

Reading and Writing

Module 1

(33 questions)

QUESTION 1

Choice D is the best answer because in context, sharing “similarities with” means having some resemblance to. The text establishes a comparison between two groups of mammals, stating that although they aren’t closely related, hedgehog tenrecs and true hedgehogs play similar roles in their habitats, a circumstance that has resulted in the independent development of some of the same physical traits. This context supports the idea that hedgehog tenrecs resemble, or share basic similarities with, true hedgehogs in some respects.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn’t suggest that hedgehog tenrecs are “examples of,” or representative of, true hedgehogs. The text states despite some shared physical traits, the two groups of mammals aren’t closely related; therefore, hedgehog tenrecs can’t be examples of true hedgehogs. *Choice B* is incorrect because in this context, “concerns about” would mean worries about or interests in. The text focuses on the various physical traits that hedgehog tenrecs and true hedgehogs share. There’s nothing in the text to suggest why hedgehog tenrecs would be worried about true hedgehogs, or why they would be interested in them. *Choice C* is incorrect because in this context, “indications of” would mean evidence of. By listing a set of traits that hedgehog tenrecs share with true hedgehogs, the text establishes a comparison between the two groups of mammals, and saying that the traits shared within one group of mammals provide evidence of another group of mammals wouldn’t be an effective way to establish the similarities between the two groups.

QUESTION 2

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of Yaszek’s introduction to her science fiction anthology. In this context “overtly” means openly or without concealment. The text draws a contrast between the lack of “deliberately signaled” political themes in women-authored science fiction from the 1920s to the 1960s and what Yaszek notes

about women-authored science fiction from the 1970s. This contrast implies that the work from the 1970s did clearly reflect feminist political themes. In other words, the text indicates that unlike women who wrote science fiction in the 1920s to the 1960s, the women who wrote science fiction in the 1970s expressed overtly feminist themes.

Choice A is incorrect. In this context “prudently” would mean cautiously, which might plausibly describe the women who wrote science fiction from the 1920s to the 1960s, in that they tended to avoid revealing their political views; however, the text contrasts these authors with the women writing science fiction in the 1970s, thereby suggesting that the authors writing in the 1970s were not restrained in that way. *Choice C* is incorrect because in this context “cordially” would mean politely, and nothing in the text indicates that politeness was a significant factor for women writing science fiction either from the 1920s to the 1960s or in the 1970s. The text draws a contrast between the lack of “deliberately signaled” political themes in women-authored science fiction from the 1920s to the 1960s and what Yaszek notes about women-authored science fiction from the 1970s. It’s unclear how “less deliberately signaled” politics and an increasing sense of politeness toward feminism would constitute a meaningful contrast. *Choice D* is incorrect because in this context, “inadvertently” would mean unintentionally, and nothing in the text suggests that Yaszek thought the feminist elements of the women-authored science fiction from the 1970s arose without deliberate effort.

QUESTION 3

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion about research into social media use. In context, “redressing” means remedying or compensating for. The text indicates that there is a long-standing trend of overemphasizing teenagers and young adults in studies of social media use. It goes on to say that scholars have recently broadened the kinds of social media users they study by including senior citizens. This suggests that scholars are redressing the long-standing trend of overemphasis on younger users by studying older users as well.

Choice A is incorrect because “exacerbating” means making worse or aggravating, which would not make logical sense in context. Expanding the focus of studies of social media use to include senior citizens would not make the long-standing trend of overemphasizing teenagers and young adults in studies of social media use worse; instead, it would help to remedy this trend. *Choice C* is incorrect because “epitomizing” means illustrating or providing an example, which would not make logical sense in context. Expanding the groups of social media users that scholars study to include senior citizens would not provide an example of the long-standing trend of overemphasizing teenagers and young people in research on social media use. *Choice D* is incorrect because “precluding” means making impossible in advance or preventing, which would not make logical sense in context. The text indicates that there is a long-standing trend of overemphasizing teenagers and young adults in social media research. Expanding the focus of social media research to include senior citizens, as the text indicates scholars have begun to do, could help to rectify the trend, but it could not prevent the trend or make the trend impossible in advance, since the trend started long before scholars started expanding their focus.

QUESTION 4

Choice D is the best answer because as used in the text, “disputing” most nearly means providing resistance to. The narrator is in a taxi as it drives down a street lined with so many food vendors and shoppers that the narrator describes them as “the multitude of Paris,” meaning an immense group of people. The street is essentially a large open-air market, and there are so many people pushing small wagons of goods and carrying shopping baskets that “every inch” of the taxi’s progress is impeded. In other words, the people are providing resistance to the taxi’s attempt to drive down the street.

Choice A is incorrect. Although in some contexts, “disputing” can mean arguing, the narrator doesn’t portray the shoppers and vendors as arguing with the driver of the taxi or, indeed, arguing at all. **Choice B** is incorrect. Although in some contexts, “disputing” can mean expressing disapproval, the narrator doesn’t suggest that the shoppers and vendors necessarily disapprove of the taxi’s attempt to drive down the street. Instead, their combined presence along the street has the effect of impeding the taxi’s progress. **Choice C** is incorrect because, as the narrator explains, both the multitude of people and the taxi are using a public space (a street) at the same time. The narrator doesn’t go so far as to suggest that the people feel that they, and not the taxi, possess exclusive access to the street.

QUESTION 5

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of the twelfth-century Islamic philosopher Ibn Rushd. As used in this context, “inconsequential to” means not significant to. According to the text, Ibn Rushd’s works were primarily available in Spain, where he lived, far from central areas of the Muslim world, a fact that could support the conclusion that his influence on Muslim contemporaries was limited. The text implies, however, that recent scholarship has shown that his works still had an impact on other Muslim philosophers of his time. This context supports the idea that his works weren’t inconsequential to Islamic thought in this period.

Choice A is incorrect because the issue under consideration in the text is whether other Muslim philosophers of Ibn Rushd’s time had access to his works, not whether his works were “controversial among,” or causing dispute among, other philosophers. **Choice B** is incorrect. The text implies that other Muslim philosophers of Ibn Rushd’s era were aware of his works, not that they were “antagonistic toward,” or hostile toward, them. There is no suggestion that Ibn Rushd’s writings elicited hostility from his contemporaries. **Choice C** is incorrect because in this context, “imitated by” would mean followed as a model by. Although the text implies that Ibn Rushd’s works were at least somewhat available in regions that were at the center of Islamic thought during the period, it doesn’t specifically address in what ways his works influenced contemporary Muslim philosophers. Thus, the text doesn’t support the idea that other philosophers modeled their own works after Ibn Rushd’s works.

QUESTION 6

Choice A is the best answer because it most accurately describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole. The first sentence of the text indicates that Johnson returned to the US in 1938 at which time his painting style suddenly changed. The second sentence is underlined and gives more detail about this stylistic change, noting that his earlier work consisted largely of landscapes in an expressionist style and his new works were highly stylized portraits of Black Americans. In other words, the function of the underlined sentence is to elaborate on a transitional moment in Johnson's painting career.

Choice B is incorrect. Although the text does mention that Johnson spent a decade in Europe, it does not discuss what other travel Johnson might have done. Furthermore, although the text mentions African, American, and Scandinavian artistic elements in Johnson's work, it does not indicate that he traveled to different locations to learn about these practices. **Choice C** is incorrect because the text does not focus on Johnson's personal life nor does it address how successful his career was in general. **Choice D** is incorrect because, rather than call it into question, the underlined sentence continues the discussion of Johnson's career by adding further relevant detail of Johnson's artistic transformation.

QUESTION 7

Choice B is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text, which is to establish that pianist Martha Argerich's performances appear easy because of her work to prepare for them. The text begins by stating that Argerich plays in such a way that it looks like the music is coming to her naturally in the moment, without planning. It goes on to point out that despite her skill and experience, Argerich works tirelessly and treats each piece of music as if it is new each time she performs it, and that it is this preparation that causes her playing to appear relaxed and natural. These details establish that the purpose of the text is to assert that Argerich's performances look effortless because of how she prepares for them.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't address how Argerich selects the music she'll perform; instead, it describes how she approaches a piece of music in preparation for a performance. **Choice C** is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss kinds of music beyond stating that Argerich is a classical pianist, and it doesn't mention Argerich actually encountering any music for the first time; it indicates only that she approaches a piece of music she is going to perform as if she has never played it before. **Choice D** is incorrect because the text doesn't mention music that Argerich is actually performing for the first time, only that Argerich approaches the pieces she performs as if they are new each time; further, the text doesn't characterize this approach as unique, or something only Argerich does.

QUESTION 8

Choice B is the best answer because it best describes the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole. The text describes the failed attempt of Israel Potter to establish a farm in New England during the late eighteenth century: according to his contract, he was to receive two hundred acres in exchange for three months' work, but his employer then refused to fulfill the bargain and Israel had no recourse to law to obtain the land he was owed. Israel was therefore forced to find another means of supporting himself. To explain why Israel was particularly susceptible to his employer's dishonesty, the underlined portion states that though Israel was "brave-hearted, and even much of a dare-devil upon a pinch," he also possessed "a singular patience and mildness." In other words, Israel could be courageous in certain circumstances, but he was usually meek and disinclined to argument, from which it is reasonable to infer that Israel was often taken advantage of. Thus, the underlined portion suggests that if not for a certain aspect of his character, Israel might not have been as easily thwarted in his ambition to establish a farm.

Choice A is incorrect because although the underlined portion describes aspects of Israel's personality, it does not address how he feels about his own personality. **Choice C** is incorrect because the underlined portion addresses Israel's occasional courage and frequent meekness but does not address whether he would have the skills and resolve necessary to operate a farm if he owned sufficient property. **Choice D** is incorrect. Though the underlined portion does indicate that Israel could be courageous in certain circumstances, it does not say that he undertook acts of courage that others avoided, but rather that he was habitually meek. Even if the underlined portion did say that Israel was more courageous than most, this would not explain why he found himself under the circumstances described in the text—that is, as a consequence of his meek nature, cheated of the property to which he had a right.

QUESTION 9

Choice D is the best answer because it reflects how the author of Text 2 would most likely respond to the underlined claim in Text 1. Text 1 begins by noting the success of *The Nutcracker* but then claims that the ballet is "stuck in the past" and should "no longer be produced." Text 2 begins by conceding that *The Nutcracker* is indeed outdated but argues that it should continue to be performed, states that the show can be updated to include more contemporary dance styles, and provides an example of one such modernized version, *Hot Chocolate Nutcracker*. Hence, the author of Text 2 would most likely respond to the underlined claim in Text 1 by suggesting that dance companies should consider offering revised versions of *The Nutcracker* instead of completely rejecting the show.

Choice A is incorrect because the author of Text 2 advocates for using creative ways to update the ballet discussed in Text 1 and therefore wouldn't respond to the underlined claim by rejecting the suggestion that contemporary audiences would enjoy an updated version. **Choice B** is incorrect because although the authors of both texts claim that a particular ballet is outdated, neither

text suggests that contemporary audiences have largely stopped attending productions of the show. On the contrary, Text 2 states that that ballet is a holiday favorite and generates substantial income for some dance companies. *Choice C* is incorrect because although Text 2 provides an example of a contemporized version of the ballet discussed in Text 1, the text doesn't suggest that offering modernized versions is a way to increase income for most dance companies. Rather, the author of Text 2 suggests that offering modernized versions is a way to make the ballet discussed in Text 1 feel less outdated.

QUESTION 10

Choice D is the best answer because it most accurately states the main idea of the text. The text indicates that archaeologist M^a Ángeles Medina-Alcaide and her team used replicas of Paleolithic light sources to understand how Paleolithic artists moved through dark caves. The researchers learned, for example, that torches were more helpful for moving through caves than animal-fat lamps were. Thus, the main idea of the text is that Medina-Alcaide and her team tested Paleolithic light sources and learned some details about how Paleolithic artists traveled within dark caves.

Choice A is incorrect because the text doesn't address the usefulness of fireplaces for Paleolithic cave artists; it only mentions fireplaces briefly as one of the three lighting methods the researchers tested. *Choice B* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss how often Paleolithic cave artists used each kind of light source tested. Although the text does compare animal-fat lamps with another lighting method, the point of that comparison is that animal-fat lamps were less useful than torches when walking, not that one method was used more often than another. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text doesn't discuss either how difficult it was for Medina-Alcaide and her team to replicate light sources or how the team felt about drawing conclusions from their study. Instead, the text reveals that the team was able to conclude that each light source likely had a distinct purpose.

QUESTION 11

Choice A is the best answer because it most effectively uses data from the table to complete the statement about the US auto industry in the early twentieth century. The table shows the number of cars produced annually and number of companies producing cars in the United States between 1910 and 1925 in increments of five years. According to the table, the number of cars produced consistently increased from one increment to the next, going from 123,990 cars in 1910 to 3,185,881 cars in 1925. At the same time, the table shows that the number of companies producing cars consistently decreased, going from 320 companies in 1910 to only 80 companies in 1925. Thus, the table shows that the number of cars produced increased from 1910 to 1925, even as the number of companies producing cars decreased.

Choice B is incorrect because the table indicates that the number of companies producing cars consistently decreased from 1910 to 1925, going from 320 companies to only 80 companies. *Choice C* is incorrect because the table

indicates that the number of cars produced consistently increased from 1910 to 1925, going from 123,990 cars to 3,185,881 cars, instead of decreasing; moreover, the table shows that the number of companies producing cars from 1910 to 1925 declined from 320 to 80 instead of remaining unchanged. *Choice D* is incorrect. The table shows that the number of cars produced in the US increased, going from 123,990 in 1910 to 3,185,881 in 1925, instead of remaining unchanged, and the table also shows that the number of companies producing cars decreased from 320 to 80 instead of remaining unchanged.

QUESTION 12

Choice A is the best answer because it best supports the researchers' explanation of the results of rearranging a store's layout. According to the text, Sam K. Hui and colleagues found that rearranging a store's layout can encourage customers to make spontaneous purchases. The text states that the researchers explain that a change in layout causes shoppers to hunt for items' new locations, which exposes the shoppers to more products and increases the likelihood that they'll make an unplanned purchase. This quotation from a surveyed shopper indicates that the shopper spontaneously purchased a notebook while looking for cleaning supplies that weren't in their usual place. The quotation therefore supports the researchers' explanation that rearranging a store's layout can lead shoppers to make unanticipated purchases.

Choice B is incorrect because it doesn't support the researchers' explanation that rearranging a store's layout can lead shoppers to make unanticipated purchases. Instead of attributing an unplanned purchase to a change in layout, the quotation notes that the shopper searched for but couldn't find some items, and as a result the shopper purchased less, not more, than what was anticipated. *Choice C* is incorrect because the quotation attributes what was purchased to coupons that the shopper received, not to a new store layout. Thus, the quotation doesn't support the researchers' explanation that rearranging a store's layout can lead shoppers to make unanticipated purchases. *Choice D* is incorrect because the quotation attributes what was purchased to the size and stock of the store, not to a new store layout. The shopper simply purchased products that the shopper wanted in a particular store because other stores didn't carry those products, so the quotation doesn't support the researchers' explanation that rearranging a store's layout can lead shoppers to make spontaneous purchases.

QUESTION 13

Choice A is the best answer because it presents a statement that, if true, would support the claim that the two exhibitions *This Is the Day* and *The Dirty South* showcase the diverse media artists have used to represent the Black experience in the US. The text describes the thematic focus of the two exhibitions: religious and spiritual expressions in the Black community and the connections between visual arts and music in Black culture in the American South between 1920 and 2020. If these exhibits included works created with many different materials and means of artistic expression (such as paint, textiles, sculptural stone, and musical forms), they would display how artists have portrayed and responded to the Black experience in the US as well as the variety of media that these artists have used to do so.

Choice B is incorrect because it focuses on the number of artists whose works were included in the exhibitions, not on the means of expression that these artists have used. Therefore, the statement wouldn't address the claim that the exhibits showcased the different media artists have used to represent the Black experience in the US. *Choice C* is incorrect because it focuses on how the works that were included in the exhibitions were sourced, not on the means of expression the artists whose works were featured have used. Therefore, the statement wouldn't address the claim that the exhibits showcased the different media artists have used to represent the Black experience in the US. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the statement focuses on similarities in the themes of the two exhibitions—that is, they both concern the Black experience in the US—it doesn't mention the media that artists whose works were featured in the exhibitions have used to portray and respond to this experience.

QUESTION 14

Choice C is the best answer because it describes data from the graph that support Jan Packer and colleagues' conclusion about the effect of leave time on the attentiveness of university employees. According to the text, the researchers' study design included a group of employees who took no leave, a group who took 2–4 days of leave, and a group who took 1–5 weeks of leave. The participants who took leave were tested for attentiveness one week before their leave (the first test administration), one week after their return to work (the second test administration), and two weeks after their return (the third test administration). The participants who took no leave were tested three times at random. The graph shows that at one week after their return to work, participants who took only 2–4 days of leave had an average attentiveness score of between 540 and 600, while participants who took 1–5 weeks of leave had an average score of between 480 and 540. At two weeks after their return to work, those who took only 2–4 days of leave had an average score of between 480 and 540, while those who took 1–5 weeks of leave had an average score of approximately 480. In other words, the graph shows that on both post-leave testing dates, participants with longer leave times had lower average attentiveness scores than those with shorter leave times. Since attentiveness is an indicator of cognitive functioning, these data confirm Packer and colleagues' conclusion that longer leave times might not confer a greater cognitive benefit than shorter leave times do.

Choice A is incorrect. The graph does show that in the second test administration, participants who took 2–4 days of leave had higher average attentiveness scores than did those who took no leave and also shows that in the third test administration, those who took no leave had higher average scores than those who took 1–5 weeks of leave. But neither of these findings has a direct bearing on the researchers' conclusion, which concerns a comparison of participants who took 2–4 days of leave with those who took 1–5 weeks, rather than a comparison of either group with participants who took no leave. *Choice B* is incorrect. Although the graph does show that in the first test administration, participants who took 2–4 days of leave had lower average attentiveness scores than did those who took 1–5 weeks of leave and those who took no leave, this test administration occurred before any participants went on leave; therefore,

these results have no bearing on the researchers' conclusion about how the amount of leave taken by participants affected their cognitive functioning. *Choice D* is incorrect. Although the graph does show that in the second and third test administrations, participants who took 2–4 days of leave had higher average attentiveness scores than did those who took no leave, the researchers' conclusion is about the effects of short leave compared with the effects of long leave, not the effects of short leave compared with the effects of no leave. These results are therefore irrelevant to the conclusion.

QUESTION 15

Choice B is the best answer because it describes data from the graph that complete the text's discussion of lizard species' use of maximal speed when escaping predators. According to the text, moving at maximal speed (the highest speed possible) requires so much energy that it is not always an effective strategy for animals, even when they are escaping predators. The graph displays data on the average percent of maximal speed used by lizard species while either escaping predators or pursuing prey. The graph categorizes the data for both pursuing and escaping by the number of species using 30%–39% of maximal speed, 40%–49% of maximal speed, 50%–59% of maximal speed, 60%–69% of maximal speed, 70%–79% of maximal speed, 80%–89% of maximal speed, and 90%–100% of maximal speed, respectively. In the graph, there is at least one species in each of the following percent categories for maximal speed while escaping predators: 50%–59%, 60%–69%, 70%–79%, and 80%–89%. Thus, the data in the graph show that multiple lizard species move at an average of less than 90% of their maximal speed while escaping predation.

Choice A is incorrect because the data in the graph isn't organized in such a way that a comparison of the percentage of maximal speed used when escaping predation with the percentage used when pursuing prey is possible at the level of individual species. *Choice C* is incorrect. It is true that in the graph, the percent category with the largest number of species using maximal speed while escaping predators is 90%–100% (8 species total). However, these data don't complete the text, which is concerned instead with how animals are discouraged from using maximal speed even when escaping predators because of the amount of energy required to use it. *Choice D* is incorrect because these data from the graph pertain to maximal speed while pursuing prey and therefore don't complete the text's discussion of lizard species' use of maximal speed when escaping predators.

QUESTION 16

Choice D is the best answer because it presents a finding that, if true, would support the researchers' hypothesis that TMAO reduces water's compressibility. The text explains that at great depths in the ocean, extreme pressure compresses the molecular structure of water by destabilizing the hydrogen bonds between adjacent molecules, thereby allowing water to penetrate proteins and harm the associated organisms. However, deep-sea organisms called piezophiles have adapted to live at these depths and previous studies show a positive correlation between the depth at which a piezophile species lives and the species' level of the compound TMAO. Because this hypothesis links TMAO levels with reduced compressibility of water's tetrahedral molecular structure, a finding that TMAO helps maintain the hydrogen bonds between water molecules under high pressure would strongly support that hypothesis.

Choice A is incorrect. Although the researchers' hypothesis suggests a relationship between TMAO and water molecules' tetrahedral molecular structure, that relationship involves TMAO helping maintain water's tetrahedral molecular structure under high pressure; as presented in the text, the hypothesis doesn't contend that water molecules are impervious to, or incapable of being penetrated by, TMAO. **Choice B** is incorrect because the text discusses how the molecular structure of water, not TMAO, is compressed under extreme pressure and never addresses how TMAO might be affected by such pressure. **Choice C** is incorrect because the researchers' hypothesis holds that water under extreme pressure is more resistant, not less, to being compressed when TMAO concentrations are higher. Moreover, the positive correlation mentioned in the text is between TMAO concentrations and the depths at which piezophiles live, not between concentrations of TMAO and the rate at which water's molecular structure compresses as pressure increases.

QUESTION 17

Choice D is the best answer because it most logically completes the text's discussion of the Cretaceous pterosaur *Tupandactylus navigans*. The text first describes what paleontologists initially speculated to be true of *T. navigans* based on observing only fossilized skulls of the pterosaur rather than complete skeletons—namely, that *T. navigans* had an oversized head crest and that, like other pterosaurs, its main mode of movement must have been flight. The text goes on to describe what researcher Victor Beccari and his team concluded based on studying a nearly complete fossilized skeleton of *T. navigans*, which provided additional information that fossilized skulls alone could not. Beccari and colleagues determined that *T. navigans* had long hind legs, short wings, and an unusually long neck, in addition to the oversized head crest previously observed by paleontologists. Taken together, these characteristics would have made sustained flight difficult and upright walking comfortable, which would make *T. navigans* different from other pterosaurs that moved mainly through flight. Thus, Beccari and colleagues suggest that previously held speculations of paleontologists are inaccurate: that instead of moving mainly through powered flight, *T. navigans* likely flew for shorter distances and spent more time walking than researchers previously thought.

Choice A is incorrect because Beccari and his team determined, based on their examination of a nearly complete skeleton, that *T. navigans* would have found “sustained flight difficult,” which would differentiate it from most other pterosaurs that moved mainly through flight. Therefore, Beccari’s team would not suggest that *T. navigans* flew for longer distances than did other pterosaur species with large head crests. *Choice B* is incorrect because the fossilized skeleton studied by Beccari and colleagues was notable for its short wings, and because no indication in the text is made that other pterosaurs were thought by paleontologists to be comfortable walking. Therefore, Beccari’s team would not suggest that *T. navigans* had longer wings than other pterosaur species considered to have been comfortable walking. *Choice C* is incorrect because the text indicates that Beccari and his team agree with the paleontologists mentioned earlier in the text that *T. navigans* had a large-crested head. Therefore, Beccari’s team would not suggest that *T. navigans* had a smaller head than researchers previously expected.

QUESTION 18

Choice B is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of a study involving ethical consumers. According to the text, ethical consumers are people who strive to purchase goods and services with positive or neutral effects on society and the environment. The text explains that consumer psychologists believe these consumers are more likely to purchase a product if its effects correspond better to their values. The text then introduces a study of ethical consumers’ attitudes toward a specific mobile phone, indicating that participants in their twenties had a less positive attitude toward the phone’s effects on society and the environment than participants in other age groups did. The text indicates that readers should assume there are no other differences between the participants in their twenties and those in other age groups. If the consumer psychologists’ theory is correct, as the text proposes, then the study’s finding suggests that ethical consumers in their twenties are less likely to purchase the phone than ethical consumers in other age groups are.

Choice A is incorrect because the text mentions only the mobile phone used in the study and therefore provides no basis to compare participants’ attitudes toward that phone with their attitudes toward any other phone. *Choice C* is incorrect because the study’s finding suggests the contrary. The text indicates that study participants in their twenties had a less positive attitude toward the phone’s social and environmental effects than study participants in other age groups did. If the consumer psychologists’ theory is true, as the text proposes, then the study’s finding suggests that ethical consumers in their twenties are meaningfully less likely to purchase the phone than ethical consumers in other age groups are. *Choice D* is incorrect because there’s nothing in the text to suggest that ethical consumers in their twenties are more likely than ethical consumers in other age groups to consider a phone’s social and ecological effects when deciding whether to purchase it. Rather, the text’s discussion of people who identify as ethical consumers suggests that they all consider the social and ecological effects of products, regardless of age.

QUESTION 19

Choice A is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verb forms within a sentence. The nonfinite past participle “created” is correctly used to form a supplementary element that modifies the noun phrase “the saloon,” identifying who established the Boston Saloon.

Choice B is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The finite present tense verb “creates” can’t be used in this way to form a supplementary element to modify the noun phrase “the saloon.” *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The nonfinite present participle “creating” can’t be used in this way to form a supplementary element to modify the noun phrase “the saloon.” *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in an ungrammatical sentence. The finite present tense verb “create” can’t be used in this way to form a supplementary element to modify the noun phrase “the saloon.”

QUESTION 20

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use between a verb and an object. No punctuation is needed between the verb “popularized” and its object “the use of Jamaican Creole.” The object helps complete the idea of the verb—in this case, it explains what Louise Bennett popularized—and any punctuation between the two results in an ungrammatical sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because no punctuation is needed between the verb and its object. *Choice B* 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 D is the best answer. The convention being tested is subject-verb agreement. The singular verb “creates” agrees in number with the singular subject “technique.”

Choice A is incorrect because the plural verb “create” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “technique.” *Choice B* is incorrect because the plural verb “are creating” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “technique.” *Choice C* is incorrect because the plural verb “have created” doesn’t agree in number with the singular subject “technique.”

QUESTION 22

Choice D 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 asks an indirect question (“Researchers Amit Kumar and Nicholas Epley investigated how people perceive acts of kindness”).

Choice A is incorrect. The structure of the sentence requires a declarative clause at the end of the sentence that states what Kumar and Epley did, not an interrogative clause that asks a direct question, such as “how do people perceive

acts of kindness.” *Choice B* is incorrect. The structure of the sentence requires a declarative clause at the end of the sentence that states what Kumar and Epley did, not an interrogative clause that asks a direct question, such as “how do people perceive acts of kindness?” *Choice C* is incorrect. It’s unconventional to use a question mark in this way to punctuate a declarative sentence that asks an indirect question, such as “Researchers...kindness.”

QUESTION 23

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

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

QUESTION 24

Choice C is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation between sentences. In this choice, the period is used to correctly mark the boundary between one sentence (“Jamaican...microsculptures”) and another (“Creations...strands”). The noun phrase beginning with “creations” modifies the subject of the next sentence, “Wigan’s sculptures.”

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The sentences (“Jamaican...microsculptures” and “Creations...strands”) are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction. *Choice B* is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. A comma can’t be used in this way to mark the boundary between sentences. *Choice D* is incorrect. Without a comma preceding it, the conjunction “and” can’t be used in this way to join sentences.

QUESTION 25

Choice B is the best answer. The convention being tested is punctuation use between sentences. In this choice, the period is used to correctly mark the boundary between one sentence (“A ray...works”) and another (“Because...image”).

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a run-on sentence. The two sentences (“A ray...works” and “Because...image”) are fused without punctuation and/or a conjunction. *Choice C* is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. A comma can’t be used in this way to mark the boundary between sentences. *Choice D* is incorrect because it results in a comma splice. Since the contraction “it’s” creates a main clause, the comma after “single ray” can’t be used in this way to mark the boundary between two main clauses (“it’s...ray” and “all light...image”).

QUESTION 26

Choice D is the best answer. “Instead” logically signals that the idea in this sentence—that researchers should use the word “lyfe”—is an alternative to the idea mentioned in the previous sentence (scientists’ use of the word “life”).

Choice A is incorrect because “previously” illogically signals that the idea in this sentence occurs before the action in the first sentence. Instead, the use of “lyfe” is an alternative to the previously mentioned use of “life.” *Choice B* is incorrect because “regardless” illogically signals that the idea in this sentence is true despite the information in the first sentence. Instead, the use of “lyfe” is an alternative to the previously mentioned use of “life.” *Choice C* is incorrect because “there” illogically signals that the idea in this sentence occurs in a place mentioned in the previous sentence. Instead, the use of “lyfe” is an alternative to the previously mentioned use of “life.”

QUESTION 27

Choice D is the best answer. “Today” logically signals that the information in the sentence—that the museum is able to display close to 30% of its collection—is true of the Art Institute of Chicago as it exists in the present day after the previously mentioned unveiling of the massive new gallery in 2009.

Choice A is incorrect because “additionally” illogically signals that the information in the sentence is merely an additional fact related to the information about the museum before the new gallery opened. Instead, the sentence is about the museum in the present day after the new gallery opened. *Choice B* is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that the information in the sentence exemplifies the previous information about the museum before the new gallery opened. Instead, the sentence is about the museum in the present day after the new gallery opened. *Choice C* is incorrect because “nevertheless” illogically signals that the information in the sentence is true despite the previous information about the museum before the new gallery opened. Instead, the sentence is about the museum in the present day after the new gallery opened.

QUESTION 28

Choice C is the best answer. “On the other hand” logically signals that the information in the sentence—that the snowpack at higher elevations in the Chuska Mountains was deepest in mid-March—contrasts with the previous information about the snowpack at lower elevations being deepest in early March.

Choice A is incorrect because “in other words” illogically signals that information in the sentence is merely a paraphrase or restatement of the previous information about the snowpack at lower elevations. Instead, the information about the snowpack at higher elevations contrasts with that information. *Choice B* is incorrect because “for instance” illogically signals that the information in the sentence exemplifies the previous information about the snowpack at lower elevations. Instead, the information about the snowpack at higher elevations contrasts with that information. *Choice D* is incorrect because “in summary” illogically signals that the information in the sentence summarizes the previous information about the snowpack at lower elevations. Instead, the information about the snowpack at higher elevations contrasts with that information.

QUESTION 29

Choice C is the best answer. “In addition” logically signals that the claim in this sentence—that the Inca of South America may have used quipus to record more complex information—is an additional point related to the previous statement about the Inca using quipus to record countable information.

Choice A is incorrect because “as a result” illogically signals that the claim in the sentence is a consequence or result of the previous statement about the Incas using quipus to record countable information. Instead, the possibility that the Inca used quipus to record more complex information is an additional point about how the quipus were used. *Choice B* is incorrect because “in other words” illogically signals that the claim in the sentence is merely a paraphrase or restatement of the previous statement about the Incas using quipus to record countable information. Instead, the possibility that the Inca used quipus to record more complex information is an additional point about how the quipus were used. *Choice D* is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that the claim in the sentence exemplifies the previous statement about the Incas using quipus to record countable information. Instead, the possibility that the Inca used quipus to record more complex information is an additional point about how the quipus were used.

QUESTION 30

Choice B is the best answer. “Then” signals that this sentence’s claim about Darwin and Wallace follows logically from the previous information. In other words, both scientists independently arriving at the theory of natural selection was, arguably, an expected outcome of the circumstances mentioned in the previous sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because “however” illogically signals that the claim in this sentence contrasts with the previous information about the ideas circulating among British scientists in the 1800s. Instead, this claim follows logically from that information. *Choice C* is incorrect because “moreover” illogically signals that the claim in this sentence merely adds to the previous information about the ideas circulating among British scientists in the 1800s. Instead, this claim follows logically from that information. *Choice D* is incorrect because “for example” illogically signals that this sentence provides an example supporting the previous information about the ideas circulating among British scientists in the 1800s. Instead, it presents a claim that follows logically from that information.

QUESTION 31

Choice A is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes Janaki Ammal’s achievement, explaining that she successfully created sugarcane hybrids that are well suited to India’s climate by crossbreeding an imported sugarcane species with grasses native to India.

Choice B is incorrect. The sentence emphasizes the goal of the Imperial Sugar Cane Institute in the 1930s; it doesn’t emphasize Janaki Ammal’s achievement. *Choice C* is incorrect. While the sentence mentions Ammal, it doesn’t emphasize her achievement of successfully creating sugarcane hybrids. *Choice D* is

incorrect. While the sentence mentions the achievement of crossbreeding imported sugarcane species with grasses native to India, it doesn't emphasize the achievement as belonging to Janaki Ammal.

QUESTION 32

Choice B is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes a similarity between the sculptures *Recognition* and *Students Aspire*, noting that both sculptures show African American figures in poses that symbolize supportive relationships.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence describes one of the sculptures; it doesn't emphasize a similarity between the two sculptures. **Choice C** is incorrect. The sentence specifies the different years the sculptures were completed in; it doesn't emphasize a similarity between the two sculptures. **Choice D** is incorrect. The sentence emphasizes a difference between the two sculptures, noting that the figures in the sculptures have different feature definition; it doesn't emphasize a similarity between the two sculptures.

QUESTION 33

Choice C is the best answer. The sentence makes a generalization about the materials used in dhow replicas, noting that while some modern materials are used, most of the materials are traditional.

Choice A is incorrect. The sentence provides an example of a traditional material used in ancient dhows; it doesn't indicate that the material is used in dhow replicas or make any other generalization about materials used in those replicas. **Choice B** is incorrect. The sentence explains what an ancient dhow was; it doesn't make a generalization about materials used to make dhow replicas. **Choice D** is incorrect. The sentence introduces the construction of dhow replicas to an audience unfamiliar with the vessel; it doesn't make a generalization about the materials used in those replicas.