verified to reflect their thought, but not the thought of past populations, which cannot be retrieved. And given that the algorithm is designed to evaluate shifts in a population's psychology in relation to historical events, there is a reasonable concern that contemporary people might differ psychologically in some ways from people during earlier historical periods. Therefore, it would be logical for the team to caution that such an algorithm should be used prudently because it might not reflect aspects of the psychology of past populations.

Choice B is incorrect. Although the information in the text about studying trends in the historical record may seem logically consistent with the idea that algorithms reflective of contemporary psychology should be preserved, the text's framing focuses on what "the team cautions" about the proposed algorithm, not on a recommendation that the team is making to preserve the algorithm in the future. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although the text mentions several types of artifacts, it does not address analyzing artifacts singularly or simultaneously. It therefore would be illogical to infer that the team cautions that the algorithm should not be used to make judgments about more than one artifact at a time. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text does not distinguish between traditional and nontraditional research practices. The text mentions research that would span historical periods, but it only discusses the nontraditional research method that the team proposes.

QUESTION 19

Choice B is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verb forms within a sentence. The nonfinite to-infinitive verb "to communicate" is correctly used to form a subordinate clause that indicates how the codes were used.

Choice A is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The finite present tense verb "communicates" can't be used in this way to form a subordinate clause that indicates how the codes were used. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The finite present perfect tense verb "have communicated" can't be used in this way to form a subordinate clause that indicates how the codes were used. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The finite present tense/nonfinite base form verb "communicate" can't be used in this way to form a subordinate clause that indicates how the codes were used.

QUESTION 20

Choice B 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 ("Observational drawing...art") and another ("The observational approach...see it").

Choice A 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 an opening parenthesis 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 ("Observational drawing...art" and "the observational approach...see it") are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction.

QUESTION 21

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 past tense verb "determined" is consistent with the other past tense verbs ("identified," "developed," "received," "didn't create") used to describe what the companies did during the period when the data were collected (2002–2018).

Choice A is incorrect because the future tense verb "will determine" isn't consistent with the other past tense verbs used to describe what the companies did. *Choice B* is incorrect because the present progressive tense verb "are determining" isn't consistent with the other past tense verbs used to describe what the companies did. *Choice D* is incorrect because the present tense verb "determine" isn't consistent with the other past tense verbs used to describe what the companies did.

QUESTION 22

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, "the photo"), and this choice supplies the finite present tense verb "shows" to indicate what the photo depicts.

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

QUESTION 23

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verbs to express tense in a sentence. It's conventional to use the present tense when describing a situation that is habitually or generally true. In this choice, the present tense verb "is" correctly indicates that the sentence is presenting a definition of the Purkinje effect and that the eye generally perceives objects in this way.

Choice A is incorrect because the future perfect tense verb “will have been” doesn’t indicate that the clause is presenting a situation that is habitually or generally true. Instead, this choice illogically suggests that the Purkinje effect will describe this tendency at some point in the future. *Choice B* is incorrect because the past tense verb “was” doesn’t indicate that the clause is presenting a situation that is habitually or generally true. Instead, this choice illogically suggests that the definition of the Purkinje effect applied only in the past. *Choice C* is incorrect because the present perfect tense verb “has been” doesn’t indicate that the clause is presenting a situation that is habitually or generally true. Instead, this choice illogically suggests that the definition of the Purkinje effect may have changed.

QUESTION 24

Choice C is the best answer. The conventions being tested are the use of possessive and plural nouns. The singular possessive noun “island’s” and the plural noun “residents” correctly indicate that multiple residents of a single island (La Gomera) adapted their whistling skills.

Choice A is incorrect because the context requires the singular possessive noun “island’s” and the plural noun “residents,” not the plural noun “islands” and the plural possessive noun “residents’.” *Choice B* is incorrect because the context requires the plural noun “residents,” not the singular possessive noun “resident’s.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the context requires the singular possessive noun “island’s” and the plural noun “residents,” not the plural noun “islands” and the singular possessive noun “resident’s.”

QUESTION 25

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 (“Kizomba...phenomenon”) and another (“In 2022...winners”). The prepositional phrase “in 2022” functions as an introductory element that establishes the time frame for the events described in the second sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because without a comma preceding it, the conjunction “and” can’t be used in this way to join two 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 C* is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The sentences (“Kizomba...phenomenon” and “in 2022...winners”) are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction.

QUESTION 26

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-modifier placement. This choice makes the noun phrase “Chiliza’s vignette” the subject of the sentence and places it immediately after the modifying phrase “unlike most paintings in the florilegium.” In doing so, this choice clearly establishes that Chiliza’s vignette—and not another noun in the sentence—is being contrasted with most paintings in the florilegium.

Choice B is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun “Chiliza” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that Chiliza (a person) is unlike most paintings in the florilegium. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun phrase “the contextualization” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that the contextualization is unlike most paintings in the florilegium. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun phrase “a plant’s ecosystem” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that the ecosystem is unlike most paintings in the florilegium.

QUESTION 27

Choice B is the best answer. “For instance” logically signals that the information in this sentence about coin-flip probabilities provides a specific example illustrating Talagrand’s research findings, which show that random variables cluster around an average over large numbers of trials.

Choice A is incorrect because “however” illogically signals that the information about coin-flip probabilities contrasts with the previous information about Talagrand’s research findings. Instead, the sentence provides an example that illustrates those findings. *Choice C* is incorrect because “in addition” illogically signals that the information about coin-flip probabilities merely adds to the previous information about Talagrand’s research findings. Instead, the sentence provides an example that illustrates those findings. *Choice D* is incorrect because “in comparison” illogically signals that the information about coin-flip probabilities is being compared to the previous information about Talagrand’s research findings. Instead, the sentence provides an example that illustrates those findings.

QUESTION 28

Choice D is the best answer. “Previously” logically signals that the information in this sentence—that Massey *had* served as the first president of the National Society of Black Physicists—occurred earlier in time than his 1990 appointment (mentioned in the previous sentence).

Choice A is incorrect because “thus” illogically signals that Massey’s service as president of the National Society of Black Physicists is a result or consequence of his 1990 appointment. Instead, the sentence describes an event that occurred earlier in Massey’s career. *Choice B* is incorrect because “in conclusion” illogically signals that the information about Massey’s service as president of the National Society of Black Physicists summarizes or concludes the previous information about his career. Instead, the sentence describes an event that occurred earlier in Massey’s career. *Choice C* is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that Massey’s service as president of the National Society of Black Physicists exemplifies his 1990 appointment as director of the National Science Foundation. Instead, the sentence describes a separate event that occurred earlier in Massey’s career.

QUESTION 29

Choice C is the best answer. “As such” logically signals that the information in this sentence—that the Eloi were prime candidates for inclusion in *The Book of Imaginary Beings*—follows directly from the previous information about the Eloi: as fictional creatures, the Eloi were prime candidates for inclusion in a book about fictional creatures.

Choice A is incorrect because “in reality” illogically signals that the claim in this sentence about the Eloi is true despite the previous information about them being fictional creatures. Instead, the Eloi being prime candidates for inclusion in *The Book of Imaginary Beings* follows directly from that information. **Choice B** is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that the claim about the Eloi in this sentence exemplifies the previous information about the Eloi being fictional creatures. Instead, the Eloi being prime candidates for inclusion in *The Book of Imaginary Beings* follows directly from that information. **Choice D** is incorrect because “granted” illogically signals that the claim about the Eloi in this sentence is true despite it being in opposition to the previous information about them being fictional creatures. Instead, the Eloi being prime candidates for inclusion in *The Book of Imaginary Beings* follows directly from that information.

QUESTION 30

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes how popular the novel became when it was first published, noting that it drove the magazine’s sales to a record-breaking 100,000 copies per issue.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence describes a feature of the novel’s installments and how readers responded; it doesn’t emphasize how popular the novel became overall. **Choice C** is incorrect. The sentence indicates where the novel first appeared; it doesn’t emphasize how popular the novel became.

Choice D is incorrect. The sentence describes when and how the novel was published; it doesn’t emphasize how popular the novel became.

QUESTION 31

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence contrasts how the igneous rock at the two national parks formed, noting that Acadia’s rock formed from molten rock that cooled deep within Earth’s crust while Crater Lake’s rock formed from molten rock that cooled after exiting Earth’s crust.

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence mentions Acadia and intrusive igneous rock, it doesn’t mention Crater Lake or contrast how the rock at the two parks formed. **Choice C** is incorrect. The sentence emphasizes a similarity between the two parks (both contain igneous rock); it doesn’t contrast how the igneous rock at the two parks formed. **Choice D** is incorrect. The sentence makes a general statement about the two types of igneous rock; it doesn’t contrast how the igneous rock at the two specific national parks formed.

QUESTION 32

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence quotes Alagappan to emphasize the biological importance of capillary action, noting that capillary action is “crucial to the sound functioning of our bodies and our environment.”

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence mentions the biological relevance of capillary action (noting that it occurs in trees and human bodies), it doesn't quote Alagappan. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the sentence quotes Alagappan, the quoted portion expresses general admiration for an unspecified process; it doesn't emphasize the biological importance of capillary action specifically.

Choice D is incorrect. While the sentence quotes Alagappan and mentions capillary action, it explains how capillary action occurs rather than emphasizing its biological importance.

QUESTION 33

Choice C is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes a difference between the two scrolls, noting that one features a painting and the other features a poem.

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence does contrast the two scrolls, it misrepresents information from the notes: scroll 2 features a poem by Li Bai, not a portrait. *Choice B* is incorrect because the sentence presents a similarity between the scrolls (both depict nature) rather than emphasizing a difference between them. Additionally, the sentence misrepresents information from the notes: the artwork was created by Ike Taiga, not Li Bai. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence emphasizes a similarity between the two scrolls (both depict nature); it doesn't emphasize a difference between them.