

Sample Essay - Score of 6

The power of success can be disastrous when placed in the wrong hands. Naturally, there are those who will always choose to manipulate conditions to succeed in their own endeavors, not taking into consideration the lives of those around them. On the other hand, there may be those who do not necessarily pursue selfish ends, but simply do not know where to take success once it has been achieved, thus resulting in their own self-sabotage.

Throughout history, we have seen success used wrongfully in the hands of the unworthy. Powerful leaders of nations, kingdoms, and empires, having succeeded in gaining leadership, have then used their influence wrongfully in achieving their own selfish (and sometimes twisted) goals. Nero, the Roman emperor who beat his pregnant wife to death and has been suspected of instigating the great fire of Rome in an attempt to boost his own political influence. Henry VIII of England, for whom women were beheaded for not bearing him a son, and who is rumored to have eaten eight chickens a night while English peasants starved. The notorious Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, who carried out the Spanish Inquisition. The list is endless. Even in literature, we see the corruption and downfall of society and mankind as a whole as a result of the abuse of success in the possession of those who do not deserve it, as seen in William Shakespeare's tragedy of King Lear. In the story, societal order is replaced with chaos when there is a power shift from Lear to his evil daughters, Regan and Goneril. This order only returns to a slight degree when virtue (in the form of Lear's good daughter, Cordelia) returns to England. Success is hazardous when awarded to the unvirtuous.

However, there may be those who are not necessarily evil or greedy in their pursuits, but merely do not know how to handle success. This proves to be just more disastrous to the individual than to anyone else, since it is the individual who will then sabotage his own success to return to his former comfort zone. Success is meant to be grown upon, not exploited or feared.

Success, when achieved by the unworthy or inexperienced, is a most disastrous element. Success is not about being happy at the expense of those about you –it is about using one's newly gained happiness to improve the lives of others. If one reflects on the wise words of Ralph Waldo Emerson, one will never go astray: "To know that one person has breathed easier because you have lived -this is to have succeeded."

Section 3

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. A "symbol" stands for or suggests something else by reason of association. Often an invisible idea is represented by a visible person or artifact. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The rebels saw the huge statue of the dictator as a symbol of the totalitarian regime and swiftly toppled the monument." Statues or monuments frequently symbolize the governance of the political figures or regimes they depict. Such symbolization in the minds of the rebels would explain their impulse to destroy it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. An "indictment" is an expression of strong disapproval. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The rebels saw the huge statue of the dictator as an indictment of the totalitarian regime and swiftly toppled the monument." If the rebels thought the statue represented a disapproval of the regime they would be more likely to preserve than destroy it.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. An "illusion" is a misleading image. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The rebels saw the huge statue of the dictator as an illusion of the totalitarian regime and swiftly toppled the monument." It could be possible that the rebels saw the statue as a misleading image of the regime, but the sentence does not clearly support or explain such an interpretation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. A "copy" is an imitation. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The rebels saw the huge statue of the dictator as a copy of the totalitarian regime and swiftly toppled the monument." It is illogical to say that a statue of a dictator is an imitation of a regime.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. A "mockery" is an insulting action or speech. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The rebels saw the huge statue of the dictator as a mockery of the totalitarian regime and swiftly toppled the monument." If the rebels thought the statue was insulting the regime, they would be more likely to preserve than destroy it.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Adept" means highly skillful. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Residents of the isolated island were forced to master the art of navigation, becoming the ocean's most adept sailors." It makes sense to say that those who had mastered the art of navigation became adept, or highly skilled, sailors.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Temperamental" means unpredictable in behavior. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Residents of the isolated island were forced to master the art of navigation, becoming the ocean's most temperamental sailors." That the islanders were masters of navigation would probably mean that they did not behave unpredictably.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Congeniality" means friendliness. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Residents of the isolated island were forced to master the art of navigation, becoming the ocean's most congenial sailors." Masters of navigation are not necessarily friendly sailors.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Vulnerable" means open to attack or injury. If this term were inserted into text, the sentence would read "Residents of the isolated island were forced to master the art of navigation, becoming the ocean's most vulnerable sailors." Master navigators would likely be less open to injury or attack than other, less experienced sailors.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Reclusive" means withdrawn or preferring solitude. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Residents of the isolated island were forced to master the

art of navigation, becoming the ocean's most reclusive sailors." While living on an isolated island might cause the sailors to prefer solitude, reclusivity does not describe their mastery of sea travel.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Pendant" means an inclination, and "to pilfer" means to steal. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The spotted bowerbird has a pendant for amassing the bright shiny objects it needs for decorating its bower: it will enter houses to pilfer cutlery, coins, thimbles, nails, screws, even car keys." In this sentence, the statement following the colon expands on what precedes it. Describing how bowerbirds steal objects from homes expands on the idea that they tend to amass bright shiny objects for their bower.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Knack" means a skillful ability, and "to assess" means to evaluate. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The spotted bowerbird has a knack for amassing the bright shiny objects it needs for decorating its bower: it will enter houses to assess cutlery, coins, thimbles, nails, screws, even car keys." Although a bowerbird may be skillful at gathering shiny objects, it is unlikely that the bird would enter a house simply to assess, or evaluate, the objects found in a house, without then stealing them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Purpose" means a reason, and "to dispense" means to distribute or get rid of. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The spotted bowerbird has a purpose for amassing the bright shiny objects it needs for decorating its bower: it will enter houses to dispense cutlery, coins, thimbles, nails, screws, even car keys." Although a bowerbird may have a reason for amassing shiny objects, it would enter a house to find objects, not get rid of them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. A "predilection" is a preference, and "to disturb" means to disrupt or unsettle. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The spotted bowerbird has a predilection for amassing the bright shiny objects it needs for decorating its bower: it will enter houses to disturb cutlery, coins, thimbles, nails, screws, even car keys." If a bowerbird had a predilection, or preference, for gathering shiny objects, the bird wouldn't enter a house simply to disturb the objects found there; it would want to gather them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. A "remedy" is a cure, and "to raid" means to loot or plunder. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The spotted bowerbird has a remedy for amassing the bright shiny objects it needs for decorating its bower: it will enter houses to raid cutlery, coins, thimbles, nails, screws, even car keys." Although a bowerbird may enter a house to raid shiny objects, it doesn't make sense to say that the bird has a remedy, or cure, for amassing shiny objects.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

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Choice (A) is correct. "Inseparable from" means incapable of being separated, and "legitimacy" means conforming to socially accepted standards. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Not only was the science of Hildegard of Bingen inseparable from her theology, but her religious visions helped give her scientific works legitimacy by winning her the support of medieval church authorities." The "Not only. . . but" construction indicates that the second clause of the sentence will be consistent with, and may extend the meaning of, the first clause. It makes sense that the support of the influential medieval church for theologically based scientific works would provide her works with legitimacy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Unconcerned with" means not related to, and "prestige" means high social respect or regard. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Not only was the science of Hildegard of Bingen unconcerned with her theology, but her religious visions helped give her scientific works prestige by winning her the support of medieval church authorities." If the support of the church won her scientific work high social regard, then it would likely be related to theology.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Derived from" means to come from another place of origin, and "profundity" means depth of meaning. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Not only was the science of Hildegard of Bingen derived from her theology, but her religious visions helped give her scientific works profundity by winning her the support of medieval church authorities." Although her science may have been derived from her theology, it doesn't follow that the church's support would make her work more profound.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Related to" means connected with, and "accuracy" means correctness. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Not only was the science of Hildegard of Bingen related to her theology, but her religious visions helped give her scientific works accuracy by winning her the support of medieval church authorities." Although her science may have been related to her theology, it doesn't follow that the church's support would make her work more accurate.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Diminished by" means lessened by or weakened, and "detachment" means objectivity. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Not only was the science of Hildegard of Bingen diminished by her theology, but her religious visions helped give her scientific works detachment by winning her the support of medieval church authorities." Although her scientific work could have been weakened by her theology, it doesn't make sense to say that her visions or the church's support gave her scientific works objectivity. It is more likely that such support would weaken her work's objectivity.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Elitist" means favoring a small, high-status group, and "perquisites" are privileges. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Opponents of the research institute label it an elitist anachronism; its scholars, they allege, have perquisites rivaling those of pre-Revolutionary French nobility." A research institute that provides perquisites, or privileges, that are so excessive that they rival those of pre-Revolutionary French nobility can appropriately be called elitist, or favoring a small, high-status group.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Monarchical" means pertaining to a king, and "tribulations" are sufferings. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Opponents of the research institute label it a monarchical anachronism; its scholars, they allege, have tribulations rivaling those of pre-Revolutionary French nobility." The pre-Revolutionary French nobility were not known for their suffering, and it is unlikely that the opponents of the research institute would criticize the institute's scholars for having tribulations, or sufferings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Irreproachable" means faultless, and "luxuries" are extravagant comforts. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Opponents of the research institute label it an irreproachable anachronism; its scholars, they allege, have luxuries rivaling those of pre-Revolutionary French nobility." Opponents of an institution would not call it faultless and would criticize the institution for lavishing luxuries on its scholars.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Reprehensible" means deserving blame, and "afflictions" are sufferings. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Opponents of the research institute label it a reprehensible anachronism; its scholars, they allege, have afflictions rivaling those of pre-Revolutionary French nobility." Although opponents might label the institute reprehensible, or blameworthy, they would not be likely to criticize the institute's scholars for having afflictions, or sufferings. Furthermore, the pre-Revolutionary nobility were not known for their suffering.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Commendable" means praiseworthy, and "privileges" are deserved rights or luxuries. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Opponents of the research institute label it a commendable anachronism; its scholars, they allege, have privileges rivaling those of pre-Revolutionary French nobility." Opponents who accuse the institute of providing excessive privileges would not characterize it as commendable, or praiseworthy.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. While the author of Passage 2 is critical of Linnaeus' legacy, the author of Passage 1 expresses appreciation of his contribution to natural history, describing it as "enormous and essential."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does not regard Linnaeus with "cynicism," or scornful distrust. On the contrary, the passage expresses great respect for his significant contribution to science.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither author expresses any "bafflement," or confusion, regarding Linnaeus or the historical role he played in the field of science.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does not express "nostalgia," or bittersweet longing, for Linnaeus or for the era in which he lived.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. While Passage 1 asserts that scientists misused the system of classification, there is no suggestion that the author feels "resentful" of, or personally wronged by, Linnaeus.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Unlike Passage 1, Passage 2 uses a first-person narrative voice that openly expresses the author's "wariness" regarding Linnaeus' contribution to natural science.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Specific scientific facts do not appear in either passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither writer uses "literary allusion," or an indirect reference to a work of literature.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. It is Passage 1, not Passage 2, that includes historical background information on Linnaeus and on the role that classificatory systems have played in science.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Neither passage uses "direct citations."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. Although the two authors judge Linnaeus' work differently, they agree that his classificatory system has had a great influence on the field of natural science.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 claims that Linnaeus' system limits modern human understanding of the natural world, but the author of Passage 1 does not mention science after the nineteenth century.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Neither passage implies that interest in biology was declining or that Linnaeus' work renewed curiosity in the field.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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Choice (D) is incorrect. These passages do not discuss the classification system's ability to resolve disagreements within the scientific community. On the contrary, the author of Passage 2 writes about Linnaeus' work to raise, not settle, questions regarding the validity of classification.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Neither passage refers to scientific discoveries that may have laid the foundation for Linnaeus' famous system.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author of Passage 1 argues that unlike his followers, Linnaeus probably saw his system of classification as a tool, not the goal, of science. The author of Passage 2 does not make this distinction.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Neither author implies that Linnaeus has not received enough recognition as a scientist.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Lines 12-17 intimate that the impact of Linnaeus' system was not entirely advantageous, but this section of Passage 2 does not dismiss the contributions of scientists who have integrated his work into their own.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does "not dispute the value of" classification, but argues that Linnaeus' system has had a negative impact on "humans' relationship to the world."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Both authors agree that Linnaeus' most notable contribution to natural history was his system of classifying plant and animal life.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It makes sense to say that the residents of Macondo needed "time and effort" to grow accustomed to a "persistent," or insistently continuous, noise.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. It would be illogical to call a noise emanating from a light bulb "enthusiastic."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Obvious" does not describe a noise that requires time and effort to get used to hearing.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. In this context, "obsessive" is not used to indicate infatuation, or short-lived passion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. An electric generator plant may be called "hardworking." Such a term, however, does not describe a noise that takes time and effort to become used to hearing.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. After paying to "share the difficulties" of the on-screen characters, the citizens felt cheated to discover that they were only actors, not real people deserving of their sympathy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although each person paid two cents for admission, nothing in the passage indicates that this charge was either excessive or the cause of their anger.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The audience was not angered by the on-screen adventures themselves, but rather by the fact that those events had not actually occurred.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The public seemed to enjoy commiserating with characters who had fallen on hard times. The citizens were only upset to discover that they had felt real emotion on behalf of actors who were only pretending.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The public was not angered because the plots were "implausible," or unlikely, but rather because they were untrue.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The phonograph, an early record player, initially intrigued the citizens of Macondo. They were eventually disappointed to learn, however, that the device was mechanical, not magical, and therefore lacking in the "moving" and "human" qualities of a live musicians.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage indicates that phonographs required any special skill to operate.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage implies that the machines were, in fact, frequently and closely observed by curious citizens on the street where they were sold.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although the phonograph dampened citizens' enthusiasm for live music "for a time," they did not abandon the invention because musicians were suffering. Rather, they tired of the machines because they eventually concluded that recorded music was inferior to live music.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage is clear that it was only after the adults of Macondo had rejected the foreign record players that children were permitted to amuse themselves by dismantling them.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The citizens found the telephone disturbing because of all the new machines that strained people's ability to discern "the limits of reality"; the telephone ran most counter to what they had always thought about the natural world.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The citizens were not upset by the origin of the telephone, but by how it forced them to reevaluate their ideas about the world.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage does not discuss the social implications of the telephone.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The citizens' anxiety about the telephone was not related to their fears concerning the village's daily life, but to their overall understanding of reality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage does not address the telephone's potential effect on the job market in Macondo.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The passage suggests that the citizens of Maconda are stuck in a cycle of "disappointment, doubt and revelation." They welcome new inventions with wonder and awe before rejecting them for being less "marvelous" and "enchanted" than they seemed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Both the telephone and phonograph were operated with a crank, or turning handle, but that feature is not related to the citizens' disappointment.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. At no point in the passage does the educational value of these inventions come into play.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The townspeople are not concerned by the fact that the film projector and phonograph were created to entertain, and it can be argued that the light bulb and telephone are not meant for entertainment at all.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The machines were not necessarily hard to operate, and the passage suggests that the people were disappointed with them for other reasons.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The passage mainly deals with the "influx," or arrival, of technological inventions in Macondo and the citizen's mixed reactions to them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the passage implies that the "respectable" citizens of Maconda did not typically mingle with members of the working class, the main purpose of the passage is not to make a statement about class relations within the town.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the passage describes new inventions, it does so in order to make a larger point about the way they were received among the people of Macondo.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The main purpose of the passage is not to show how different people had a common reaction to something "magical," but to illustrate how they responded to new technologies.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage's purpose is not to "delineate," or describe, ideas about nature triumphing over technology. Rather, its purpose is to explain how the people of Macondo responded to new technologies.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. An admission of a lack of expertise is a disclaimer; a statement is an assertion. In the first sentence, the author admits to a lack of certain kinds of expertise; in the second sentence, the author states an opinion about Martha Graham's work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. No one is invoked, or appealed to, in the first sentence, and the second sentence does not define anything.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. In the first sentence the author admits to a lack of expertise but not in an apologetic way; the second sentence is an assertion but not a confession.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. To say that the first sentence is a statement of authority doesn't make any sense, and the second sentence is a statement of opinion but not a hypothesis, or a basis for experimental investigation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The first sentence does not rebut, or challenge, anyone else's argument, and while the second sentence is an introduction to the analysis that follows in the passage, it is not itself an analysis.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The author uses the statement in discussing Graham's "instincts of a mathematician or physicist" in her approach to choreography. The quoted phrase is part of a statement that expands on an earlier point about Graham's approach to line and direction in dance, which the author of the passage believes is both mathematical and emotional.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the author does suggest that Graham sought to produce emotional effects through the use of line, there is no indication that those effects were intended to be spectacular.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage suggests that, far from being estranged or alienated from nature, Graham's use of line in choreography expressed basic, even inborn, human emotions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage indicates that a straight line is often used in art, including dance, and is thus not impossible to perform.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage indicates the author's belief that, rather than being found everywhere, the straight line is almost absent in nature.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The "world of suggestibility" is explicitly described as a penumbra, or shadow, "that evokes many ideas and emotions." The phrase indicates that the meeting of two forces summons up numerous thoughts and feelings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author neither states nor implies that viewers should be suspicious of the effects of a dance; in fact, the author seems to celebrate these effects.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the author is interested in the way the artist's design produces particular effects, the idea of the "world of suggestibility" has to do with the emotional force of these effects, not the motives behind them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author never states that the audience is gullible or easily tricked.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author states that the "world of suggestibility" produces "many ideas and emotions" in the viewer—a direct contrast to the idea of complacent, or self-satisfied, acceptance.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author makes the argument that commonly used gestures and symbols have the power to provoke universal responses. The author suggests that, in the arena of art and dance, it is the basic gestures of the human body that hold the most power.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author points out just the opposite—that it is an individual's emotions that affect the individual gestures.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author begins by telling us that the focus of the discussion will be the emotion Martha Graham brings to her direction. The author states, "I could not presume to analyze Martha's sense of design" and proceeds to discuss human gestures without scientific terminology.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author is emphasizing the opposite here. The author points out that the same emotional symbols have been used throughout history and that human gesture creates a universally understood body language.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author does not discuss cultural hierarchy. The author points out that "the individual as a personality . . . evolved from his or her life history and from the history of the human race."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author believes that eye contact is expressive of a very powerful human connection, claiming it represents "the heart of dynamism, life itself." This power of connection makes sense in the context of the passage, which speaks of the power of basic human gestures such as turning the face toward or away from another person.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author mentions rank in connection with "turning one's back," not with eye contact.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the author discusses emotional symbols, nothing in the context suggests that they are difficult to control.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author says that body language is related to personality: the absence of eye contact "removes personality," while "the meeting of the eyes" restores it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The phrase "the meeting of the eyes" refers not to ways in which choreography is artistically pleasing, but to ways in which it produces powerful effects.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author states that the emotional symbols found in the work of medieval and Renaissance painters "mean to us today spontaneously just what they meant then; they seem to be

permanent." The emotional symbols used in the past are therefore as immediately accessible to contemporary viewers as they were to viewers in the past.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author does not discuss royal patronage of medieval and Renaissance painters. The writer only mentions the emotional symbol of turning one's back on a royal personage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author does not discuss whether the conception of emotional symbols by medieval and Renaissance painters was more spontaneous than that of modern artists.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although the author might agree that symbolism found in the work of medieval and Renaissance painters should be cherished, the author indicates that these symbols are universal rather than unique and are universal patterns rather than unique instances of an artistic vision.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author argues that the emotional symbols found in the work of medieval and Renaissance painters are permanent features of artistic expression, not symbols that have evolved gradually. Although these symbols might be subject to "deviations and modifications" over time, there is no suggestion that they were any less sophisticated than those used later by choreographers.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Stresses" can mean emphases, or accents. It makes sense to include specially accented movements with "space relations" and "rhythms" in a list of important patterns related to dance. The author says that these patterns have "psychological significance."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Loads" are weights, quantities to be carried, or demands put on a system, none of which makes sense in this context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Stresses" is not used to suggest "anxieties," or worries, in this context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Influences—things or people that affect a course of events—are not what is meant by "stresses" in this context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The context does not discuss "sounds" as an aspect of choreography.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Grasped by spectators without conscious analysis" refers to an audience's ability to immediately comprehend or understand the meaning of choreography without study.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. It does not make sense to say that spectators would "adhere," or be attached to, the meaning of choreography.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "To seize on" something means to take hold of it suddenly or forcibly, which does not make sense in the context of the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Grasped" does not mean controlled in this context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. It does not make sense to say that audience members "held," or gripped, the meaning of choreography.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is claiming humans have an emotional need for privacy. The author points clearly to the choice most people make to sit at the sides of a restaurant, a more private space than the center.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author actually suggests the opposite idea, pointing out that unlike ancient monarchs, most people now choose privacy when it is available, sitting at the sides of a restaurant rather than at its center.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage suggests that restaurant patrons are in need of respect from strangers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage indicates that those in a restaurant have an emotional need for the approval of others.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although people may select side tables at a restaurant because they wish relative privacy, these tables could not offer them reclusive isolation because of the public nature of the location.

Section 6

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using a singular verb, "was," that agrees with the singular subject "one" (rather than the interrupting plural noun "cars").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) has an error in subject-verb agreement. The plural verb "were" does not agree with the singular subject "one."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) contains an error in subject-verb agreement. The plural verb "were" does not agree with its subject—the singular pronoun "something."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) has an error in tense sequence. Since the present perfect tense, "has gone," implies continuing action, it is not consistent with the other verbs in past tense, "was" and "thought."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper subordination. The embedded clause "something was wrong" should be introduced by the conjunction "that" instead of the words "of it as."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by providing a modifying phrase ("snapping power lines") to parallel the modifying phrases "toppling small buildings" and "uprooting trees" and thus complete the pattern of consecutive modifying phrases established earlier in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in a lack of parallelism. The expression "power lines were snapped" is an independent clause, not a modifying phrase like "toppling small buildings" or "uprooting trees." It thus breaks the pattern of consecutive modifying phrases ("toppling small buildings, uprooting trees, and . . .") established earlier in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) results in a lack of parallelism. Because the expression "power lines snapping" is a noun phrase, not a modifying phrase like "toppling small buildings" or "uprooting trees," it does not fit into the

pattern of consecutive modifying phrases ("toppling small buildings, uprooting trees, and . . .") established earlier in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) results in a lack of parallelism. The expression "snapped power lines" is a verb phrase, not a modifying phrase like "toppling small buildings" or "uprooting trees," so it disrupts the pattern of consecutive modifying phrases ("toppling small buildings, uprooting trees, and . . .") established earlier in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) results in a lack of parallelism. Because the expression "power lines snapped" is an independent clause, not a modifying phrase like "toppling small buildings" or "uprooting trees," it disrupts the pattern of consecutive modifying phrases ("toppling small buildings, uprooting trees, and . . .") established earlier in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using past tense verbs ("turned"... "whispered") to follow the past tense verb at the start of the sentence ("entered").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in an improper sequence of verb tenses. The present tense verb "is turning" improperly follows the past tense verb "entered" at the beginning of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) creates an improper sequence of verb tenses. Two present tense verbs ("turns...is whispering") improperly follow "entered," the past tense verb at the beginning of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves the improper sequence of verb tenses. The verbs "turns" and "whispers," both in present tense, improperly follow the past tense verb, "entered," at the start of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) results in an incorrect sequence of verb tenses. The verb phrase "would turn and whisper" indicates habitual action and improperly follows the past tense verb, "entered," in the beginning of the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by removing the incorrect "more" before the comparative adjective "sorrrier" and by including the proper pronoun, "I."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper comparison. The comparative form "more" unnecessarily precedes the comparative form "sorrier."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an improper idiom. The phrase "more sorry like myself" is not idiomatic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves improper comparison. The comparative clause "as sorry like I am" should be "more sorry than I."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper comparison. The comparative clause "sorrier but me" requires the word "than."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by providing a subordinate clause introduced by "whether" to express what the judges were given power to determine.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an improper idiom. The prepositional phrase "about closing trials" is used after the verb "to determine," where it would be more idiomatic to use a subordinate clause introduced by "whether."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves noun-pronoun disagreement. The pronouns "he" and "she" are both singular, so neither properly refers to the plural "judges."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves noun-pronoun disagreement. The pronouns "he" and "she" are both singular, so neither properly refers to the plural "judges."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates redundancy. The phrase "if they wish" unnecessarily repeats the information conveyed by the word "discretionary" earlier in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by providing a subordinate clause ("when . . . summit") to modify the verb of the main clause, clearly describing the circumstances in which the climbers "gazed."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves the use of a weak passive. The absolute clause used to introduce the sentence's main clause makes a weak use of the passive voice ("having been reached").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves the use of a weak passive. The introductory clause uses the passive voice ("being reached") in an awkward manner.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) creates wordiness. The awkward use of the pronoun "it" can be avoided and the number of words reduced if "when they reached" is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves the use of an improper verb form. The conjunction "when" should be used with a verbal adjective (like "having reached") only to express a general condition, not to describe a specific action like that of the climbers.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the redundancy of the original by using a subordinate clause introduced by "that" as the subject of the verb phrase "remains uncertain."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) creates redundancy. The word "did" unnecessarily repeats the information conveyed by the word "sailed" earlier in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) creates redundancy. The phrase "or did not" repeats information already provided by "whether the ancient Egyptians sailed."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) incorrectly shifts the subject of the first clause to "actuality," making the structure of the second clause unparallel with no clear referent for "they."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) results in a sentence fragment. The lack of a coherent subject leaves the first clause of the sentence grammatically incomplete.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by coordinating the two independent clauses ("In 1969...game" and "it...1983") with the word "but," thereby establishing an appropriate contrast.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("In 1969...game" and "even so...1983") are connected by only a comma, without the word "but" to introduce the second idea.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) creates improper use of a pronoun. The plural pronoun "they" refers ambiguously to both Baldwin High School and Ross Academy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves improper coordination. Two complete ideas ("In 1969...game" and "they...1983") are joined by only a comma, without the word "but" to introduce the second thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves illogical word choice. In the context of the sentence, "as a result" is not an appropriate phrase to introduce the second clause.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids the errors of the other choices by using a verb form that efficiently describes one action that happened in the past ("had developed...culture") before an event that occurred later ("the arrival of Europeans.")

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves wordiness. The conjunction "and" connects two related complete thoughts that could be easily combined into one complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in a sentence fragment. The lack of an appropriate verb form leaves the sentence grammatically incomplete.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("the aboriginal peoples...culture" and "it developed...Europeans") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves wordiness and vagueness. When "development" appears in a separate independent clause from "unique culture," it is not very clear what "development" refers to.

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by following the introductory description ("Although...escapades") with the proper noun it modifies, "Amelia Earhart."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in improper modification. The introductory adjective clause ("Although...escapades") refers improperly to "most people" rather than to "Amelia Earhart."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) creates improper modification. The opening adjective clause ("Although...escapades") improperly modifies "most people" when it should modify "Amelia Earhart."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves improper modifier placement. The initial adjective clause ("Although...escapades") is improperly placed next to the noun phrase "a skillful pilot" rather than to "Amelia Earhart," to whom the clause refers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates a sentence fragment. The initial subordinate clause ("Although...escapades") is improperly followed by a noun phrase ("Amelia Earhart...people") rather than by an independent clause.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids the errors of the other choices by using an appropriate subordinate clause to modify the noun "conflicts."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an ambiguous pronoun. The pronoun "them" might refer to "families and communities," "conflicts," "poetry contests," or "Inuit peoples."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an ambiguous pronoun, "they," and the unhelpful conjunction "and," which does not tightly link the two parts of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves a shift of verb tense. The main verb of the sentence, "are held," is in the present tense, while the verb in the clause "by which... disrupted" is in the past tense.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper subordination. The subordinate clause introduced by "whereby" does not properly modify the noun "conflicts."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Brand-name prescription drugs are often more familiar to consumers than generic drugs, but the latter are not nearly as expensive as brand-name drugs.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in the sentence occurs at (D), where an improper connective "than" is used. It is necessary to use the comparison word "as" in the comparison "as expensive as."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The adverbs "often" and "more" properly modify the adjective "familiar."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The preposition "to" combines with the noun "consumers" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The idiomatic phrase "not nearly" is properly used to modify the adjective "expensive."

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 phrase "in 1508" properly denotes the year in which the action occurred.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adjectival phrase "the same" properly provides additional information about the subject of the sentence

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The word "would" properly joins with "seek" to produce the appropriate tense of the verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The participle "accompanied" properly introduces a modifying phrase.

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Because they painted scenes of life as ordinary people lived it, rather than scenes from myths, many nineteenth-century American artists differed from artists of earlier times.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

D. The error in this sentence occurs at (D), where there is an illogical comparison. The nineteenth-century American artists differed from artists of earlier times, not from the earlier times themselves.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

A. There is no error at (A). The word "Because" properly introduces a dependent clause; the plural pronoun "they" properly refers to the artists mentioned later in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

B. There is no error at (B). The verb "lived" is appropriately placed in the past tense, and the singular pronoun "it" properly refers to the singular noun "life."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

C. There is no error at (C). The phrase "rather than" properly distinguishes scenes from myths from the scenes mentioned previously in the sentence.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Few issues of public policy are as likely to provoke widespread interest as those involving possible danger to the health or safety of children.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where there is a pronoun disagreement error. The singular pronoun "that" refers to the plural noun "issues."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The plural verb "are" properly agrees with the plural subject "issues."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adjective "likely" properly modifies the noun "issues."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D), where the noun "danger" properly joins with the preposition "to" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

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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 verb "were" agrees with its plural subject, "fish."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The plural pronoun "them" and the plural verb "ate" both agree with the plural subject, "fish."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The singular pronoun "its" agrees with its singular subject, "each."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The noun "weight" combines with the preposition "in" to produce an appropriate idiom.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: In the opinion of the lecturer, a background in the history of the Middle Ages is not a condition necessary for the enjoyment of medieval literature.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in the sentence occurs at (C), where an improper idiom is used. The preposition "in" follows the adjective "necessary" where it would be more idiomatic to use the preposition "for."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The preposition "in" combines with the noun "the opinion" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The singular noun "background" agrees with the singular verb "is."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The phrase "the enjoyment of" is an appropriate idiom.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Corrected Sentence: Driving less frequently is one way to save energy; turning off all appliances when they are not being used is another.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where there is a lack of parallelism. The use of "to turn off" (instead of "turning off") as the subject of the second clause breaks the pattern established by the use of "Driving" in the first clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The adverb "less" correctly modifies the adverb "frequently."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The subordinating conjunction "when" correctly introduces a dependent adverbial clause; the plural pronoun "they" agrees with the plural noun "appliances"; and the plural verb "are" agrees with its plural subject, "they."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The singular verb "is" and the singular pronoun "another" both agree with the singular subject "to turn off all appliances."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: After Gertrude Ederle had swum the English Channel, she was celebrated as the first woman ever to accomplish the feat.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is an improper verb form. The phrase "had swam" uses the word "swam" (rather than "swum").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The verb "was celebrated" properly joins with "as" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The word "to" properly joins with the verb "accomplish" to create an appropriate phrase.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The verb "accomplish" is idiomatically correct in the phrase "accomplish the feat."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: When a government agency encouraged the use of high-grade recycled office paper, it helped increase the availability of writing paper and envelopes made from recycled paper.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where the pronoun reference does not agree in number with its antecedent. The plural pronoun "they" apparently refers to unnamed people at the government agency, rather than to the singular noun "agency."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The subordinate conjunction "when" correctly introduces a dependent adverb clause describing a specific time.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The noun "availability" functions properly to tell what was increased, and the preposition "of" correctly introduces a phrase that modifies "availability."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The verbal "made" appropriately modifies the noun just before it, "envelopes," and "from" is the proper preposition to introduce the final phrase.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Malaria, a disease which has been almost completely eradicated in the United States, is still a threat to travelers in some foreign countries.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in the sentence occurs at (C), where there is a use of an improper idiom. The phrase "of travelers" is used where it would be more idiomatic to use the phrase "to travelers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The singular verb "has been" agrees with its singular subject, "malaria."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adverb "still" correctly modifies the verb "is," and "a threat" is an appropriate subject complement that renames the subject "Malaria."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "in" properly introduces the adjective phrase modifying "travelers." The adjective "some" properly modifies the noun phrase "foreign countries."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: If I am reading the editorial correctly, the mayor is deliberately avoiding any discussion of the tax-reform bill until after the November elections.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where an adjective is improperly used. The adjective "correct" improperly modifies the verb "am reading."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The subordinate conjunction "If" properly introduces a conditional clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The word "avoiding" is properly used as part of the verb phrase "is...avoiding," while the adjective "any" properly modifies the noun "discussion."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "until" and the preposition "after" are properly joined to produce an appropriate idiom.

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 noun "pride" combines with the preposition "in" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The plural possessive pronoun "their" properly refers to the antecedent "Papago Indians."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The singular verb "has brought" agrees with its singular subject, "that," and its singular antecedent, "art."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

The preposition "throughout" properly combines with the noun "the Southwest" to produce a prepositional phrase.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The record left by fossils, the ancient remains of plants and animals, provides scientists with their primary source of information about prehistoric life.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is subject-verb disagreement. The verb "provide" is plural and thus does not agree with the singular subject of the sentence, "record."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The preposition "with" combines with the verb "provide" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The noun "source" is properly modified by the preposition "of."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "about" appropriately modifies the noun "information."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The exchange between the teacher and the student promotes learning far different from that which results when the student listens but does not participate.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where an improper connective is used. The conjunction "as" is used to indicate duration where the subordinate conjunction "when" is more idiomatic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The phrase "far different" properly describes the learning promoted by an exchange between student and teacher.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The conjunction "but" is appropriately used to contrast "listens" and "does not participate."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Studying the language and culture of a foreign country is highly recommended to the tourist who expects to learn from his or her vacation abroad.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in the sentence occurs at (C), where there is subject-verb disagreement. The verb "expect" is plural and thus does not agree with its singular subject, "tourist."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The gerund "studying" properly introduces a verbal phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The word "recommended" is properly joined with the word "is" to form the appropriate tense of the verb; it also combines with the preposition "to" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The infinitive "to learn" combines with the preposition "from" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: For us students, concern about impending tuition hikes was even more acute than apprehension about final exams.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is an improper pronoun case. The pronoun "we" is the object of the preposition "For" and thus belongs in the objective case ("us").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adjective "impending" correctly modifies the noun phrase "tuition hikes."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The phrase "more acute than" is properly used to express a comparison.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The noun "apprehension" combines with the preposition "about" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The jury took offense at the prosecutor's mocking tone but could deny neither the accuracy of the charges nor the seriousness of the crime.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in the sentence occurs at (D), where an incorrect connective is used. The conjunction "or" is paired with the conjunction "neither," where it is necessary to use the conjunction "nor."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The verb "took" combines with the noun "offense" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The conjunction "but" is properly used to introduce a contrasting idea, and the word "could" joins with the word "deny" to produce the appropriate tense of the verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The noun "accuracy" combines with the preposition "of" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Available through the school's guidance office are a job directory and a list of job referral centers that provide information for students in need of employment.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A) where there is subject-verb disagreement. The singular verb "is" does not agree with the plural subject, "directory...and...list."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The word "that" is properly used to introduce a modifying clause; the plural verb "provide" agrees with its plural antecedent, "centers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The noun "information" combines with the preposition "for" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "in" combines with the noun "need" and the preposition "of" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It replaces the phrase "While usually" with a subject, "I," and a verb, "have been," to create an independent clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because it results in a sentence fragment, omitting a subject and using the phrase "unable to locate" where a verb is needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it does not identify the person who had trouble locating the smell.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because it creates a sentence fragment, using an adjective phrase, "Having been unable," instead of a subject and verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because it results in a sentence fragment, created by the use of a phrase, "Without being able to locate its source," rather than an independent clause.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Both clauses of the sentence make proper use of a sequence of present tense verbs. By placing "the creature" in the opening clause of the sentence, the writer avoids the confusing repetition of "it."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because it results in an improper sequence of verb tenses. The past tense verb "seemed" follows the present tense verb "is," where another present tense verb is needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because the phrase "In spite of what it is" suggests an illogical contrast between the creature's identity and its having a burrow under the porch.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it results in a sentence fragment, using the phrase "seemingly having" where the phrase "seemingly has" is needed to produce a grammatically complete sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the verb in the clause "it would have" implies an event that is in the future or is a possible condition. The event (having a burrow) is what the writer suspects is happening now.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct because the author tells of experiencing a "familiar odor," investigating its source, and seeing a black-and-white "creature."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the author mentions only one unidentified animal, not all skunks.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because the author relates chronological events rather than arguing a point.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because the author does not mention those who dislike skunks or use any language that ridicules.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because the author makes no mention of any misconception.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

B. Choice (B) is correct. It combines the two sentences by using a word ("but") that indicates contrast, and it replaces the misplaced modifying phrase with an appropriate conditional clause ("if you get in a skunk's way").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

A. Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because it leaves the phrase "getting in the way of a skunk" far away from the only word ("you") that it can logically modify.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

C. Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because the connecting word "consequently" illogically suggests a cause-effect relation rather than a contrast.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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D. Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the connecting word "then" suggests a time sequence rather than a contrast and because the phrase "to get in the way of a skunk" illogically suggests that the writer wants to get in a skunk's way.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

E. Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because it contains no connecting word to suggest contrast and because it leaves the phrase "Getting in a skunk's way" far away from the only word ("you") that it can logically modify.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The unpleasantness associated with confronting a skunk is wittily conveyed in the phrase "Welcome to Aromaville!"

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because it creates a contradiction between the words "definitely" and "probably."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because the exaggerated point of the essay—that a homeowner might choose to move away instead of facing a skunk's smell—has already been made. Ending the essay with this sentence would result in anticlimax.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the writer does not discuss confronting the skunk until the second paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because the essay needs no additional introductory statement. The present opening sentence ("I have started to wonder...") introduces the subject well.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The final paragraph is the writer's tongue-in-cheek reaction to the prospect of confronting a skunk outlined in the previous paragraphs.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because the ideas presented in the final paragraph are distinct from the ideas presented in the previous paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because the final paragraph contains no examples.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the final paragraph does not change the reader's opinion; it only confirms the reader's opinion that the writer is apprehensive about a skunk.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because no contradictions are explained in these two sentences.

Section 7

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Phobic" means having an illogical or exaggerated fear. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "O'Leary tolerates worms and snakes but is phobic about insects: he has an exaggerated fear of them." The colon in this sentence indicates that what follows will explain or define the missing word. Having "an exaggerated fear" is precisely what it means to be phobic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Agnostic" means noncommittal or withholding judgment. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "O'Leary tolerates worms and snakes but is agnostic about insects: he has an exaggerated fear of them." This does not make sense because O'Leary has made a judgment about insects: he thinks they are fearsome.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Eclectic" means drawing ideas or practices from a variety of sources. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "O'Leary tolerates worms and snakes but is eclectic about insects: he has an exaggerated fear of them." An emotional state, such as fear, does not explain how one would be eclectic about insects.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Empiric" means relying on observation and experiment. If one were to insert this term into the text, would read "O'Leary tolerates worms and snakes but is empiric about insects: he has an exaggerated fear of them." Since O'Leary is very afraid of insects, he probably would not observe them or experiment with them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Quixotic" means foolishly impractical. If one were to insert this term into the text, would read "O'Leary tolerates worms and snakes but is quixotic about insects: he has an exaggerated fear of them." Just because O'Leary fears insects does not necessarily mean that he is foolishly impractical about them.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Anticipate" means to foresee, and "ensure" means to make certain. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The challenge facing public health officials is to anticipate an outbreak of disease and then ensure that schoolchildren are immunized." The phrase "and then" indicates that there is a connection between the challenge facing health officials and their role in immunizing schoolchildren, or protecting them from the spread of disease. Foreseeing an outbreak and preemptively making sure that the children are immunized against it aptly describes the challenge.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Foster" means to encourage, and "provide" means to make available. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The challenge facing public health officials is to foster an outbreak of disease and then provide that schoolchildren are immunized." Although public health officials might provide immunizations to schoolchildren, it does not make sense to say that they encourage the initial outbreak of disease.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Predict" means to declare in advance, and "allege" means to assert without proof. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The challenge facing public health officials is to predict an outbreak of disease and then allege that schoolchildren are immunized." Although it makes sense for health officials to predict an outbreak, their challenge would be the responsibility of protecting the children with immunization, not merely asserting without proof that the children have been immunized.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Sustain" means to support, and "question" means to make something a point of debate. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The challenge facing public health officials is to sustain an outbreak of disease and then question that schoolchildren are immunized." It is the job of public health officials to protect the public from sudden eruptions of disease, not to sustain, or nourish, such crises and then question the immunization of schoolchildren.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Effect" means to make happen, and "ascertain" means to determine. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The challenge facing public health officials is to effect an outbreak of disease and then ascertain that schoolchildren are immunized." Although public health officials may ascertain, or determine, that schoolchildren are immunized against disease, they do not make such outbreaks happen.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Gaiety" means festive activity. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Guests at the party found the general merriment infectious and were won over by the party's gaiety." If the guests found the party to have a general merriment, they would also likely be affected by its gaiety or festiveness.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Presumption" means an arrogant audacity. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Guests at the party found the general merriment infectious and were won over by the party's presumption." An arrogant spirit would not be found in a party that possessed a general merriment nor would it win over the guests.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Conspicuousness" refers to the state of being obvious or visible. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Guests at the party found the general merriment infectious and were won over by the party's conspicuousness." A party with a general merriment would not necessarily be highly visible.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Unexpectedness" means the quality of being unforeseen. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Guests at the party found the general merriment infectious and were won over by the party's unexpectedness." Nothing in this sentence suggests that the party was unexpected.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Brevity" means shortness of length. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Guests at the party found the general merriment infectious and were won over by the party's brevity." Nothing in this sentence suggests that the party was short. And if the guests found the party merry, they would probably not be pleased if it was brief.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Create" means to bring into existence. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Demagogues do not deserve full blame for last summer's public hysteria: although they turned the mood to their political advantage, they did not actually create it." A "demagogue" is a leader who makes use of popular prejudices and false claims and promises in order to gain power. The use of the word "although" in the statement following the colon indicates that the missing word refers to an action the demagogues could have taken in relation to the public hysteria that would have been more forceful than simply taking advantage of it. A more forceful action by the demagogues would have been to create the hysteria, instead of simply taking advantage of it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Oppose" means to be against something. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Demagogues do not deserve full blame for last summer's public hysteria: although they turned the mood to their political advantage, they did not actually oppose it." Because this sentence suggests demagogues are less guilty than would be expected, it would not make sense to highlight that they were not against the public hysteria.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Subdue" means to bring under control. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Demagogues do not deserve full blame for last summer's public hysteria: although they turned the mood to their political advantage, they did not actually subdue it." Claiming that demagogues did not work to bring the hysteria under control would not support the idea of reducing their blame.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Postpone" means to put off or delay doing something. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Demagogues do not deserve full blame for last summer's public hysteria: although they turned the mood to their political advantage, they did not actually postpone it." The sentence is more about responsibility for the creation of the hysteria than the actual time when it occurred.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Confirm" means to attest to the truth of something. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Demagogues do not deserve full blame for last summer's public hysteria: although they turned the mood to their political advantage, they did not actually confirm it." It is unlikely that something as visible as public hysteria would need confirmation. Furthermore, in this context, attesting to the truth of the hysteria would have little to do with who is to blame for it.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. An "arboreal" creature lives in trees. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Orangutans are arboreal apes: they typically conduct most of their lives in the trees of tropical rain forests." The colon indicates that the information following it will explain the missing term. The second part of the sentence certainly does support the notion that orangutans are tree-dwelling animals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Indigenous" means native. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Orangutans are indigenous apes: they typically conduct most of their lives in the trees of tropical rain forests." The information following the colon does not reinforce the idea that orangutans are an indigenous species, particularly since the sentence does not mention the place to which the animal is native.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Transitory" means temporary, or staying only a short time. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Orangutans are transitory apes: they typically conduct most of their lives in the trees of tropical rain forests." The sentence explains that orangutans rarely leave the trees, but it does not indicate whether or not they frequently move from one area of a forest to another, which would classify them as "transitory."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Recessive" means withdrawn. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Orangutans are recessive apes: they typically conduct most of their lives in the trees of tropical rain forests." The information following the colon says nothing about the orangutan's disposition.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Pliant" means easily bent or influenced. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Orangutans are pliant apes: they typically conduct most of their lives in

the trees of tropical rain forests." An orangutan's "pliancy" may help it to swing from one branch to the next, but this trait is not directly linked to the fact that it spends most of its life in trees.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Unswerving" means steady. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Since establishing the Children's Defense Fund in 1973, Marian Wright Edelman has been an unswerving advocate, steadfast and constant." The comma after "advocate" indicates that the adjectives "steadfast" and "constant" are synonymous with the missing term. "Unswerving" in this context does indeed share their meaning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Unwitting" means unaware or unintentional. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Since establishing the Children's Defense Fund in 1973, Marian Wright Edelman has been an unwitting advocate, steadfast and constant." The suggestion that Edelman is an unintentional advocate is highly illogical, since she is the founder of an advocacy group. Furthermore, the term "unwitting" does not support her reputation for being "steadfast and constant."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Inhibiting" means restraining. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Since establishing the Children's Defense Fund in 1973, Marian Wright Edelman has been an inhibiting advocate, steadfast and constant." Advocates promote causes, so it would make little sense to claim that Edelman inhibits them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Elusive" means evasive, or not easily pinned down. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Since establishing the Children's Defense Fund in 1973, Marian Wright Edelman has been an elusive advocate, steadfast and constant." Calling Edelman "elusive," or difficult to track down, defies the claim that she is a strong, dependable advocate for her cause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Antagonistic" means conflicting or opposed. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Since establishing the Children's Defense Fund in 1973, Marian Wright Edelman has been an antagonistic advocate, steadfast and constant." Antagonistic does not at all mean steadfast and constant.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Expanded" in this context means lengthened, and "disparaged" means belittled or criticized. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The author expanded the last act of her play to appease those critics who disparaged the work for its brevity." The missing terms must describe both the critics' reactions to the play's "brevity," or shortness, and the action the author took to satisfy them. The word "appease," or satisfy, indicates that the critics' reaction was

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negative. Given these criteria, it makes sense that the author lengthened her play in response to those who criticized it for being too short.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Eliminated" means removed, and "extolled" means praised highly. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The author eliminated the last act of her play to appease those critics who extolled the work for its brevity." If critics already praised her work for being short, the author would not need to "appease" them by making it even shorter.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Condensed" in this context means shortened, and "censured" means condemned. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The author condensed the last act of her play to appease those critics who censured the work for its brevity." An author would not try to win the approval of critics who condemned the "brevity" of her play by shortening it further .

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Intensified" means strengthened, and "glorified" means praised and admired. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The author intensified the last act of her play to appease those critics who glorified the work for its brevity." Although the author may have wanted to intensify the last act of her play, she did not need to do so to win over critics who already raved about her work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Rearranged" means reordered, and "endorsed" means openly approved of. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The author rearranged the last act of her play to appease those critics who endorsed the work for its brevity." If critics had endorsed, or supported, the author's play for being brief, she would have no reason to change the last act to satisfy them.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Naïveté" means a deficiency of worldly wisdom. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The editorial claimed that the gubernatorial candidate lacked worldly wisdom and that this naïveté would likely be his undoing." The word "this" indicates that the missing term directly following it will have the same meaning as the phrase that directly preceded it. In this case, "naïveté" does indeed refer to a "lack of worldly wisdom."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Furtiveness" means secrecy. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The editorial claimed that the gubernatorial candidate lacked worldly wisdom and that this furtiveness would likely be his undoing." Secretive behavior has nothing to do with a simplistic view of the world.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Venality" means openness to corrupt influence, especially bribery. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The editorial claimed that the gubernatorial candidate lacked worldly wisdom and that this venality would likely be his undoing." Although a weak moral code could certainly destroy a politician's career, "venality" is unrelated to the question of "worldly wisdom."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Indecisiveness" means hesitation in making decisions. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The editorial claimed that the gubernatorial candidate lacked worldly wisdom and that this indecisiveness would likely be his undoing." The tendency to be indecisive is not directly linked to a person's level of sophistication.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Sarcasm" means satirical wit that often has a bitter effect. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The editorial claimed that the gubernatorial candidate lacked worldly wisdom and that this sarcasm would likely be his undoing." Sarcasm often reflects a jaded view of the world, not a limited one.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Lines 5-7 explain the phrase, saying, "the white front of the house was in movement with reflected waves," meaning that it mirrored or reflected the appearance of the sea's waves.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The house's décor is not discussed in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage offers no evidence of drawing of any kind.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although it may seem plausible on a literal level, there is no way to determine from the passage if the house has a basement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage never suggests that the house has been damaged by waves.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The entire feeling of this passage is one of amazement and appreciation, of wonder and delight. The narrator savors this particular experience.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the narrator clearly feels awe at the "miraculously real" sea, there is nothing in lines 5-10 to suggest any sort of fear.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although curiosity may well be part of the narrator's personality, the passage suggests nothing regarding mischief.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although there is the slightest hint of confusion over the nature of the reflections on the house, the author's tone is upbeat; there is no sadness, only delight.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although uncertainty may be present in some small amount, the narrator's enjoyment of this experience is such that there is no hint of impatience.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The question centers on a matter of cause-and-effect stated in the passage. The sentence "Much less is known. . . recovered objects" clearly implies that language provides archaeologists with invaluable information about a civilization.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The precise location of an excavated item may hold significance for researchers, but the author does not make such an assumption in this passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. At no point does the author suggest that the four ancient cultures mentioned in the passage were socially similar.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. No judgment is made or implied in the passage about which skills an archaeologist should possess.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author does not address the difficulty of learning ancient languages in general; the passage comments solely on the as yet untranslated Harappan writings.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

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Choice (D) is correct. Although archaeologists have not yet deciphered the Harappan script, the author concedes that writings from this civilization "have not been totally useless." This phrase suggests that the author is moderately encouraged by the "insights" they provide into the ancient culture.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the author may wish that the Harappan scripts could be deciphered, there is enough optimism in the sentence to disqualify the term "frustrated" as too negative.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author has clearly not given up trying to understand the Harappan writings, as is evidenced by the satisfaction of the "gleaned insights" from them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author seems to be very interested in learning as much as possible about the Indus Valley civilization and is not at all "ambivalent," or conflicted.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author's tone, especially in regard to Harappan script, is too guarded and cautious to be described as "unshakably confident."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Line 14 accuses "environmental popularizers" of misleading the public about the "state," or condition, of scientific knowledge.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The term "state" can apply to a person's social rank, but such a definition would be illogical in a sentence about scientific knowledge.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Line 14 does not refer to an emotional "state" such as excitement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. It would not make sense to claim that the "state of scientific knowledge" is a geographical location.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Line 14 has nothing to do with a "state" in the sense of a political unit.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

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Choice (C) is correct. The quoted phrases are examples of what the author of Passage 1 claims are the "projections, predictions, and warnings" of "environmental popularizers" that have failed to materialize.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does not presume to know the future, instead stating that "no one knows what the future holds."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Passage 1 does not identify any problems that specifically threaten underdeveloped countries.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. At no point does the author of Passage 1 link "food riots" and "pesticide-induced cancers" to global warming. In addition, the author argues that these problems have not, in fact, plagued the United States as "environmental popularizers" predicted.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The "death" of Lake Erie and of the oceans is only mentioned as an additional example of what the author claims are the unrealistic predictions of "zealous" environmentalists.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Rigors" refers to the challenges that an ice age or global warming would theoretically pose.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The subject of environmental cleanup does not appear in the text surrounding the term "rigors."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Specific environmental regulations are not discussed in Passage 1.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although Passage 1 notes the "moralistic attitudes" of environmentalists, this has no relation to the "rigors" mentioned in line 22.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The context of this term deals with environmental damage, not with the environment's ability to repair itself.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author contrasts a "faraway" environmental threat with a tangible one such as skin cancer to explain how "popularizers" inspire a feeling "as strong as fear" by describing disasters that may hit close to home.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The fact that lines 42-43 offer the only first-person pronoun in the entire passage lend this sentence a personal tone. The author uses it, however, for a larger purpose: to demonstrate that "we fear things less the more distant they are."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The example presented in lines 42-43 is used to show how "popularizers" seek to arouse strong feelings, not to pass judgment on how frightened people should be of contracting skin cancer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. This sentence is not a plea for sympathy, but an example of how others can incite fear.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Skin cancer is an immediate individual threat, not a widespread crisis.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. This paragraph summarizes key events in the history of the environmental movement, such as Rachel Carson's warnings in 1962 and the major environmental legislation of the 1970s.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The paragraph does not "speculate," or theorize, about events that might occur, but reviews actual happenings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The paragraph outlines a series of events, not sources.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. This introductory paragraph is not an "aside," or departure, from the topic of the environmental movement. Instead it provides relevant historical information about early environmental activism.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The first paragraph of Passage 2 does not refer to any scientific theories.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The author of Passage 2 argues that the pleas and warnings of environmental activists have been so effective in protecting the planet that these pleas are no longer necessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. On the contrary, Passage 2 implies that modern environmentalists do not act with any less urgency despite their past successes.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the author does indicate that conservative politicians are "afraid of the good news," their fear does not explain how the environmentalists' views might be obsolete.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage indicates that environmentalists have an "old-fashioned" view of technology.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The assertion that the environmental movement holds significance for both major political parties has nothing to do with the quoted phrase.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The author uses the phrase to ridicule political conservatives' unreasonable suspicion of "government regulations."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Here and in the passage as a whole, the author does not disparage bureaucratic inefficiency, but praises governmental action that has been efficient and effective.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author's own general feelings about government regulations are not apparent in the passage or in the cited sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The sentence is about political partisans' reactions to environmental good news, not the author's own feelings about polluters.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author never tries to connect religious beliefs and environmental beliefs.

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The author of Passage 1 calls attention to the "projections, predictions, and warnings" of the environmentalists that proved to be inaccurate, indicating skepticism about their movement and its claims. The author of Passage 2, while admiring the successes of the environmental movement, expresses reservations about its pessimistic language.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The negative attitude toward environmentalism in Passage 1 is not extreme enough to be called "outrage," and while the author of Passage 2 may be disappointed that environmentalists are so pessimistic, there is no suggestion of "resentment."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 is clearly not "indifferent" to the environmental movement, nor can the concern expressed by the author of Passage 2 be described as "urgent."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does not express "alarm," nor can the acceptance of environmentalism by the author of Passage 2 be considered "grudging."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 is critical of environmentalism rather than "open-minded," and the author of Passage 2 is appreciative of environmental achievements but not a "staunch advocate" of the movement.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author of Passage 2, while somewhat critical of present-day ecological pessimists, nevertheless acknowledges that their efforts contributed directly to the passage of several landmark environmental bills.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not judge the ethics of environmentalists.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 would likely argue that the predictions, while perhaps one-sided or incomplete, were made with conviction.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 states that the voices of "impending ecological doom" addressed important environmental issues.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 makes precisely the opposite point in claiming that the grim vocabulary of environmentalism has been "rendered obsolete by its own success."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The author of Passage 1 would likely argue that Gore's "line of thought" regarding the "grave" state of the planet is "one-sided and incomplete," and therefore "dubious," or doubtful.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 is concerned with the accuracy of "environmental popularizers'" statements about the environment, not with their originality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. While Passage 1 accuses the environmental movement of being tainted by political "partisanship," it does not imply that claims about the planet's "grave" state have ever been fully rooted in scientific fact.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 indicates that those who present the "one-sided picture" reflected in Gore's "line of thought" actually do intend a literal interpretation: they want readers to believe that the environmental disasters they describe will actually occur.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no indication in Passage 1 that distant countries would consider environmental decline to be insignificant.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The author of Passage 1 claims that environmentalists exaggerate warnings about the environment to move people to action through fear, saying that "prophecy" has "a profound rhetorical strength: it releases the power of fear."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 does not discuss party politics in any depth.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Even though Passage 1 refers to "scientific disagreements" about the environment, the author's focus is not on the divided opinions of scientists, but rather on the exaggerations of the "environmental popularizers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Nothing in Passage 1 suggests that its author would be concerned with the social or political etiquette of "boasting."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 attributes environmentalists' misrepresentation of the environmental record to an intentional exaggeration of scientific findings, not to a lack of training.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The author of Passage 1 implies that environmentalists manipulate facts to make people fearful, and the author of Passage 2 claims that they continue to employ grim language, though they have made great strides.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Neither author contends that the state of the environment is in decline.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. On the contrary, both authors suggest that the environmental movement is politically motivated to some degree.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. While both authors agree that most of the information citizens receive is pessimistic, neither author suggests that this information is too technical. The first passage in fact criticizes environmentalists for oversimplifying "the often difficult and complex findings of science."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Both authors suggest that environmental proponents may "hide important scientific disagreements" or employ "images of futility, crisis, and decline," but neither claims that environmental spokespeople know too little about their field.

Section 9

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Rediscovered" means found again, and "inspired" means influenced. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read, "In the 1960's Americans rediscovered Jean Toomer's 1923 book *Cane* when an interest in Black culture inspired many of them to read the classics of Black fiction." It makes sense that a surge in interest regarding Black culture would "inspire" people to return to Black literary classics.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Neglected" means overlooked, and "coerced" means forced. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read, "In the 1960's Americans neglected Jean Toomer's 1923 book *Cane* when an interest in Black culture coerced many of them to read the classics of Black fiction." The term "interest" suggests that people read Black literature to learn more about Black culture, not because they were forced to do so. Also, there is no reason why a classic such as *Cane* would have been deliberately ignored.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Limited" means restricted, and "required" means called for. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read, "In the 1960's Americans limited Jean Toomer's 1923 book *Cane* when an interest in Black culture required many of them to read the classics of Black fiction." It is illogical to claim that *Cane* was limited to people's interest in reading it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Collected" means gathered, and "allowed" means permitted. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read, "In the 1960's Americans collected Jean Toomer's 1923 book *Cane* when an interest in Black culture allowed many of them to read the classics of Black fiction." It makes little sense to say that an interest in Black culture granted Americans permission to read Black fiction.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Circulated" means distributed, and "disinclined" means unwilling. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read, "In the 1960's Americans circulated Jean Toomer's 1923 book *Cane* when an interest in Black culture disinclined many of them to read the classics of Black fiction." An "interest" in Black culture would make people inclined, or willing to read and circulate Black literature, not "disinclined."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Evaluating" means appraising or studying, and "supplement" means to add to. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In addition to evaluating stacks of résumés and references, some employers want to supplement the hiring process by employing graphologists to study applicants' handwriting for character analysis." The phrase "in addition to" indicates that the second clause will expand on the information provided in the first clause. The incorporation of graphology into the hiring process can logically be called a "supplement" to an employer's "evaluation" of résumés and references.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Envisioning" means picturing, and "circumvent" means to get around or avoid. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In addition to envisioning stacks of résumés and references, some employers want to circumvent the hiring process by employing graphologists to study applicants' handwriting for character analysis." It is illogical to claim that employers would wish to avoid the hiring process by employing handwriting analysts in addition to picturing job applications.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Ignoring" means refusing to notice, and "depersonalize" means to make impersonal. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In addition to ignoring stacks of résumés and references, some employers want to depersonalize the hiring process by employing graphologists to study applicants' hand-writing for character analysis." If anything, graphology helps to personalize the hiring process by providing employers with insights into a candidate's personality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Ameliorating" means improving, and "revisit" means to return to. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In addition to ameliorating stacks of résumés and references, some employers want to revisit the hiring process by employing graphologists to study applicants' handwriting for character analysis." It makes little sense to say that employers make job applicants' résumés better.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Condoning" means overlooking voluntarily, and "belabor" means to discuss repeatedly. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "In addition to condoning stacks of résumés and references, some employers want to belabor the hiring process by employing graphologists to study applicants' handwriting for character analysis." It is illogical to claim that employers can "condone," or pardon, a stack of papers.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Docile" means easy to handle or manage. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Tame koala bears handled by tourists are docile, but wild koalas are hard to control and typically require two people to hold them." The word "but" sets up a direct contrast between the missing term and the phrase "hard to control." The term "docile" does indeed satisfy this contrast.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Mischievous" means troublesome. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Tame koala bears handled by tourists are mischievous, but wild koalas are hard to control and typically require two people to hold them." Koalas that cause trouble are likely difficult to handle as well.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Gluttonous" means inclined to eat excessively. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Tame koala bears handled by tourists are gluttonous, but wild koalas are hard to control and typically require two people to hold them." Some tame koala bears may eat too much, but their "gluttony" is unrelated to the ease with which humans can handle them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Supple" means flexible in mind or body. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Tame koala bears handled by tourists are supple, but wild koalas are hard to control and typically require two people to hold them." "Supple" is not the opposite of "hard to control."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Adroit" means agile or skillful. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Tame koala bears handled by tourists are adroit, but wild koalas are hard to control and typically require two people to hold them." Describing the koalas as "adroit" does not contrast them sufficiently with the "hard to control" wild koalas. Agile and skillful koalas might be just as hard to control.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Scope" means range. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Ms. Rivers gave a performance of noteworthy scope: her piano repertoire ranged from classical music to jazz." The colon in the sentence sets up an explanation of the missing term. Since Ms. Rivers' performance covered a wide variety of musical styles, it makes sense to say the scope of the performance was worth mentioning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Intensity" refers to the extremity of expression or feeling. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Ms. Rivers gave a performance of noteworthy intensity: her piano repertoire ranged from classical music to jazz." The wide range of Ms. Rivers' repertoire does not mean that her performance was particularly "intense" or exciting.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Precision" means exactness. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Ms. Rivers gave a performance of noteworthy precision: her piano repertoire ranged from classical music to jazz." The second part of the sentence only mentions the type of music that Ms. Rivers performed. It says nothing about the quality of her playing.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Polish" means refinement. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Ms. Rivers gave a performance of noteworthy polish: her piano repertoire ranged from classical music to jazz." The fact that Ms. Rivers can play a variety of music does not mean that her style is refined.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Duration" means length. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Ms. Rivers gave a performance of noteworthy duration: her piano repertoire ranged from classical music to jazz." There is no inherent link between the length of Ms. Rivers' concert and the styles of music that she performed.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Foreshadows" means indicates beforehand. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The skepticism of some ancient philosophers foreshadows and helps to

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elucidate varieties of nihilism that appeared in the early nineteenth century." The sentence explains that the skepticism of certain ancient philosophers resembled nihilism, or the belief that existing political or social institutions must be destroyed for future improvement. The word "and" after the blank indicates that the missing term must complement the word "elucidate," which means to clarify. Looking back to early "foreshadowing" of nihilistic doctrine would indeed help to clarify the concept when it surfaced in the nineteenth century.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Suppresses" means puts down by authority or force. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The skepticism of some ancient philosophers suppresses and helps to elucidate varieties of nihilism that appeared in the early nineteenth century." Suppressing a movement or concept would serve to conceal rather than clarify it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Disseminates" means spreads. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The skepticism of some ancient philosophers disseminates and helps to elucidate varieties of nihilism that appeared in the early nineteenth century." It is illogical to claim that ancient skepticism spreads and clarifies an extremist movement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Undermines" means weakens. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The skepticism of some ancient philosophers undermines and helps to elucidate varieties of nihilism that appeared in the early nineteenth century." Something that weakens a doctrine would not necessarily help to clarify it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Confounds" means destroys. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The skepticism of some ancient philosophers confounds and helps to elucidate varieties of nihilism that appeared in the early nineteenth century." "Confound" has a nearly opposite meaning of "elucidate."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. A "cacophony" is a group of harsh-sounding words, and "orderly" means regulated. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Some critics of congressional proceedings contend that important debates on issues are marred by a cacophony of denunciations and accusations that precludes orderly discourse." Harsh noise certainly could "preclude," or prevent, an orderly exchange of ideas.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. A "repertory" is a repository, or a place where something may be found, and "expendable" means not worth salvaging. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Some critics of congressional proceedings contend that important debates on issues are marred by a repertory of denunciations and accusations that precludes expendable discourse." "Debates" and "discourse" have the same meaning in this sentence, so the adjectives modifying them must be compatible. It is illogical to claim that the "important debates" are also "expendable."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Paucity" means smallness of quantity, and "meaningful" means significant. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Some critics of congressional proceedings contend that important debates on issues are marred by a paucity of denunciations and accusations that precludes meaningful discourse." A lack of denunciations and accusations is more likely to promote meaningful discourse than preclude it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. A "barrage" is a vigorous or rapid outpouring, and "libelous" means defamatory or derogative. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Some critics of congressional proceedings contend that important debates on issues are marred by a barrage of denunciations and accusations that precludes libelous discourse." A "barrage" of insults would typically encourage, not prevent, discourse that is "libelous," or maliciously damaging.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. A "rehash" is another discussion, presumably on a topic that has already been addressed. "Repetitive" means repetitious. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Some critics of congressional proceedings contend that important debates on issues are marred by a rehash of denunciations and accusations that precludes repetitive discourse." Bringing up old "denunciations and accusations" would likely cause, rather than preclude, discourse that is "repetitive."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The passage provides substantial details about Douglass' political activism, particularly in relation to the pioneers of the women's movement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage focuses not on Douglass' friends, but on his political alliances and associates, such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the passage mentions certain ideas on which Douglass refused to compromise, the passage also discusses Douglass' willingness to learn from other political activists.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Douglass' writing style is not discussed in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage does not portray Douglass as tactful, or unwilling to give offense, in his choice of words.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "An editorial comment hailing the meeting" refers to praise that the meeting received in an editorial comment in Douglass' newspaper.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect because "hailing" is not used to describe a pouring action in this context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Hailing" is not used to indicate a salutation or greeting in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Hailing" does not refer to summoning or calling forth in this context.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Hailing" in this context does not refer to starting or originating.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Douglass' decision to reject *The Brotherhood* as the name of the newspaper because it would imply "the exclusion of the sisterhood" shows his awareness that the abolitionist and women's rights movements shared similar goals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although Douglass was a persuasive speaker, the choice of the name for his newspaper reflects Douglass' willingness to acknowledge shared goals between his movement and others, not his speaking ability.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the decision not to name the newspaper *The Brotherhood* shows that Douglass was committed to women's rights, the passage does not mention his feelings about other reforms movements.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although the passage mentions the existence of "the ridicule that various newspapers aimed at the women's movement," there is no suggestion that Douglass ever worried about ridicule.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage indicates that Douglass based his decision on principle, not on any desire to publicize anyone's successes.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The New York Woman's State Temperance Society, recognizing the political sense it made to accede to Stanton and Anthony's view, eventually "accepted the logic" of their position "and admitted men to office."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The position of restricting office holders to women, which defied the customary pattern of male leadership, was held by Bloomer, not Stanton and Anthony.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The move to restrict the society offices to women, which could be seen as asserting women's political rights, was made by Bloomer, not by Stanton and Anthony.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Douglass joined with Stanton and Anthony in opposing Bloomer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although the decision made by Bloomer to prohibit men from holding office might have had financial implications for the society, that point is not explicitly discussed in the passage.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The passage shows that Douglass could be persuaded to change his mind. As the author notes, Douglass' "discussions with pioneers of the women's rights movement convinced him" that wives were entitled to equal rights with men in the ownership and disposition of property.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although Douglass may have been a fine political negotiator, no negotiations are discussed in these lines in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no indication in the passage that Douglass expected anything in return for this change in his position.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no suggestion in the passage that Douglass believed that causes should be tackled one at a time. On the contrary, given the breadth of his interests, it is likely that the opposite was true.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although Douglass "urged state legislation calling for passage of a law" improving women's property rights, there is no suggestion in the passage that he believed it would be easy to pass such a law.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Disposition of" property is control over what happens to it, which makes sense in the context of the author's discussion of the varied levels of control men and women had over their lives, labor, and possessions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The context is not about people's rights to explore property.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Disposition of" property, or having control over it, is not the same as safeguarding it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. It makes no sense to speak of having equal rights in regard to ownership and characteristics of property.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage is about people's right to own and control property, not to pay for it.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. Douglass criticized Stone for allowing her work on behalf of women's rights to interfere with her support for the abolitionist cause. She did this by addressing "audiences from which Black people were barred" and by inviting an antiabolitionist senator "to publicize the women's rights cause."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage does state that Douglass often praised Stone. However, the passage gives greater emphasis to his criticism of her.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Stone, by her decision to address women's rights "audiences from which Black people were barred," showed that she was not willing to allow abolition to take precedence over women's rights activities.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage states that Stone and Senator Stephen Douglas did have a common political interest. Stone once invited the senator to join a women's group "to publicize the women's rights cause."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage calls Stone a "veteran fighter" for women's rights, so her errors in judgment cannot have been due to a lack of experience.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Douglass attacked Stone's willingness to enlist the aid of Stephen Douglas, the antiabolitionist senator, as an attempt to "advance women's rights on the back of 'the defenceless slave woman.'" In Douglass' view, the senator's antiabolitionist stance meant that he supported the continuation of slavery, which, as a matter of course, negatively affected large numbers of women who were slaves.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the involvement of Stephen A. Douglas in the women's rights movement was an example of men influencing women's associations, the passage indicates that Douglass' concern had more to do with Douglas' antiabolitionist policies.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Inviting Stephen A. Douglas to the meeting would not serve to support the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act. If anything, it probably would have the opposite result since Douglas was "one of the architects" of the act.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Douglass believed that the appearance of Stephen A. Douglas at a women's rights meeting contradicted the philosophy of abolitionism, not of temperance.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Douglass believed that Stone's invitation to Stephen A. Douglas to publicize women's rights was not an inadvertent sacrificing of the gains that women had made, but a blatant move "to advance women's rights on the back of 'the defenceless slave woman.'"

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Since Douglass split with William Lloyd Garrison over Garrison's reliance on "words and 'moral suasion'" and his "opposition to anti-slavery political action," it is probable that Douglass believed direct action to be more desirable than "moral suasion."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage does not discuss whether or not Douglass believed the technique should be used in the capital-punishment cause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Words and 'moral suasion'" are essentially the same as lengthy political debate.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although the technique of "moral suasion" may have been closely associated with the temperance movement, there is no indication in the passage that Douglass believed this to be a problem.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although the technique of "moral suasion" may have been directed at politicians rather than at the general public, there is no suggestion in the passage that Douglass felt it was too subtle for most mass meetings.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. When Douglass broke with Garrison, he fell out of favor with women's rights leaders like Stanton and Anthony, who "were close to" Garrison and preferred Garrison's political approach.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Even though the passage mentions that there were disagreements among the leaders of the women's rights movement, there is no indication that this caused the leaders to treat Douglass coolly.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Since women's rights leaders like Stanton and Anthony were "close" to Garrison, who opposed "antislavery political action," it is likely that they also opposed, rather than favored, the use of civil disobedience to further their political aims.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. In fact, given Douglass' willingness to incorporate the aims of the women's rights movement into his own antislavery activism, it is likely that the women's rights leaders felt that Douglass had been an active supporter of their work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is no indication in the passage that Douglass had stopped writing about the women's rights movement in his newspaper.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Although the passage mentions that Douglass and Anthony disagreed over Garrison's choice of political techniques, it does note two instances when he and Anthony shared the same views. On one occasion Douglass "aligned himself with . . . Anthony in opposing" the prohibition on men of holding offices in a temperance organization. Later, the passage mentions that Anthony "solicited Douglass' support in her campaign against capital punishment," and that Douglass gave that support.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although Senator Stephen A. Douglas seemed to be a supporter of women's rights, he was an antiabolitionist and "one of the architects of the infamous Fugitive Slave Act of 1850."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although Garrison and Douglass were both abolitionists, the passage mentions Garrison only in connection with Douglass' disagreements with him.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although Bloomer and Douglass were both supporters of women's rights, they were in disagreement over the issue of allowing men to hold office in the New York Woman's State Temperance Society.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Even though Stone and Douglass both supported women's rights, Douglass was critical of Stone because she "addressed audiences from which Black people were barred."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The passage shows that the interaction between the abolitionist and the women's rights movements helped both groups broaden their perspectives. Douglass' influence helped the women's rights movement to become "more sensitive to the issue of prejudice against Black Americans." For his part, Douglass "learned much from women . . . at the national and state women's rights conventions." This beneficial exchange occurred in spite of frequent disagreements between the two groups.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the passage does suggest that the interaction between the two groups seemed to be productive, there is no suggestion that the interaction caused either group to make its goals too general.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage does not mention when the two groups got their start.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no indication in the passage that the interaction between the two groups damaged their popularity.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although it may have been politically expedient for the two groups to work together, there is no indication that either group felt reluctant to do so. Indeed, any disagreements that existed had to do with the choice of the best techniques and strategies to use to achieve their goals.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The passage mentions several instances when Douglass opposed neglecting the rights of men and of Black people while furthering the rights of women. In lines 15-30, he argues with Bloomer over prohibiting men from holding office in the Woman's State Temperance Society. In lines 50-65, Douglass criticized Stone for associating with an antiabolitionist in her campaign for women's rights.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage does not mention Douglass' feelings about negative criticism in the press.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. In fact, Douglass was opposed to the idea of prohibiting men from holding office in women's state temperance associations.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although Douglass did argue at an 1853 convention "that women be paid equally with men for their work," the passage indicates that he only came to hold this view after being convinced of its merits by leaders of the women's rights movement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. While Douglass came to oppose property laws that favored men over women, early in his career he had "entertained serious doubts about wives being given the right to share equally with their husbands the disposition of property."

Section 10

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by eliminating the unnecessary phrase "as many as."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) exhibits wordiness. The phrase "as many as" is not needed.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves wordiness. The words "not much" and "about" are unnecessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays wordiness. The phrase "a little over" is not necessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) uses an inappropriate idiom. The phrase "and then some" is misleading in that it suggests two discrete periods of time rather than a single, continuous period.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by properly comparing the duties of a firefighter to the duties of a police officer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an illogical comparison. It compares the duties of a firefighter to a police officer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in an illogical comparison, presenting the phrase "dangerous like a police officer."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) makes an illogical comparison. It refers only to "a police officer," not to his or her duties.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates an unidiomatic comparison in the phrase "as dangerous like a police officer's."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the verb "won" (instead of the verbal "winning") to state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) creates a sentence fragment. Since the entire phrase has no verb (only the verbal "winning"), it does not state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) results in a sentence fragment. The only verb, "won," is part of a dependent clause and therefore does not state a complete thought.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) produces a sentence fragment. Although the subject "she" and the verb "won" do form an independent clause, the phrase before the conjunction "and" lacks a verb and therefore remains fragmentary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates a sentence fragment. Since the entire phrase has no verb (only the verbal "bringing"), it does not express a complete thought.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by replacing the unnecessary and wordy independent clause ("there...defeats") with an adjective clause ("which...defeats") modifying "Kaissa."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in improper coordination. The second clause in the sentence ("there...defeats") is joined to the first ("The first...program") with "and." The information in this second clause can more concisely and directly be related to the first part of the sentence in a subordinate clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in a lack of parallelism. The expression "having four victories" is an adjective phrase, while "with no defeats" is a prepositional phrase.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) results in a lack of parallelism. The expression "which was victorious four times" is a subordinate clause, while the expression "no defeats" is a noun phrase.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) results in improper pronoun reference. The pronoun "it" refers to the championship rather than to Kaissa.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using a single verb ("is") with two parallel adjective phrases--"highly motivated" and "reasonably intelligent."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in a lack of parallelism. The phrase "has high motivation" is not parallel with the phrase "is reasonably intelligent" because it uses a form of the verb "to have" with a noun rather than a form of the verb "to be" with an adjective.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays wordiness. The word "else" is not needed, and the phrase "in reasonable amounts" can be reduced to one word, "reasonable," if that word precedes "intelligence."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) does not maintain parallelism. The phrase "has reasonable intelligence" is not parallel with the phrase "is highly motivated" because it uses a form of the verb "to have" with a noun instead of a form of the verb "to be" with an adjective.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits wordiness. The words "else" and "amounts of" are unnecessary.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids the errors of the other choices by presenting a correct independent clause with no vague pronouns.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves a vague pronoun. The pronoun "it" does not refer to any noun or pronoun in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves a vague pronoun. The pronoun "there" does not properly refer to the noun "Mexican culture."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) results in a vague pronoun. The pronoun "there" does not properly refer to the noun "Mexican culture."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) results in two vague pronouns. The pronoun "it" does not refer to any noun or pronoun in the sentence, and Mexico, to which "there" refers, is not named in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the correct first-person pronoun, "we."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves a shift of pronouns. The first clause of the sentence uses the second-person pronoun "you," while the second clause switches to the first-person pronoun "our."

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves a weak passive structure. The passive voice is used in the phrase "foods are eaten," where it would be more direct and idiomatic to use the active voice ("we eat").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves improper subordination. It provides a subordinate clause introduced by "As" instead of the more parallel subordinate clause (introduced by "The more").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper subordination. The subordinate clause introduced by "As" is not parallel to the next clause and omits the idiomatic structure "The more. . . the more. . ."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the parallel nouns "leadership" and "awareness" (both followed by parallel prepositional phrases) as the compound subject of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) fails to maintain parallelism. The verbal form "Having" is not parallel with the noun "awareness" (the other half of the sentence's compound subject).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays wordiness and inappropriate word order. The words "the" and "of" are not necessary if the possessive form, "Florence Nightingale's," is correctly placed immediately before the noun it describes, "leadership."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in a lack of parallelism. The noun naming a person, "Florence Nightingale," is not logically parallel with the noun naming a thing, "awareness."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) creates a lack of parallelism. The verbal phrase "To be led" is not parallel with the noun "awareness" (the other half of the sentence's compound subject).

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the noun "report" to express what the Turkish villager described.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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Choice (A) involves improper subordination. The use of the verbal form "reporting" rather than the noun "report" with the subordinating conjunction "that" is awkward and illogically suggests that it was the act of describing rather than the description that was checked.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) omits a necessary word. The dependent adjective clause ("he had seen . . . on Mount Ararat") must be introduced by the relative pronoun "that."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) results in an incomplete clause. The clause introduced by "that" has no verb to express the action taken by the Turkish villager who reported that he had seen Noah's ark.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) uses the incorrect case of a noun. To modify the noun "report," the noun "villager" needs to be in the possessive form ("villager's").

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the pronoun "that," which correctly refers to the plural noun "programs."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) has an error in pronoun number. The singular pronoun "it" does not agree with the plural noun "programs" to which it must refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) uses a vague pronoun. It is unclear to what the pronoun "it" refers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) uses excess words. The phrase "for the deterrence of" can be reduced to two words, "to deter."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) displays wordiness. The phrase "being able" is not needed.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using one word, "because," instead of a much longer phrase.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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Choice (A) involves wordiness. The phrase "for the reason that" can be reduced to one word, "because."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) creates an incomplete clause. The clause introduced by "since" has no verb to complete its thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) uses an inappropriate idiom. The use of the preposition "to" after the noun "sympathy" is unidiomatic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) uses excess words. The phrase "the fact being that" can be reduced to one word, "because."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error in the original where two independent clauses are connected by a comma. Here the two thoughts are efficiently linked, with "because" introducing the dependent clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) creates a comma splice. Two complete thoughts ("The article suggests...1930's" and "the reason was...Depression") are connected by only a comma, without the word "and" to introduce the second thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) creates improper coordination, connecting two complete thoughts ("The article suggests...1930's" and "it is describing...one") using a comma rather than the word "and" to link them. The sentence is awkward and wordy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in a fragment. An adjective phrase with no verb ("describing...Depression") rather than an independent clause occurs after the semicolon.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) results in an illogical sentence. It illogically suggests that "an extinct and frivolous lifestyle" was caused by the Great Depression.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids wordiness and the pronoun error of the original by using a subordinate clause introduced by "that" and a plural pronoun, "they," which refers to "computers."

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper coordination. Two complete ideas ("Computers compiling statistics...have supplied information" and "it has changed the way...") are connected by "and" rather than a word or phrase expressing the cause and effect relationship between ideas. Choice A also involves noun-pronoun agreement. The singular "it" incorrectly refers to the plural "computers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) leads to an improper verb form. The second clause of the sentence would read "and that is changed the way...."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in the improper use of a verb tense. The verb in the second clause should be "it has, therefore, changed...."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper subordination. The adjective clause ("which...conducted") improperly modifies "information."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by changing the subject of the sentence from a person (the governor) to a state (Missouri), thus creating agreement with the modifying phrase ("Of all the states...conference").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) presents improper modification. The modifying phrase ("Of all the states...conference") must modify a state, not a person.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves a sentence fragment. The lack of an appropriate verb form creates a grammatically incomplete sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in improper modification. The subject of the clause following "Of all the states...conference" must be a state, not a person.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves improper modification. The phrase "Missouri's governor" does not follow as an example of one of the states at the conference.