1. E. The correct sentence reads:“The party boss shrewdly shifted party lines; hence, he was able to gerrymander any voting bloc out of existence.”Gerrymander means “to divide a state, county, and so on into election districts to give one political party a majority in many districts while concentrating the voting strength of the other party into as few districts as possible.”The word was coined from the last name of Elbridge Gerry,a former governor of Massachusetts, whose party redistricted the state in 1812, and the word salamander, from the resemblance of the redistricting to this creature. By “shifting party lines,”the party boss reformed (gerrymandered) any “voting bloc out of existence.”

2. C. The correct sentence reads:“The restaurant itself was beautiful and the service was excellent, but the food was inedible.”If a restaurant is beautiful and the service is excellent, you would expect the food to be delicious. The transition but indicates that just the opposite is true. Hence, the food must not be up to the same high standards; it must be inedible, or not able to be eaten.

3. A. The correct sentence reads:“He was the chief beneficiary of his uncle’s will; in short, he was left with an inheritance of $200,000.”The chief beneficiary is the main inheritor, the person who gets the bulk of an estate when the will is read. Someone who gets the money receives an inheritance. Inheritance is the word used to mean “any property passing at the owner’s death to the heirs.”

4. E. The correct sentence reads:“When his temperature climbed above 104°F, then he became agitated and delirious.”Since a person’s normal temperature is 98.6°F, it must rise to reach 104°F. This automatically eliminates choice A.When a person’s temperature rises that high, he or she would become delirious, or “wild with excitement.”The clue word is agitated.

5. A. The correct sentence reads:“Although he was never at the scene of the crime, his complicity was uncovered; he had aided and abetted the robbery by disposing of the stolen property.”Complicity means “complying, obeying, or yielding.” Only choices A and B fit. Someone who complies would abet, meaning “help or aid,”so choice A fits best.

6. B. The correct sentence reads:“The offenders then prostrated themselves and petitioned for mercy.”If people prostrate themselves,they “lie down in helplessness.”People who assume this posture are asking for mercy.Only choice B (“petitioned”) fits.Choice E (“approached”) is close,but assumes that the people crawled forward on their stomachs,which is unlikely.

7. C. The correct sentence reads:“If you find peeling potatoes to be onerous, then perhaps you would prefer scrubbing the floors.”The transition if tells you that the second clause will be the opposite of the first. Thus, if the person finds peeling potatoes to be onerous (burdensome or demanding), he or she would want something different. The person would prefer scrubbing the floors. Of course, the entire sentence is ironic and lightly humorous.

8. D. The correct sentence reads:“The film was completely devoid of any plot or character development; it was merely a montage of striking images.”Since the film is devoid of (lacks) “any plot or character development,”the images do not hold together. Rather, they are a series of disjoined images, a montage.

9. C. & D. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:C** The writer repeats the phrase “human activities”primarily to ensure clarity (choice A).The previous sentence reads:“There is new and stronger evidence that most of the warming over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities.”If the writer had followed with the pronoun It, readers would not know if the writer was referring to “human activities”or “new and stronger evidence.”The writer also repeats the phrase “human activities”to create emphasis (choice B).Choices D (to help readers follow the flow of ideas) and E (to lead from one idea to the next) are variations on these two writing strategies,so they are correct.Since there are no “specific details and description”in the phrase “human activities,”choice C is incorrect.That makes it the answer that fits the question. **Passage Question No. 2 Answer: D.** The last sentence provides a clear transition into ways the world’s climate will respond to greenhouse gases. This is stated in choice D—suggest ways that the world’s meteorological conditions respond to greenhouse gases. Thus, the second paragraph is most likely to suggest ways the world’s meteorological conditions respond to greenhouse gases.

11. A. & B. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:A** The farmers are using “grains and legumes to feed their animals.”Using the process of elimination, you can knock out choices D (oats and barley) and E (rice) because they are both grains. Choice C—solid food—doesn’t make sense, because grains are solid foods. That leaves Choices A—vegetables—and B— meats. It makes sense that farmers would feed vegetables to their animals rather than meat, since vegetables cost less than meat. Thus, legumes most likely are “vegetables.”Thus choice A is correct. **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:B**. This passage is developed primarily through comparison and contrast. The clue is the phrase “By contrast”in the last sentence of the passage.

13. B. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:B**. Chief Joseph’s reasons for deciding to “fight no more forever”include all the following except he is dying. Chief Joseph says:“I am tired; my heart is sick and sad.”You cannot infer from this that he is dying, however.All the other choices are directly stated in the speech. **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:E**. Rather than fighting, Chief Joseph wants time to look for his scattered children. This is directly stated in the line:“I want time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find.”Choice B is partly correct—his Nez Perce tribe did try to escape to Canada from their home in Oregon—but this cannot be inferred from Chief Joseph’s words. Choice A is again historically correct, since the tribe had negotiated honorable surrender terms with the federal government, but these terms were ignored. This question illustrates the importance of reading a text closely and not bringing in outside information, which may be factually or historically correct, but neither correct nor relevant in context. **Passage Question No. 3 Answer:D**. Looking Glass and Toohoolhoolzote are great chiefs of his tribe. This comes from the line:“Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohoolhoolzote is dead.” **Passage Question No. 4 Answer:B**. As used in context, the sentence “It is the young men who say yes and no”is best understood to mean that Chief Joseph laments the necessity of having the tribe led by inexperienced men.You cannot assume that he does not trust these leaders (choice E) or that Chief Joseph has been forced from power by the young men (choice D). In fact, just the opposite must be true if he has been charged with surrendering to the federal government. Since you can infer from the passage that older leaders are more valued than younger ones, choice A— even the young men cannot save them now—is not valid. **Passage Question No. 5 Answer:C**. The writer’s style contributes to the impact of his speech by emphasizing his main points. Chief Joseph’s simple style focuses the reader’s attention on the meaning of his words. This is the direct opposite of choices A—decreasing the emotional appeal of his words—and B—downplaying his main points with arrogance. The speech does not have any literary allusions, so you can eliminate choice D. He stresses his people’s plight in specific, concrete language, so choice E—emphasizing the difference between appearance and reality— is illogical. **Passage Question No. 6 Answer:B**. The simplicity of his language reinforces the effect of Chief Joseph’s rhetoric by allowing the facts to tell the story without any literary contrivances. Therefore, choice D—relying on symbolism to convey his emotion—cannot be true. That the speech is easy to read (choice A) has nothing to do with the effect of his rhetoric. Rather than masking his true sorrow (choice C), the speech reveals it. The tone is sorrowful, not violent, so choice E—excoriating the federal government for betraying his people—is false. **Passage Question No. 7 Answer:B.** The tone of this speech is best described as somber and despairing. The next closest choice—resigned and thoughtful—(choice C) is not quite as accurate a description. The other choices are far off the mark.

20. C. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:C** The word peer in the first sentence “described as a ‘swimming and eating machine without peer,’ ”most nearly means “equal.”No other creature in the sea can match the shark,as the second part of the first sentence suggests:“the shark is considered an evolutionary success story.” **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:E**. This is an easy question to solve through the process of elimination and logic. Every detail but the last one is mentioned in the paragraph as a reason why sharks are successful hunters. **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:B**. From the details “the shark is considered an evolutionary success story”and “through scavenging and predation, the 250 species of sharks perform a valuable service in maintaining the ecological balance of the oceans,”you can infer that the author admires sharks. There is no support in the first paragraph for any of the other answer choices.

1. D. The correct sentence reads:“During the Revolutionary War, Hessian troops fought on the British side, not as allies, but as mercenaries. They were paid in money, not glory.”The sentence,“They were paid in money, not glory,”tells you that the Hessian troops were mercenaries—paid soldiers.

2. A. The correct sentence reads:“Professor Martin spent his entire career as a teacher trying to encourage his students to appreciate the beauty of poetry.”You can eliminate choices C and D because they do not make sense. Choices A, B, and E each offer a possible choice for the first blank, but only choice A provides a word that also makes sense in the second blank.

3. D. The correct sentence reads:“Although the movie was panned by all the major critics, audiences around the country seemed to find it genial.”The critics had a negative reaction to the film. The transition “although”tells you that you are looking for a positive result.

4. B. The correct sentence reads:“Peter was undaunted by the repeated rejections of his novel; as a result, he continued to submit his manuscript to other publishers.”The transition “as a result”shows a cause-and-effect relationship: the second half of the sentence explains the first half. Since Peter was undaunted (not discouraged) by the repeated rejections of his novel, he continued to submit his manuscript to other publishers.

5. A. The correct sentence reads:“Since there is a stigma attached to this job, it is unappealing, even at a lucrative salary.”The word since shows a cause-and-effect relationship: Because of the stigma (shame) attached to the job, it is not a good deal, even at a good salary. Only choice A fits this context.

6. C. The correct sentence reads:“A week of sun and exercise had a salubrious effect; due to this, the dark circles under her eyes were erased and her skin took on a rosy glow.”Logic dictates that a week of sun and exercise would have a beneficial effect, so you can eliminate choices A and E, since they have the opposite meaning.We can expect the dark circles under her eyes to vanish as her skin takes on a rosy glow. Choice C has both meanings required by context.

7. B. The correct sentence reads:“A system of education should be judged by the caliber of students it turns out; in summary, quality is preferable to quantity.”The phrase “in summary, quality is preferable to quantity”tells you that you need two words that show value over amount. Choice B best fits the context.

8. E. The correct sentence reads:“Avoid becoming involved with loquacious politicians lest you get caught in a discourse from which you have difficulty extricating yourself.”Loquacious people are very talkative, so you are likely to get involved in a long discourse or conversation with them.

9. A. The correct sentence reads:“You should have anticipated trouble ahead when the speeding traffic suddenly slowed to a crawl.”Trouble is not something you enjoy or interrogate, so you can eliminate choices B and D. Now look at the second blank. Traffic cannot grow (choice C) or collect (choice E) to a crawl. Only choice A provides words that logically fit both the first and second blanks.

10. D. The correct sentence reads:“If he hasn’t yet learned the importance of speaking well of others,he must be quite simple.”Look for a cause-and-effect relationship, as shown by the word If. The best choice is D,where simple means “unintelligent.”

11. C. As used in this passage, precipitously most nearly means “abruptly.”You can infer this from context: since erosion is accelerated and weeds take over the land. With greater erosion and weeds, there would be fewer animals, so stocking rates would decline quickly.

12. C. The passage implies that endangered species will be saved only if they become a priority. The key deer escaped extinction only when conservationists, led by the Boone and Crockett Club, took measures to protect the animal. Choice A— species become at risk of dying out when they are hunted too extensively— clearly applies to the key deer, but a species can also become endangered when its habitat disappears or when members fall prey to disease. Thus, choice A is too general. Choice B—the government is still the most effective way to safeguard the environment because it has the resources to establish effective programs—is another gross generalization. Choice D—government officials and private citizens must work together to help the environment—is wrong because either group can accomplish much on its own. Further, we do not know if the conservationists and Boone and Crockett Club members are government employees or private citizens. Finally, choice E—the key deer is valuable for its beautiful coat—is not supported by the evidence in the passage. The key deer may have been hunted for sport or for their meat.

13. E. It can be inferred from this passage that tsunamis can be very dangerous. Since they are coupled with earthquakes and affect tide gauges for as long as a week, you can deduce that tsunamis are significant occurrences. There is no support in the passage for the other choices.

14. D. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:D** By using the word delight in the first sentence and repeating it in the second sentence, the author specifically emphasizes the rewards that the attainment of knowledge brings. Choice A (how studying serves only for pleasure) cannot be correct because it directly contradicts the first sentence in which the author lists three purposes of study:“Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.”Choices B (his personal resolve to master as much information as possible) and C (his own devotion to study) are too narrow to be correct. Choice E (the sacrifices necessary to become learned) has nothing to do with delight; rather, it implies just the opposite. **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:B**. According to the author, the three primary benefits of study are enjoyment, dornment, and competence. This information is directly stated in the first sentence:“Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.” **Passage Question No. 3 Answer:A**. All the following dangers can result from excessive study except accomplishment. The information is contained in the following sentence:“To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humor of a scholar.”Choice B laziness, is the same as “sloth.”So is Choice E, inactivity. Choice C, simplified judgments, means the same as “to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humor of a scholar.”Choice D, an attitude of superiority, is the same as “affectation.” **Passage Question No. 4 Answer:C**. As used in this passage, affectation means “pretense.”That is the only meaning the word can have. Do not confuse affectation with affection. This could result in incorrectly selecting choice A, fondness, in error. **Passage Question No. 5 Answer:C**. According to the author, you should read to think about the writer’s ideas. This is directly stated in the following sentence:“Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.”None of the other choices shows this relationship between reading and considering the writer’s ideas. **Passage Question No. 6 Answer:B**. As used in the second paragraph, meaner most nearly means “inferior.”Choice A is wrong because “cruel”is the wrong meaning of meaner in this context. The same is true for choices C (fierce), D (unnatural), and E (cheaper). **Passage Question No. 7 Answer:D**. The speaker’s tone is best described as authoritative and confident. The author projects a tone of assurance, learning, and conviction. This is the direct opposite of choices A (diffident and modest) and B (precarious). Since he is being completely straightforward, choice C (ironic) cannot be correct.While he is selfassured, he is not “arrogant and overbearing”(choice E).

21. C. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:C** The writer says,“When they [the American colonists] were told to disperse, they fired on the troops and ran off, upon which the Light Infantry pursued them.” There are no Native Americans in the account at all, so choice A cannot possibly be correct. **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:B**. The soldiers would be gathering to eliminate a military depot, which only choice B explains. It would not be logical to gather 800 soldiers to destroy a publication, no matter how seditious, so choices A and E cannot be correct. The same is true for choices C and D.

1. B. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:B** By directly addressing the members of the audience as “children,”Sojourner Truth suggests that we are all equal in God’s eyes. Her tone is sincere, so choices A (they [the audience] are acting very immaturely) and D (the members of the audience should be ashamed of the way they are acting) cannot be correct. Choice C (she is morally and intellectually superior to the members of her audience) misses her point. Sojourner Truth’s strength lies in her experience and her common sense; she makes no claim to intellectual achievements. Choice E (the delegates at the assembly are young but she is elderly and thus more experienced) cannot be correct because we do not know Sojourner’s age nor the ages of the people she is addressing. She may indeed be older than they are, but she could just as easily be younger. It is logical to assume that most of the people in the audience would be mature, given their leadership roles. **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:E**. As used in the first sentence of passage 1, the idiom “something out of kilter” means that something is wrong.You can infer this from the “racket”(fuss) she notes. There is no suggestion that this is evil (choice A), dangerous (choice B), or mysterious (choice D)—it is simply amiss.While people are indeed foolish (choice C), that does not necessarily cause things to go wrong. **Passage Question No. 3 Answer:A**. “Women being helped into carriages and lifted over ditches”can be understood in both a literal and metaphorical way. Literally, women were helped into high carriages and carried over ditches. But Sojourner Truth’s comments can also be understood in a metaphorical way: upper-class and middle-class women were shielded from the harsh and unpleasant aspects of life. The cost? They were treated as children and denied a voice in their life. Truth is not insulting women who do not work (choice B), for she is not even addressing the issue of working women.While this comment does acknowledge the wide social gulf between Sojourner Truth and wealthy white women (choice C), that is not her point. She is clearly aware of the social mores of her time (choice D), but again that is not her point. Since her tone is level, you can eliminate choice E. Sojourner Truth’s rage at the maltreatment she has received as a slave and as a woman. **Passage Question No. 4 Answer:D**. “Look at my arm”suggests the speaker’s physical strength represents her psychological strength. Not only can she toil as well as (or better than!) any man, but she has withstood the mental effects of brutal work. Eliminate choice A because she is not threatening anyone.You cannot assume from this comment that she has been injured and bears the scars (choice B), for there is no evidence in the text of any scars.While she is indeed as strong as any man (choice C), her point is wider. The same is true of choice E. She is physically superior to most men. **Passage Question No. 5 Answer:B**. The repeated refrain “And ain’t I a woman?”serves to stress the equality of all women while pointing out inequalities. The speaker is being serious, not ironic, so you can eliminate choice A (convey her ironic stance). The phrase is not a lead-in to specific details, so you can cross out choice C (alert the reader to the specific details to follow). She is not trying to frighten the reader, so choice D (intimidate the reader with the harsh question) is off. Finally,“bitter”is too strong a word for her feelings, so choice E is wrong. **Passage Question No. 6 Answer:E**. The speaker is critical of male claims that women are the “weaker sex.”This is shown through the examples she cites:“I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! . . . I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well! . . . I have borne thirteen children, and seen them all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother’s grief, none but Jesus heard me!” **Passage Question No. 7 Answer:E**. The statement “That’s it, honey”serves most directly to draw the audience closer to the speaker. This is accomplished by the familiar word honey, which forges an intimacy between the speaker and her audience. Therefore, choice D (distance the audience from the speaker) cannot be correct. The mood is not hopeless, so you can eliminate choice C as well. There is nothing ironic about her statement, as it matches what has come before. Therefore, choice A (provide an ironic counterpoint to her previous comments) is wrong. **Passage Question No. 8 Answer:E**. Sojourner Truth uses rhetorical devices and persuasive techniques to prove that women are as capable as men and deserve equal rights. She does not discriminate among women, so choice A (some women, but not all, can take up the mantle of autonomy) is wrong. Neither is she trying to prove that women are vastly superior to men, simply that they are equal. Therefore, choice B is wrong. She is not talking about slavery, so you can cross out choice C, slavery must be abolished throughout the union. If choice D (women will get the vote, regardless of what men say or do) was true, there would not be any reason for her to speak at the assembly. Therefore, it cannot be correct. **Passage Question No. 9 Answer:C**. Passage 2 suggests that Sojourner Truth was a familiar name from the past among people who worked to make slavery illegal.You can infer this from the first sentence (the key phrases are in italics):“Many years ago, the few readers of radical Abolitionist papers must often have seen the singular name of Sojourner Truth, announced as a frequent speaker at Anti-Slavery meetings, and as traveling on a sort of self-appointed agency through the country.” **Passage Question No. 10 Answer:A**. In passage 2, Harriet Beecher Stowe compares Sojourner Truth to a statue chiefly to show her admiration for the abolitionist’s dignity and carriage (posture).You can infer this from the following description (key words are in italics):“still gave the impression of a physical development which in early youth must have been as fine a specimen of the torrid zone as Cumberworth’s celebrated statuette of the Negro Woman at the Fountain.” **Passage Question No. 11 Answer:E**. Sojourner Truth uses a fiery,incendiary tone in passage 1 to convey her passionate opposition to slavery.You can deduce this from lines like this:“I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well!” **Passage Question No. 12 Answer:D**. From both passages, you can infer that Sojourner Truth was an admirable, extraordinary person. There is no support for choices A (everyone worked to abolish slavery) or C (Harriet Beecher Stowe worked hard for the abolition of slavery). Since passage 2 describes how Stowe and Truth met late in Truth’s life, choice E (Harriet Beecher Stowe and Sojourner Truth were close personal friends) is unlikely to be true. Choice B (slavery was an evil institution) is true, but is not addressed in passage 2. Section 4 “Whenever you are asked if you can do a job, tell ‘em,‘Certainly I can!’Then get busy and find out how to do it.” Theodore Roosevelt Assignment: In this statement, former President Roosevelt advocates taking chances. On the other hand, you can fall flat on your face if you go into a new school, job, or any challenge without sufficient experience or learning. Discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with Roosevelt’s statement. Support your position by providing reasons and examples from your own experience, observations, or reading. The following model essay would receive a 6, the highest score, for its specific details, organization, and style (appropriate word choice, sentence structure, and consistent facility in use of language). It is an especially intelligent and insightful response. Theodore Roosevelt said:“Whenever you are asked if you can do a job, tell ‘em,‘Certainly I can!’Then get busy and find out how to do it.”I fully agree with Roosevelt’s statement; in fact, I have found it to be a credo for being successful in life. My junior year in high school,I started looking for a job to earn some extra money.I looked around at the various jobs available,but since I had never held a job before,I didn’t have any useful skills.Eventually,I applied for a job in a supermarket as a cashier,where the manager asked me,“Can you work a cash register?”I responded truthfully,“I’ve never done it before,but I bet I could learn.”For any business,hiring someone who needs training is always a risky venture.It costs the business money to train the new employee,and the employee could quit the next day or simply prove unwilling or unable to complete the tasks required by the job.I was able to complete the training quickly and was a very productive employee.I think the supermarket likely took the chance on me because I was eager and willing to learn new skills. This past summer, I worked in an office, inputting data, making copies, sending faxes, and generally doing odd tasks that saved time for others. One day, my boss approached me with the address of a website and said,“There’s a bunch of data on this site that I need sorted out and put into pie charts. Do you know how to do that?”I replied,“No, but I’m sure I can figure it out.”She gave me a smile and as she walked off, said,“That’s what makes you such a great employee—you’re such a ‘can-do’guy.”After two calls to tech support and one to the site administrator, I was able to retrieve the data from the site and make it into exactly the charts my boss needed. My own experience shows that, with determination, courage, and some hard work, you can get ahead on the job. Embracing challenges is the crucial factor in this equation, because it shows you have that “can-do”attitude. Theodore Roosevelt’s bravery got him up San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War. That same determination can help you climb every mountain, too!

1. C. Use consistent tenses in a sentence. The past tense fractured requires the past tense was rather than the present tense is.

2. D. Use a consistent pronoun. Since the sentence starts with the pronoun you, do not switch to the pronoun one. Rather, stay with the pronoun you.

3. A. This word group is a fragment because it is missing a complete verb. The sentence should read “were hanging.”

4. C. Not only and but also are correlative conjunctions that operate as a pair. Choice C should read “but it is also . . .”

5. A. The error is a double negative. Use scarcely or no, but not both together in the same sentence.

6. C. The plural subject trucks agrees with the plural verb are, not the singular verb is. Do not be mislead by the singular predicate nominative reason. (A predicate nominative is a noun or a pronoun used after some form of to be.)

7. A. A pronoun used in apposition to a noun is in the same case as the noun.An appositive is a noun or pronoun placed after another noun or pronoun to identify or explain it.Here,the pronoun (she) must be in the nominate case because it is in apposition with the noun bond traders, which is also in the nominative case.

8. D. This sentence has a misplaced modifier, a phrase, clause, or word placed too far from the noun or pronoun it describes.As a result, the sentence fails to convey its intended meaning.As written, this sentence implies that the famous French composers, artists, and writers come back to life on Sundays! The sentence should read:“Daily, except Sunday, you are welcome to visit the cemetery where famous French composers, artists, and writers lie buried.”or “You are welcome to visit the cemetery daily except Sunday where famous French composers, artists, and writers lie buried.”

9. B. The correct idiom is agreed to, not agreed with. The correct sentence reads:“The resolution that has just been agreed to by the school board members will result in a five percent tax increase in the upcoming year.”

10. E. The sentence is correct as written.

11. B. Only choice B maintains parallel structure (matching sentence parts).

12. D. Every choice but D creates a fragment. The sentence should read:“It has been estimated that many people are deprived of much-needed medical care in this country, especially follow-up visits and preventative medication.”

13. C. Use a comma after an introductory subordinate clause.

14. E. Use an adverb (thoroughly) to modify or describe an adjective (more).

15. D. The other choices violate the tense (or time) in the passage.

16. D. As written, the sentence is in the passive voice. In this construction, the subject receives the action. In the active voice, the subject performs the action named by the verb. In general, the active voice is preferable to the passive voice because the active voice is less wordy. The sentence should read:“Ben Franklin first wanted a turkey instead of an eagle as our national symbol.”

17. E. As written, the sentence states that the shipment—not the speaker—confirmed the conversation. This is called a dangling modifier, since the noun or pronoun is missing. Only choice E corrects the error by providing the missing pronoun (I). The correct sentence reads:“As I stated in our conversation of March 17, the shipment of books and magazines that you ordered will be delivered first thing Friday morning.”

18. B. As written, the sentence lacks parallel structure (having ideas of the same rank in the same grammatical structure). The sentence should read:“During a thunderstorm, people who are inside should not talk on the telephone, stand near any open windows, or use large appliances.”In the revised sentence,“talk on the telephone”and “stand near any open windows”parallel “use large appliances.”

19. C. Use the superlative case (-est or most) to compare three or more things, as is the case here since more than three movies are being compared. Never use -er and more or -est and most together. The correct sentence reads:“Of all the movies ever made, The Godfather has been recognized as one of America’s greatest movies.”

20. D. As written, this is a run-on sentence, two independent clauses run together. Just adding a comma (choice B), creates a comma splice.You can correct the error by adding a semicolon or a coordinating conjunction (and, for, but, yet, so, nor, or). Choice D is the only correct version:“Most people who drink coffee do not know where it comes from; it is actually the fruit of an evergreen tree.”

21. E. **Passage Question No. 1 Answer:E** This question asks you to connect two related sentences. Only choice E correctly joins the two sentences in a logical way. The other conjunctions do not make sense in context. The correct sentence reads:“Samuel Morse patented the telegraph in 1842, and on March 3, 1843, Morse was granted $30,000 from Congress to build a trial line between Baltimore and Washington.” **Passage Question No. 2 Answer:C**. Choice C—Not only did it allow fast communication over large distances for the first time, but it also made train travel safer and more efficient—is the best choice because it shows how the telegraph connected the continent, an example that supports the previous sentence. **Passage Question No. 3 Answer:B**. In sentence 7, the word or idea to which It refers is not clear. The sentence must be revised to specify Morse code. The revised sentence reads:“Morse’s dot-dash system is a simple means of communicating messages with as few errors as possible, and even when errors occur, the message is still understandable.” **Passage Question No. 4 Answer:B**. The paragraph should read:“Even though it’s rarely used, Morse code still resonates symbolically in today’s society.Almost everyone knows the three-dot, three-dash, three-dot code for S.O.S., which is still widely used as a distress call. In fact, almost any sort of signal in patterns of three is considered a call for help.” **Passage Question No. 5 Answer:D**. Ending with a paragraph on Samuel Morse’s legacy would bring the essay full circle, from the origin of Morse code to its contemporary uses.