

Reading and Writing

Module 2

(33 questions)

QUESTION 1

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of young Indigenous artists in Peru and their music. In this context, "developing" means bringing into existence. The text states that these artists are creating a "new sound," which suggests that the music they're producing didn't previously exist. The text then provides an example of the new sound: artists Cay Sur and Renata Flores mix the rhythms of hip-hop with "traditional Andean instruments and themes." This context supports the idea that young Indigenous artists in Peru are developing a new music genre.

Choice B is incorrect because in this context, "repeating" would mean making, saying, or doing again. The text indicates that young Indigenous artists in Peru are creating music that has a "new sound." Something new didn't previously exist, so it can't be made again. Therefore, the artists are developing, not repeating, a new music genre. *Choice C* is incorrect because in this context, "correcting," would mean fixing errors in something. The text describes the music the young Indigenous artists in Peru are creating as a "new sound." This indicates that this genre of music didn't exist before, and it wouldn't be logical to say that artists are fixing errors in a genre that didn't previously exist. *Choice D* is incorrect because in this context, "remembering" would mean recalling from memory. The text describes the music the young Indigenous artists in Peru are creating as a "new sound." This indicates that this genre of music didn't exist before, and it wouldn't be logical to say that artists are recalling from memory a genre that didn't previously exist.

QUESTION 2

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of increasing road capacity as a solution to traffic congestion. In this context, "efficacy" means the ability to produce a desired result or outcome. The text states that research studies have indicated that one approach to reducing traffic congestion, adding road capacity, doesn't produce the desired outcome

and can in fact “make traffic worse.” This supports the idea that studies have cast doubt on the efficacy of the approach of building additional road capacity to reduce congestion.

Choice A is incorrect because saying that studies have cast doubt on the “aesthetics,” or visual appearance, of the approach of building additional road capacity to reduce traffic congestion wouldn’t make sense in context. The text focuses on whether the approach effectively solves traffic congestion, not on how appealing the additional or modified roads look. *Choice B* is incorrect because in this context, “popularity” would mean how well-liked something is. The text focuses on what research studies have indicated about how well an approach (adding road capacity) works to solve a problem (traffic congestion). The studies have indicated that added road capacity doesn’t reduce congestion. This suggests that research studies have cast doubt on the efficacy, not the popularity, of the approach. *Choice D* is incorrect because saying that studies have cast doubt on the “originality,” or novelty, of building additional road capacity to reduce traffic congestion wouldn’t make sense in context. The text doesn’t address whether the approach is new; instead, it focuses on whether the approach effectively reduces traffic congestion.

QUESTION 3

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of Allan Houser’s sculptures. In this context, “identify” means to recognize or distinguish. The text contrasts Houser’s abstract works (for instance, *Embrace*), which show their subjects as “abstract geometric shapes,” with some of his other works, which portray subjects “in realistic detail” (meaning the works’ subjects are depicted as they would appear in real life). This context supports the idea that in Houser’s realistic pieces, the viewer can easily identify—that is, recognize—familiar objects.

Choice A is incorrect because saying that the viewer can easily “reveal,” or make known, familiar objects in Houser’s nonabstract pieces wouldn’t make sense in context. The text states that Houser’s nonabstract sculptures portray their subjects “in realistic detail” (that is, as they would appear in real life), which suggests that familiar objects depicted in those sculptures are already apparent to the viewer. Therefore, the viewer can easily identify, or recognize, the objects. *Choice B* is incorrect because saying that the viewer can easily “remember,” or recall from the past, familiar objects in Houser’s nonabstract pieces wouldn’t make sense in context. The text contrasts Houser’s abstract works, which consist of geometric shapes, with his nonabstract works, which depict subjects as they would appear in real life. This suggests that in the latter works, viewers can easily identify, not remember, familiar objects. *Choice C* is incorrect because saying that the viewer can easily “ignore,” or disregard, familiar objects in Houser’s nonabstract sculptures wouldn’t make sense in context. The text contrasts Houser’s abstract works with his nonabstract (that is, realistic) ones, noting that in the latter works, subjects are depicted as they would appear in real life. This suggests that in the realistic works, viewers can easily recognize, not disregard, familiar objects.

QUESTION 4

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of Marques Hanalei Marzan's artistic process. In this context, "intention for" means a plan or purpose regarding something. The text indicates that Marzan "makes up his designs as he weaves" and allows "inspiration to take him in unexpected directions," which suggests he doesn't plan what his final product will look like before he begins. This supports the idea that Marzan often doesn't have a specific intention for—that is, a predetermined plan for—what the final product will look like.

Choice B is incorrect because stating that Marzan doesn't have a specific "acceptance of" what the final product will look like wouldn't make sense in context. "Acceptance" means approval or willingness to receive something, but the text is discussing whether Marzan has a plan for his work from the start, not whether he approves of the outcome. **Choice C** is incorrect because stating that Marzan doesn't have a specific "admiration for" what the final product will look like wouldn't make sense in context. "Admiration" means respect or approval, but the text is discussing Marzan's creative process, not how he feels about his finished work. **Choice D** is incorrect because stating that Marzan doesn't have a specific "imitation of" what the final product will look like wouldn't make sense in context. "Imitation" means a copy or reproduction of something, but the text is discussing Marzan's creative process, not whether he copies existing artwork.

QUESTION 5

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of how geomagnetic storms affect the performance of GPS. In this context, "reliability" means the quality of being accurate and dependable. The text indicates that geomagnetic storms can cause GPS models to "produce inaccurate calculations," which means the system cannot be depended on to work correctly during such events. This information supports the idea that space weather events can affect the reliability of GPS—that is, its ability to consistently produce accurate results.

Choice A is incorrect because saying that space weather affects the "extent," or range, of GPS wouldn't capture the main point of the text. The text focuses on GPS producing inaccurate calculations, which is a problem of dependability rather than range. **Choice B** is incorrect because saying that space weather affects the "complexity," or complicated nature, of GPS wouldn't make sense in context. The text indicates that geomagnetic storms cause inaccurate calculations, not that they make the system more or less involved or complicated. **Choice D** is incorrect because saying that space weather affects the "significance," or importance, of GPS wouldn't make sense in context. The text focuses on GPS producing inaccurate results during geomagnetic storms and does not discuss any corresponding change in the status or importance of the system.

QUESTION 6

Choice B is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text, which is to note a new finding about the number of Saturn's moons. The text starts by stating that Saturn is the first planet in our solar system that astronomers have found over 100 moons orbiting. It then explains how this discovery occurred: astronomers used the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope (CFHT) to observe 62 previously undetected moons. The text goes on to elaborate that this finding means that Saturn has now taken Jupiter's place as the planet in our solar system with the most observed moons.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't explain how the CFHT works; the CFHT is mentioned only as the instrument used to detect moons orbiting Saturn that had been previously unobserved. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss the history of Hawaii; Hawaii is mentioned only as the location of the telescope used to make the discovery about Saturn's previously unobserved moons. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text doesn't describe Jupiter's atmospheric conditions; Jupiter is mentioned only in comparison to Saturn regarding the number of their observed moons.

QUESTION 7

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately states the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole. When the woman excitedly mentions "those wonderful words," Oscar rises and asks, "Which wonderful words?" His action and his question both indicate his increased interest and suggest his hope that the woman might be referring to his own writing. However, when the woman specifies the words "about moving toward the beautiful distances," Oscar says, "Those are Mr. Wills' wonderful words." Since they are not his own, he loses interest. Therefore, the underlined portion portrays his brief hope that the woman is fond of his writing (a hope that ends when the woman clarifies her meaning).

Choice B is incorrect because nothing in the text suggests Oscar was expecting the woman; his initial, distracted "um-hum" and his rising with interest only after she mentions "wonderful words" both indicate that he had no prior knowledge of her visit. *Choice C* is incorrect because the underlined portion shows Oscar rising with interest, not annoyance; his initial engagement with the woman's comment suggests curiosity and hope rather than irritation. *Choice D* is incorrect because the underlined portion primarily reveals Oscar's personal interest in whether the woman might be praising his writing, rather than depicting polite, professional behavior.

QUESTION 8

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole. The text presents evidence that the crater on Pluto observed by the New Horizons space probe was formed by an ice volcano—namely, the presence of water ice and ammonia near the crater, both of which are associated with ice volcano eruptions. The underlined sentence then adds that the crater's shape and appearance indicate that it wasn't formed by an impact, which implies that an alternative explanation for the crater's

formation—that the crater was an impact crater—was considered and ruled out. The text then concludes by stating that the evidence summarized earlier pointed Cruikshank and his team to the hypothesis that the crater had likely been an ice volcano at one time. Thus, the underlined sentence implies that in arriving at the hypothesis stated in the last sentence, the research team had eliminated an alternative explanation based on the available evidence.

Choice A is incorrect because the underlined sentence doesn't identify a misconception the researchers had; rather, it presents evidence that helped them rule out the impact explanation. *Choice B* is incorrect because the underlined sentence presents an observation about the crater based on data gathered in 2015 by the New Horizons space probe. Neither the text as a whole nor the underlined sentence discusses previous findings that informed a research method used by Cruikshank and his team. *Choice D* is incorrect because the underlined sentence focuses on the implications of the crater's shape and appearance, not on the importance of the New Horizons space probe.

QUESTION 9

Choice C is the best answer because it accurately describes a difference in how the author of Text 1 and the author of Text 2 each view consumer inertia. The author of Text 1 presents consumer inertia as positive from a business perspective, stating that it “can be advantageous to companies” and characterizing pricing strategies that exploit consumer inertia, including using low introductory offers to attract customers and then raising prices, as successful for increasing revenue. By contrast, the author of Text 2 presents research that suggests that the specific method of capitalizing on consumer inertia discussed in Text 1 can backfire. According to Text 2, the research team found that using introductory offers to lock subscribers into automatic renewals at higher prices may attract fewer subscribers than using introductory offers that end with a cancellation of the service. In other words, using introductory offers was associated with greater success when the strategy didn't take advantage of consumer inertia than when it did. Thus, while the author of Text 1 emphasizes the potential benefits of exploiting consumer inertia, the author of Text 2 warns that a particular approach to doing so may not produce the intended results.

Choice A is incorrect because the author of Text 1 doesn't assert that introductory offers are most effective at eliciting consumer inertia; rather, Text 1 presents introductory offers as one example of a strategy that can exploit consumer inertia but doesn't imply that it's the most effective strategy for doing so. Additionally, the author of Text 2 doesn't conclude that automatic renewal services are more likely to cultivate consumer inertia than other strategies are. In fact, Text 2 suggests that automatic renewals may actually be counterproductive, resulting in fewer subscribers. *Choice B* is incorrect because neither author makes claims about which types of consumers exhibit consumer inertia or which product markets are affected by it. Text 1 describes consumer inertia in general terms but doesn't make any claims about consumer types, and Text 2 focuses on subscription-based services as an example without claiming consumer inertia is absent in other markets. *Choice D* is incorrect because the author of Text 1 doesn't argue that brand loyalty is the primary source of consumer inertia. Text 1

mentions both brand loyalty and convenience as possible reasons customers may not search for less expensive options, but it doesn't identify either as the primary cause. Furthermore, the author of Text 2 doesn't address the causes of consumer inertia at all, focusing instead on the outcomes of certain pricing strategies.

QUESTION 10

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately states the main idea of the text. The narrator reflects on having experienced many “unexpected moments” and “unforeseen twists and turns” throughout her life. However, the narrator emphasizes that she was never “so aware of entering a new stage” as when she crossed the threshold into her new apartment. The narrator describes leaving behind a complicated past and seeing the empty space of her new apartment “that time would take care of filling up.” This portrayal of leaving the past behind and facing an open future reinforces the narrator’s recognition that this particular moment—entering the new apartment—marks a major shift in her life.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't mention a new business. Rather, the narrator describes entering a new apartment and reflecting on a new stage of life, not a new business venture. **Choice B** is incorrect because the text suggests the opposite: the narrator indicates that often she has been unprepared for life's unexpected moments. This suggests that the narrator has not always had a plan for handling big moments in her life. **Choice D** is incorrect because the text doesn't mention other people in the narrator's life or indicate that the narrator wishes to express gratitude for anyone's help. Instead, the narrator's reflection focuses on her own experience of entering a new stage of life.

QUESTION 11

Choice A is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the example about employment trends from 1995 to 2007. The graph presents the number of employees (in thousands) working in agriculture, hunting, and forestry in the Czech Republic and Austria from 1995 to 2013. According to the graph, employment in these sectors in the Czech Republic decreased from approximately 225 thousand in 1995 to approximately 125 thousand in 2007. During the same period, employment in Austria remained relatively steady at just under 25 thousand.

Choice B is incorrect because the graph indicates that the number of employees working in these sectors in the Czech Republic decreased, not increased, from 1995 to 2007. **Choice C** is incorrect because the graph shows only the number of employees in these specific sectors, not the total number of employees in Austria; therefore, it does not provide information about what proportion of Austrian workers were employed in these sectors and whether they represented a majority. **Choice D** is incorrect because the graph indicates that employment in these sectors did not remain stable in the Czech Republic; rather, it decreased substantially from approximately 225 thousand to approximately 125 thousand between 1995 and 2007.

QUESTION 12

Choice D is the best answer because it most effectively presents a quotation that illustrates the claim that Liebes’s use of bold colors, textured fabrics, and metallic threads resulted in some of the most influential designs of the time. The text introduces Liebes as “an influential designer” in the mid-twentieth century. The text then explains that Liebes used “bold colors, textured fabrics, and metallic threads” to create “some of the most influential designs” of that period. This quotation indicates that Liebes was known to use colors and fabrics in “unexpected” ways to create “sought-after” designs that formed an identifiable style referred to as “the ‘Liebes Look.’” This quotation therefore illustrates both Liebes’s design approach and its influential results as described in the underlined portion of text.

Choice A is incorrect because instead of focusing on her artistic approach and influence, this quotation describes Liebes’s production methods, including her transition from handwoven textiles to mass production using power looms. Although being able to reach a wider audience at lower costs could suggest influence, this quotation doesn’t address the idea that her designs were some of the most influential of the time. **Choice B** is incorrect because this quotation describes Liebes’s career path—from working as an art teacher to opening studios—but doesn’t address her use of bold colors, textured fabrics, or metallic threads. Although this quotation does suggest that Liebes was successful professionally, which could suggest influence, opening design studios in California and New York doesn’t directly illustrate that her designs were influential. **Choice C** is incorrect because instead of illustrating the specific design elements Liebes used or the influence of her designs, this quotation indicates that she collaborated professionally with architects, fashion designers, and film producers. This fact could suggest influence but doesn’t indicate it directly.

QUESTION 13

Choice B is the best answer because it most effectively illustrates the claim that the children appreciate the garden because it allows them to experience nature. The quotation depicts the children in the garden engaging with nature—specifically, stopping their games to listen to birds “[singing] so sweetly” in the trees—and expressing their happiness by exclaiming “How happy we are here!” This directly shows both the children’s experience of nature in the garden and their appreciation of it.

Choice A is incorrect because this quotation focuses on the Giant’s possessiveness and his actions to exclude others from the garden, not on the children’s appreciation of experiencing nature there. The quotation doesn’t describe the children at all. **Choice C** is incorrect because this quotation describes the children’s dislike of playing on the dusty road; it doesn’t illustrate their appreciation of the garden or their experience of nature within it. **Choice D** is incorrect because this quotation describes the arrival of spring and contrasts the vibrant landscape elsewhere with the ongoing winter of the Giant’s garden, but it doesn’t depict the children experiencing or appreciating nature in the garden.

QUESTION 14

Choice D is the best answer because it presents a finding that, if true, would most directly support Adlhart’s claim that the sponge developed by Guoqing Wang to reduce microplastic pollution would be difficult to mass-produce. The text explains that the sponge is composed mainly of starch and gelatin. If the worldwide supply of these substances is in high demand from the food industry and therefore difficult to source in significant quantities, that would present a major obstacle to mass-producing the sponge, since the necessary raw materials would be hard to obtain in the amounts needed for large-scale production.

Choice A is incorrect because a finding that textiles are a major source of microplastic pollution would pertain to the environmental problem the sponge is designed to help solve, not the question of whether the sponge would be difficult to mass-produce. The source of microplastic pollution is irrelevant to the sponge’s production challenges. *Choice B* is incorrect because a finding that the sponge is light and easy to ship would suggest that distributing the product wouldn’t be difficult, which has no bearing on—and would arguably counter—the claim that the sponge would be difficult to mass-produce. *Choice C* is incorrect because a finding that the sponge’s absorption capabilities varied depending on the liquid solution would address the sponge’s effectiveness in different conditions, not the challenges related to the sponge’s mass production. The effectiveness of the sponge in different conditions is a separate issue from the difficulty of producing the sponge.

QUESTION 15

Choice D is the best answer because it accurately describes data from the table that strengthen both parts of Pereira and colleagues’ conclusion. At 12 weeks, the two groups had similar productivity loss (268 and 282 Australian dollars), meaning there was no clear sign yet that one program was working better than the other. This supports the part of the conclusion stating that the results “took time to become apparent.” But at 12 months, productivity loss had significantly decreased for the EET group (to 171 Australian dollars) and significantly increased for the EHP group (to 436). This pattern supports the other part of the conclusion: that EET was more effective at restraining productivity loss than EHP was.

Choice A is incorrect because the table provides data on total productivity loss for each group but does not provide any information about what proportion of productivity loss was due to absenteeism versus presenteeism. *Choice B* is incorrect because the table shows that the difference between the two groups actually increased over time, not decreased: at 12 weeks, the productivity loss was 268 Australian dollars for the EET group and 282 Australian dollars for the EHP group; at 12 months, the gap between the two groups had widened (171 versus 436 Australian dollars). *Choice C* is incorrect because according to the table, productivity loss for the EET group decreased from 268 to 171 Australian dollars, a reduction of 97 Australian dollars, which is not accurately characterized by the phrase “barely decreased.”

QUESTION 16

Choice C is the best answer because it uses data from the table to effectively complete the text's explanation of why both alkanes and dimethyl sulfides must have been present in the sample before the methanol-only extraction (extraction 3). The table shows that dimethyl sulfides were detected in the third extract (methanol only), which means that these compounds must have been present in the sample when the methanol extraction began. The table also shows that alkanes were detected in the fourth extract (dichloromethane and methanol), indicating that alkanes remained in the sample after the methanol-only extraction and therefore must have been present before it. Together, these observations confirm that both compounds were present in the sample before the methanol-only extraction.

Choice A is incorrect because while the table does show that the second extract contains alkanes but no dimethyl sulfides, this observation alone does not explain why both alkane and dimethyl sulfide compounds must have been present in the sample before the methanol-only extraction (extraction 3). The observation provides evidence about the presence of alkanes but provides no evidence that dimethyl sulfides were present before the methanol-only extraction. **Choice B** is incorrect because while the table shows that the fourth extract contains alkanes but no dimethyl sulfides, this observation does not address whether both compounds were present in the sample before the methanol-only extraction (extraction 3). It indicates only what remained in the sample after that extraction. **Choice D** is incorrect because it simply summarizes how often alkanes and dimethyl sulfides appear across the extracts but does not use the extract sequencing information to explain why both compounds must have been present in the sample before the methanol-only extraction.

QUESTION 17

Choice B is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the assertion about the nonuniform upward trend in Indonesia's renewable energy capacity. The text establishes that although the overall trend from 2017 to 2020 was upward, the growth was not uniform. In other words, capacity didn't rise steadily every year—it could drop or stay the same, as shown by solar's decline from 2017 to 2018. The table shows that geothermal capacity remained at 2,131 megawatts in both 2019 and 2020, and wind capacity remained at 154.3 megawatts in both 2019 and 2020. By illustrating that some technologies experienced periods of no growth, these data provide another example supporting the nonuniform trend in Indonesia's use of renewable energy.

Choice A is incorrect because while the data in the table support this claim, noting that wind and solar capacities were lower than renewable hydropower across the four-year period does not show that the trend was not uniform. This choice compares technologies rather than describing year-to-year change. Even if wind and solar remained consistently lower than hydropower, their capacities could still have increased uniformly from 2017 to 2020. **Choice C** is incorrect because while the table supports this comparison, it does not complete the sentence in a way that demonstrates the nonuniform trend; instead, it simply compares the relative

electrical capacities of two renewable technologies. *Choice D* is incorrect because while it uses accurate data from the table, it does not complete the sentence in a way that illustrates the nonuniform upward trend described in the text. The table does show that wind capacity was 1.5 megawatts in 2017 and much higher in 2018, 2019, and 2020, but this mainly provides evidence of an increase overall. It does not point to a year-to-year interruption—such as a decrease or a period of no growth—that would support the text’s claim that the trend was not uniform.

QUESTION 18

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of differences between shaded and full-sun coffee farms. The text indicates that full-sun coffee farms lack trees, which results in a lack of spaces for many species of birds to roost. The logical implication is that shaded farms, which do have trees, would provide roosting spaces for these bird species. Therefore, shaded farms would tend to be home to a more diverse range of birds than full-sun farms, which lack the trees that birds need to roost.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn’t discuss soil quality on coffee farms. The text focuses on the presence or absence of trees and its effect on bird populations, not on soil conditions. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text makes no mention of insects or other pests on coffee farms. The text’s discussion of trees and birds doesn’t provide any basis for conclusions about pest problems. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the text does discuss sun and shade, it doesn’t address weather conditions on coffee farms. The text focuses specifically on the relationship between trees and roosting spaces for birds, not on weather.

QUESTION 19

Choice B is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use within a sentence. No punctuation is needed between “three times” and “in a row” because the prepositional phrase “in a row” provides essential information about how the three victories occurred.

Choice A is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between “three times” and “in a row.” *Choice C* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between “three times” and “in a row.” *Choice D* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between “three times” and “in a row.”

QUESTION 20

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation in a sentence. No punctuation is needed between the verb “grow” and its object “healthier gardens.” The object completes the sentence by explaining what Joseph helps people grow. In this case, any punctuation between the two results in an ungrammatical sentence.

Choice B is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the verb and its object. *Choice C* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the verb and its object. *Choice D* is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the verb and its object.

QUESTION 21

Choice B is the best answer. The convention being tested is end-of-sentence punctuation. This choice correctly uses a period to punctuate a declarative sentence that makes a statement ("Most...language").

Choice A is incorrect. It's unconventional to use a question mark in this way to punctuate a declarative sentence that makes a statement. *Choice C* is incorrect because the context requires a declarative clause at the end of the sentence that states that "Happy Birthday" is the most frequently sung song in the English language, not an interrogative clause that asks a direct question about whether "Happy Birthday" is the most frequently sung song in the English language.

Choice D is incorrect because the context requires a declarative clause at the end of the sentence that states that "Happy Birthday" is the most frequently sung song in the English language, not an interrogative clause that asks a direct question about whether "Happy Birthday" is the most frequently sung song in the English language.

QUESTION 22

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is end-of-sentence punctuation. This choice correctly uses a question mark to punctuate the interrogative clause "why is it considered controversial," which asks a direct question at the end of the sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because the context requires an interrogative clause, not a declarative one, to ask a direct question. Following a question word like "why," it is conventional to invert the order of the subject and verb ("is it") to form an interrogative clause. *Choice B* is incorrect because a period can't be used in this way to punctuate an interrogative clause, such as "why is it considered controversial," at the end of a sentence. *Choice C* is incorrect because the context requires an interrogative clause, not a declarative one, to ask a direct question. Following a question word like "why," it is conventional to invert the order of the subject and verb ("is it") to form an interrogative clause.

QUESTION 23

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of determiners. The singular demonstrative determiner "this" agrees in number with the singular noun "place" and clearly indicates that Mookodi wants to educate the public about the Okavango Delta.

Choice A is incorrect because the plural demonstrative determiner "those" doesn't agree in number with the singular noun "place." *Choice B* is incorrect because the plural determiner "both" doesn't agree in number with the singular noun "place." *Choice C* is incorrect because the plural demonstrative determiner "these" doesn't agree in number with the singular noun "place."

QUESTION 24

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 “featured” correctly indicates that the gallery displayed Moon’s work in an exhibition that occurred in the past (early 2022).

Choice A is incorrect because the future tense verb “will feature” doesn’t indicate that the exhibition occurred in the past. *Choice B* is incorrect because the present tense verb “features” doesn’t indicate that the exhibition occurred in the past.

Choice D is incorrect because the present perfect tense verb “has been featured” is ungrammatical in this context. The passive construction incorrectly treats “New York’s Derek Eller Gallery” as the entity being featured, even though “her work” appears as an object.

QUESTION 25

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is pronoun-antecedent agreement. The singular pronoun “it” agrees in number with the singular antecedent “the small town of Elkader, Iowa” and clearly indicates that the town was founded in 1846.

Choice A is incorrect because the singular pronoun “he” doesn’t agree with the antecedent “the small town of Elkader, Iowa.” Using “he” would illogically suggest that a person, not the town, was founded. *Choice B* is incorrect because the plural pronoun “they” doesn’t agree in number with the singular antecedent “the small town of Elkader, Iowa.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the plural pronoun “these” doesn’t agree in number with the singular antecedent “the small town of Elkader, Iowa.”

QUESTION 26

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-verb agreement. The plural verb “use” agrees in number with the plural subject “coaches.”

Choice B is incorrect because the singular verb “uses” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “coaches.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the singular verb “is using” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “coaches.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the singular verb “has used” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “coaches.”

QUESTION 27

Choice C is the best answer. “For example” logically signals that the information in this sentence—that the Umbrian language went extinct around the first century BCE—provides a specific example of the general concept of language extinction.

Choice A is incorrect because “admittedly” illogically signals that the information about the Umbrian language going extinct is a concession or acknowledgment that qualifies the previous definition of language extinction. Instead, the Umbrian language is an example of the concept. *Choice B* is incorrect because “therefore”

illogically signals that the information about the Umbrian language going extinct is a result or consequence of the previous definition of language extinction. Instead, the Umbrian language is an example of the concept. *Choice D* is incorrect because “in conclusion” illogically signals that the information about the Umbrian language going extinct summarizes or concludes the previous information about language extinction. Instead, the Umbrian language is an example of the concept.

QUESTION 28

Choice D is the best answer. “Hence” logically signals that the information in this sentence—that LiDAR’s penetrating light waves were the only way to reveal some aspects of the city—is a result or consequence of the previous information about parts of Tikal being physically inaccessible to researchers.

Choice A is incorrect because “afterward” illogically signals that the information about LiDAR being the only way to reveal aspects of the city is an event that occurred later in a chronological sequence than the site’s inaccessibility. However, that inaccessibility is a current, ongoing state, and needing to use LiDAR is a consequence of it. *Choice B* is incorrect because “similarly” illogically signals that the information about LiDAR being the only way to reveal aspects of the city is similar to the previous information about the site’s inaccessibility. Instead, needing to use LiDAR is a consequence of that inaccessibility. *Choice C* is incorrect because “specifically” illogically signals that the information about LiDAR being the only way to reveal aspects of the city provides specific details elaborating on the previous information about the site’s inaccessibility. Instead, needing to use LiDAR is a consequence of that inaccessibility.

QUESTION 29

Choice C is the best answer. “Rather” logically signals that the information in this sentence contrasts with the information in the previous sentence: instead of maintaining bonds by sharing and exchanging electrons, metals are held together by freely traveling valence electrons.

Choice A is incorrect because “likewise” illogically signals that the information about freely traveling valence electrons is similar to the previous information about metals not sharing electrons. Instead, the sentence provides contrasting information, describing the means by which metals are actually held together. *Choice B* is incorrect because “accordingly” illogically signals that the information about freely traveling valence electrons is a result or consequence of the previous information about metals not sharing electrons. Instead, the sentence provides contrasting information, describing the means by which metals are actually held together. *Choice D* is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that the information about freely traveling valence electrons illustrates the previous information about metals not sharing electrons. Instead, the sentence provides contrasting information, describing the means by which metals are actually held together.

QUESTION 30

Choice D is the best answer. “To this end” logically signals that the information in this sentence—that Whitney offered to donate works to a museum and eventually opened her own—describes actions taken to achieve the previously mentioned goal of helping avant-garde artists gain exposure.

Choice A is incorrect because “in other words” illogically signals that the information about Whitney’s donation offer and museum founding is a paraphrase or restatement of the previously mentioned goal of helping avant-garde artists gain exposure. Instead, the sentence describes specific actions taken to achieve that goal. *Choice B* is incorrect because “in contrast” illogically signals that the information about Whitney’s donation offer and museum founding contrasts with the previously mentioned goal of helping avant-garde artists gain exposure. Instead, the sentence describes specific actions taken to achieve that goal. *Choice C* is incorrect because “granted” illogically signals that the information about Whitney’s donation offer and museum founding qualifies or contrasts with the previously mentioned goal of helping avant-garde artists gain exposure. Instead, the sentence describes specific actions taken to achieve that goal.

QUESTION 31

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence contrasts the two estimates of Perucetus’s weight, noting that Pyenson’s estimate of 60 to 70 tons was much less than Urbina’s team’s original estimate of 200 tons.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence presents Pyenson’s claim about the Urbina’s team’s estimate (which it mischaracterizes); it doesn’t contrast the two estimates of Perucetus’s weight. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the sentence mentions when the two estimates were made, it doesn’t provide or contrast the two estimates. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence indicates when and where Perucetus was found and provides one of the estimates of the whale’s weight; it doesn’t contrast the two estimates of Perucetus’s weight.

QUESTION 32

Choice C is the best answer. The sentence explains how soap removes a surface contaminant (dirt), noting that soap molecules form a micelle around the dirt and then encase the micelle in water, lifting it and the dirt off the surface.

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence mentions that soap can remove surface contaminants like dirt, it describes how soap forms rather than explaining how soap removes contaminants. *Choice B* is incorrect. The sentence explains what micelles are; it doesn’t explain how soap removes a surface contaminant. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence explains what hydrophobic surface contaminants are; it doesn’t explain how soap removes them.

QUESTION 33

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence makes and supports a claim about the inspiration for kumiko patterns, claiming that many patterns are inspired by nature and citing the seigaiha pattern's resemblance to ocean waves as support.

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence mentions that kumiko patterns resemble elements from nature, it primarily focuses on how the patterns are formed; it doesn't effectively support a claim about the patterns' inspiration.

Choice C is incorrect. While the sentence mentions that the kikko pattern resembles a tortoise's shell, it misrepresents information from the notes; the pattern is inspired by the shape of a tortoise's shell, not by "wooden strips from nature." *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence describes the kumiko woodworking technique; it doesn't make and support a claim about the inspiration for kumiko patterns.