

Reading and Writing

Module 2

(33 questions)

QUESTION 1

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of Ester Hernandez's art. In this context, "featured" means shown prominently. The text focuses on where Hernandez's works have been and continue to be displayed, explaining that her early works, which consisted of murals, could be viewed in outdoor spaces in San Francisco. The central contrast developed in the text is between where her early works could be viewed and where her works can be viewed now, which is in museums across the United States and around the world. The context therefore supports the idea that Hernandez's works are now shown, or featured, in museums globally.

Choice A is incorrect because in this context "invented" would mean created something for the first time, which isn't supported since the text doesn't discuss where Hernandez creates her works or whether they're original or innovative. *Choice B* is incorrect because "adjusted" in this context would mean adapted. Although the text mentions that many of Hernandez's early works were outdoor murals and thus it may be reasonable to infer that Hernandez altered her approach to creating art so that her works could be displayed in indoor venues instead, the text makes no mention of how Hernandez's works might have been adapted for such venues. The text focuses on where Hernandez's works have been and continue to be displayed, not on how she or anyone else may have adapted, or adjusted, her works. *Choice D* is incorrect because "recommended" in this context would mean endorsed or put forth as a suggestion for something that is worth seeing. Although it may be reasonable to say that in choosing to display certain works, museum curators believe such works are worth seeing, the text doesn't discuss the reasons why museums display Hernandez's works. Instead, the text mainly develops a contrast between where Hernandez's early works could once be viewed and where her work can be viewed now.

QUESTION 2

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of Carmen Lomas Garza’s artistic process. In this context, “inspired by” means influenced by or motivated by. The text refers to how, regardless of the scale of the work, Garza uses her memories of Texas and details from California to create her art. If Garza is basing her work on her direct experiences, then they play a part in her artistic process. This context thus suggests that Garza’s art is inspired by the experiences of her childhood in Texas and her current life in California.

Choice A is incorrect because it wouldn’t make logical sense to indicate that Garza is “complimented by”—or praised by—something inanimate such as direct experience. **Choice B** is incorrect because describing Garza as “uncertain about”—or unsure or doubtful of—direct experience would suggest that she had misgivings about it. If Garza were unsure of her experiences, that would suggest that she couldn’t recall them, and Garza wouldn’t be able to represent direct experience in her art if she were uncertain of the memories or details. **Choice C** is incorrect because describing Garza as “unbothered by”—or uninterested in—her experience would imply the opposite of what the text suggests about Garza’s artistic process. The text indicates that Garza’s art comes from memories of her childhood in Texas and details of her surroundings in California.

QUESTION 3

Choice C is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of Bastos’s study of a wild kea parrot. In this context, “accidental” means unplanned or unintentional. The text first describes Bastos’s study, which concerns a kea that is observed using small stones to preen its feathers. The text then mentions colleagues who are skeptical (that is, they have doubt) about Bastos’s findings, and finally describes how Bastos and her team responded to the skepticism of those colleagues. Given that the colleagues mentioned in the text expressed skepticism regarding Bastos’s findings, the best answer choice must be one that completes the text in a manner such that the skeptics’ opinion regarding the kea’s use of stones disagrees with that held by Bastos and her team. Since Bastos and her team showed that the kea’s use of stones was deliberate (that is, intentional), the skeptics’ opinion in this context must be that the kea’s use of stones was unintentional, or accidental.

Choice A is incorrect because the best answer choice is one that portrays skepticism, or doubt, of Bastos’s claim that the kea’s usage of stones was deliberate, or intentional. If the skeptics found the kea’s usage of stones “intriguing,” or fascinating, this would not be at odds with the position of Bastos and her team; in fact, it is reasonable to believe that someone who agreed that the kea’s stone usage was deliberate would also find it intriguing. **Choice B** is incorrect because if the skeptics believed that the kea’s usage of small stones was “obvious,” or evident, this would not be contrary to the observation of Bastos and her team that the kea’s usage of stones was deliberate: in fact, these opinions would be consistent with each other. **Choice D** is incorrect because if the skeptics believed that the kea’s usage of small stones was “observable,” or visible, this would not conflict with the claim of Bastos and her team that the kea’s usage of stones was deliberate: instead, these positions would agree.

QUESTION 4

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the Kelmscott Press's books. In this context, "manifest in" means evident or apparent from. The text states that the Kelmscott Press, which was cofounded by William Morris, produced its books using preindustrial methods. The text notes the similarity between those methods, which include the use of handmade materials and intricate ornamentation, and methods used in the creation of medieval manuscripts. This context suggests that Morris's repudiation of industrialization is apparent from, or manifest in, the methods and materials his company employed.

Choice A is incorrect because there is nothing in the text to suggest that Morris's repudiation of industrialization is "insensible to," or unaware of or lacking perception of, the use of handmade materials and intricate ornamentation in the production of the Kelmscott editions. Instead, the text suggests that the methods and materials used to produce the Kelmscott editions are evidence of Morris's repudiation of industrialization. **Choice C** is incorrect because it would not make sense to say that Morris's repudiation of industrialization was "scrutinized by," or examined closely by, the Kelmscott editions' use of handmade materials and intricate ornamentation. Although creating the Kelmscott editions may have involved examining the books closely, the text does not mention this aspect of Morris's work, and in any case, the action of using certain materials to create those editions cannot scrutinize Morris's attitude toward industrialization. **Choice D** is incorrect because the text gives no indication that Morris's repudiation of industrialization is "complicated by," or made more complex or difficult by, the Kelmscott Press's use of preindustrial methods and handcrafted elements to produce books. Instead, the text presents those methods as exemplifying Morris's repudiation of industrialization.

QUESTION 5

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of Mary Engle Pennington and Stephanie Kwolek. In this context, "tentative" means unsettled or not definite. The text indicates a contrast between Pennington and Kwolek in terms of their memorability ("place in our historical memory") and states that Kwolek "will long be remembered" for her invention of Kevlar material. This context suggests that although Pennington had an impact on society, she may be less likely than Kwolek to be remembered for a very long time—in other words, that her memorability may be more tentative, or less definite, than Kwolek's.

Choice A is incorrect because the text establishes a contrast between Pennington and Kwolek in terms of their "place in our historical memory" for their achievements, and the statement that Kwolek "will be long remembered" while Pennington's memorability may be more "permanent," or enduring, wouldn't supply a contrast; it would instead suggest that both people will remain memorable. **Choice C** is incorrect because the text establishes a contrast between Pennington and Kwolek in terms of their memorability, suggesting that Pennington is less likely than Kwolek to be "long remembered," but doesn't

address how “warranted,” or based on good reason, each person’s “place in our historical memory” is. In fact, the text suggests that both Pennington and Kwolek had significant achievements, even if one may be more memorable. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text establishes a contrast between Pennington and Kwolek in terms of their “place in our historical memory” for their achievements, and the statement that Kwolek “will be long remembered” while Pennington’s memorability may be more “prominent,” or widely known, wouldn’t supply a contrast; it would instead suggest that both people are very memorable.

QUESTION 6

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text, which is to portray Francie’s determination to reach her goal of reading all the books in the world. The text indicates that to achieve this aim, Francie works systematically and persistently: she reads all the books in the library in alphabetical order and devotes much time and effort to the project, finishing one book per day over a long period of time. The text then suggests that even though she progresses slowly (“she was still in the B’s”) and that she struggled with some books (“some of the B’s had been hard going”), she doesn’t give up because she thinks of herself as “a reader.” These details show Francie’s resolve.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the text mentions several topics (bees and buffaloes, Bermuda vacations, and Byzantine architecture) that Francie has read about, it doesn’t indicate that any of these topics are unusual or that she especially enjoyed reading about one of these topics in particular. If anything, the text suggests that she may have found some of these topics to be dull, saying that she even read the “dry ones”—that is, the boring books—and that some of the books were “hard going,” meaning they were difficult to get through. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text doesn’t discuss Francie’s involvement in other activities, only her dedication to reading. Although it’s possible that Francie dedicates herself to reading because she prefers it to other activities, the text doesn’t indicate whether this is the case. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the text mentions one author (Abbott) whose book Francie has read as well as several topics (bees and buffaloes, Bermuda vacations, and Byzantine architecture) she has encountered, the text doesn’t say whether Francie admires any of the books she’s read so far. Instead, the text focuses on the time and effort she devotes to reaching her goal of reading all the books in the world—even ones she doesn’t enjoy.

QUESTION 7

Choice D is the best answer because it most accurately states the main purpose of the text, which is to describe an experiment whose results cast doubt on an established hypothesis. The text begins by noting that researchers have long believed that woolly mammoths were hunted to extinction in North America by humans using spears with Clovis points. The text then describes an experiment conducted by an anthropologist to test this hypothesis. According to the text, the results of the experiment led the anthropologist to conclude that hunters using spears with Clovis points likely weren't the primary cause of the extinction. The anthropologist's results cast doubt on the long-held hypothesis presented at the beginning of the text and suggest that woolly mammoths may have become extinct in North America due to some other cause.

Choice A is incorrect because there's nothing in the text to suggest that researchers have been involved in an ongoing debate. On the contrary, the text suggests that most researchers agree on the cause of the woolly mammoth's extinction in North America. **Choice B** is incorrect because the text never mentions any advantages or disadvantages of the method used in the experiment, focusing instead on the results achieved using that method. **Choice C** is incorrect because the text addresses only one hypothesis, that mammoths were hunted to extinction in North America by humans using spears with Clovis points. Rather than present a competing hypothesis, the text explains how one anthropologist designed an experiment to test this long-held hypothesis.

QUESTION 8

Choice C is the best answer because it most effectively describes the function of the underlined portion. The text discusses the long-standing misconception that people in medieval Europe were uninterested in cleanliness and hygiene. As evidence that this idea is false, the text cites historian Eleanor Janega's assertion that in medieval Europe, towns usually had at least one bathhouse, where people could take immersion baths or steam baths for a fee. The underlined portion then notes that mainly town dwellers had access to these bathhouses. The remainder of the text explains that those who lacked such access were nonetheless able to bathe in outdoor waterways or take sponge baths at home. Therefore, the underlined portion concedes that some people in medieval Europe lacked access to public bathhouses.

Choice A is incorrect. The underlined portion establishes that amenities such as steam baths were mainly available to town dwellers, which suggests in turn that steam baths were largely unavailable to people in rural areas. Thus, the distinction made by the underlined portion is not between the popularity of steam baths in towns versus their lack of popularity in rural areas but instead between their presence in towns and absence in rural areas. **Choice B** is incorrect. Although the text does explain that recent historians have disproved the idea that medieval Europeans rarely bathed, it doesn't attribute that misconception to earlier historians of medieval Europe or suggest that their research was subject to limitations. Moreover, the underlined portion addresses a limitation of life in medieval Europe, not of historical research. **Choice D** is incorrect because the

underlined portion doesn't address why historian Eleanor Janega decided to study the popularity of public bathhouses in medieval Europe—nor does any portion of the text. The text mentions Janega in passing, but it doesn't go into detail about why she decided to study the popularity of public bathhouses in medieval Europe.

QUESTION 9

Choice C is the best answer because it most accurately describes how the underlined portion functions in the text as a whole. The text begins by mentioning scholarly accounts of the Chicano movement, which the underlined portion describes as tending “to focus on the most militant, outspoken figures in the movement,” making the movement as a whole seem uniformly radical. The text then indicates that the work of geographer Juan Herrera shows that focusing less on such militant figures and instead paying more attention to manifestations of the Chicano movement in less widely known neighborhood institutions and projects would reveal that the movement's participants embraced a range of political orientations and approaches. Thus, the underlined portion describes a common approach to studying the Chicano movement that, according to the text, obscures the ideological diversity of the movement's participants.

Choice A is incorrect. Though the underlined portion does present a trend in scholarship on the Chicano movement, the text does not indicate that other scholars have reevaluated their methods in light of Herrera's work. It only indicates that Herrera's work suggests that the work of those other scholars does not provide a complete picture of the Chicano movement. *Choice B* is incorrect. Though the underlined portion does identify an aspect of the Chicano movement that the text indicates has been overemphasized, the text does not discuss the political orientations of the scholars whose work is mentioned in the text. *Choice D* is incorrect. Though the underlined portion does summarize the conventional method for analyzing the Chicano movement, the rest of the text does not address the effectiveness of “comparatively low-profile neighborhood institutions and projects.” Instead, the text suggests that those projects were led by people with a variety of approaches to community activism.

QUESTION 10

Choice C is the best answer because it accurately states the main idea of the text. According to the text, contrary to what some might expect, foreign investment is typically lower in developing countries whose economies are more dependent on natural-resource extraction. The text explains that high reliance on natural-resource extraction can subject a developing country to economic shocks that can destabilize the local currency and introduce economic uncertainty that tends to keep investors away. In other words, although we may think otherwise, foreign investors are less willing to invest in projects in developing countries whose economies are heavily dependent on natural-resource extraction because those economies tend to exhibit instability that investors want to avoid.

Choice A is incorrect. The text does indicate that foreign investment is typically lower in developing countries whose economies are more dependent on

natural-resource extraction; the text further indicates that natural-resource extraction requires substantial initial investments (to acquire things like required technologies) for which there are fewer investors willing to participate at this stage than one might think. But the text does not implicate the cost of these initial investments as a reason why foreign investment is less widely available than some might think. *Choice B* is incorrect. The text indicates that greater dependence on natural-resource extraction makes a developing country less appealing to foreign investors because of associated economic instability. Rather than arguing that the goal of developing countries is to become less dependent on foreign investment, as the phrasing of choice B suggests, the text focuses only on why foreign investors become less involved with such countries, which suggests that more investment would be preferable. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the text indicates that natural-resource extraction requires substantial initial investments (to acquire things like required technologies) and that there are fewer likely investors willing to participate at this stage than one might think, the text does not address what investors are likely to do over time as the industry stabilizes itself.

QUESTION 11

Choice C is the best answer because it accurately describes why the finding about the microorganism community composition was important. The text describes an experiment by Eva Kaštovská and her team in which they collected plant-soil cores at one elevation and transplanted them to sites at a lower elevation, where the mean air temperature was warmer. Kaštovská and her team observed that microorganism-mediated nutrient cycling was accelerated in the transplanted cores and that “crucially, microorganism community composition was unchanged,” which allowed the team to attribute the acceleration to changes in microorganism activity brought about by the difference in temperature. This strongly implies that the team wouldn’t have been able to make that attribution otherwise, meaning that a change in microorganism composition represented another possible explanation for the acceleration that had to be ruled out.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the text says microorganism-mediated cycling of soil nutrients increased in the transplanted cores, this is unrelated to what’s important about the finding that the microorganism composition didn’t change—that it allowed the team to attribute the change in activity solely to the change in temperature. *Choice B* is incorrect. Although the text compares activity in one core at two different elevations, the text doesn’t address changes in activity at various elevations over time. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although different microorganisms likely exhibit different levels of activity, the text indicates that there was no change in microorganism composition, and there is nothing in the text about different microorganisms having different activity levels.

QUESTION 12

Choice C is the best answer because it states a conclusion the researchers likely agree with, given the details in the text. The text explains that a biosignature gas is a gas that can be used as an indicator that a planet harbors some form of life and some astronomers have proposed that NH_3 could serve as a biosignature gas. The researchers evaluating this claim found that the atmosphere of rocky planets would be unlikely to reach “detectably high levels” of NH_3 without biological activity, which would support the proposal of NH_3 serving as a biosignature gas. However, the text also states that mini-Neptune planets can produce NH_3 in the absence of biological activity. Thus, the text is structured to lead to the conclusion that detectable levels of NH_3 in the atmospheres of rocky planets could constitute a biosignature, but that is not the case for detectable levels of the gas in the atmospheres of mini-Neptune planets.

Choice A is incorrect because the text indicates that biological activity likely accounts for detectable levels of NH_3 in the atmospheres of rocky planets but mini-Neptune planets can have detectable levels of NH_3 in their atmospheres in the absence of biological activity. Therefore, both rocky planets and mini-Neptune planets can have detectable levels of atmospheric NH_3 . *Choice B* is incorrect because the text states that for NH_3 to reach detectable levels in the atmospheres of rocky planets likely means they harbor biological activity, meaning that rocky planets with detectable NH_3 usually harbor biological activity. However, that does not entail that every rocky planet with biological activity will have detectable levels of NH_3 in their atmospheres. *Choice D* is incorrect because the text claims only that some astronomers have proposed using NH_3 as a biosignature gas without mentioning a minimum concentration of atmospheric NH_3 that must be met for it to function as a biosignature gas.

QUESTION 13

Choice C is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the graph to complete the statement about the US national park with the highest number of recreation visits during a three-month period. The line graph shows the number of recreation visits to four US national parks for the months of June, July, and August 2021. According to the graph, the number of recreation visits to Yellowstone National Park in June was approximately 940,000; in July, the number of visits was approximately 1,080,000; and in August, the number of visits was approximately 920,000. In all three months, the number of visits to Yellowstone was higher than the number of visits to any other park in each month.

Choice A is incorrect. According to the graph, the number of recreation visits to Zion National Park was approximately 680,000 in June, about 580,000 in July, and about 470,000 in August, each of which is lower than the number of visits to Yellowstone in the same months. *Choice B* is incorrect. According to the graph, the number of recreation visits to Rocky Mountain National Park was approximately 670,000 in June, about 900,000 in July, and about 750,000 in August, each of which is lower than the number of visits to Yellowstone in the same months. *Choice D* is incorrect. According to the graph, the number of recreation visits to Grand Canyon National Park was approximately 540,000 in June, about 560,000 in July, and about 430,000 in August, each of which is lower than the total visits to Yellowstone in the same months.

QUESTION 14

Choice D is the best answer because it most effectively illustrates the claim that the speaker has contradictory feelings while experiencing the sights and sounds of spring. This quotation indicates that the speaker is reclined in a grove listening to a thousand sounds. Even though the speaker is in a “sweet mood” and thinking “pleasant thoughts,” those pleasant thoughts also bring to mind “sad thoughts.” In other words, these lines illustrate the claim that the speaker is having contradictory thoughts while immersed in the sights and sounds of spring.

Choice A is incorrect. Although this quotation refers to several flowers (primroses and periwinkles) and indicates that the speaker is in a “bower,” or shady spot among the trees—details which suggest that the speaker is experiencing the sights of spring—it doesn’t suggest that the speaker is having contradictory feelings, only that the speaker believes that the flowers are experiencing enjoyment. *Choice B* is incorrect. Although this quotation focuses on the sights of spring—namely, new leaves on nearby trees appear to be opening up (“The budding twigs spread out their fan”) to feel the breeze—the quotation doesn’t suggest that the speaker feels conflicted about this: the statement “And I must think, do all I can” suggests the speaker’s determination to attribute feelings of pleasure to the trees, not that the speaker is experiencing contradictory feelings. *Choice C* is incorrect. Although this quotation indicates that the speaker isn’t certain what the birds are thinking (“Their thoughts I cannot measure”), there’s nothing to suggest that the speaker is experiencing contradictory feelings. Rather, the quotation suggests that although the speaker is uncertain about the birds’ feelings, the speaker believes that the birds’ movements likely suggest their pleasure.

QUESTION 15

Choice D is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the statement comparing the mean ratings for two different groups of participants in a study. The text explains that a research team evaluated the study’s participants using various measures in order to learn whether there might be a medical benefit to telling patients they’re receiving a placebo. The table shows the team’s mean ratings for participants after 21 days for three of the measures: global improvement, symptom severity reduction, and quality of life improvement. According to the table, the mean ratings were higher for all three measures for participants aware of taking a placebo than for participants in the control group. Given that higher ratings indicate greater well-being, as the text states, the mean ratings in the table indicate greater overall well-being for participants aware of taking a placebo than for participants in the control group.

Choice A is incorrect because the table doesn’t include data about individual participants; rather, it presents means, or mathematical averages, of ratings. For this reason, no conclusions can be drawn from data in the table about the extent to which well-being may have varied from participant to participant. *Choice B* is incorrect because according to the table, the mean ratings for participants aware of taking a placebo were higher for all three measures than for participants in the control group, not lower for two of the measures. *Choice C* is incorrect because

it cites data from the table related to participants in the control group, not to participants aware of taking a placebo. Additionally, the mean ratings in the table for participants aware of taking a placebo are higher for all three measures than for participants in the control group. Given that higher ratings indicate greater well-being, as the text states, the ratings in the table for participants aware of taking a placebo indicate greater well-being for these participants in all three measures.

QUESTION 16

Choice B is the best answer because it presents a finding that, if true, would most directly support the idea advanced by Homero Gil de Zúñiga and Trevor Diehl that NFM (“news finds me”) attitude may reduce voting probability through an indirect effect. The text describes NFM as an attitude that has lowered people’s interest in actively acquiring news and introduces Gil de Zúñiga and Diehl’s study on the effects of NFM on people in the United States’ political knowledge and interest. The text goes on to say that despite the fact that the study didn’t occur near a major election, Gil de Zúñiga and Diehl still conclude that NFA may reduce voting probability. If the likelihood, or probability, that a person will vote is linked to that person’s level of political knowledge and interest, that would suggest that negatively affecting a person’s level of political knowledge and interest would also negatively affect how likely that person is to vote. Thus, if NFM attitude has a negative effect on political knowledge and interest, then it would also likely reduce voting probability.

Choice A is incorrect because the finding that NFM attitude increases as major elections approach wouldn’t address the effect of NFM on the likelihood of voting, which is the idea advanced by Gil de Zúñiga and Diehl. Moreover, although the text mentions that there were no major elections that occurred near the time of the study, it doesn’t discern between major and minor elections when discussing voting probability. *Choice C* is incorrect because finding that NFM attitude shows little correlation with either political knowledge or political interest would undermine, not support, Gil de Zúñiga and Diehl’s idea that NFM may reduce voting probability because it suggests that NFM has no effect on political knowledge or political interest. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although Gil de Zúñiga and Diehl’s idea would be supported by the finding that the likelihood of voting increases as political knowledge increases, nothing in the text suggests that the researchers’ idea hinges on the size of people’s social networks.

QUESTION 17

Choice A is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of the potential effects of logging on forest conservation. The text begins by stating that logging practices are often thought of as being contrary to forest conservation efforts. Then, the text presents the results of a research study examining the effect of limited logging practices on specific forest plots, finding that the plots with limited logging may be “more robust” (healthier) than the plots that hadn’t been logged at all. Given these results, it follows that logging may be a useful practice for maintaining healthy forests if it is practiced in a limited way.

Choice B is incorrect because the study referenced in the text only provides information on limited logging as a potential forest management strategy. There is no information in the text about how other forest management strategies support forest conservation efforts. Therefore, the text does not support the assertion that other forest management strategies are more successful than limited logging. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text presents a research study with findings that specific plots of forest with limited logging may be more robust than the forest plots that were not logged. Rather than suggesting that it is hard to know whether limited logging might be beneficial, the text suggests that the practice could be useful in forest conservation efforts. *Choice D* is incorrect. The text discusses the results of a research study that compares the health of forest plots with limited logging to forest plots that were not logged. It does not take a position on the best way to support forest health but rather presents a research study with findings that question conventionally held thoughts regarding the practice of logging.

QUESTION 18

Choice D is the best answer because it presents the conclusion that most logically follows from the text's discussion of the means authors use to write and revise their novels. After stating that many authors still choose to draft novels by hand even though computers are now widely used, the text acknowledges the speculation that the opposite choice—using only a computer—would have had an effect on such novels. However, the text then points out that every novel is the singular result of a combination of the particular conditions surrounding its creation. This suggests that it isn't possible to determine the effect of any single condition (such as the means of writing) on its own; thus, there would be no way to reasonably evaluate how a novel would have turned out differently if it had been written by other means.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that it's more efficient to write a novel on a computer than to write it by hand; it doesn't address efficiency at all. Therefore, it isn't logical to conclude that authors who currently choose to write novels largely by hand should instead work only on a computer to increase their efficiency. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest anything about how successful authors are, regardless of the means by which they choose to write; therefore, it isn't logical to conclude that authors who write largely by hand are likely to be more successful than those who work only on a computer. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text makes no mention of the time it takes to produce a novel, regardless of the means by which it's written; therefore, it isn't logical to conclude that novels written by hand take less time on average to produce than those written on a computer do.

QUESTION 19

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is end-of-sentence punctuation. This choice correctly uses a question mark to punctuate the coordinated interrogative clauses “What are atmospheric rivers” and “how do they affect our weather,” both of which ask direct questions.

Choice A is incorrect because a period can’t be used in this way to punctuate an interrogative clause, such as “how do they affect our weather,” at the end of a sentence. *Choice B* is incorrect because the structure requires an interrogative clause and a question mark at the end of the sentence. *Choice D* is incorrect because the structure requires an interrogative clause at the end of the sentence.

QUESTION 20

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-modifier placement. This choice makes the proper noun “Matthew Henson” the subject of the sentence and places it immediately after the modifying phrase “one... century.” In doing so, this choice clearly establishes that Matthew Henson—and not another noun in the sentence—is being described as one of the few African American global explorers during the turn of the 20th century.

Choice B is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun phrase “1891 and 1909” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that those years were one of the few African American global explorers during the turn of the 20th century. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the proper noun “Greenland” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that Greenland was one of the few African American global explorers during the turn of the 20th century. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun phrase “several treks across Greenland” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that the treks were one of the few African American global explorers during the turn of the 20th century.

QUESTION 21

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-modifier placement. This choice makes the noun phrase “topological tapestries” the subject of the sentence and places it immediately after the modifying phrase “woven...grandmother.” In doing so, this choice clearly establishes that the topological tapestries—and not another noun in the sentence—are being described as woven from recycled yarn and hand tufted.

Choice B is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun phrase “Argentine textile artist Alexandra Kehayoglou” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that Kehayoglou is woven from recycled yarn and hand tufted. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the pronoun “she” and the noun phrase “Argentine textile artist Alexandra Kehayoglou” after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that Kehayoglou is woven from recycled yarn and hand tufted. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in a dangling modifier. The placement of the noun “Alexandra Kehayoglou” immediately after the modifying phrase illogically suggests that Kehayoglou is woven from recycled yarn and hand tufted.

QUESTION 22

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is the coordination of main clauses within a sentence. This choice uses a semicolon in a conventional way to join the first main clause (“Clear... through”) and the second main clause (“wax...through”).

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. Without a conjunction following it, a comma can’t be used in this way to join two main clauses. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The two main clauses (“Clear...through” and “wax...through”) are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction. Furthermore, it results in a confusing and illogical sentence that suggests clear glass allows light to pass through wax paper, which doesn’t make sense in this context. *Choice D* is incorrect because when coordinating two longer main clauses such as these, it’s conventional to use a comma before the coordinating conjunction.

QUESTION 23

Choice B is the best answer. The convention being tested is the punctuation of elements in a complex series. It’s conventional to use a semicolon to separate items in a complex series with internal punctuation, and in this choice, the semicolon after “leaves” is conventionally used to separate the first item (“natural debris, such as dried leaves”) and the second item (“man-made trash, such as plastic bags”) in the series of materials used by Gavua. Further, the comma after “trash” correctly separates the noun phrase “man-made trash” from the supplementary phrase (“such as plastic bags”) that describes it.

Choice A is incorrect because a comma after “leaves” doesn’t match the semicolon used later to separate the second and third items in the series (“man-made...bags” and “and...glue”). Additionally, it’s not conventional to use a colon in this way to separate a supplementary phrase (“such as plastic bags”) from the noun phrase it modifies (“man-made trash”). *Choice C* is incorrect because a comma after “leaves” doesn’t match the semicolon used later to separate the second and third items in the series (“man-made...bags” and “and...glue”). *Choice D* is incorrect because it’s not conventional to use a semicolon in this way to separate a supplementary phrase (“such as plastic bags”) from the noun phrase it modifies (“man-made trash”).

QUESTION 24

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is the punctuation of supplementary elements within a sentence. This choice correctly uses a comma to separate the supplementary adverb “however” from the preceding main clause (“only...competitions”), and it uses a colon to introduce the list of dances that follows (“rumba...jive”). Further, placing the colon after “however” rather than before indicates that the information in the preceding main clause (only... competitions) is contrary to what might be assumed from the information in the previous sentence (Latin America has many more dance forms).

Choice B is incorrect. The comma after “however” can’t be used in this way to introduce a series (“rumba...jive”). *Choice C* is incorrect because it isn’t

conventional to use a semicolon in this way to introduce a series of items, such as the list of dances. *Choice D* is incorrect because placing the semicolon after “competitions” illogically indicates that the following list of five Latin American dances (“rumba...jive”) is contrary to the information in the previous clause (only five Latin American dances are included in international ballroom dance competitions).

QUESTION 25

Choice D is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use between two main clauses. In this choice, a colon is correctly used to mark the boundary between one main clause (“goats are notoriously indiscriminate”) and another main clause (“they will devour all kinds of shrubs and weeds”) and to introduce the following explanation of goats’ nondiscriminatory behavior when it comes to what they eat.

Choice A is incorrect because when coordinating two longer main clauses such as these, it’s conventional to use a comma before the coordinating conjunction. Furthermore, the conjunction “and” fails to indicate that what follows is an explanation of goats’ nondiscriminatory behavior when it comes to their diets. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. A comma can’t be used in this way to join two main clauses (“goats...indiscriminate” and “they...weeds”). *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The two main clauses (“goats...indiscriminate” and “they...weeds”) are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction.

QUESTION 26

Choice B is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-verb agreement. The plural verb “increase” agrees in number with the plural subject “toxins.”

Choice A is incorrect because the singular verb “is increasing” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “toxins.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the singular verb “increases” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “toxins.” *Choice D* is incorrect because the singular verb “has increased” doesn’t agree in number with the plural subject “toxins.”

QUESTION 27

Choice D is the best answer. “Finally” logically signals that the actions in this sentence—the removal, cataloging, and analysis of artifacts—are the next and final steps in a process, following the previous actions of surveying, digging, recording, and mapping.

Choice A is incorrect because “for instance” illogically signals that the actions in this sentence are an example of the actions in the previous sentence. Instead, the removal, cataloging, and analysis of artifacts are the next and final steps in a process. *Choice B* is incorrect because “on the contrary” illogically signals that the actions in this sentence are directly opposed to the actions in the previous sentence. Instead, the removal, cataloging, and analysis of artifacts are the next and final steps in a process. *Choice C* is incorrect because “earlier” illogically

signals that the actions in this sentence occur before the actions in the previous sentence. Instead, the removal, cataloging, and analysis of artifacts are the next and final steps in a process.

QUESTION 28

Choice A is the best answer. “In turn” logically signals that the information in the sentence—that the electrical currents create a protective barrier around Earth—is a result or consequence of the previous information about the circulation of liquid metals generating electrical currents that flow between Earth’s magnetic poles.

Choice B is incorrect because “likewise” illogically signals that the information in the sentence is similar to the previous information about the circulation of liquid metals generating electrical currents that flow between Earth’s magnetic poles. Instead, the new information about the electrical currents is a direct result or consequence of the previous information. **Choice C** is incorrect because “nevertheless” illogically signals that the information in the sentence is true despite the previous information about the circulation of liquid metals generating electrical currents that flow between Earth’s magnetic poles. Instead, the new information about the electrical currents is a direct result or consequence of the previous information. **Choice D** is incorrect because “in reality” illogically signals that the information in the sentence contradicts the previous information about the circulation of liquid metals generating electrical currents that flow between Earth’s magnetic poles. Instead, the new information about the electrical currents is a direct result or consequence of the previous information.

QUESTION 29

Choice B is the best answer. “In fact” logically signals that the critics’ claim at the end of this sentence—that the two editions are essentially two different novels altogether—offers additional emphasis in support of the previous claim that the differences between the editions are extreme.

Choice A is incorrect because “by contrast” illogically signals that the claim at the end of this sentence contrasts with the previous claim about the differences between the editions. Instead, the critics’ opinion offers additional emphasis in support of that claim. **Choice C** is incorrect because “nevertheless” illogically signals that the claim at the end of this sentence is true despite the previous claim about the differences between the two editions. Instead, the critics’ opinion offers additional emphasis in support of that claim. **Choice D** is incorrect because “in other words” illogically signals that the claim at the end of this sentence is merely paraphrasing the previous claim about the differences between the two editions. The critics’ opinion adds new information to the previous claim rather than simply paraphrasing it.

QUESTION 30

Choice C is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes a similarity between the Choctaw Code Talkers and the Navajo Code Talkers by explaining that both groups used their native languages to transmit coded messages for the military.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence describes the Choctaw Code Talkers; it doesn't emphasize a similarity between the Choctaw Code Talkers and the Navajo Code Talkers. *Choice B* is incorrect. The sentence introduces the Navajo Code Talkers; it doesn't emphasize a similarity between the Choctaw Code Talkers and the Navajo Code Talkers. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence emphasizes a difference between the Choctaw Code Talkers and the Navajo Code Talkers; it doesn't emphasize a similarity.

QUESTION 31

Choice D is the best answer. The sentence contrasts the number of meteorite falls with the number of meteorite finds, noting that there have been over 60,000 meteorite finds but only about 1,200 recorded meteorite falls.

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence explains the difference between meteorite falls and meteorite finds, it doesn't contrast the number of meteorite falls and meteorite finds. *Choice B* is incorrect. The sentence indicates the two categories of meteorites found on Earth; it doesn't contrast the number of meteorite falls and meteorite finds. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the sentence notes the number of recorded meteorite falls, it doesn't contrast this with the number of meteorite finds.

QUESTION 32

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes the sample collected from Serra de Itatiaia, noting that Bandeira collected a *Polytrichum juniperinum* sample there in 1925.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence introduces Bandeira to an audience unfamiliar with her work; it doesn't emphasize the sample she collected from Serra de Itatiaia. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the sentence mentions the sample Bandeira collected from Serra de Itatiaia, it doesn't emphasize this sample over the sample from Ponte do Inferno. *Choice D* is incorrect. The sentence provides examples of the botanical samples Bandeira collected; it doesn't emphasize the sample collected from Serra de Itatiaia.

QUESTION 33

Choice C is the best answer. The sentence indicates which classification category most routine diplomatic correspondence belongs in, explaining that it is classified as Confidential because it has the potential to damage national security if disclosed.

Choice A is incorrect. While the sentence makes a claim about information classified as Confidential, it doesn't indicate which category routine diplomatic correspondence belongs in. *Choice B* is incorrect. The sentence makes a generalization about how routine diplomatic correspondence is classified; it doesn't indicate which classification category the correspondence belongs in. *Choice D* is incorrect. This sentence explains that routine diplomatic correspondence could affect national security if disclosed; it doesn't indicate which category of sensitive information this correspondence belongs in.