

Sample Essay - Score of 6

Most parents and teachers tell students the extremely tired cliché of the consequences of following the crowd. It is said that, in order to be a completely individual thinker, one must ignore what others say. Such advice is certainly true to some extent; unreasonable malice must be forgotten in order to keep some level of self-esteem. However, as with most ideas, this one can not be taken in absolute form. In at least some respects, we need other people in order to understand ourselves.

An excellent example of a literary character who could have psychologically benefitted from social interaction is J. Alfred Prufrock from T.S. Eliot's poem "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock." In the poem, Prufrock desires a relationship with a woman very much, but he refrains from initiating conversation because he fears that he could not hold the interest of a sophisticated lady. Should Prufrock have taken the step to accept other people into his life, he most likely would have discovered, as the reader of the poem certainly did, that he is most articulate. Others would have impressed upon him the beauty of his words and his talent for prose. If Prufrock would have spoken his song a loud, the ladies surely would have shown him what he himself did not understand. Since the ladies would reveal Prufrock's talents to him, it is true that we need others in order to understand ourselves.

The lesson of learning from other's opinions of yourself extends much farther than the song of a fictional character. Two days ago, in an art class, my group of students had assigned self portraits due. Most of us brought in photographs of ourselves. Nevertheless, one boy brought nothing and handed us all slips of paper. He told us to write a word to describe him, and when we had done so, he pasted the words on a poster. This must have been a revealing exercise for him because, upon the sight of such descriptions as "bitter" and "sarcastic", he was shocked. In the case of this boy, he had not realized how his personality appeared to others. Though he might not have thought himself "bitter", his friend's comments certainly made him seem that way. The fact that we need others in order to understand ourselves is clearly shown by this boy's revelation.

Section 2

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Guarantee" in this context means to provide strong assurances that something will be the case, and "lobby for" means to influence legislators to support certain measures. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Like many other groups of people in the United States who have needed laws to guarantee equal rights, Americans with disabilities have had to lobby for legislation addressing their concerns." Laws that guarantee equal rights for particular groups of people are usually passed after individuals from those groups have presented their cases to governmental officials who have the power to pass laws.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Preclude" means to prevent something or make it impossible, and "enact" means to pass a law. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Like many other groups of people in the United States who have needed laws to preclude equal rights, Americans with disabilities have had to enact legislation addressing their concerns." People do not need or want laws that make equal rights impossible unless these people seek to restrict the rights of others. In any case, legislators are the ones in a position to "enact" laws. People with disabilities who also have the power to enact laws would be referred to as legislators when performing their governmental function.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

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Choice (C) is incorrect. "Ascertain" means to find out, and "consolidate" means to unite. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Like many other groups of people in the United States who have needed laws to ascertain equal rights, Americans with disabilities have had to consolidate legislation addressing their concerns." Abstract concepts like civil rights are not something that people "ascertain." In addition, it is unclear how people would benefit from consolidating different pieces of legislation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Compound" in this context means to increase the extent of, and "contend with" means to deal with something difficult or undesirable. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Like many other groups of people in the United States who have needed laws to compound equal rights, Americans with disabilities have had to contend with legislation addressing their concerns." Though "compound" can be used to mean to increase the extent of something, that use of "compound" is normally found in set phrases like "compound an error," where the object of the verb is something undesirable. Also, people desiring a particular piece of legislation do not need to "contend with" legislation that addresses their concerns; they would need, rather, to "contend with" legislation that rejects their concerns.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Suppress" in this context means to curtail or limit, and "ratify" means to validate officially. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Like many other groups of people in the United States who have needed laws to suppress equal rights, Americans with disabilities have had to ratify legislation addressing their concerns." It is hard to imagine why people would seek to limit their own civil rights. Moreover, only legislators have the power to ratify laws; other people can get that power only when they are elected or appointed as legislators.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Motley" means having many different varieties. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The café attracts a motley clientele: a startlingly heterogeneous group of people collects there." The colon at the end of the main clause implies that the information that follows it will be a list or an explanation. In this case, the second clause provides a clear explanation of why the clientele was described as motley—that people attracted to it are heterogeneous, or quite unlike one another.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Callous" means hardened. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The café attracts a callous clientele: a startlingly heterogeneous group of people collects there." A sentence containing a colon typically provides a list or an explanation after the colon. This sentence, however, provides a comment following the colon that in no way explains how or why the clientele should be considered hardened.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Languid" means lacking energy. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The café attracts a languid clientele: a startlingly heterogeneous group of people collects there." The second clause of the sentence does not explain why the writer considers the clientele to be languid; this is inconsistent with the use of a colon.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Mysterious" means difficult to explain. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The café attracts a mysterious clientele: a startlingly heterogeneous group of people collects there." The second clause of the sentence does not explain why the clientele is mysterious, which is inconsistent with the use of a colon. Saying that a group of people is quite varied does not explain why it was described as mysterious.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Humane" means kind or compassionate. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The café attracts a humane clientele: a startlingly heterogeneous group of people collects there." Saying that the group of people consists of many different kinds does not explain why the clientele was earlier described as humane. The colon ending the first clause, however, implies that an explanation of the statement in the first clause will appear in the second clause.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Copious" means abundant, and "amassed" means accumulated. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The second edition of the textbook provides copious footnotes; since the first edition, the editors have apparently amassed a great deal of background data." The structure of the sentence indicates that the second clause will help explain the first clause. It makes sense to say, then, that it is because the editors have collected a great deal of extra information that the new edition of the book has so many footnotes (typically used to provide background).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Meager" means small in quantity, and "accumulated" means brought together. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The second edition of the textbook provides meager footnotes; since the first edition, the editors have apparently accumulated a great deal of background data." The second clause of the sentence is presented as an explanation of the first clause. However, the reader would expect the second clause to say why the editors included such a small number of footnotes; the second clause, in fact, does the opposite.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Illegible" means unreadable, and "clarified" means made clear or understandable. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The second edition of the textbook provides illegible footnotes; since the first edition, the editors have apparently clarified a great deal of background data." With those two terms inserted, the two clauses of the sentence do not make much sense together. Editors would not deliberately put unreadable footnotes in a book. The second clause does not respond to this puzzling situation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Voluminous" in this context means great in number, and "excised" means cut out. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The second edition of the textbook provides voluminous footnotes; since the first edition, the editors have apparently excised a great deal of background data." The structure of the sentence makes the reader expect that the second clause will help to explain something about the large number of footnotes. The second clause, however,

unhelpfully talks about the removal of information, without saying how this is supposed to be compatible with the insertion of the many footnotes.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Monotonous" in this context means repetitiously dull, and "embellished" means enhanced. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The second edition of the textbook provides monotonous footnotes; since the first edition, the editors have apparently embellished a great deal of background data." It does not make sense to say that the editors have enhanced data to make for dull footnotes in the new edition of a book.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Dubious" means in doubt, and "self-serving" means tending to address one's own needs or desires. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Professor Fernandez has been dubious about most of the purportedly humanitarian aspects of the colonial government and has insisted that its actions were, on the contrary, self-serving." The first missing term describes the professor's attitude toward the government's supposed humanitarianism. The phrase "on the contrary" prepares the reader to believe that the second missing term will be incompatible with "humanitarian aspects." A scholar would indeed doubt that the programs of a government were humanitarian or charitable if they turned out to serve the selfish needs of the government itself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Enthusiastic" means having great appreciation, and "contemptible" means worthy of strong dislike. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Professor Fernandez has been enthusiastic about most of the purportedly humanitarian aspects of the colonial government and has insisted that its actions were, on the contrary, contemptible." A person who finds a government's actions despicable would not be enthusiastic about that government.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Disparaging" means belittling, and "sporadic" means occurring at irregular intervals. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Professor Fernandez has been disparaging about most of the purportedly humanitarian aspects of the colonial government and has insisted that its actions were, on the contrary, sporadic." Saying that certain actions occur at irregular intervals does not serve as reasonable grounds for the charge that a government is not genuinely interested in promoting humanitarian goals. Specifically, the phrase "on the contrary" leads the reader to expect that "humanitarian" goals would be incompatible with "sporadic" actions. Such a contrast, however, does not exist.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Excited" means emotionally aroused, and "gratuitous" in this context means unnecessary. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Professor Fernandez has been excited about most of the purportedly humanitarian aspects of the colonial government and has insisted that its actions were, on the contrary, gratuitous." Someone so excited about a government would be unlikely to claim that its humanitarian actions were unnecessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Disillusioned" means very disappointed, and "benevolent" means well-intentioned. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Professor Fernandez has been disillusioned about most of the purportedly humanitarian aspects of the colonial government and has insisted that its actions were, on the contrary, benevolent." One would expect the humanitarian actions of a government to be benevolent, or well-intentioned. Therefore, the expectations set up by the words "on the contrary" are not fulfilled. A person disillusioned by a government would not explain that position by pointing out that the government's humanitarian actions were well-intentioned.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "An amalgamation" means a mixture. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Concrete is an amalgamation of many materials, a composite of rocks, pebbles, sand, and cement." A comma placed in a position like the one after "materials" normally introduces a phrase that helps to define or explain the noun phrase preceding the comma. In this case, the phrase explains that the amalgamation is a composite, or mixture, of distinct materials.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "A conflagration" means a large fire. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Concrete is a conflagration of many materials, a composite of rocks, pebbles, sand, and cement." It does not make sense to say that concrete is a fire.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "A distillation" means a purification by boiling and revaporization. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Concrete is a distillation of many materials, a composite of rocks, pebbles, sand, and cement." The product of a distillation would probably be a liquid, not a solid.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "A concordance" means an alphabetical index of words in a text. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Concrete is a concordance of many materials, a composite of rocks, pebbles, sand, and cement." Concrete and the processes used to make it have nothing to do with book indexes.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "An aberration" means a deviation from the expected course. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Concrete is an aberration of many materials, a composite of rocks, pebbles, sand, and cement." Neither concrete nor the processes of making it can be called deviations from any course of action.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Moraga is cited as an example of a writer who found it difficult to decide whether to write in English or in Spanish. The title of her book is half in English and half in Spanish, and her

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comment "I lack language" (line 3) reinforces her sense that there is no satisfactory resolution of her dilemma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage says that Hispanic American writers face problems in choosing a language to write in, but it says nothing about problems associated with getting works published after they have been written.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Moraga is cited as a writer experiencing a problem frequently faced by Hispanic American writers. The passage is primarily concerned with this general problem, not with this particular writer and her achievements.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. According to the passage, the title of Moraga's book expresses the difficulty she perceives "in writing in one language when one has lived in another" (line 7-8). There is no suggestion by the author of the passage as to whether Moraga is regarded as being especially expressive as a writer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage does not say anything about new artistic approaches, nor does it suggest that Moraga's approach is a novel one. Rather, the point is that the difficulties Moraga has experienced in choosing a language are common to Hispanic American writers.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The problem presented in the passage is that of "narrating personal experiences in one language when one has lived in another" (lines 7-8). Someone described as a Russian novelist living in the United States is likely to have lived much of his or her life in Russia, speaking Russian, and whatever insights such a person has are likely to be based, at least in part, on experiences in Russia. So the problem of a Russian novelist living in the United States who has difficulty expressing insights in American English is similar to the problem presented in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. While a Hispanic American living in a South American country might, like Moraga, feel some conflict between the use of Spanish and English, painters do not primarily employ the medium of language in their work, so this is not a close analogy. Further, there is no mention of bilingual writers' ability to sell their work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The problem experienced by the Cherokee columnist is how much background information needs to be supplied to make writings dealing with Native American cultures understandable to readers of national newspapers. This is a different problem from the one presented in the passage, which has to do with using a different language to write about experiences than the one used while living those experiences. A Cherokee columnist might also have this problem, but not as a result of making the assumption that most readers are unfamiliar with Native American cultures.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The problem in the passage is that of using one language in daily life and then trying to write about one's experiences in a different language. An African American novelist is unlikely to be writing in a completely different language than the one spoken throughout life. Moreover, the historical past of African Americans is not something that a living African American novelist can have experienced.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Trying to write essays for two audiences with very different linguistic and cultural backgrounds poses a different sort of problem from that described in the passage.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The author characterizes the movie in which HAL appears as a "masterpiece" (line 1) and describes the portrait of HAL as "finely honed" (line 3), or precise, which clearly expresses appreciation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The attitude toward the portrait of HAL and toward HAL's creators is one of admiration, not resentment, or ill will.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no indication of any confusion or ambivalence on the part of the author toward the portrait of HAL that Clarke and Kubrick created. It is one of admiration and appreciation throughout.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author admires the portrait of HAL, but goes on to say that computers are in some ways even better now. So the author's attitude is not one of veneration or wonder, or awe.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is no indication that the author is being sarcastic in admiring the depiction of HAL. Since the author is not ridiculing the portrait, the author's attitude toward the portrait of HAL is not derisive.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. In the last sentence, the author points out that besides being "vastly smaller and more portable than HAL" (line 10), today's computers use software interfaces that do not require the type of manual controls required for HAL; in this context, size mobility, and new software interfaces are clearly advantages.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The last sentence makes it clear that the availability of software interfaces that make manual controls unnecessary is an aspect of the future that Clarke and Kubrick failed to envision.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The "software interfaces" (line 11) referred to make it possible to use today's computers without the types of manual controls required to operate HAL. Such software interfaces were not envisioned by HAL's creators. Manual controls are presented as the only way—not one of many ways— that human beings could access computers like HAL.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Software" is referred to in the passage only in connection with the kind of software interfaces that make certain types of manual controls unnecessary. There is no mention of attempts to override software.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. By referring to "software interfaces" (lines 11) and the manual controls that such software makes unnecessary, the author suggests that current computers are superior to HAL in certain respects. But nothing is either said or implied about whether current computers are inferior to HAL in their ability to simulate human intelligence and emotions

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. In the beginning of the sentence in which the quotation from the Constitution occurs, women are contrasted with "indentured servants, slaves, and American Indians" (line 6). Women who did not belong to one of these other groups were classified by the Constitution as among "the whole number of free persons" (line 10). But for these other groups, who were not "free persons," the question of voting and being elected to public office was seen as an issue, whereas for women the issue did not even arise. The quotation from the Constitution emphasizes the internal inconsistency—of classifying women as equivalent to men in one respect and as being unequal to men in another respect.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The quotation from the Constitution serves to emphasize that women were "free persons" in a very limited sense, not to demonstrate that women were free, while servants, slaves, and American Indians were not.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage specifically says that women could not vote or "be elected to public office" (line 11-12). There is no suggestion that women could get around this restriction by being appointed rather than elected.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. According to the passage, equitable representation, required a reasonably accurate count of "the whole number of free persons" (line 10) in a state. The passage does suggest that

there were many people who did not get counted because they were not classified as "free persons," but this is not the same as illustrating the difficulty "of achieving equitable representation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage does not use the term "free citizen." The quotation is used in the course of making the point that women were regarded as "free persons" (line 10). Nothing in the passage suggests that someone could be a free person but not a free citizen.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The passage says that "women in large numbers had been involved in political actions in the American Revolution" (lines 14-15), and goes on to mention "fund-raising, tea boycotts, and actions against profiteering merchants" as examples of ways women had found for "exerting influence on political events" (lines 17-18).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage mentions "fund-raising, tea boycotts, and actions against profiteering merchants" as ways women had found for "exerting influence on political events" (lines 17-18). But exerting influence on events connected with the American Revolution is not the same as altering the course of the American Revolution.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The activities mentioned in lines 18-19 are cited as examples of political activities undertaken by women in support of the American Revolution. There is no suggestion that the women involved saw these activities as protests against specifically male dominance as opposed to protests against British dominance in general. It is only later that the passage discusses ways women began to raise the issue of rights for women.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no suggestion that "fund-raising, tea boycotts, and actions against profiteering merchants" were the only political activities available to women during the Revolutionary War period. In fact, the passage specifically mentions that women also engaged in protests "against various wartime atrocities" (line 23).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no reason to think that the political activities women engaged in were only those that directly affected their households. The passage also says that women engaged in protests against wartime atrocities (line 23) as well as in the activities cited in lines 18-19.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The author begins the second paragraph by saying that "women in large numbers had been involved in political actions in the American Revolution" (lines 14-15). But the first list of

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political actions women engaged in during that period included tea boycotts, which were not something with which anyone favoring the British side would have been involved. So by going on to mention specifically "Loyalist women" as engaging in other political activities, the author shows that women's involvement in political activities was not restricted to those on one side but extended to women in general.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. As the parenthetical remark in line 20 explains, "Loyalist" was the term used for people in the American colonies who sided with the British in the American Revolution. The author mentions "Loyalist women" in line 20 to show that women on both sides of the conflict engaged in political activity. "Loyalists," whatever their position on property rights for women, would probably have been considered disloyal by those who supported the revolution.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author says that Loyalist women . . . argued for their property rights (lines 20-21). But in the next paragraph, Abigail Adams—who was on the other side—is discussed at some length as arguing for property rights for women. Nothing in the passage suggests that women on one side of the conflict were more vocal about their political views than women on the other side. In fact, the author's point is that women generally became more vocal about their political views during this period than they had been before.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author mentions tea boycotts and fund-raising before saying anything about the political activities of Loyalist women. The reference to tea boycotts and fund-raising strongly suggests that the women who engaged in these activities were women who supported the Revolution, not Loyalist women.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. While there is some suggestion in the reference to "female members of elite families" (line 24) that Loyalist women tended to be more socially prominent than women who supported the American Revolution, the point the author wants to make by mentioning Loyalist women is that women on both sides of the conflict had begun to engage in political activity.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. In the first paragraph, the author presents women's rights as a non-issue for men during the Revolutionary War period. In the second paragraph, the author shows that it was becoming a serious issue for women. The discussion of Abigail and John Adams in the third paragraph is introduced as a striking example of this difference in attitude between men and women. They are described as a "well-matched and loving couple" (line 38) to show that the different positions of men and women on women's rights were not simply a reflection of personal conflicts between the sexes.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. John and Abigail Adams disagreed about the issue of whether the new legal code for the new republic should include specific protections of women's property rights. The author's purpose in describing them as "a well-matched and loving couple" (line 38) is not to point out that they agreed on political issues

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no indication in the passage that the disagreement between John and Abigail Adams on the issue of women's rights resulted in any general disruption of their domestic harmony. Indeed, Abigail is described as making her points in language "appropriate to women's subordinate status in marriage" (lines 44-45).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage suggests that anyone believed John and Abigail's marriage to have been an unhappy one.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. One of the main points of the passage is that during the Revolutionary War era, men and women tended to have very different opinions about the issue of women's rights. If that is true, it strongly suggests that most married couples of that period probably disagreed about the women's rights issue. However, the description of John and Abigail Adams as "a well-matched and loving couple" (line 38) is meant to show that disagreements between men and women about women's rights were not simply the result of personal conflicts between them.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. This expression appears in one of Abigail Adams' letters to her husband, where she tries to persuade him to include in the new legal code protections for women "against the 'naturally tyrannical' tendencies of their husbands" (lines 42-43). The word "innately" captures this sense of "naturally."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. It would not make sense for Abigail Adams to argue for laws against behavior that they themselves describe as appropriate.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Authentically" means genuinely, or not merely appearing on the surface to be so. While "naturally" could conceivably mean "authentically," such an interpretation does not work well in this context, since Adams is emphasizing the innateness rather than deepseatedness of men's "tyranny."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The word "thoroughly" has no standard use in which it means "naturally." Moreover, according to the author's account, Abigail wants to present the tendencies women need protection against as tendencies that can be controlled. Otherwise, it would make no sense to ask "for men's chivalrous protection from the excesses of other men" (lines 45-46). But if men's tendencies were "thoroughly"—that is, nothing other than—tyrannical, all men would behave tyrannically all the time.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although "naturally" can be used to mean "unsurprisingly" in some contexts, this is not a context of this sort. Abigail's point is that the tyrannical tendencies of husbands are of a kind that

makes laws to protect women necessary. Saying that the tendencies are "naturally" present supports the idea that laws might be needed to control those tendencies. Saying that the tendencies are unsurprising, however, serves no purpose in supporting Abigail's position.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. According to the author, during the Revolutionary War era "patriarchy"—the primacy of men over women—was regarded as "the very definition of social order" (lines 57-59). By saying that "for an instant, John Adams allowed himself to think seriously" (lines 50-52) about his wife's idea of legal protection for women, the author suggests that John Adams was able to overcome his cultural limitations, at least briefly.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In lines 50-51, the author says that "for an instant, John Adams allowed himself to think seriously" about the subject of giving legal protection to women against their husbands. What he concluded, according to the author, is that such laws "would lead to social disorder" (lines 52-53). Therefore, John Adams did not regard women's need for legal protection as a pressing issue or a problem for which he had any desire to provide a solution.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The subject that John Adams is described as thinking seriously about "for an instant" (lines 50-51) is the issue raised by his wife of providing women with legal protection against their husbands. Since women's rights is the subject of the passage, there is every reason to think that the author regards this issue as a significant one.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. As the author describes it, Adams's response to the idea of providing legal protection for women against their husbands—after taking it seriously "for an instant"—is to reject it as a threat to social order, and the tone of the passage makes it clear that the author does not approve. Moreover, as the response is described, it was not particularly swift.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author's tone is not one of outrage. In fact, by saying that "for an instant, John Adams allowed himself to think seriously on this subject" (lines 50-52) the author suggests that John Adams was superior to most men of his period. Adams may not have thought about the issue for very long, but at least he did consider it.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. In the last paragraph, the author maintains that in the Revolutionary War era, men saw patriarchy as "the very definition of social order" (lines 58-59). In the last sentence, the author then says, "To challenge it was seen as both ludicrous and profoundly threatening" (lines 59-60). To see something as "ludicrous" is to see it is obviously foolish, as meriting ridicule. Something that is seen as "profoundly threatening" is likely to cause fear.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. According to the author, the Founding Fathers, in common with other men of the era, saw patriarchy as "the very definition of social order" (lines 58-59). So a challenge to patriarchy would not be in the spirit of the Founding Fathers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The tone of the passage as a whole strongly suggests that the author disapproves of "the patriarchal assumption . . . that women could not participate in government" (lines 3-5). The challenge referred to in the last sentence is a challenge to the Founding Fathers' patriarchal assumptions. So, since there is nothing ambivalent, or uncertain, about the author's attitude toward those assumptions, the description of the challenge cannot express ambivalence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The tone of the passage as a whole strongly suggests that the author thinks that patriarchal assumptions are wrong. So challenging patriarchal assumptions is not something that shows the author's disapproval.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The last sentence describes how, in the author's view, the men of the era regarded the idea of giving women legal rights. Because men viewed the idea as both ridiculous and threatening does not imply that women believed their efforts to gain their rights were doomed to failure.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The comparison is between a four-to-five-week-old puppy and a rambunctious child chasing and wrestling with its siblings. The word "rival" (line 4) suggests that the activities of the puppy pretty nearly match, or equal, those of the child, probably in terms of how boisterous they are and in terms of the energy expended.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Whereas rivals may mock each other, in the sense of ridiculing or mimicking, it would be strange to say that puppies mock the play of children. Moreover, it seems clear from the passage that both puppies and children do what they do independently of one another.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The relation between "rival" and "dispute" is not that they are equivalent in meaning, but rather that they can readily be associated with each other. For example, a rivalry may be rooted in a dispute, or give rise to a dispute. However, it would make little sense to say that "the antics of one dispute the antics of the other," but this would be the result of substituting "dispute" for "rival" in the current context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Rival," as used in line 4, does not mean anything like "play with." In fact, it would make little sense to say that "the antics of one play with the antics of the other," but this would be the result of substituting "play with" for "rival" in the current context. The relation between "rival"

and "play with" is not that they are equivalent in meaning, but rather that they can sometimes be associated with each other, especially if "rival" is used in the sense of "compete." For example, two rivals in the sport of tennis may sometimes play with each other in a doubles match.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage does not describe two sets of antics as being in opposition to each other. Nor do the puppy and the child contend against each other. Rather, the passage uses a rambunctious child's play as a yardstick against which to measure the antics of a very young puppy. And the passage finds that the antics of the puppy are similar to those of the child, in terms of liveliness and extravagance.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. In the second paragraph, different sorts of play—stalking and wrestling, playing tag, playing by oneself with rocks and sticks, and tickling others—are associated with different kinds of animals. Thus the varied nature of animal play is displayed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In the third paragraph there is mention of an assumption held by biologists that play among animals "was too nebulous a concept either to define or to study" (line 19). But the kinds of play included in the second paragraph do not support this assumption, nor are they offered in its support.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The point that the second paragraph primarily addresses—that there are many animals that play when young and that they play in a variety of ways—is not presented in the passage as a controversial point that needs to be proven. It is presented as a point that had long been ignored but which has, in the last two decades, attracted some of the attention that, according to the passage, it deserves.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The descriptions of animal play in the second paragraph are not offered as contrasting in any way with "a previous description of animal play." The first paragraph of the passage contains a description of animal play, but the sorts of play described are much the same as in the second paragraph. For example, chasing and wrestling occur in both paragraphs. The passage gives no indication of any historically earlier descriptions of animal play with which the descriptions in the second paragraph are contrasted. Rather, the passage says that "play among animals was ignored by scientists for most of this [the 20th] century" (lines 15-16).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The second paragraph does include the sentence, "From human children to whales to sewer rats, many groups of mammals and even some birds play for a significant fraction of their youth" (lines 7-9). What this emphasizes, however, is behavioral and developmental similarities between animals and humans, not physical similarities.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Largely on the basis of the study first mentioned in line 26, the passage says that "research on play has given biologists an important tool with which to probe the development of the brain and motor systems of animals" (lines 38-40). It is thus reasonable to suppose that this research may help lead us to an understanding of animals' physiological development.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage says that at one point (up to two decades ago) biologists felt that "play" was "too nebulous a concept either to define or to study" (line 19), and this belief may have been influenced by the great variety of play behavior among animals. But the passage does not suggest that modern biologists studying play among animals find the many forms that play takes particularly troublesome, or that the biologists who did the study whose results are reported in lines 26-31 had any special difficulty with this.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The summary of "one study" (line 26) does not say anything about when animals begin to play. It talks about when various animals play the most (for kittens, between 4 and 20 weeks of age). This implies that kittens begin playing before they are 4 weeks old, that is, long before they approach adulthood.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Play may be a key factor in the social organization of some animal groups, but the study referred to in line 26 did not investigate that possibility. The study appears to have been strictly focused on certain permanent physiological and neural changes that take place in young animals just when play is at its peak. There is no indication that the results had any bearing on any questions concerning the social organization of the animals studied.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The researchers involved in the study referred to in line 26 would not have been particularly concerned to recognize behavioral similarities across species. They simply needed clear definitions of what to count as play behavior among kittens, among rats, and among mice, because for each species, they related the frequency of play to the occurrence of certain changes in the brain and motor systems. But what the passage says about the study does not suggest in any way that there were behavioral similarities across species that those researchers failed to recognize. Hence, the findings of that study do not support the more general claim that researchers do not always recognize behavioral similarities among diverse species.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The principle illustrated in lines 43-46 is that play in an infant animal serves to build muscle and brain connections that will help the adult animal survive. In view of the fact that monkeys spend their entire lives in trees, the ability to expertly navigate this kind of environment is crucial to them. One of the obvious uses of this ability is to escape predators. Chasing one another up and down trees when young is clearly a good way to build the necessary muscle and brain connections.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The restriction of play behavior to playing with siblings seems to offer no advantages in building muscle and brain connections that will be useful later in life. So this restriction is not a good additional example of the principle that, in an infant animal, play serves to build muscle and brain connections that will help the adult animal survive.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. If playing more or less exclusively with one particular toy means that only a restricted range of muscle and brain connections are built, then this is an example of how things can sometimes go slightly wrong. Humans depend on a broad range of physical capabilities. So a one-sided preference probably does not illustrate the principle that, in an infant animal, play serves to build muscle and brain connections that will help the adult animal survive.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Firstly, it is not about an animal at play. Secondly, the animal being trained is probably an adult, not a baby animal. Finally, jumping through a hoop is probably not the kind of behavior that the passage means when it talks about adult animal behavior. Most probably, the passage does not refer to behavior that is the result of specific training by humans.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The migration of birds is not play behavior among young birds, so it is not an example of exploring in play the same kinds of behavior that adults use.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Young athletes playing on a soccer team are likely to learn the essential lessons mentioned in line 51—what the limits of their strength are and how to control themselves among others. Playing soccer is highly structured playing, but it is still playing, with plenty of opportunity for each player to act on his or her own initiative. The "others" that set limits on a young soccer player's actions are teammates, with whom the player has to learn to cooperate, as well as opponents, whom the player has to learn to confront with fairness and respect.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. A class setting out on a field trip is typically closely supervised. There is practically no opportunity for participants to play. The kind of spontaneous behavior that could result in vigorous physical interaction, or in conflict and subsequent accommodation with others, is unlikely to arise.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The essential lessons to be learned include "how to control themselves among others" (lines 50-51). For a child, the first attempts to roller-skate are essentially an individual endeavor. The focus is on the learner's own body becoming comfortable with a new way of moving, but not on how to interact with others.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The essential lessons mentioned in line 51 are lessons that young animals learn while playing. A bear defending its young will be an adult bear that is not playing. So this adult bear will not be learning the essential lessons that young animals learn while playing.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The essential lessons mentioned in line 51 relate to how an animal learns to fit into "a close-knit group" (line 52). A kitten playing with a ball of string is playing a solitary game, so it is unlikely to learn from this game how to get along with others of its kind.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. According to the "theory" (line 55), play—at least among social mammals—has a useful function, the function of socializing members of the group. The "opinion" (line 61) is that of Robert Fagen who, as the passage puts it, believes that "animals play simply for the fun of it" (lines 64-65). So he does not think that play has a useful purpose.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Even though the "theory" (line 55) attributes a socializing function to play, there is no reason to think that those who hold that theory would deny that animals enjoy playing. So there is no reason to think that on this point they would disagree with Robert Fagen, whose opinion is referred to in line 61 and who clearly thinks that animals do enjoy playing.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The "theory" (line 55) is about the socializing function of play among social mammals. The theory has nothing to say about the frequency of play among nonsocial animals. Fagen's opinion that animals play because it is fun is based on years of studying brown bears. There is no indication in the passage that Fagen has a view about whether play mainly occurs among social animals. So the passage provides no reason to think that the "theory" and the "opinion" differ on this point.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. As they are described in the passage, neither the "theory" nor the "opinion" takes any position on how it is that animals learn to play.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There are references earlier in the passage that suggest that play is, in fact, pleasurable to watch. There is talk about the "antics" (line 3) of a puppy, and about "youthful displays of exuberance" (lines 14-15). There is no indication that either those holding the "theory" (line 55) or those holding the "opinion" (line 61) do not take pleasure in watching the play of the animals that they study.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Robert Fagen's belief that, in the case of bears at least, play happens because it is fun nicely rounds out the kinds of explanations that are discussed in the passage. The passage has, by this time, already offered functional explanations for animal play in terms of physiological maturation and in terms of effective socialization. Toward the end of the passage, however, the possibility is put forward that these explanations in terms of advantages in the struggle for survival may not be the right ones. The reference to Robert Fagen is part of this speculation about a different type of explanation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The discussion of Robert Fagen's work does not offer any evidence. All that is said about Fagen's work is that he concluded from his observations that brown bears play for fun. The passage does not say what Fagen's observations were. And the conclusion itself is not evidence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Robert Fagen's work is discussed as an alternative to other approaches to explaining animal play, not as a way of revealing logical relationships among the different explanations that have been given.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The discussion of Fagen's work does not mention any resistance of conservative scientists to new ideas. On the contrary, the study of animal play is presented as intellectually very lively, with a variety of new ideas receiving serious consideration. The discussion of Fagen's work can be seen as suggesting how wide open and receptive to new ideas the field currently is. The passage does point out that there are theoretical disagreements. For example, the passage says that not everyone agrees with theory of play as an aid to socialization (lines 54-55). But the rejection of a particular theory is not the same as being generally resistant to new ideas. And in this case, the people doing the rejecting are the ones with new ideas.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The point of discussing Fagen's work is not to demonstrate how new findings challenge widely held beliefs. Rather, it is to illustrate the diversity of beliefs currently held in the field of animal play behavior. The passage does contain material that demonstrates how a widely held belief (the belief that animal play was not worth studying) lost credibility as new findings (e.g., the findings of the study on kittens, mice, and rats summarized in the fourth paragraph) emerged. But Fagen's work is not presented as having undermined the credibility of other beliefs about animal play.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. With regard to bears playing, Fagen speaks of a growing conviction that "aesthetic factors are primary" (lines 63-64), and the passage explains this as meaning that they "play simply for the fun of it" (lines 64-65). In this respect, Fagen suggests, bears playing are like people dancing: both bears and people engage in activities that are of little immediate practical use.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. It is true that both playing among bear cubs and dancing among people involve peer groups in shared physical activity. But this is not the point Fagen is trying to make with his comparison between bears playing and people dancing. Fagen is not interested in the general question,

"In what ways are the two activities alike?" Rather, he is trying to answer a specific question about purpose: "Why do they do what they do and what do they get out of it?"

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Fagen believes that both for people dancing and for bears playing, the point of the activity is to have fun (lines 64-65). This does not rule out that there are coincidental benefits, such as the promotion of physical coordination. But Fagen is clearly not suggesting that the point of either activity is to promote physical coordination.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage suggests, especially in the second paragraph, that Fagen's observations of bears playing had to come from young animals, but there is no reason to think that Fagen's reference to people dancing is in any way age-restricted. In any event, Fagen's concern is with the point of these activities, not the age at which they are carried out.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. According to the passage, Fagen takes the position that bears play for the same reason that people dance, "simply for the fun of it" (lines 64-65). Fagen is relying here on a stereotype about dancing, namely that people do it just for fun, and suggests that the motive young bears have for playing is the same. Nothing that Fagen is quoted as saying suggests that he relates the playing of bears or the dancing of people to social development.

Section 4

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the active voice and by eliminating any unnecessary words.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves the ineffective use of the passive voice. The clause "but retirement is unable to be afforded by him" would be more effectively expressed in the active voice ("but he cannot afford to do so").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves unclear pronoun reference. It is not clear to what the relative pronoun "that" is meant to refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves an improper verb. The verb "do" cannot stand for the noun "retirement."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves an incorrect verb form. "Stopping" should be the infinitive "to stop."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by presenting both characteristics ("strongest" and "most peaceful") in a clear and concise way.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves excess words. It should simply read "the strongest and most peaceful of tigers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an improper idiom. Each part of the correlative construction "not only . . . but also" must be followed by parallel words or phrases. Instead, "not only" is followed by a noun ("the strongest tiger"), and "but also" is followed by an adjective phrase ("more peaceful").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves wordiness. It should simply read "the strongest and most peaceful of tigers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves excess words. The phrase "at once" and the word "also" are unnecessary.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by comparing people ("new residents") to other people ("the Curtis family").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an illogical comparison. It compares people ("new residents") to things ("winding streets").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) results in an illogical comparison. One cannot logically compare people ("new residents") to things ("winding streets").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is a sentence fragment. The sentence has no main verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates an illogical comparison. People ("new residents") cannot logically be compared to a condition (that there were winding streets).

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by clearly expressing the contrast between the ideas in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper diction. The phrase "while being" does not properly express the contrast between the idea that although Houston is far inland, it has become "the third largest foreign-trade port in the United States."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in an illogical statement. It does not make sense to say that Houston is "the third largest foreign-trade port" because it is located "about sixty miles inland."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) includes excess words. The words "although" and "it" are unnecessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is an illogical statement. The volume of goods traded at Houston, not Houston's location, "makes it the third largest foreign-trade port."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the correct pronoun ("it") to refer to the singular subject "Great literature."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves incorrect pronoun use. There is nothing in the sentence to which "their" can logically refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves errors in the use of adjectives. The adjectives "direct" and "fresh" cannot modify the gerund "speaking." The adverbs "directly" and "freshly" should be used instead.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) exhibits the incorrect use of adjectives. In order to modify "speaking," the adjectives "direct" and "fresh" should be changed to adverbs ("directly" and "freshly").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves incorrect pronoun use. The plural pronoun "they" cannot logically refer to the singular subject "Great literature."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the conjunction "because" to indicate why Mr. Pei's services are "very much in demand."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an improper idiom. What follows each part of the correlative construction "both . . . and" must be grammatically alike. To be exactly parallel with what follows "both" ("beauty"), the phrase "an affordable price" should be "affordability."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an improper idiom. The phrase "considering that" does not properly express the idea that one thing (a high demand for services) is a result of the other (buildings that are beautiful and affordable).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves an inappropriate shift in verb tense. The verb tense shifts from the present ("are") to the future ("will") for no reason.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits an inappropriate shift in verb tense. The verb tense shifts from the present ("are") to the future ("will") for no reason.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by clearly expressing what happened and when.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper modification. It is not clear what the phrase "being popular" is meant to modify.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an incorrect pronoun and an inappropriate shift in verb tense. The pronoun "where" cannot logically refer to a time ("the nineteenth century"), and the present-tense verb "is being" should be the past tense "was."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) exhibits wordiness that interferes with meaning. The phrase "Paolo and Francesca, whose tragic story" could be more precisely written as "Paolo and Francesca's tragic story . . ."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits an incorrect verb form. The verb phrase "would have begun" should simply be "was."

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by providing a main verb ("was") to express a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in a sentence fragment. There is no main verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is a sentence fragment. There is no main verb to complete the thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is a sentence fragment. There is no main verb to complete the thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is a sentence fragment. For the sentence to express a complete thought, the word "who" would have to be replaced by a comma, and the conjunction "and" would have to be deleted. With these changes, a complete thought would be stated ("A Swiss, C.G. Jung, was a psychological pioneer whose renown . . . Freud.").

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using a semicolon to join two complete thoughts.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper coordination. The comma should be replaced with a semicolon, and a comma should be added after "consequently."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays improper coordination. The comma should be a semicolon.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is missing necessary punctuation. A semicolon in place of the comma is needed when joining two complete thoughts. Furthermore, the sentence needs a word like "consequently" before "they" to indicate that people "do not report all the money they earn" because they "think taxes are too high."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is a sentence fragment. The sentence has no main verb, only the gerund "reporting."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids the errors of the other choices by properly completing the correlative construction "Just as . . . so." The elements being compared are properly parallel ("Just as Ireland . . . so Finland . . .").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an improper idiom. The correlative conjunction "Just as" must be followed by "so" to make the intended comparison clear.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an illogical comparison. "Ireland" can properly be compared to "Finland," but not to "Finland's contribution."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves wordiness and an ineffective passive construction. The phrase "and so then, for Finland" should simply be "so Finland," and the passive construction ("a large number of architects is provided") would be more effective in the active voice.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves unclear pronoun reference. The pronoun "them" could refer to "Ireland . . . and the Netherlands," "many writers," or even "painters."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by completing the phrase begun by "at once fascinating" with a parallel form (the adjective "delightful").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an improper idiom. The idiomatic phrase "at once" suggests that two things happen or are the case at the same time. The phrase "at once frustrating because . . ." must be followed by a parallel phrase ("and delightful because . . .").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an improper connective. The coordinate conjunction "and," not the subordinate conjunction "although," is needed to properly join two parallel ideas.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) uses awkward phrasing. The phrase begun by "at once frustrating because" must be paralleled by whatever comes after the coordinate conjunction "and." Instead, "and it is . . . originality" is used.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves an improper connective. The coordinate conjunction "and" is needed to properly join the two parallel ideas.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Much of the success of Frank Capra and George Stevens as directors of motion pictures can be attributed to the technical work of talented film editors

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where there is noun-noun disagreement. The singular noun "director" does not agree with the earlier compound proper nouns, "Frank Capra and George Stevens."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The pronoun "Much" properly serves as the subject of the sentence, and "of" appropriately introduces the adjective prepositional phrase modifying "Much."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The past participle "attributed" correctly completes the passive-voice verb, and the preposition "to" is the idiomatic preposition to follow "attributed."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The noun "work" functions correctly as the object of the preposition "to," and "technical" is an appropriate adjective to modify "work."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: It was fortunate that Ms. Seward attended the committee meeting, for only she was able to examine the problem calmly and thoughtfully.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in this sentence occurs at (D), where the adjective "calm," instead of the necessary adverb "calmly," is used to modify the verbal "to examine."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The singular verb "was" agrees with the singular pronoun "It," the adjective "fortunate" correctly functions as a nominative adjective, and the subordinating conjunction "that" appropriately introduces the noun clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The singular verb "was" agrees with the singular subject of the dependent adverbial clause, "she," and the adjective "able" functions appropriately as a nominative adjective describing "she."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The infinitive "to examine" is the idiomatic verbal form to follow "able."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: My colleague and I received an award for our paper on the accuracy with which a polygraph measures physiological processes.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where the pronoun case is incorrect. As part of the compound subject of this sentence, the nominative case of the pronoun, "I," is needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The noun "award" properly functions as the direct object of the verb, and the preposition "for" is the idiomatic preposition to follow "award."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The words "with" and "which" form an appropriate idiom that introduces the subordinate adjective clause modifying the noun "accuracy."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The singular verb "measures" agrees with the singular subject of the dependent clause, "polygraph."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: A lack of job opportunities for recent graduates restricts their independence, often forcing them to remain at home or to move back home.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in this sentence occurs at (D), where the awkward phrase "or else they move" is not properly parallel to the infinitive phrase that precedes it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The noun "lack" is appropriately used as the subject of the main clause, and the preposition "of" is the idiomatic preposition to follow the word "lack."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The plural pronoun "their" agrees with the plural noun "graduates" to which it refers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The participle "forcing" is the idiomatic verbal form to modify the noun "lack," and the plural pronoun "them" functions properly as the object of the verbal and agrees with the plural noun "graduates" to which it refers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence:

Explanation for Correct Answer E : There is no error in this sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The singular verb "has" agrees with the singular subject "racing," and the present perfect tense of the verb phrase "has become" appropriately indicates an action that began in the past and continues in the present.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adverb "increasingly" appropriately describes the adjective "popular."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The preposition "among" is idiomatically used to refer to more than two athletes.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The adjectives "last" and "few" join to form an appropriate idiom.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence:

Explanation for Correct Answer E : There is no error in this sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The compound participles "Crossing" and "recrossing" appropriately modify the subject of the main clause, "hikers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The participle "following" appropriately modifies the subject of the main clause "hikers" and maintains the parallelism of the preceding participial phrases—"Crossing and recrossing the stream" and "stepping on or over slippery rocks."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The relative pronoun "that" properly combines with the verb phrase "grew steeper and steeper" to modify "a trail."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The subordinating conjunction "how" correctly introduces the dependent noun clause that operates as the direct object of the verb "realized."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Though best known as a jazz vocalist, he also enjoyed gospel music, so he told his manager that he wanted to make a recording of his favorite gospel songs.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where an incorrect subordinating conjunction, "whereby," is used instead of the coordinating conjunction "so" that is needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The adverb "best" and past participle "known" join to form an appropriate idiom to describe the pronoun "he."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adverb "also" correctly modifies the past-tense verb "enjoyed."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The gerund "recording" correctly functions as the object of the infinitive "to make," and the preposition "of" is the idiomatic preposition to follow the word "recording."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: In the foothills of that large mountain range are the sources of a river whose course was not fully mapped until this century

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is subject-verb disagreement. In this inverted construction, the singular verb "is" does not agree with the plural subject "sources," which follows the verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

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There is no error at (B). The relative pronoun "whose" correctly refers to the noun "river" and properly introduces the adjective clause that describes "river." The noun "course" correctly functions as the subject of the dependent adjective clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The past participle "mapped" combines with "was" to form an appropriate verb form in the passive voice, and the adverb "fully" is appropriately placed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "until" correctly introduces an adverbial prepositional phrase modifying the verb phrase "was not fully mapped."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: In 1850 Jim Beckwourth, a Black American explorer, discovered in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada a pass that would soon become an important gateway to California gold-rush country.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where an inappropriate verbal form, the present participle "becoming," is inconsistent with the past tense of the main verb, "discovered."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The past tense of the verb "discovered" indicates an action completed at a definite time in the past, 1850.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The preposition "in" properly introduces the adverbial prepositional phrase that modifies "discovered." The article "the," preceding "mountains," is appropriate to indicate a specific range of mountains.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The noun "gateway" appropriately functions as a subject complement of "that," the subject of the subordinate adjective clause in the corrected sentence. The preposition "to" is the idiomatic preposition to follow the word "gateway."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Because the flood has made the bridge inaccessible to automobiles and pedestrians alike, we rented a small boat to reach the island.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

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The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where the past perfect tense verb phrase “had rented” is used instead of the simple past tense that is needed to indicate an action that took place after the bridge became inaccessible.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The adjective “inaccessible” is properly used to describe the bridge, and the preposition “to” is the idiomatic preposition to follow the word “inaccessible.”

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adverb “alike” is an appropriate modifier of the adjective “inaccessible.”

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The infinitive “to reach” is the idiomatic verbal form to follow the verb phrase “had rented.”

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The Mount Isa mine complex is one of the most highly mechanized in the world, in addition to being the largest single industrial enterprise in Queensland.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where the prepositional phrase “plus being” is not idiomatic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The singular pronoun “one” agrees with the singular subject, “complex,” to which it refers, and the preposition “of” correctly introduces the adjective prepositional phrase that modifies “one.”

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The superlative “most” is correctly used to compare the mine complex to all of the other mine complexes in the world.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The superlative adjective “largest” is correctly used to compare the mine complex to all of the other enterprises in Queensland.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Although one likes to believe that one’s own children are beautiful, intelligent, and well behaved, what one believes is not always the case.

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Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where there is an improper pronoun shift. The second-person possessive pronoun "your" is not consistent with the earlier and later use of the indefinite pronoun "one."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The subordinating conjunction "Although" appropriately introduces a dependent adverbial clause and indicates an idea that contrasts with the idea of the main clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The singular verb "likes" agrees with the singular subject of the dependent clause, "one." The infinitive "to believe" properly functions as a direct object of "likes."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The noun phrase "the case" correctly functions as the subject complement to complete the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence:

Explanation for Correct Answer E : There is no error in this sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The singular verb "is" agrees with the singular subject "warning."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The subordinating conjunction "unless" appropriately introduces the dependent adverbial clause that modifies the verb phrase "will disappear."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The prepositional phrase introduced by "of" correctly functions as an adjective modifying the noun "integrity."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The future tense of the verb phrase "will disappear" correctly indicates an action that might occur in the future.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: As a student becomes familiar with both early and contemporary Native American literature, he or she may notice that traditional stories have influenced recent ones.

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Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where an inappropriate indefinite pronoun is used instead of the singular definite pronouns that are needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The adjective "familiar" appropriately functions as the subject complement describing "student," and the preposition "with" is the idiomatic preposition to follow the word "familiar."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The present tense of the verb phrase "may notice" is appropriate, and the subordinating conjunction "that" properly introduces the noun clause that serves as the direct object of the verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The plural verb "have" agrees with its plural subject "stories," and the present perfect tense of the verb phrase "have influenced" indicates an action completed before the action of the main clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: John Edgar Wideman is regarded as one of the most talented writers of the late twentieth century and is often compared to such literary giants as Ralph Ellison and Richard Wright.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where an inappropriate verbal form is used. The infinitive "to be" is not idiomatic between the passive-voice verb "is regarded" and the pronoun "one." The use of the preposition "as" after the verb "regarded" is more idiomatic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The singular pronoun "one" agrees with the proper noun to which it refers, "John Edgar Wideman," and "of" appropriately introduces the adjective prepositional phrase modifying "one."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The past participle "compared" correctly completes the passive-voice verb, and the preposition "to" is idiomatic when the comparison is general in nature.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "as" combines with the earlier adjective "such" to form an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Mastery of cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques is mandatory for firefighters and police officers as well as rescue squad volunteers.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B). The plural verb "are" does not agree with the singular subject "Mastery."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The words "Mastery" and "of" combine to form an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The adjective "mandatory" functions appropriately as a nominative adjective modifying "Mastery," and the preposition "for" is the idiomatic preposition to follow the word "mandatory."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The compound conjunction "as well as" connects a noun phrase "rescue squad volunteers" with the two preceding nouns, "firefighters" and "police officers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: In the United States, the industrial use of plastics is greater than that of steel, aluminum, and copper combined.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in this sentence occurs at (D), where an illogical comparison is made. "Steel, aluminum, and copper," rather than their use, are compared to the "use of plastics."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The preposition "In" is idiomatic and appropriately introduces the adjective phrase that modifies the noun "use."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The noun "use" and the preposition "of" form an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The singular verb "is" agrees with its singular subject "use" (rather than with the intervening word "plastics").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E : There is an error in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence:

Explanation for Correct Answer E : There is no error in this sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The plural pronoun "all" correctly refers to the plural noun "dolls."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The comparative "more" correctly indicates a comparison between two classes of dolls—dolls more than two hundred years old and dolls less than two hundred years old. The word "than" functions as a preposition to introduce the adverbial prepositional phrase modifying "more."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The adverb "carefully" correctly modifies the verb "carved" and is appropriately placed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The words "long" and "since" form an appropriate idiom that functions as an adverb modifying the adjective "gone."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The phrase "my choice" properly signals the writer's answer to the question of sentence 1, and "would be" uses the verb tense used in the first two sentences.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the pronoun "one" has an unclear referent. "One" could refer to "moment," "place," or "person."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it is not clear what "that" refers to.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the resulting sentence lacks a verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because "nevertheless" means "in spite of that" or "however." Since the information in sentence 3 is consistent with the information in sentence 2, the word "nevertheless" is inappropriate.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. Adding "I should explain" before "Some of" would not help the sentence; it would actually create an additional error (unless followed by the word "that"). Even if correct, the phrase is unnecessary and distracting.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because replacing the comma with a period is a necessary revision. The original sentence features two independent thoughts ("Some of...place then" and "there was...and punished") joined by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it is necessary to insert "and" between "government" and "fought" and to remove the comma. A comma could be used if this were a series of three actions ("challenged, fought, and risked," for example), but there are only two actions here: "challenged" and "fought."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because "hardly" is used improperly in this context: "hardly" does not mean "passionately."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because it is better to use the active "defeat and punishment" than the passive "being defeated and punished."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Sentence 5 essentially repeats the point about Prince living at the Russian court, but this repetition adds emphasis by reminding the reader that Prince witnessed the events described in sentence 4 first-hand.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because sentence 5 does not introduce a new topic; Prince's presence at the Russian court has already been mentioned.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because sentence 5 does not give an additional example. Instead, it repeats information for emphasis.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the passage does not feature contrasting discussions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because, while the writer's choice of Prince reflects a personal opinion, facts about her life do not.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Since the passage focuses on Prince's experiences in Russia, information about Prince's home and childhood is relatively insignificant. It is idiomatic, and sufficient for the passage, to say that she was "from" Massachusetts.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because it is illogical: the phrase "Read about this period" does not offer the contrast with what follows ("but I would love...") signaled by the word "but."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because "period" is necessary to determine what the writer means; "this" could refer either to the period or to Prince's experiences.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it results in an error. The formerly independent phrase beginning "but to listen" now lacks a verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because feeling unrest is different from merely hearing rumors. Prince's experience is an additional justification for the writer's choice.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The second paragraph lists Prince's qualifications as an observer: she spoke several languages, tried to learn about events unfolding around her, lived in many countries, and met with all different types of people. A sentence that introduces the idea of Prince as an "ideal observer" is a logical choice to begin the paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because, while the reference to Massachusetts connects this sentence with the preceding one, "[t]he journey from Massachusetts" is irrelevant to the second paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because the second paragraph focuses on Prince, not on the city.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

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Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because the second paragraph is about Prince, not about the writer's interest in Russia.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because it addresses a minor detail. The weather is not mentioned elsewhere in the passage.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Including the phrase "tons of things" would not improve the sentence. "Tons of things" is too imprecise to provide any improvement over the word "much," and it could be considered insufficiently formal for an essay.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the sentence would be better without the unnecessary phrase "[w]e know that."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because the reader already knows that the writer believes Prince would have much to say (otherwise she would not have been chosen).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because "encountered" is a more precise word than "found," and it is more appropriate in this context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because a semicolon is the appropriate punctuation to use to join two independent thoughts.

Section 5

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Lone" in this context means living without companions, and "social" means living with others. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The depiction of the lone wolf is largely a misconception; wolves are social creatures that prefer to run in packs." The term "misconception" followed by a semicolon indicates that the two missing terms will have opposite meanings. The fact that wolves typically live in groups contradicts the idea that the animals prefer to live alone.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Howling" means producing a long, wailing cry, and "noisy" means making loud sounds. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The depiction of the

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howling wolf is largely a misconception; wolves are noisy creatures that prefer to run in packs." The two missing terms should contradict each other, but a howling wolf is noisy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Maternal" means like a mother, and "shy" means avoiding contact with others. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The depiction of the maternal wolf is largely a misconception; wolves are shy creatures that prefer to run in packs." The second clause of the sentence says nothing about the wolf's "maternal" nature, and it is illogical to claim that a "shy" creature prefers to be in a group.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Vicious" in this context means likely to attack, and "dangerous" means unsafe. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The depiction of the vicious wolf is largely a misconception; wolves are dangerous creatures that prefer to run in packs." The two missing terms should have opposite meanings, but a "vicious" wolf is certainly "dangerous."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Hungry" means wanting food, and "famished" means very hungry. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The depiction of the hungry wolf is largely a misconception; wolves are famished creatures that prefer to run in packs." The claim that these animals are "famished" reinforces the depiction of the "hungry wolf" instead of countering it.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Noteworthy" means remarkable. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Jazz pioneer Louis Armstrong is renowned for his improvisations on the trumpet; his innovations as a vocalist are equally noteworthy." The term "equally" indicates that Armstrong was as "innovative," or creative, vocally as he was with a trumpet.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Obscure" in this context means relatively unknown. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Jazz pioneer Louis Armstrong is renowned for his improvisations on the trumpet; his innovations as a vocalist are equally obscure." The term "equally" indicates that the missing term must be compatible with "renowned," but "obscure" has the opposite meaning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Severe" in this context means extremely rigid. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Jazz pioneer Louis Armstrong is renowned for his improvisations on the trumpet; his innovations as a vocalist are equally severe." It is somewhat illogical to refer to "improvisation" and "innovation" as "severe."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Conventional" means following the established ways of doing things. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Jazz pioneer Louis Armstrong is renowned for his improvisations on the trumpet; his innovations as a vocalist are equally conventional."

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The fact that Armstrong was known for "improvisation" and "innovation" suggests that his music was original, not "conventional."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Erroneous" means wrong. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Jazz pioneer Louis Armstrong is renowned for his improvisations on the trumpet; his innovations as a vocalist are equally erroneous." It makes little sense to praise Armstrong's trumpet playing in the first clause and call his singing "equally erroneous," or incorrect, in the second clause.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Confirmed" means proven to be true, and "intuition" means insight or hunch. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Andrew's hunch that Ms. Smith would lose the election was confirmed when her opponent won in a landslide, proving Andrew's intuition to be correct." The fact that Ms. Smith lost the election did indeed "confirm" Andrew's "intuition," or "hunch," that she would be defeated.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Compromised" means settled or jeopardized, and a "prediction" is a statement about the future. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Andrew's hunch that Ms. Smith would lose the election was compromised when her opponent won in a landslide, proving Andrew's prediction to be correct." "Prediction" fits within the context of the sentence, but "compromised" does not. Ms. Smith's loss can neither settle nor jeopardize a "hunch."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Rejected" means eliminated from consideration, and "insolence" is disrespect or arrogance. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Andrew's hunch that Ms. Smith would lose the election was rejected when her opponent won in a landslide, proving Andrew's insolence to be correct." The second missing term must be similar in meaning to "hunch," but "insolence," or arrogance, is unrelated to intuition. Furthermore, it is illogical to claim that Ms. Smith's loss "rejected" Andrew's hunch.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Substantiated" means showed to be true with evidence, and "endorsement" means formal approval. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Andrew's hunch that Ms. Smith would lose the election was substantiated when her opponent won in a landslide, proving Andrew's endorsement to be correct." Andrew anticipated that Ms. Smith would lose the election, but there is no indication that he supported her campaign.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Belied" means proven false, and a "retraction" is a withdrawal of a statement. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Andrew's hunch that Ms. Smith would lose the election was belied when her opponent won in a landslide, proving Andrew's retraction to be correct." The content of the sentence indicates that Andrew's hunch was confirmed, not "belied." In addition, there is no evidence that his hunch was a "retraction" of an earlier statement.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Alleviating" in this context means reducing. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The medicine does have a salutary effect by alleviating pain, even if recent studies prove that it cannot eliminate such discomfort entirely." The sentence suggests that while the medicine cannot get rid of pain completely, it still has a "salutary," or beneficial, effect. One can logically conclude that the medicine at least "alleviates," or reduces, discomfort.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Distracting" means directing attention away from. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The medicine does have a salutary effect by distracting pain, even if recent studies prove that it cannot eliminate such discomfort entirely." It may be possible to distract a patient's attention away from pain, but it makes little sense to claim that a medicine can "distract" the pain itself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Revitalizing" means strengthening. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The medicine does have a salutary effect by revitalizing pain, even if recent studies prove that it cannot eliminate such discomfort entirely." Something that "revitalizes," or strengthens, pain can hardly be called "salutary," or beneficial.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Eradicating" means removing completely. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The medicine does have a salutary effect by eradicating pain, even if recent studies prove that it cannot eliminate such discomfort entirely." This term creates a contradictory statement because the second clause indicates that the medicine cannot "eliminate," or "eradicate," pain.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Augmenting" means increasing. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The medicine does have a salutary effect by augmenting pain, even if recent studies prove that it cannot eliminate such discomfort entirely." It would be illogical to describe a medicine that increases pain as "salutary."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Someone who is "empathetic" has a deep understanding of the feelings of another person. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The intern was almost too empathetic; he felt the suffering of his patients as if it were his own." The semicolon sets up an explanation of the missing term. Someone who identifies so closely with the suffering of others is indeed "empathetic."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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Choice (A) is incorrect. "Candid" means frank or honest in expressing oneself. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The intern was almost too candid; he felt the suffering of his patients as if it were his own." A "candid," or frank, person does not necessarily relate to the suffering of other people.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Disarming" means charming. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The intern was almost too disarming; he felt the suffering of his patients as if it were his own." A charming person does not necessarily internalize other people's suffering.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Someone who is "insightful" understands the inner nature of things. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The intern was almost too insightful; he felt the suffering of his patients as if it were his own." "Insightful" people may recognize when other people suffer, but they do not necessarily take their suffering personally, as the intern does.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Hysterical" means irrationally overcome by powerful emotions. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The intern was almost too hysterical; he felt the suffering of his patients as if it were his own." "Hysterical" people are more likely to be consumed with their own emotions rather than the suffering of others.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Entourage" refers to a group of people. "Interfere with" means to get in the way of. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "As the charismatic speaker left the podium, she was surrounded by an entourage of zealous supporters who interfered with our attempts to approach her." It is logical to conclude that an "entourage" of fans would encircle the "charismatic," or alluring, speaker. Such a crowd might very well get in the way of someone's efforts to approach her.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. A "debacle" is a disaster or disruption, and "concur" means to agree. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "As the charismatic speaker left the podium, she was surrounded by a debacle of zealous supporters who concurred with our attempts to approach her." The people who surrounded the speaker may have been disruptive, but the term "debacle" itself cannot be used to describe a crowd. Furthermore, it is unclear how the supporters would have "concurred," or agreed, with someone's attempt to approach the speaker.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. A "faction" is a subgroup within an organization, and "pertained to" means related or connected to. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "As the charismatic speaker left the podium, she was surrounded by a faction of zealous supporters who pertained to our attempts to approach her." It makes little sense to claim that the supporters "pertained," or were related, to someone's efforts to approach the speaker.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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Choice (D) is incorrect. A "dearth" is an inadequate supply, and "intercept" means to interrupt someone before arrival. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "As the charismatic speaker left the podium, she was surrounded by a dearth of zealous supporters who intercepted our attempts to approach her." It is somewhat illogical to assert that a "dearth," or lack, of supporters could effectively prevent someone from approaching the speaker. In addition, while it is possible to "intercept" a person, it makes little sense to say that a group of people intercepted someone's "attempts."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. A "coalition" is a temporary union, and "encompass" means to enclose or include. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "As the charismatic speaker left the podium, she was surrounded by a coalition of zealous supporters who encompassed our attempts to approach her." The supporters may have hindered someone's attempt to approach the speaker, but it is illogical to claim that they "encompassed" that attempt.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Truculence" means harshness or aggressive self-assertion. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Sally was a lighthearted and even-tempered woman; she had none of her sister's truculence." The semicolon and the phrase "none of" indicate that the missing term will contrast with the positive traits mentioned in the first clause. The sister's "truculence," or harshness, does indeed contrast with Sally's "light-hearted and even-tempered" nature.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Affluence" means material wealth or abundance. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Sally was a lighthearted and even-tempered woman; she had none of her sister's affluence." "Affluence" is not a negative personal quality, so this term does not logically complete the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Affability" means pleasantness. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Sally was a lighthearted and even-tempered woman; she had none of her sister's affability." The semicolon and the phrase "none of" imply that the missing term will focus on a negative quality that Sally does not have. There is nothing negative, however, about "pleasantness."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Equanimity" means calmness of mind or composure. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Sally was a lighthearted and even-tempered woman; she had none of her sister's equanimity." The missing term should contrast with the traits mentioned in the first clause, but "equanimity," or calmness, is a positive quality as well.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Resilient" means capable of recovering quickly after a setback. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Sally was a lighthearted and even-tempered woman; she had none of her sister's resilience." The sentence is structured to contrast Sally's positive qualities with a negative personality trait that she does not share with her sister. "Resilience," however, is considered to be a positive trait.

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Esoteric" means known only to people in a special group. "Impenetrable" means extremely difficult to understand. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Because postmodernist critics often rely on esoteric language, their prose frequently seems impenetrable to nonspecialists who fail to comprehend its meaning." The term "because" and the phrase "nonspecialists who fail to comprehend its meaning" indicate that both missing terms will relate to difficulty in comprehension. By definition, "esoteric" language is only understood by specialists, so it makes sense that "nonspecialists" would find postmodernist criticism to be "impenetrable," or extremely difficult to comprehend.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Accessible" in this context means understandable, and "abstruse" means abstract or not easily understood. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Because postmodernist critics often rely on accessible language, their prose frequently seems abstruse to nonspecialists who fail to comprehend its meaning." It is illogical to claim that nonspecialists would find "accessible" language "abstruse," or incomprehensible.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Arcane" means mysterious or known to only a few; "unequivocal" means straightforward. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Because postmodernist critics often rely on arcane language, their prose frequently seems unequivocal to nonspecialists who fail to comprehend its meaning." The two missing terms should have similar meanings, but "unequivocal," or straightforward, contradicts the definition of "arcane," which means impenetrable.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Hackneyed" means overused, and "exotic" means appealingly unusual. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Because postmodernist critics often rely on hackneyed language, their prose frequently seems exotic to nonspecialists who fail to comprehend its meaning." If these writers rely on language that is predictable enough to be called "hackneyed," nonspecialists should find their work neither unusual nor difficult to understand.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Lucid" means perfectly clear, and "grating" means annoying. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Because postmodernist critics often rely on lucid language, their prose frequently seems grating to nonspecialists who fail to comprehend its meaning." "Lucid" writing should neither confuse nor annoy people unfamiliar with postmodernist criticism.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The two passages both deal with the role of toys in the lives of children: according to Passage 1, the primary function of toys is to make it easier for children to learn about their culture,

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while Passage 2 rejects this idea and instead proposes that children "play with toys to have fun" (line 21).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Neither passage treats the distinction between play and reality as its main topic; both passages take the distinction for granted.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Passage 2 does question the validity of certain expert opinions regarding the role of play in children's lives, but Passage 1 does not do anything but put forward its author's position.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Neither passage has anything to say about when or how children make the transition to maturity. Both passages are focused on the role that toys play in the child's world. Passage 1 does suggest that what children learn from playing with toys will be useful later, but Passage 2 rejects this kind of speculation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Passage 2 does not go into the question of how toys reflect human culture. Passage 1 comments on this issue, but even Passage 1 does not consider different ways that toys reflect human culture. Passage 1 merely says that toys reduce "a complex universe of human culture to terms that they [children] can readily apprehend" (lines 7-8).

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The last sentence of Passage 1 presents children playing with toys as being engaged in "rehearsals for reality" (line 10) in which they "exercise their inherent capacities for learning and assimilation" (lines 12-13). This sort of position is rejected by the author of Passage 2 as exaggerated, that is, as going much too far. The position presented in the last sentence of Passage 1 is also attacked by the author of Passage 2 as pretentious, that is, as vain and overblown.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not consider the position presented in the last sentence of Passage 1 as either accurate or misleading, but, rather, as "Hogwash!" (line 21); in other words, anything but accurate. But it is also dismissed as being so obviously wrongheaded that only a fool would be misled by it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not consider the position presented in the last sentence of Passage 1 as unnecessarily cautious. Calling it "hogwash" is a way of saying that it is completely wrongheaded, and a position that is completely wrongheaded would remain so regardless of how cautiously or how boldly it is presented.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not consider the position presented in the last sentence of Passage 1 as too vague to verify or dispute. The author of Passage 2 thinks the position cannot be verified because it is wrong, not because of any problems with lack of clarity. Moreover, by rejecting it as false, the author of Passage 2 indicates that it is not too vague to be called into question.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not consider the position presented in the last sentence of Passage 1 as perceptive at all. On the contrary, the impression conveyed by calling it "hogwash" is that it is so wrong it does not even deserve to be discussed.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Passage 2, which dismisses a body of opinion as "hogwash" (line 21), is openly disdainful. Passage 1 is solely concerned with putting forward its author's position in careful, scholarly prose.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. It is the tone of Passage 1 that is scholarly, or detached; the tone of Passage 2 is highly combative. Passage 2 dismisses an idea as "hogwash" (line 21). It refers to those who embrace that idea as "so-called experts" (line 16), suggesting that these people are not really experts by using the expression "so-called."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Neither passage can be described as apologetic. Passage 1 is simply concerned with laying out its case, and there is nothing in this case that would call for an apology. Passage 2 is actually hostile, but there is certainly no apology in the passage itself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Neither passage is marked by romantic or nostalgic sentiment that takes the place of reason and thought. Passage 1 is concerned with expressing its author's thinking with precision and objectivity. Passage 2 does reveal how its author feels, but these feelings are not at all sentimental.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Neither passage is somber, that is, grave and gloomy in tone. Passage 1 is very serious in tone, but in a neutral, academic way. Passage 2 is even further from being somber in tone: its harshness, taunts, and jibes suggest aggression and hostility, but not gloom.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. In Passage 2, the author of Passage 1 is clearly seen as one of the writers who "speculate about the profound significance of childhood recreation" (lines 23-24). Such people should, according to Passage 2, "spend more time playing with toys and less time writing about them" (lines 24-25). This suggests that such writers need to get reacquainted with childhood realities.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Passage 2 denounces writers like the author of Passage 1 as being completely wrong, but not because they are treating a serious object lightly. The last line of Passage 2 suggests that these authors get too caught up in writing about their subject matter and do not pay enough attention to the realities of what they are writing about.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The writing style of Passage 1 is unquestionably stilted, but Passage 2 does not take issue with anyone's writing style.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 fully grants that those like the author in Passage 1 are serious students of children at play. The supposed problem with them is that they jump from a "simple fact" (line 17) to "grandiose conclusions" (line 16).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is no suggestion anywhere in Passage 2 that people like the author of Passage 1 have ever falsified crucial evidence. Rather, what writers like this have supposedly done is draw false and "grandiose conclusions" (line 16) from the evidence they have.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The author of Passage 1 considers the gender of writer and reader when the reader reads silently (lines 13-17). The author considers, at even greater length, the complications, due to gender, that can arise when a written work is recorded on tape (lines 18-31). The author of Passage 2 does not raise the particular gender of speakers, listeners, and writers as a concern at all.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does not mention any real dialogue between book lovers at all. The author of Passage 2 mentions the fact that when her husband reads to her, "the text becomes a topic of conversation throughout the day" (lines 53-54), but otherwise does not mention any face-to-face dialogue. So neither passage can be said to show any particular interest in the creation of genuine dialogue between lovers of great books.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does discuss a limitation of recorded books: they exclude a certain "collaborative component" (line 12) that the author treasures in reading a book silently. But the author of Passage 1 does not show any concern about any limits on the availability of recorded books. Nor does the author of Passage 2 show any concern about any such limits.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 talks about listening to writers' interpretations, on tape, of their own work (lines 31-38), but does not talk about any problems that may be inherent in this. The author of Passage 2 does listen to her writing students' recordings of their assignments, but she does not mention any other listening to writers' interpretation of their own work.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not show any concern about any difficulties of imagining a distinctive voice that people who do read silently may have. The author of Passage 1 says that "the voice we conjure up is our own," and this conjuring up, of the reader's inner voice is presented as something that happens automatically, or effortlessly. So the author of Passage 1 does not show greater concern than the author of Passage 2 about the difficulty of imagining a distinctive voice when one reads silently.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The author's daughter's admonition, "Don't read it like that, Dad," is intended to bring the reader's rendering and the listener's inner voice into harmony. This suggests that in this case there is some active participation on the part of the listener.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In context, the author's daughter's admonition is a request to the author to change the expression in his reading, not to put expression into his reading where there had been little or none before.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 gives no indication that he considers his daughter precocious and no indication that he is displeased by his daughter's continual admonition, "Don't read it like that, Dad." Consequently, there is no reason to think that he mentions his daughter's admonitions in order to caution the reader against indulging precocious children.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no commentary in the passage about how important it is to read to children.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does not mention his daughter's continual admonitions as a special achievement or as a source of parental pride.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The statement at the beginning of the second paragraph (lines 13-14) reflects the author's belief that an individual's use of language is shaped by gender. This idea is developed in the rest of the paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. There is no indication, either in the statement in lines 13-14 or in the lines following, that writers are confronted with particular stylistic problems on account of their gender. What is said is that a writer's stylistic voice is strongly influenced by gender.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the author of Passage 1 explains that for him reading a novel written by a man is a different experience from reading a novel written by a woman, he doesn't say that he generally prefers novels written by writers of one gender to novels written by writers of the other gender.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Nothing in lines 13-14 or anywhere else in Passage 1 has to do with the content of any book. The discussion is about voice: the reader's inner voice and the writer's literary or stylistic voice.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The discussion introduced in lines 13-14 of Passage 1 focuses on readers adjusting their inner voices, not on expressing their inner voices.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. A man singing a song written by a woman and normally performed by a woman will be in a situation similar to the situation of a man reading something written by a woman: The man will not try to impersonate a woman singing the song. He will sing it like a man, but there will be no doubt that it is the same song. This is the kind of "translation" that the author of Passage 1 talks about in line 17.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. This is not the same type of "translation": first, there is no reason to think that there is a gender difference between the scholar and the writer of the novel; second, there is a difference between reading a text and studying it. The situations are not, therefore, analogous.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. An artist switching from painting in oils to doing landscape watercolors is not a case of one person (the reader) "recreating" another person's (the writer's) creative work. Also, the element of gender is completely absent in the case of the painter who switches from one medium to another.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. A tourist who has difficulty understanding speakers of a regional dialect might actually need someone to "translate" literally what those speakers are saying. This is a more literal use of "translation" than that used in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The issue of what characters appear in the text is not part of the discussion in Passage 1. While including the daughter in the story will undoubtedly require an adjustment to elements of the story, this kind of adjustment is not a translation in the sense under discussion here.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. Just before the paragraph that includes the phrase "clear medium," the author discusses a case of a jarring mismatch between a reader and a writer. John Cheever had been recorded by a woman reader whose style worked against Cheever's prose, much to the author's distress. But the author concedes that sometimes "the fit is excellent" (line 27). This can happen when the reader achieves "the right neutrality" (line 28) that allows "the voice to become a clear medium for the text" (line 29). In this context, then, a voice that is a "clear medium" is one that does not diminish the listener's pleasure.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. In general, the author of Passage 1 considers reading silently to be more enjoyable than listening to an audio book, because bringing one's inner voice to life via a book is "one of the subtler aspects of the reading magic" (lines 4-5) and audio books lack that magic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Passage 1 talks about "literary style and voice" (lines 13-14) in connection with writers. It also talks about the author's "sense" (line 22) of a writer. It does not, however, mention any writer's intent.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. According to Passage 1, a voice that is a "clear medium" (line 29) is the voice of a reader who has achieved "the right neutrality" (line 28). Neutrality suggests freedom from distortion. So a clear-medium kind of voice is likely to let the gender of the writer come through undistorted.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Passage 1 does not explicitly consider the effects of a listener's tastes on the listener's response to a book.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The main argument of Passage 1 is that reading silently delivers a "reading magic" (line 5) that listening to the taped voice cannot match (lines 1-12). But in the discussion of writers recording their own works (lines 31-38), there is the following admission: "The author can open up a work in ways that no other reader can" (lines 35-36). Here the author of Passage 1 implies that the author's voice supplies some irreplaceable element to the reading experience and admits that his main argument is vulnerable to at least one challenge.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 has a number of unfavorable things to say about audio-book speakers, but what he says in lines 31-38 is not a repetition of these criticisms.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no irony in lines 31-38; that is, no words are used to express the opposite of their literal meaning. Quotation marks can be used ironically, but the quotes around the word "greats" are probably not meant to poke fun at anything.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Audio books read by the books' authors are singled out for special praise. If these authors are ones whose works the author of Passage 1 has greatly enjoyed reading, he does not say so. Consequently, there is no reason to regard lines 31-38 as a tribute to writers that the author has particularly enjoyed reading.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is a single word in lines 31-38 that refers to an aspect of production—"re-mastered" (line 33)—but this is only a passing reference.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Because she reacts to the readers' "intonations, mistakes, involuntary grunts, and sighs" (lines 42-46) as though they were a commentary on the text being read, the author of Passage 2 experiences listening to an audio book as a kind of exchange. The author of Passage 1 would deny that this is a true exchange because there is no communication flowing back to the reader from the listener.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 has no reason to interpret the exchange described in lines 42-46 of Passage 2 as disturbing; in addition, there is no indication that the speakers of audio books are in any way peculiar in the way they enunciate words. The "intonations, mistakes, involuntary grunts, and sighs" (lines 45-46) are the kinds of things that accompany any kind of reading, not just readings for audio books.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The description of the experience of listening to an audio book does not say anything about the listener performing monotonous chores while hearing a book.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Neither Passage 1 nor Passage 2 contains any basis for thinking that fewer people are discovering the pleasure of silent reading.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The sort of exchange described in Passage 2 is part of a special way of listening to audio books that the blind author of Passage 2 has developed, so this "exchange" is unlikely to encourage more people to enjoy books, whether or not they are classical works.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The author uses "intonations, mistakes, involuntary grunts, and sighs" (lines 45-46) as clues to what the people who read to her think of what they are reading. She then checks the readers' reactions against her own, and in this way she achieves a "sense of continuous back-and-forth commentary" (lines 43-44). So the author strongly suggests that these unconscious expressions on the part of readers are generally not just random noise but often reveal something about the readers' ideas.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In Passage 2, there is no evaluation of the speaking skills of audio-book readers. The point of mentioning these things is that they are involuntary and often give away a reader's reaction to something in the text being read.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not say anything about differences in readers' speaking ability. The things that the author mentions in lines 45-46 are not obstacles to the author's listening enjoyment, but things that add an extra dimension of listening enjoyment.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author does not say anything about not getting an author's intended meaning on account of a speaker's vocal inflections. The mannerisms in lines 45-46 are mentioned as revealing readers' opinions of the text they are reading.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author acknowledges in lines 46-50 that her ideas are considered idiosyncratic, or peculiar, by sighted readers, but the mannerisms in lines 45-46 are mentioned as part of her ideas, not as ways in which others find her ideas strange.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The author of Passage 2 gives two reasons for requiring that her students turn in taped readings of what they write. One reason is purely practical, or pragmatic: she is blind, and the taped readings allow her to return her students' work to them as fast as a sighted teacher would. The other reason is educational, or pedagogical: she believes that her students are made more aware of weaknesses in their writing by reading it out loud—and that thinking about these weaknesses may help them improve.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Rigorous," which means "scrupulously accurate" does not apply to "reasons," which tend to be evaluated differently, for example, according to how valid they are. Second, the author's reasons cannot be regarded as "presumptuous," that is, as overstepping the bounds of how a person might reasonably justify his or her actions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author's reasons are not capricious, or rooted in sheer willfulness. They are rooted in a desire to be both efficient and effective as a teacher. The author's desire to be a good teacher, though admirable, is straightforward rather than creative or imaginative.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author's reasons cannot be called provocative, or rousing, nor can they be called unprecedented, or novel. They are the kinds of things good teachers typically wish to achieve.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author's reasons are closely related to the author's job, and thus not arbitrary, or picked at random. And both of them are reasons that any good educator would accept as valid, and so they are not idiosyncratic, or peculiar to an individual.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author of Passage 2 offers the quotations in lines 66-68 as examples to back up her claim that "reading their work aloud also makes the students more conscious of flaws in their prose" (lines 63-64). In one case, the flaw was in an earlier, abandoned version. But in the other case, the flaw is still present in the text submitted by the student, and the student became aware of the flaw as a result of reading the text aloud.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The quotations in lines 66-68 are meant to support the assertion by the author of Passage 2 that students are more apt to notice flaws in their writing when they read what they have written out loud. But the passage does not say anything about whether these flaws are predictable.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The quotations that the author of Passage 2 uses in lines 66-68 do show students evaluating their own work critically. Neither quotation suggests that the students are overly critical of what they have written.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 is pleased with what she thinks the quotations in lines 66-68 show—that reading aloud what they have written helps students see flaws in their writing. But she gives no indication of being surprised, as she would be if the students' insights exceeded her expectations.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 gives no indication that she believes that any of her students find reading aloud challenging.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The author of Passage 2 mentions that her writing students, who have to turn in taped readings of their work, often "feel compelled to speak to me at the end of the tape" (line 65). In lines 68-70, the author says to acknowledge that these taped student remarks are "staged pleas for me to go easy on them" (lines 69-70). So the term "staged pleas" suggests that the students are perhaps taking advantage of space on their tape to include remarks designed specifically to make the teacher respond more kindly to their work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The term "staged pleas" that the author of Passage 2 uses in lines 69-70 does not refer to her students' readings at all. So it does not illustrate anything about any qualities of those readings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The students may feel that the author sets high standards for their work, but this is not why the author uses the phrase "staged pleas." The point of using that phrase is to contrast an interpretation of the added student remarks as manipulative with the more high-minded interpretation that the author presents in the surrounding lines.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The reference to "staged pleas" is part of an acknowledgment that student remarks ("staged pleas") may have nothing to do with the success of her teaching device but might simply be a clever way to get her to give generous grades.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is no suggestion here or elsewhere in Passage 2 that these students do not work hard, though the "staged pleas" may be a ploy to get higher grades than they deserve.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. In Passage 1, the daughter is assumed to be able to shape her father's reading, through her admonition, "Don't read it like that, Dad." This is contrasted with the powerlessness of a listener to influence the taped voice of an audio book. Thus, listening to a taped voice is completely passive, in contrast to listening to a live voice, which is not completely passive. The husband in Passage 2 is introduced not just as someone who reads books to his wife, but also as someone with whom she then discusses at length the work being read. As the reading continues, both constantly adjust their perceptions of the work being read in light of the ideas that they have exchanged about that work. This sense of a shared process is then carried over by the author of Passage 2 to times when she listens to an audio book.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The example of the daughter in Passage 1 is not introduced to illustrate the naïveté of a child, but rather to discuss how the case of a listener hearing a taped voice differs from that of someone listening to a live voice. The example of the husband in Passage 2 does not function to demonstrate the sophistication of an adult but to help explain why the blind author of Passage 2 experiences listening to an audio book as a kind of exchange, and not as entirely passive.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The daughter in Passage 1 is described as continually admonishing her father, "Don't read it like that, Dad." This is not intrinsically funny, but is intended to make a point about the special case of a book being read live. The husband in Passage 2 is mentioned in an attempt to explain his wife's unusual response to listening to audio books, not to emphasize seriousness of the problem posed by his wife's blindness.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The husband in Passage 2 does figure in what the author depicts as an enjoyable interaction. However, there is no indication in Passage 1 that its author considers his daughter a burdensome responsibility. The daughter is introduced as an example of someone who is not a passive listener to a reading of a book.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The child in Passage 1 asking her father to read a text differently may be expressing a spontaneous emotion, but primarily she is presented as making a judgment and acting on that judgment. The husband in Passage 2, discussing with his wife the text he is reading, may or may not be trying to be intellectually objective, but the point is that he gives his wife a sense that his reading is a process that the two of them share.

Section 8

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Embarrassed" in this context means made self-conscious about a mistake, and "marred" means spoiled. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Eduardo was embarrassed to find that the editorial he had written was marred by several typographical errors." It is embarrassing to discover that one's writing contains errors, since these errors get in the way of the message of the piece of writing, thus spoiling it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Dismayed" means discouraged, and "authenticated" means proven to be genuine. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Eduardo was dismayed to find that the editorial he had written was authenticated by several typographical errors." Errors are not used to authenticate anything, and proving something to be genuine is not a cause for dismay.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Overjoyed" means very happy, and "exacerbated" means worsened. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Eduardo was overjoyed to find that the editorial he had written was exacerbated by several typographical errors." People are not happy to find that something they created has gotten worse. In addition, conditions can be "exacerbated," but pieces of writing cannot.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Intrigued" means made curious about, and "enveloped" means enclosed. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Eduardo was intrigued to find that the

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editorial he had written was enveloped by several typographical errors." Typographical errors in an editorial are not interesting enough to intrigue most people, and errors are not things that can enclose a piece of writing.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Prepared" means ready, and "enhanced" means improved. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Eduardo was prepared to find that the editorial he had written was enhanced by several typographical errors." Typographical errors are defects in a piece of writing, so they cannot be said to enhance it.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Compensate for" means to make up for, and "establish" means to set up. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In order to compensate for the loss of natural wetlands used by migrating snow geese, conservationists in the 1960's and 1970's established wetland refuges in the northern prairies." The sentence is structured first to identify the goal of an activity and then the method used to achieve that goal. Conservationists tried to make up for the loss of an important natural resource by setting up a replacement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Standardize" means to make uniform, and "ignore" means to pay no attention to. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In order to standardize the loss of natural wetlands used by migrating snow geese, conservationists in the 1960's and 1970's ignored wetland refuges in the northern prairies." Conservationists would not want to standardize the loss of natural wetlands because that would only serve to increase the loss of such natural resources, and ignoring the loss of wetland refuges in one place would not necessarily make uniform a loss in some other area.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Offset" means to make up for, and "surrender" means to give up. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In order to offset the loss of natural wetlands used by migrating snow geese, conservationists in the 1960's and 1970's surrendered wetland refuges in the northern prairies." Giving up refuges in one area would not make up for their loss in another area.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Explain" means to make understandable, and "dismantle" means to take apart. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In order to explain the loss of natural wetlands used by migrating snow geese, conservationists in the 1960's and 1970's dismantled wetland refuges in the northern prairies." Taking apart the wetland refuges in one area would not make their loss in another area significantly more understandable.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Account for" in this context means to give the main reasons for, and "administer" means to manage. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In order to account for the loss of natural wetlands used by migrating snow geese, conservationists in the 1960's and 1970's administered wetland refuges in the northern prairies." Conservationists could

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not give reasons for the loss of wetlands in one area by managing wetlands in another area and at another time.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Curative" means having the properties of a remedy or cure. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Frequently used as a spice, ginger also has curative properties: it can be used to help treat coughs, colds, and upset stomachs." The material that follows a colon is typically a list, a definition, or a helpful explanation of the assertion that precedes it. In this case, the second clause provides examples of the types of illnesses that ginger helps to cure.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Timeworn" means used too often. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Frequently used as a spice, ginger also has timeworn properties: it can be used to help treat coughs, colds, and upset stomachs." The comment following the colon does nothing to explain in what way ginger might have been used too often.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Invariable" means unchanging. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Frequently used as a spice, ginger also has invariable properties: it can be used to help treat coughs, colds, and upset stomachs." Readers expect that a statement following a colon will provide a helpful explanation. In this case, the use of ginger in treating some common illnesses does not help to explain what is meant by saying that ginger has "invariable properties."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Edible" means good to eat. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Frequently used as a spice, ginger also has edible properties: it can be used to help treat coughs, colds, and upset stomachs." Listing the use of ginger in treating certain illnesses does not help to explain why ginger was referred to as having edible properties. Moreover, since spices, as ingredients in food recipes, are all "edible," it makes no sense to say that ginger "also has edible properties."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Descriptive" means providing a picture in words. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Frequently used as a spice, ginger also has descriptive properties: it can be used to help treat coughs, colds, and upset stomachs." Ginger, as a plant, is not capable of describing things, so it cannot have descriptive properties.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Denounce" means to condemn publicly, and "neglecting" in this context means failing. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The scientific organization denounced the newspaper for prominently covering the predictions of a psychic while neglecting to report on the scientific evidence." The sentence is grammatically correct and makes sense.

neglecting to report on a major research conference." It seems likely that a scientific organization would criticize a newspaper for reporting on psychic predictions rather than on a research conference.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Celebrate" means to praise the accomplishments of, and "failing" in this context means not doing. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The scientific organization celebrated the newspaper for prominently covering the predictions of a psychic while failing to report on a major research conference." Far from praising a newspaper for focusing on psychic predictions at the expense of a research conference, a group of scientists would be likely to criticize the newspaper for this editorial choice.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Promote" in this context means to recommend to others, and "refusing" in this context means not agreeing. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The scientific organization promoted the newspaper for prominently covering the predictions of a psychic while refusing to report on a major research conference." A scientific organization would likely disapprove of psychics, who do not use scientific methods, so a scientific organization would be acting against its own interests if it recommended a newspaper for highlighting psychic activities at the expense of scientific ones.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Spurn" means to reject with contempt, and "hastening" means hurrying. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The scientific organization spurned the newspaper for prominently covering the predictions of a psychic while hastening to report on a major research conference." "Spurn" is typically used to mean to reject the romantic advances of a suitor and thus seems an inappropriate word choice for a situation in which a group of scientists is criticizing a newspaper. In addition, since the newspaper in this case also covered the research conference, the scientists could not criticize it for failing to represent the scientific view.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Honor" means to respect greatly, and "opting" means choosing. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The scientific organization honored the newspaper for prominently covering the predictions of a psychic while opting to report on a major research conference." Since scientists usually consider scientific and psychic activities to be incompatible, it is quite unlikely that a scientific organization would honor a newspaper for featuring psychic predictions.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Decorative" means ornamental, and "instrumental in" means significantly helpful in. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The colors and patterns on butterflies' wings may seem merely decorative, but they are actually instrumental in the survival of these insects, enabling them to attract mates and to hide from predators." The structure "may seem merely . . . but they are actually" identifies one quality that, while present, is not as important as another quality. The decorative aspect of the patterns on butterflies' wings, though undeniable, is not nearly as significant as their function in helping these insects to survive.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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Choice (A) is incorrect. "Artificial" means made by humans rather than by natural processes, and "dependent on" means reliant on. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The colors and patterns on butterflies' wings may seem merely artificial, but they are actually dependent on the survival of these insects, enabling them to attract mates and to hide from predators." The contrast between "artificial" and "dependent on survival" is not as strong as "merely" and "actually" imply. A contrast for artificiality would be naturalness, not dependency on survival.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Unique" means the only one of its kind, and "unnecessary to" means not needed for. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The colors and patterns on butterflies' wings may seem merely unique, but they are actually unnecessary to the survival of these insects, enabling them to attract mates and to hide from predators." A feature that is unnecessary to the survival of a species of insects would not enable the insects to attract mates and hide from predators, traits that are significant for the survival of a species.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Beautiful" means pretty, and "results of" means consequences of. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The colors and patterns on butterflies' wings may seem merely beautiful, but they are actually results of the survival of these insects, enabling them to attract mates and to hide from predators." Features of an insect species that enable the insects to attract mates and to hide from predators are not results of the survival of that species, but rather reasons contributing to its survival.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Unrelated" means not connected, and "precursors of" means forerunners of. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The colors and patterns on butterflies' wings may seem merely unrelated, but they are actually precursors of the survival of these insects, enabling them to attract mates and to hide from predators." Traits that enable a species to attract mates and avoid predators are not precursors of the survival of that species but, rather, factors that have contributed to its survival.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Winnow" means to sort out. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A discerning publishing agent can winnow promising material from a mass of submissions, separating the good from the bad." A discerning person is one who can see important differences clearly, so such a person would be appropriate for the job of sorting out good manuscripts from less promising ones. To separate the good from the bad is a good definition of "winnow."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Supplant" means to remove in order to replace with. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A discerning publishing agent can supplant promising material from a mass of submissions, separating the good from the bad." Editors naturally preserve, not remove, promising materials; when they separate the good from the bad, they are definitely not supplanting the promising material.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Dramatize" means to show in an exaggerated fashion. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A discerning publishing agent can dramatize promising material from a mass of submissions, separating the good from the bad." It is not the job of publishing agents to dramatize materials. They do separate the good from the bad, but not by dramatizing anything.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Finagle" means to get by trickery or craftiness. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A discerning publishing agent can finagle promising material from a mass of submissions, separating the good from the bad." A publishing agent has no need to resort to trickery or craftiness to separate good from bad materials.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Overhaul" means to make any needed repairs. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A discerning publishing agent can overhaul promising material from a mass of submissions, separating the good from the bad." A publishing agent processing a mass of submissions would not overhaul promising material from the rest of the submissions; the task would be to identify the promising materials, not fix or repair them.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The narrator of the passage provides a very detailed and intimate account of what Mulcahy thinks, feels, and remembers, but Mulcahy is always referred to in the third person, as "he" or as "Mulcahy," never in the first person, as "I." So the passage is not narrated from the point of view of Mulcahy himself, but from the point of view of an observer who knows all about Mulcahy and his thoughts.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The person whose thoughts and feelings are reported is always referred to in the third person, as "he" or as "Mulcahy," never in the first person, as "I." So the passage is not narrated from the point of view of Mulcahy himself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. In the first paragraph the narrator describes what is going on "on the surface of his [Mulcahy's] mind" (lines 8-9). This is not the sort of thing that could be known by an observer who only comes to know Mulcahy during the course of the passage. In general, the narrator's knowledge of Mulcahy is intimate and detailed throughout the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The information that the passage gives about Mulcahy is partial in the sense that there is much more that could be said about Mulcahy. But only someone who knows Mulcahy as well as Mulcahy knows himself would be likely to know all the thoughts and feelings reported in the passage. So the passage is not narrated from the point of view of someone with only partial knowledge of Mulcahy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. From the picture painted in the second paragraph of Mulcahy's battles with administrators at Jocelyn College, it seems extremely unlikely that he is close friends with, or intimately known by, any administrator at Jocelyn. Moreover, even a close friend would not have the kind of access to Mulcahy's thoughts and feelings that the narrator has.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. In Mulcahy's view, for Hoar to do something that looked vindictive would be "inconsonant with the simplest precepts of strategy" (lines 34-35). And to act in a way that violates the rules of good strategy is unwise. So referring to the "transparency" of the move implies that Mulcahy views it as both vindictive and unwise.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Mulcahy's own characterization of Hoar's firing him as "a blunt, naked wielding of power" (line 66) shows that Mulcahy does not view the president's move as timid or hesitant.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no suggestion that Jocelyn College had any stated policy of firing Mulcahy or anyone else for being outspokenly critical of the college president.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. By characterizing Hoar's move to fire him as transparent, Mulcahy implies that the personal motive behind that move is obvious: President Hoar did it to get revenge for Mulcahy's outspoken criticisms of the way the college is run.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Mulcahy is said to be "hurt by the letter" (line 53) that informed him of President Hoar's decision to fire him. But there is no indication that Mulcahy believed that the decision to fire him had been painful for the president to make.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The list of issues over which Mulcahy has fought President Hoar serves to show how irritating Mulcahy would have been to a college administrator. It makes the point that Mulcahy is someone who takes a stance against the college administration over virtually anything.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Some of the issues Mulcahy fought for, such as salary increases and lighter teaching loads, are issues that most of the faculty probably would have been sympathetic toward, while others are unlikely to have been of any interest at all to most of the faculty.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The list of issues that Mulcahy fought over suggests that Mulcahy *believed* that Jocelyn College was poorly run, but the list does not prove that the college actually was poorly run.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no suggestion that the letter included any reference to any of the issues Mulcahy had fought for. In fact, the "transparency" (line 22) Mulcahy attributes to Hoar's motive in sending the letter strongly suggests that there was no actual mention of these issues in the letter.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The issues Mulcahy fought for range from salary increases to calls for investigations of administrative departments to demands for explanations of what happened to twenty thousand eggs. None of the issues Mulcahy fought for is particularly theoretical or abstract, nor do they seem particularly difficult for most people to understand.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. In lines 30-32, Mulcahy is described as having "begged the dietitian to unscramble, if she would be so good, for her colleagues, the history of the twenty thousand eggs." Things that are scrambled are confused, and so, by asking the dietitian to "unscramble" the history of the twenty thousand eggs, Mulcahy is asking her to explain what happened to the eggs. Since "scrambled" eggs is one of the most commonly served egg dishes, by choosing "unscramble" rather than the more straightforward "explain," Mulcahy makes a play on words.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage gives no indication of whether Mulcahy regarded the dietitian as someone who sticks to the ordinary meanings of words.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Unscramble" is not being used as a euphemism, that is, an inoffensive substitute for a word that might offend someone.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage provides no indication that Mulcahy believes that administrators generally, or President Hoar in particular, abuse language. Mulcahy most likely believes that using "unscramble" instead of "explain" is a display of wit, not an abuse of language.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The use of "unscramble" to mean "explain" is not a scholarly--that is, precise and technical--use. Whether, in Mulcahy's view, such a play on words is in keeping with the mood of faculty meetings at Jocelyn College is not something that the passage gives any real indication about.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

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Choice (E) is correct. "Condolatory" means expressive of sympathetic sorrow. Mulcahy thinks that the president was foolish in a way that he, Mulcahy, would never be. He feels contemptuous superiority. So the sympathy expressed by the smile is condescending and mixed with amused scorn.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Mulcahy is not at all skeptical about either the fact that the president had written the letter or about the president's motives in writing it. And the pity Mulcahy is expressing is a scornful pity for the president's having "given himself away" (lines 19-20) so obviously. It is not pity for himself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Mulcahy is described as feeling for Hoar pity mingled with contempt, which is inconsistent with sincere compassion. Something that is whimsical has an element of lightness about it, and Mulcahy's "dry amusement" does not indicate delight, much less whimsical delight.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Mulcahy expresses himself as being "amazed, really amazed" (line 18) at the president's letter. However, he is described as feeling "pity, mingled with contempt and dry amusement" (lines 35-36), and such an emotion is inconsistent with delighted appreciation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Mulcahy is described as regarding the president's letter as a betrayal, so his "condolatory smile" (lines 32-33) may have expressed some bitter disappointment at that betrayal. However, there is nothing sly, or underhanded, about his criticism of Hoar.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. Mulcahy asserts that what is behind his being fired is his practice of pointing "to waste and mismanagement concealed by those in high places" (lines 26-27). So Mulcahy apparently believes that he is being dismissed from his teaching job because of his outspoken criticism of the way the college is being run.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Mulcahy lists being a contributor to prestigious magazines (lines 78-79) among the achievements that he evidently feels put him above most members of his department. Mulcahy's field is literature, and contributing to prestigious magazines suggests having continued to do research in literature. So it is unlikely that Mulcahy feels that he has been dismissed for not continuing to do research in his field.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no indication that Mulcahy's student load compares with that of other faculty members at Jocelyn College, and there is no indication that Mulcahy thinks that President Hoar regards his dedication to his students as inadequate.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Mulcahy seems to have challenged President Hoar in faculty meetings and to have opposed him on all sorts of issues. But there is no indication that Mulcahy ever made fun of the president.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Mulcahy clearly believes his academic achievements are greater than those of most of the professors at Jocelyn College. He describes himself as being the victim of "that ferocious envy of mediocrity for excellence" (lines 84-85), which suggests that he does think that some other professors might be jealous of him. But Mulcahy believes that he was fired because of President Hoar's hatred of him for his criticisms of the way the college is run, not because of envy or jealousy that any of the other professors might have felt.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The passage describes Mulcahy as thinking that "the triteness of the attempt, the tedium of it, tried forbearance to the limit; at a progressive college, surely, one had the right to expect something better than what one was used to at Dudley or Wilkins State" (lines 37-40). So "progressive colleges"—such as Jocelyn—are colleges that are neither trite nor tedious. Describing a college as "not conventional" and "not boring" suggests that it is liberal and experimental.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Calling a college "progressive" indicates nothing about whether the college is successful or respected.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Most colleges are eager to increase enrollment, but there is no reason to think that progressive colleges are particularly eager to do so.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The term "progress" does suggest "improvement," but in the context, calling a college "progressive" suggests that it is experimental and unconventional, not that it is improving in quality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The term "progressive college" refers to Jocelyn College, and "progressive colleges" are contrasted with other colleges, but this contrast suggests nothing about whether progressive colleges tend to be oriented toward the sciences or toward humanities and the arts. The only information the passage provides about what is taught at Jocelyn is that it has a literature department.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Mulcahy describes the president's move to dismiss him as trite and tedious and complains that "at a progressive college, surely, one had the right to expect something better than what one was used to at Dudley or Wilkins State" (lines 38-40). Here, the term "progressive college" is used to refer to Jocelyn. Dudley and Wilkins State are presented as examples of colleges that are less progressive than Jocelyn.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Lines 37-43 suggest that Mulcahy has been fired before; apparently, the previous firings took place at Dudley and Wilkins State. Those firings, then, are described as "tawdry farces." But "farce" is used here to mean "mockery" and has nothing to do with drama or drama courses.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The comparison drawn between progressive Jocelyn on the one hand and Dudley and Wilkins State on the other strongly suggests that Jocelyn is superior to Dudley and Wilkins in every way that matters to Mulcahy. Since Mulcahy is presented as someone for whom academic standing would matter greatly, there is some suggestion that Jocelyn is likely to be better academically than either Dudley or Wilkins State.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage strongly suggests that Mulcahy had been fired from Dudley and Wilkins State before coming to Jocelyn. So if there is a case of imitation with respect to Mulcahy being fired, it is Jocelyn who is doing the imitating.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is nothing in the passage to suggest what size either Dudley or Wilkins State is or how they compare in size to Jocelyn.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The move to fire him struck Mulcahy as going against "that sense of contract between people that transcends personal animosities and factional differences, that holds the individual distinct from the deed" (lines 55-57). As the passage presents it, then, someone can dislike a person's actions and positions while still recognizing the human worth of that person.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Being malicious goes beyond doing things others do not want you to do; it is a matter of wanting somebody else to suffer. A person who is malicious lacks integrity, so there is no reason to expect someone who "holds the individual distinct from the deed" to forgive someone who has been malicious.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. One can recognize that people are not bad just because they hold wrong views, but one can recognize this without praising people who have wrong views.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Promoting someone does not involve any judgment about people's human worth apart from their ability to do a job, so there is no reason to expect that someone who holds the "individual distinct from the deed" would be especially likely to promote someone who is not qualified.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. As it is used in the passage, someone who holds the "individual distinct from the deed" (line 56) can hate what someone does or believes without also hating the person him- or herself. No mention is made of revealing these deeds to anyone else.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The term "flatly" occurs in the sentence "He had not known, in short, that the president disliked him so flatly" (lines 59-60). Mulcahy now knows that the president's dislike of him is unqualified, or absolute. Thus "flatly" is used in the passage to mean absolutely or without any qualification—that is, unequivocally.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Flat" can be used to mean even or level. But applied to emotions, "even" and "level" suggest moderation as well as lack of variability. And the sort of dislike that prompts firing someone is not moderate dislike.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Taut" means tightly drawn, and it can be used in connection with people to mean high strung or tense. But nothing in the passage suggests that the president's dislike of Mulcahy was tense.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Shallowly" means having little depth, and "flatly" can be used to mean shallowly. But in the passage, "flatly" is used to characterize the manner in which the president disliked Mulcahy, so in the passage, "flatly" is not used to mean "shallowly."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Unemphatic" means unforceful or undecisive, and "flatly" can be used to mean unemphatically. But as the passage describes it, the president's dislike of Mulcahy is both forceful and emphatic.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The passage says that Mulcahy "began to laugh softly at the ironies of his biography" (line 76). "Irony" refers to a difference between the actual result of something and the result that one would have expected. First, Mulcahy's biography lists impressive academic achievements, and then it gives the rank and salary that he has achieved, which are far lower than his achievements would

have led one to expect. So the phrase "ironies of his biography" (line 76) refers to Mulcahy's belief that he has not received the recognition and rewards that he deserves.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. In setting out Mulcahy's biography, the passage lists awards and the names of magazines, but it does not give dates for either the awards or the articles published.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Mulcahy's biography does indicate that his academic achievements were impressive, but nothing in the passage suggests that he was ridiculed by his friends.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The biography presented in the passage contains little information about Mulcahy's personal life, but this relative lack of information about his personal life does not suggest that it is less satisfying than his professional life.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage as a whole suggests that Mulcahy's personality might not be ideally suited to getting along well with college administrators, but nothing in the passage suggests that Mulcahy's personality makes him unsuited to such scholarly activities such as teaching and research.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The passage repeatedly emphasizes Mulcahy's naivete (his lack of real-world judgment) in his assessment of how the college's administration would behave. By giving so much space to the fact that Mulcahy finds incredible that the president would actually do what he had apparently long been meaning to do, the passage suggests that Mulcahy's major shortcoming is his naïve assessment of the college administration's politics.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Mulcahy teaches literature, but the passage does not give any strong evidence that Mulcahy is devoted to literature nor does it suggest that Mulcahy loves literature. So the passage does not suggest that Mulcahy's devotion to literature is more important to him than being loyal to college administrators.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage mentions that Mulcahy is "the only Ph.D. in the literature department" (lines 77-78). The implication is that Mulcahy considers himself superior to his peers, not that he is intimidated by them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage does not include information that would suggest that Mulcahy is an idealistic and self-sacrificing teacher or researcher.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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Choice (D) is incorrect. Mulcahy is clearly proud of his educational and academic credentials. But someone can have all of these characteristics and still not be arrogant in dealing with students. The passage gives no direct information on this point at all.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Mulcahy clearly shares the opinion of "a number of his colleagues" that he is "the cleverest man at Jocelyn" (lines 83-84). He has earlier referred to himself as "a complex intelligence" (line 60) and "a person of superior intellect" (line 71) in contrast with President Hoar, whom he refers to as a "a simple intelligence" (line 61) and "an inferior adversary" (lines 72-73).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In the very beginning of the passage Mulcahy complains about interruptions from the administration getting in the way of his care of his students. But there is no suggestion there or elsewhere in the passage that he has to spend an extraordinary amount of time with his students.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage as a whole does not suggest that Mulcahy is at all modest about either his achievements or his intelligence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The episode with the dietitian that Mulcahy recounts with satisfaction strongly indicates that Mulcahy enjoys making himself appear superior at the expense of others.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Mulcahy is quick to criticize the flaws of others, but he does not suggest that his ability to recognize these flaws stems from the length or nature of his academic experience.

Section 10

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by clearly signaling who is performing the action of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an error in modification. It is the students, not "the students' schedules," that had to get their schedules approved "before signing up for next year's courses."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in an illogical sentence. "Their advisers" are not the ones who will be "signing up for next year's courses."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves a modification error. "The schedules of the students" cannot logically be getting ready to sign up for courses.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits inconsistent pronoun use. There is nothing in the sentence to which "their" can logically refer.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by removing unnecessary words and by using an appropriate word to indicate the contrast between the ideas being discussed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves wordiness. The awkward phrase "Although its being factual in content" could be reduced to the more precise "Although its content was factual."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves improper diction. The conjunction "Whereas" implies a kind of contrast that does not exist. It is the factual content, not the idea that the content was factual, that should be presented in contrast with the credibility issues.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is awkward and imprecise. The phrase "Its content being factual" modifies the rest of the sentence in an inappropriate way. It is the factual content, not the notion that the content was factual, that should be presented in contrast with the credibility issues.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves awkward phrasing that results in a confusing sentence. The confusing phrase "Even though factual contents were there" should be reduced to the more precise "Even though its content was factual."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using pronouns consistently.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an error in pronoun use. The pronoun "anyone" should be changed to the pronoun "we" to be consistent with the earlier use of "we."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

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Choice (B) uses a vague pronoun. It is not clear to what the pronoun "it" is meant to refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is awkward and wordy. The phrase "and the reason is the effect our actions have on" could be reduced to the more precise "because our actions affect" without a loss of meaning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits vague and awkward phrasing. The awkward phrase "our actions having an effect on other people" leaves out any indication that one thing (the absence of absolute personal freedom) came about because of the other (our actions affecting other people).

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by replacing the vague pronoun "this" with the indefinite article "a."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves the use of a vague pronoun. It is not clear to what the pronoun "this" is meant to refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an error in pronoun use. The relative pronoun "which" refers to the noun immediately preceding it ("a global society"), erroneously suggesting that "a global society" is causing educators "to lament . . . cultures."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves the use of a vague pronoun. It is not clear to what the pronoun "this" is meant to refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is very nearly incomprehensible. The only thing the pronoun "it" could refer to is "The information age," but this would result in a sentence whose meaning suggests that "The information age" ushered itself in (along with "children").

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using appropriate pronouns.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an error in pronoun use. There is nothing in the sentence to which the pronoun "they" can logically refer.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves a pronoun error. The pronoun "them" does not refer to anything else in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves an improper pronoun. There is nothing in the sentence to which "their" can refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves subject-verb disagreement. The plural verb "are" does not agree with its singular subject "One result."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by removing unnecessary words that distort the intended meaning of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an improper idiom. The phrase "of which" cannot logically modify anything else in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is awkward and wordy. The entire clause "and it was . . . of fascination" can be reduced to the more precise "especially the fascinating science programs."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves an illogical statement. It does not make sense to say the Anita liked to watch "the fascination of the science programs."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is awkward and wordy. The entire clause "especially fascinating . . . programs" can be reduced to the more precise "especially the fascinating science programs" without any loss of meaning.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids the errors of the other choices by clearly indicating why the poet "allowed very little of her work to be published."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is not a sentence. There is nothing linking the clause "Poet Anne Spencer . . . to be published" to the rest of the sentence.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves awkward phrasing and the improper use of a pronoun. The awkward "because of her standards being exacting" could be reduced to the more precise "because her exacting standards," and the relative clause introduced by "which" should be changed to "caused her to doubt."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves improper diction. The word "from" does not indicate what the word "because" would—that the poet's exacting standards caused the poet to doubt the quality of her work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) results in a confusing, illogical sentence. It is not logical to suggest that the poet did not allow her work to be published "having exacting standards." The "exacting standards" discussed are those of the poet, not of the poet's work.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by removing vague pronouns.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves unclear pronoun reference. The pronoun "they" could refer to "some young people," "women," or "colleges."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves unclear pronoun reference. The pronoun "they" could refer to any of the plural nouns previously used in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is missing important words. What comes after "and" needs a subject to indicate precisely what has "become coeducational."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is an illogical statement. The phrase "since becoming educational" cannot logically modify any other part of the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using a straightforward construction to eliminate unnecessary words or phrases.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) exhibits wordiness. The vague pronoun "they" is not needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) uses an ineffective passive construction. The passive phrase "Migrating from Canada . . . were the Navajo and the Apache" could be written more effectively in the active voice ("the Navajo and the Apache migrated . . .").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) uses a vague pronoun. It is not clear to what the pronoun "this" is meant to refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper diction. The noun "A migration" should be changed to the gerund "migrating."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by properly completing the correlative construction begun by "either."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an improper idiom. Both parts of the correlative "either . . . or" must be followed by grammatically parallel elements, but here "either" is followed by the infinitive ("to please") while "or" is followed by the verb "influence."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) includes an error in word choice and idiom. The conjunction "neither" must always be followed by "nor" (never by "or" as it is here).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves wordiness that results in awkward phrasing. The phrase "is not a lasting . . . to come will" can be reduced to the more precise "will not last long enough" without loss of meaning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) includes excess words. The phrase "is not a lasting . . . for ages" is awkward and repetitious and could easily be reduced to the more precise "will not last long enough."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by following the conjunction "and" with a noun phrase ("loss of faith") to parallel the earlier noun phrase.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) fails to maintain parallelism. The phrase beginning with the conjunction "because" is not parallel to the earlier noun phrase "continued inflation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits a flaw in parallelism. The prepositional phrase "because of the loss of faith" should be a noun phrase ("loss of faith") to be parallel with the earlier noun phrase "continued inflation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an error in pronoun usage. The relative pronoun "which" (appropriately used only to refer to things), is here used incorrectly to refer to "people."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) fails to maintain parallelism. The verb phrase "losing faith" should be a noun phrase ("loss of faith") to parallel the earlier noun phrase "continued inflation."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids the errors of the other choices by appropriately linking a condition (having "very long necks") with its result (being able to "pass this . . . trait . . . offspring").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves vagueness. The connection between the ideas (the ability to stay alive when food was scarce and the passing of the desirable trait) is not clear.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an improper idiom. The phrase "so that" implies a cause-effect relationship where none exists, erroneously suggesting that a possibility (that "their offspring could have this . . . trait passed to them") is a result of the fact that the giraffes were able to survive even when food was scarce.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves awkward phrasing. The connection between the ideas in the sentence is not made clear by the awkwardly worded phrase "this desirable trait would be inherited by their offspring."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves inconsistent verb tenses. The verb "have" is not consistent in tense with the rest of the verbs in the sentence. It should simply be "were."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

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Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by comparing like entities ("alligators" and "Gila monsters").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an illogical comparison. It is not logical to compare "the number of alligators" with "the Gila monsters."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an illogical comparison. One could compare "the alligator" with "the Gila monster," but one cannot logically compare "the number" of alligators to "the Gila monster."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an illogical comparison. For the comparison to be logical, the number of alligators must be compared with the number of Gila monsters, not just with "Gila monsters."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves an illogical comparison. It doesn't make sense to compare "the alligator" with "Gila monsters." It is the number of each that should be compared.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by removing vague and unnecessary pronouns.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves unclear pronoun reference. It is not clear to what the relative pronoun "that" is meant to refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) results in a sentence fragment. The opening clause has no main verb to complete the thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an error in subject-verb agreement. The singular verb "was" cannot agree with the plural subject "Many."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is a sentence fragment. There is no main verb to complete the thought.