

SECTION 1

Sample Essay - Score of 6

What motivates people to change is a relentless and innate desire for self-improvement. Rarely ever has history seen a man or society kick back, relax, and say "Well that about does it. Not much else to do here!" Within every person is the potential to achieve greatness in some form; be it athletically, mentally, spiritually. This inherent potential demands that people continue to explore and change both their environments and themselves throughout their life's course. Never should a man be idle for too long. After acknowledging the changes a man has already made to his environment, the pursuit of self-improvement will once again stir within his soul and call him to action. This internal desire, this pursuit of challenge and perfection, does not prohibit man from being happy with his status and achievements. On the contrary, the device serves more to allow the man to constantly strive for greater change, newer innovation. What motivates people to change is the ongoing need to redefine people's lives and identities –to elevate them to higher levels of eminence and success.

A good example of this can be seen in clinical psychology. When patients seek therapy for difficulties that have encumbered their daily functioning, they most often arrive for treatment voluntarily and willingly- they consciously accept the necessity of therapy and so participate without any duress. During the course of clinical therapy, the patient's concerns, anxieties, ideas, emotions, and fears are brought to light. However, the clinician does not try to alter the beliefs, feeling, and sentiments of his client; rather, he simply illuminates them in order to provide the patient with an accurate view of himself. The process, of raising concerns and ideas to the surface of conscious awareness, is known as clarification. Modern psychology is a far throw from the psychoanalysis of Freud's time, in which psychologists attempted to "interpret" pre-and unconscious feelings that had been repressed by the patient. Because clinicians only clarify, and not dissect, alter, or interpret a client's inner desires and emotions, the client himself is responsible for instituting change. If he is to change, he must dictate the course of therapy, and make the conscious choice to improve himself. This widely used approach is called "client centered therapy." If the client's ennui or ill feelings are due to situational factors or internal designs (as oppose to biological changes that would qualify for a diagnosis of psychopathology (mental disorder)), he must change them on his own accord to precipitate change within himself. The therapist will not "cure" him in any way. He alone must answer the call within himself to refine and redefine his identity and place in society. This need, of self-improvement, also initially brought him to the therapist. He was able to recognize the disorder of his environment and acknowledge his own negative feelings. This in turn brought him to therapy, where he was guided through a process of introspection that ultimately enabled him to improve himself, assuage his anxieties, and rightfully continue on his lifelong pursuit of even greater achievements.

SECTION 2

1.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Setting" means the place in which a drama occurs. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "The setting of Maria Irene Fornes' play *Mud*—a realistic room perched on a dirt pile—challenges conventional interpretations of stage scenery." Stage scenery is the key component of a play's "setting," and this scenery or "setting" is clearly unconventional.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Appeal" means attraction or interest. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "The appeal of Maria Irene Fornes' play *Mud*—a realistic room perched on a dirt

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pile—challenges conventional interpretations of stage scenery." It is not the attraction of the play that challenges conventional interpretations; it is the "setting" of the play that does so.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The "plot" is the plan of action of a play. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "The plot of Maria Irene Fornes' play *Mud*—a realistic room perched on a dirt pile—challenges conventional interpretations of stage scenery." The phrase "a realistic room perched on a dirt pile" describes a "setting," not a "plot."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Mood" means a state of mind or feeling. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "The mood of Maria Irene Fornes' play *Mud*—a realistic room perched on a dirt pile—challenges conventional interpretations of stage scenery." Nothing in the sentence indicates the play's "mood."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. A "rehearsal" is a practice run of a show in preparation for a public performance. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "The rehearsal of Maria Irene Fornes' play *Mud*—a realistic room perched on a dirt pile—challenges conventional interpretations of stage scenery." It is the "setting" of the play, not a practice run-through of the play, that challenges conventional interpretations of stage scenery.

2. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Overabundance" means an amount that is more than what is needed, and "thrive" means to grow or prosper. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Ironically, an affluent society that purchases much more food than it actually needs suffers because of that overabundance, since in conditions of affluence diseases related to overeating and poor nutrition seem to thrive." In this sentence "that overabundance" refers back to the phrase "more food than it actually needs." It makes sense that diseases related to overeating would "thrive," or prosper, in these conditions. The relationship between the two clauses is further signaled by the word "ironically," which means the opposite of what would be expected. It is ironic that an overabundance of food, a condition that would appear to result in good nutrition, actually leads to an increase in diseases related to poor nutrition.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Lavishness" means excessive spending, and "adapt" means to change to fit new circumstances. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Ironically, an affluent society that purchases much more food than it actually needs suffers because of that lavishness, since in conditions of affluence diseases related to overeating and poor nutrition seem to adapt." Although the first term fits in well with the overall sense of the sentence, the second term does not. Diseases are known to "adapt" or change to fit many different circumstances; it would not be ironic or unexpected for a change to occur in this situation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Corpulence" means obesity or excessive weight, and "vex" means to annoy. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Ironically, an affluent society that

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purchases much more food than it actually needs suffers because of that corpulence, since in conditions of affluence diseases related to overeating and poor nutrition seem to vex." "Corpulence" is a term that refers more properly to people than to social conditions, and diseases are generally more likely to cause major discomfort than minor annoyance.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Practicality" means usefulness or efficiency, and "awaken" means to wake up or become active. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Ironically, an affluent society that purchases much more food than it actually needs suffers because of that practicality, since in conditions of affluence diseases related to overeating and poor nutrition seem to awaken." Although the second term could fit in well with the overall meaning of the sentence, the first term is inappropriate. Buying more food than is necessary is not "practical" at all; it is wasteful.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Commonness" means typical behavior, and "abound" means to be present in large numbers. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Ironically, an affluent society that purchases much more food than it actually needs suffers because of that commonness, since in conditions of affluence diseases related to overeating and poor nutrition seem to abound." Although the second term could fit in well with the overall meaning of the sentence, the first term does not. A society that buys more than is necessary is not a typical society; relatively few societies suffer from "overabundance."

3.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Therapeutic" means having healing or curing powers. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Because of the therapeutic effects of the hot springs, tourists suffering from various ailments flocked to the village's thermal pools." People suffering from an illness naturally try to find ways to get better, so hot springs that are known to cure diseases or ease pain would surely attract people with various ailments.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Succulent" means juicy. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Because of the succulent effects of the hot springs, tourists suffering from various ailments flocked to the village's thermal pools." Springs or pools of water cannot be properly referred to as succulent. The term "succulent" usually refers to plants or foods that are juicy, not to pools, puddles, springs, or other bodies of water.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Redolent" means sweet smelling. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Because of the redolent effects of the hot springs, tourists suffering from various ailments flocked to the village's thermal pools." Hot springs are rarely described as sweet smelling. However, if such springs existed, they would not just attract tourists suffering from diseases. Healthy tourists would also be drawn to the hot springs because of their sweet smell.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Cerebral" means brainy or intellectual. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Because of the cerebral effects of the hot springs, tourists suffering from

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various ailments flocked to the village's thermal pools." Bodies of water cannot be properly referred to as cerebral. "Cerebral" is a term used to describe people or activities.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Mandatory" means required. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Because of the mandatory effects of the hot springs, tourists suffering from various ailments flocked to the village's thermal pools." A doctor might tell a patient that bathing in certain hot springs is mandatory. However, the effects of the hot springs could not be properly referred to as mandatory.

4.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Provide" means to supply or make available, and an "investigation" is careful research or an inquiry. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "More valuable and comprehensive than any previously proposed theory of the phenomenon, Salazar's research has provided the basis for all subsequent investigations in her field." This sentence makes the reasonable claim that Salazar's important research has "provided the basis for," or supplied the foundation for, additional research in the same field.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Undermine" means to weaken, and an "advancement" is an improvement. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "More valuable and comprehensive than any previously proposed theory of the phenomenon, Salazar's research has undermined the basis for all subsequent advancements in her field." Although the second term could fit well into the sentence, the first term cannot. If Salazar's research was truly valuable and comprehensive, it should have helped to advance, not weaken, future work in the field.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Prepare" means to make ready, and a "debacle" is a sudden disaster. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "More valuable and comprehensive than any previously proposed theory of the phenomenon, Salazar's research has prepared the basis for all subsequent debacles in her field." Although the first term fits in well with the overall meaning of the sentence, the second term does not. Salazar's research is said to be valuable and comprehensive. Thus it will not logically lead to disasters in her field.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Dissolve" in this context means to break apart, and an "experiment" is a test or trial done to discover something. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "More valuable and comprehensive than any previously proposed theory of the phenomenon, Salazar's research has dissolved the basis for all subsequent experiments in her field." Although the second term might fit in well with the overall meaning of the sentence, the first term does not. Salazar's research might challenge previous work, but it cannot logically break apart the basis for future work in the field.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Reinforce" means to strengthen, and a "misconception" is a misunderstanding. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "More valuable and

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comprehensive than any previously proposed theory of the phenomenon, Salazar's research has reinforced the basis for all subsequent misconceptions in her field." The first term could well fit with the overall meaning of the sentence, but the second term cannot. Salazar's research would not be considered valuable if it strengthened misunderstandings in her field.

5. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Thwart" means to prevent or defeat. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Dangerously high winds thwarted attempts to begin the space shuttle mission on schedule, delaying the launch by nearly a week." The scheduled launch of the space shuttle was delayed because high winds prevented a safe lift-off.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Forfeit" means to give up or surrender something. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Dangerously high winds forfeited attempts to begin the space shuttle mission on schedule, delaying the launch by nearly a week." The astronauts launching the space shuttle might "forfeit" their attempts because of high winds, but the winds cannot be said to have "forfeited," or given up, the attempts to launch the shuttle.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Implement" means to accomplish or carry out. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Dangerously high winds implemented attempts to begin the space shuttle mission on schedule, delaying the launch by nearly a week." The high winds did nothing to help accomplish an on-time launch of the space shuttle. In fact, they prevented the launch from occurring on schedule.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Discharge" means to release. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Dangerously high winds discharged attempts to begin the space shuttle mission on schedule, delaying the launch by nearly a week." The attempts to launch the space shuttle on schedule were in no way released by the high winds; in fact, the winds prevented these attempts.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Redouble" means to strengthen. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Dangerously high winds redoubled attempts to begin the space shuttle mission on schedule, delaying the launch by nearly a week." The high winds clearly did not strengthen the attempts to launch the space shuttle on schedule, as the launch was actually delayed.

6. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Haranguing" means giving a long, critical speech, and "intemperate" means excessive. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The guest speaker on Oprah Winfrey's talk show offended the audience by first haranguing them and then refusing to moderate these intemperate remarks." A speech criticizing an audience would surely be offensive, and remarks of this type would be properly described as "intemperate" or excessive.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Flattering" means praising excessively, and "commendable" means worthy of praise. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The guest speaker on Oprah Winfrey's talk show offended the audience by first flattering them and then refusing to moderate these commendable remarks." The first term might fit into the sentence because flattery may offend people by its insincerity. The second term does not make sense when inserted into the sentence, however. No audience member would be offended by a person's refusal to moderate "commendable" remarks, especially those directed at the audience.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Praising" means pointing out the good features of someone, and "radical" means extreme. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The guest speaker on Oprah Winfrey's talk show offended the audience by first praising them and then refusing to moderate these radical remarks." An audience that receives "praise" is unlikely to take offense, and such comments in any case cannot be viewed as extreme.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Enraging" means causing intense anger, and "conciliatory" means peacemaking. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The guest speaker on Oprah Winfrey's talk show offended the audience by first enraging them and then refusing to moderate these conciliatory remarks." Remarks that cause intense anger cannot be properly referred to as "conciliatory," or peacemaking.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Accommodating" means doing a favor for, and "indulgent" means excessively generous. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The guest speaker on Oprah Winfrey's talk show offended the audience by first accommodating them and then refusing to moderate these indulgent remarks." "Accommodating" speech is unlikely to offend an audience, and such remarks cannot be properly referred to as "indulgent."

7. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Halting" means hobbling or walking with difficulty. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "By the end of the long, arduous hike, Chris was walking with a halting gait, limping slowly back to the campsite." A person who is limping or struggling to walk after a tiring hike would be properly described as walking with a "halting gait."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Robust" means healthy or energetic. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "By the end of the long, arduous hike, Chris was walking with a robust gait, limping slowly back to the campsite." A person who is limping after a difficult hike could not be said to be walking energetically.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Constant" means continuous or without changes in speed. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "By the end of the long, arduous hike, Chris was walking

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with a constant gait, limping slowly back to the campsite." A "limp" is a type of walk that is irregular or unsteady. Thus a person who is limping cannot be properly described as walking with a "constant gait."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Prompt" means without delay. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "By the end of the long, arduous hike, Chris was walking with a prompt gait, limping slowly back to the campsite." A limp is a type of walk that involves considerable delay.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Facile" means easy or effortless. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "By the end of the long, arduous hike, Chris was walking with a facile gait, limping slowly back to the campsite." Because limping involves pain or difficulty, a person who is limping cannot be properly described as walking effortlessly.

8. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Histrionic" means excessively dramatic or emotional. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Actors in melodramas often emphasized tense moments by being histrionic, for example, raising their voices and pretending to swoon." Raising one's voice or pretending to faint are examples of the exaggerated actions known as "histrionics."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Imperious" means domineering or bossy. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Actors in melodramas often emphasized tense moments by being imperious, for example, raising their voices and pretending to swoon." Although imperious people might raise their voices when giving orders, they would be unlikely to pretend "to swoon," or faint.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Inscrutable" means difficult to understand. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Actors in melodramas often emphasized tense moments by being inscrutable, for example, raising their voices and pretending to swoon." The exaggerated movements described in this sentence would make a character's emotions easier to understand, not more difficult.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Convivial" means festive or fun-loving. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Actors in melodramas often emphasized tense moments by being convivial, for example, raising their voices and pretending to swoon." Although people in festive moods might raise their voices in joy or laughter, they do not have a tendency to pretend to swoon.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Solicitous" means caring about other people's needs. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Actors in melodramas often emphasized tense moments by being solicitous, for example, raising their voices and pretending to swoon." Solicitous people do not typically raise their voices or pretend to swoon; they are much more likely simply to ask people what they would like or need.

9.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Being able to understand sign language, to solve puzzles, to use objects as tools, to use language, and to recognize oneself in a mirror are all things commonly associated with humans and, in fact, things that have sometimes been thought to be uniquely human. The author of Passage 1 strongly suggests that dolphins have those abilities, too.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The point that the author of Passage 1 is trying to make by mentioning various activities is that these activities show a high level of intelligence. But, in and of themselves, these activities are not strongly associated with unusual sensitivity to the environment.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The nature of the studies reported in lines 2-8 of Passage 1 makes it likely that the studies were performed on dolphins that were in captivity. But there is no indication that the animals involved in those studies failed to thrive.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Passage 1 focuses on activities that are thought to indicate the level—not the type—of intelligence that dolphins might have. Unlike the author of Passage 2, the author of Passage 1 does not seem to think that dolphins have a unique type of intelligence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The kinds of activities that are mentioned in lines 2-8 of Passage 1 could all be done quite seriously. They could also be done playfully or done in a mixture of these two modes. These activities, therefore, do not specifically suggest that an animal carrying them out would be uncommonly playful.

10.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The last sentence of Passage 1 makes a comparison of levels of intelligence, but according to the author of Passage 2, such comparisons "may not be especially helpful" (lines 21-22). The author of Passage 2 does not think that intelligence is a single uniform ability that different species happen to have in different amounts. Passage 2 suggests that there are different kinds of intelligence, and that the kind of intelligence a creature has is appropriate to that creature's way of life.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the author of Passage 2 might agree that intelligence is difficult to measure, such a measurement is really beside the point. The author of Passage 2 does not think that intelligence is a single uniform ability that different species happen to have in different amounts. Passage 2 suggests that there are different kinds of intelligence, and that the kind of intelligence a creature has is appropriate to that creature's way of life.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :
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Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 may think that some of the studies already conducted were wrongheaded and conceptually flawed, but there is no indication of any doubt about the objectivity of those studies.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. As far as dolphin intelligence in relation to dolphin activities is concerned, the author of Passage 2 is only prepared to say that dolphin intelligence is appropriate "for the dolphin's way of life." The author does not speculate about the level of intelligence required for that way of life.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The last sentence of Passage 1 talks about dolphins' awareness of their own individuality. So it would not be sensible for the author of Passage 2 to respond to this sentence by arguing that little is known about dolphins' social behavior.

11.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Passage 1 suggests the dolphins have "a level of intelligence that may be very near our own" (lines 11-12). Passage 2 says that, when it comes to dolphin intelligence, "we don't know, and comparisons may not be especially helpful" (lines 21-22). All that the author of Passage 2 is really prepared to say is that dolphin intelligence is different.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Passage 1 does not talk about dolphin culture, and Passage 2 implies that there is no point in comparing levels of intelligence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Passage 1 does not say that dolphins are as intelligent as humans, but only that there are indications of "a level of intelligence that may be very near our own." Passage 2 does not say that dolphins outperform other animals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. While it is true that Passage 1 ranks the dolphin's intelligence above that of most other animals, Passage 2 is not concerned with ranking dolphin intelligence. It points out what "others have argued" (line 18) about dolphin intelligence and implies that no conclusions can be drawn: "The fact is, we don't know, and comparisons may not be especially helpful" (lines 21-22).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The claim that dolphins have large brains is in Passage 2, not in Passage 1. Passage 2 does argue that brain size alone is not a factor in determining either the nature or extent of intelligence.

12.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

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Choice (D) is correct. Passage 1 claims that dolphins have a high degree of intelligence, and Passage 2 says that dolphins clearly have some measure of intelligence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Passage 1 does attribute self-awareness to dolphins. It says "that dolphins are aware of their own individuality." However, Passage 2 says nothing that would support this position.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither passage says anything about dolphins being emotional, let alone being more emotional than other animals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Neither passage specifically addresses dolphins' learning rate. Passage 1 rates dolphin intelligence near that of humans, and thus implies that dolphins learn fast. Passage 2 insists that not much is really known about dolphin intelligence, including how fast they learn.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although Passage 1 indicates that dolphins use objects in their environment as tools, Passage 2 neither makes nor supports such a claim.

13.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "To draw a parallel" between two things means to show the similarities between the two. The author shows the similarity between the way Native Americans were viewed by the Pilgrim settlers 350 years ago and the way they are viewed by many people today.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. According to the passage, the general attitude toward Native American history and culture has not become much more sophisticated (or complicated) than it was at the time of the Pilgrim settlers. The point of referring to the Pilgrim settlers is simply to emphasize how little things have changed in this respect. Any further reflection on how the era of the Pilgrims was different from today would be likely to distract the reader from the main concern of the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author does suggest that Judeo-Christian beliefs may have had some role in making it difficult for Europeans to see Native American culture in its own right. But this suggestion is not introduced until the paragraph beginning with line 40, and even there those beliefs are presented as part of a general "Eurocentric" standpoint that is cultural rather than specifically religious. The reference to the Pilgrim settlers in lines 3-4 is not used to suggest anything about religion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author's point is that as far as understanding Native American culture and history is concerned, very little has changed since the time of the Pilgrim settlers. There is no mention of reformers anywhere in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. No myth about early colonial life is mentioned or referred to in the passage. The "popular myth and stereotype" (lines 79-80) that the author wants to debunk, or show to be flawed, has to do with Native American culture and history rather than with early colonial life.

14.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Native Americans are being regarded as "fundamentally . . . different, motivated more often by mysticism than by ambition, charged more by unfathomable visions than by intelligence or introspection" (lines 11-13). Here, "charged" is used in much the same way that "motivated" is used; just as ambition motivates, visions and intelligence "charge," or inspire.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. What is being contrasted in this sentence is different internal influences on behavior: what motivates people, what "charges" them. Is it mysticism or ambition? Visions or intelligence? Being commanded to do something is not being internally influenced to do something. So in this context, "charged" cannot mean "commanded."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Like "motivated," "charged" is used in this context to talk about how people are influenced or moved; they are motivated by ambition and charged by visions. "Indicated by visions" means signaled or pointed to by visions. It does not mean influenced by visions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The word "charged" can be used in the sense of "replenished," in the case of batteries, for instance. But in this context, "charged," like "motivated," is being used to discuss how people are influenced or inspired to behave as they do.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Charged" can be used in other contexts to mean attacked. But in line 12, "charged" means inspired. The phrase beginning with "motivated" and the phrase beginning with "charged" focus on influences that come from inside a person. "Attacked" has to do with influences coming from outside the person.

15.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. In the first paragraph, the author discusses certain widespread misconceptions about differences between Native Americans and Europeans or Euro-Americans. The second paragraph begins with the sentence, "This idea is certainly not new" (line 14). The next sentence introduces Rousseau and the "noble savages," who Rousseau imagines as being fundamentally different from Europeans. We know from the footnote that Rousseau was an eighteenth-century philosopher. So mentioning Rousseau shows how long these kinds of misconceptions have been around.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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Choice (A) is incorrect. Rousseau is introduced to show that cultural bias about native people is not new. But the passage makes it clear that misconceptions about Native Americans did not originate with Rousseau. As the first paragraph shows, the Pilgrim settlers had such misconceptions years before Rousseau.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author discusses various widespread misconceptions about Native Americans, including the idea that Native Americans are incomprehensible or unknowable. But none of those misconceptions represent Native Americans as something to fear. Rousseau is presented instead as having highly romantic ideas about "pure of heart" native people.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The main thrust of the passage is that there is very little diversity among European intellectual traditions when it comes to Native Americans. Rousseau is presented as an example of the centuries-old habit of seeing Native Americans as fundamentally different from Europeans or Euro-Americans.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Rousseau is considered by many to be a great thinker, but he is mentioned here merely to show that misconceptions about native people have been around for a long time.

16.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The author describes a European theory of Native Americans "as examples of what Stone Age Europeans must have been like" (lines 26-27). This is the theory that the author says is "a great story, an international crowd pleaser" (line 28). But it is also a theory that the author regards as obviously false, an "anthropological fallacy."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage characterizes the theory that regards Native Americans as examples of Stone Age Europeans as "an international crowd pleaser." The author, however, does not see it as an amusing theory. Rather, it is presented as naïve, culture-bound, and intellectually embarrassing. Nor does the author regard it as a novelty; one of the main points of the passage is how old and widespread such theories are.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author describes the theory that regards Native Americans as examples of Stone Age Europeans as "an international crowd pleaser." That theory could only count as a "deception" if those who broadcast it actually knew that it was false. But those theorists believe it to be true, so they are not practicing a deception. Moreover, since the theory gets in the way of a genuine understanding of Native American culture and history, it is actually harmful.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author does regard the theory that regards Native Americans as examples of Stone Age Europeans as an error. But the author thinks that this error gets in the way of a genuine understanding of Native Americans, so it is not beneficial.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The story that the author describes as "an international crowd pleaser" is that Native Americans are regarded as examples of Stone Age Europeans. But the main point of the passage is that this misconception about Native Americans is widespread and longstanding. It does not represent a "cultural revolution."

17.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The author describes the theory that regards Native Americans as "examples of what Stone Age Europeans must have been like" (lines 26-27) as a theory based on "an ancestor-descendant model" (line 24). Although this might have been a "great story" (line 28), the author mentions a "difficulty." That difficulty is that Native Americans had to cope and change over "the last forty thousand years or so, just like everyone else" (lines 33-34). They could not have survived if they had remained like Stone Age peoples. So this "difficulty" undermines the view that Native Americans are like the Stone Age ancestors of modern-day Europeans.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. According to the passage, there has been widespread general consensus about acceptable methods of anthropological inquiry. The consensus is that only written records and archeological evidence are legitimate. The author thinks that this consensus view is misguided. But the "difficulty" refers to something else entirely—the fact that Native Americans have changed since the Stone Age "just like everyone else."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage shows the view that Native Americans are much like Stone Age Europeans to be a false stereotype. The "difficulty" referred to in line 29 is that Native Americans have coped and changed since the Stone Age, just like Europeans have. The author presents this point as part of an effort to undermine a false stereotype. Undermining the effort to get rid of the stereotype means the exact opposite.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The "difficulty" referred to in line 29 undermines the theory that Native Americans are typical of the Stone Age ancestors of modern-day Europeans. According to the author, this theory is the result of cultural bias. It is not based on logic and deductive reasoning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The "difficulty" referred to in line 29 directly challenges the view that Native Americans are "primitive" peoples stuck in the Stone Age. The author suggests that this view has largely prevented Europeans and Euro-Americans from arriving at an objective historical account of native peoples. The author does not discuss beliefs about early European communities.

18.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

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Choice (C) is correct. The author explains that Native American "cultures have had to make internal sense, their medicines have had to work consistently and practically, their philosophical explanations have had to be reasonably satisfying and dependable, or else the ancestors of those now called Native Americans would have truly vanished long ago." The last clause makes it clear that the lines describe characteristics "essential to the survival of any people."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author regards satisfying explanations, internally consistent cultures, and effective medicines as crucial for a people's long-term survival. But there is no indication that these things are "customs that fuel myths about a society."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Cultures that make internal sense, medicines that work, and explanations that are satisfying are not contradictions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. According to the passage, satisfying explanations, internally consistent cultures, and effective medicines are features of Native American societies that Western historians have ignored.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. According to the passage, cultures that make internal sense, medicines that work, and explanations that are satisfying are preconditions for long-term survival. But there is no indication in the passage that a culture has to survive for thousands of years in order to influence other cultures.

19.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The sentence immediately before the two sentences that begin with "They" (lines 52-53) says that "Native Americans were perceived not so much as they were but as they had to be, from a European viewpoint" (lines 50-52). What follows tells how Native Americans had to be perceived from that European viewpoint: "They dealt in magic, not method. They were stuck in their past, not guided by its precedents." Thus, these two sentences serve to express the way Europeans perceived Native Americans.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The two sentences are used by the author to express the cultural bias of the European viewpoint, not the results of objective research of any kind.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The two sentences, "They dealt in magic, not method. They were stuck in their past, not guided by its precedents" (lines 52-53), express Europeans' theories about Native Americans. In the passage, there is no indication of how Native Americans viewed Europeans.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage says nothing about how Native Americans regarded the judgments made about them by Europeans. Moreover, these two sentences were not intended as examples of European criticism of Native Americans; they merely describe how Europeans thought Native Americans "had to be" (line 51).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The two sentences, "They dealt in magic, not method" and "They were stuck in their past, not guided by its precedents" (lines 52-53), express Europeans' theories about native peoples. Since Europeans are presented as thinking that Native Americans are like early humans, the sentences can be seen as also expressing European theories about early humans. The author's purpose in writing those sentences, however, is not to express any views about early humans, but to exhibit Europeans' misconceptions about Native Americans.

20.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. In lines 66-70 the author describes Western historians as "culture-bound by their own approach to knowledge." The problem is that the "forms of tribal record preservation available" (line 63) are seen by Western researchers as "inexact, unreliable, and suspect" (lines 65-66). The result of this methodological bias, according to the author, is that Western historians do not take advantage of the evidence that is available. Thus, the author presents Western historians as disadvantaged by their overly narrow methodology.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. According to the author, archaeological evidence is one of the few sources of information about Native American history that Western historians do value.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author says nothing about Western historians' attitude toward prestigious credentials. There is a suggestion that historians value the credentials that come with university training. But for the historians described in the passage, being university-trained is basic, not prestigious.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author does not seem to regard Western historians as especially "well meaning." They are presented as culture-bound and suspicious of any kind of record keeping that is not "the familiar and reassuring kinds of written documentation found in European societies" (lines 60-62).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Western historians are presented as largely continuing in the same culture-bound paths as the historians that came before them.

21.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The author describes the following problem: "the forms of tribal record preservation available—oral history, tales, mnemonic devices, and religious rituals—strike

university-trained academics as inexact, unreliable, and suspect" (lines 63-66). The result, according to the author, is that to Western historians "an absolute void is more acceptable and rigorous than an educated guess" (lines 69-70). The "educated guess" the author proposes would thus be based on the records available: oral histories, tales, mnemonic devices, and religious rituals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author raises the alternative of an educated guess in the context of talking about developing objective historical accounts of Native American societies. There is no mention of government population statistics in this discussion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author presents the "educated guess" as an alternative to relying entirely on archaeological evidence, which, as the passage shows, reveals relatively little about Native Americans.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Fossil evidence" is archaeological evidence, and the "educated guess" is presented as an alternative to relying entirely on archaeological evidence. As the passage shows, archaeological evidence reveals relatively little about Native Americans.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Studies of artifacts fall within the range of archaeological evidence. The author proposes the "educated guess" as an alternative to relying solely on archaeological evidence, which, as the passage shows, reveals relatively little about Native Americans.

22.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The geographical references—the South Pacific, Zaire, New Hampshire, Austria—are used to make the point that people all over the world learn certain myths about Native Americans. The author is concerned to show that virtually no students come to the subject of Native American history without some previously learned misconceptions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage says that everyone is exposed to folklore about Native Americans. But there is nothing in the passage to indicate that Native American culture itself—as opposed to false beliefs and stereotypes about Native American culture—has had any influence on anyone outside the United States.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage does not argue that academic training is becoming more uniform or "homogenized." The author seems to think that academic training is rather uniform already.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author does believe that Native Americans have more in common with other peoples than is generally acknowledged. But the geographical references do not serve to emphasize this.

point. They are there to stress just how widespread the myths and stereotypes about Native Americans are.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author does not mention any differences among scholars of Native American history. Indeed, one of the main points of the passage is that most scholars have the same false or inadequate views about Native American history. So as the author presents it, there are no serious differences to be settled.

23.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. In this section of the passage, the author discusses how people all over the world receive their first impressions of Native American culture from a widespread but seriously flawed mythology. "Disillusionment" means disenchantment, or being deprived of a false belief. In the author's view, "most students must be "disillusioned" of their "childhood fantasies"--that is, the folklore of the American West, of "cowboy and Indian" tales--before learning the truth about Native American history and culture.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. While becoming educated in the truth of Native American history and culture might require a certain "rebelliousness" against, or resistance to, the myth of the American West that most people are exposed to, the author is suggesting here that the process is more one of reluctantly letting go of childhood beliefs than of reacting against them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. While the process that the author refers to--giving up childhood beliefs--might entail a certain amount of disappointment, it is disillusionment rather than hopelessness that the author is speaking of here.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. In this context, "inertia" means resistance to change. People who were resistant to change or unable to change would never be able to exchange their "childhood fantasies" for the truth about Native American history and culture and thus would be unable to undergo the process that the author sees as necessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Self-denial" means a sacrifice of one's own interests. While "most students" need, according to the author, to sacrifice "cherished childhood fantasies" in order to be educated about Native American history and culture, it is not their "selfhood" or their desires that they need to deny, but, rather, only a part of the mythology they have learned in childhood.

24.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The passage suggests that when most students begin studying the history and culture of Native Americans, they not only have a lot to learn, they have a lot to unlearn as well. As the author states in the last sentence: "Most students do not start from point zero, but from minus zero, and in the process are often required to abandon cherished childhood fantasies . . ." (lines 82-84). It's not that beginning scholars know nothing ("point zero"); rather, they have powerful and flawed preconceptions about Native Americans ("minus zero").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author does not seem to think very highly of the quality of most current, or past, scholarship about Native American cultures. But the expression "minus zero" in line 83 refers to the value of the beliefs held by most beginning students of Native American history. It does not refer to the quality of scholarship of trained historians.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although the author of the passage would likely be considered a progressive scholar of Native American history, the passage does not discuss the reception such scholars have received.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage does suggest that there are few or no written historical records of Native Americans from the period before and during their early contact with Europeans. But the expression "minus zero" does not occur in the context of the discussion of written records. Instead, it occurs in a discussion about the knowledge of Native American history most students have when they begin their studies.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The expression "minus zero" occurs in a discussion about the knowledge of Native American history most students have when they begin their studies. Such students are not in a position to seek grants to conduct original research about Native American history. The passage does not discuss the challenges facing those who do seek such grants.

SECTION 5

1. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Threatening" means dangerous, and "fascinating" means delightfully interesting. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Soon after the first visitors arrived, increasing numbers of the residents of the remote island thought it possible that the outside world, instead of being threatening, could be fascinating and worth exploring." The words "instead of" signal that the meaning of the first term will contrast strongly with that of the second term. Not only does "fascinating" contrast with "threatening," but it also fits in well with "worth exploring"; something that is fascinating is usually considered well worth exploring.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Insular" means like an island or isolated, and "unlimited" means having no restrictions. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Soon after the first visitors arrived, increasing numbers of the residents of the remote island thought it possible that the outside world, instead of being insular, could be unlimited and worth exploring." It is unlikely that

residents of a remote island would consider the outside world to be like an island; they would be much more likely to imagine the world that produced the visitors as very different from their island. Moreover, given that visitors from the outside world had already arrived on the island, residents would certainly not see the outside world as isolated.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Friendly" means good-natured, and "wicked" means bad or evil. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Soon after the first visitors arrived, increasing numbers of the residents of the remote island thought it possible that the outside world, instead of being friendly, could be wicked and worth exploring." Things that are wicked are rarely thought of as worth exploring. If the visitors were viewed as wicked, the island residents would most likely want to have as little as possible to do with the places from which the visitors came.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Amiable" means acting in a kind way toward others, and "cooperative" means willing to work together. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Soon after the first visitors arrived, increasing numbers of the residents of the remote island thought it possible that the outside world, instead of being amiable, could be cooperative and worth exploring." The words "amiable" and "cooperative" both describe positive qualities and do not provide a contrast in the way that the words "instead of" lead the reader to expect.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Forbidding" means having a dangerous appearance, and "harmful" means likely to hurt. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Soon after the first visitors arrived, increasing numbers of the residents of the remote island thought it possible that the outside world, instead of being forbidding, could be harmful and worth exploring." People in general do not tend to consider harmful things worth exploring, and residents of remote islands in particular would have even less motivation to leave their islands to learn more about things likely to hurt them. Moreover, "forbidding" and "harmful" do not contrast as the words "instead of" lead the reader to expect.

2.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Flattery" means excessive or insincere praise, and "sycophants" means people who seek favor by flattering those in power. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Her dislike of flattery made her regard people who tried to win her approval through praise as sycophants." This sentence makes sense because "sycophants" are, by definition, people who try to win approval or other favors through "flattery," or insincere praise.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Autocrats" means rulers who do not need to consult with others before making decisions, and "dictators" means rulers with absolute power and authority. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Her dislike of autocrats made her regard people who tried to win her approval through praise as dictators." Neither "autocrats" nor "dictators" try to win the approval of others, so these two similar terms do not make much sense in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Defiance" means bold resistance to authority, and "toadies" means people who go out of their way to assist those in power. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Her dislike of defiance made her regard people who tried to win her approval through praise as toadies." "Toadies" is a very negative word, and a leader who disliked "defiance," or resistance, would probably not use it to describe her supporters.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Tyrants" means cruel rulers, and "connoisseurs" means experts. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Her dislike of tyrants made her regard people who tried to win her approval through praise as connoisseurs." "Connoisseurs" are not people who try to win approval through praise, and a person's dislike for "tyrants" has no bearing on the issue of praise.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Adulation" means excessive admiration, and "superiors" means people of a higher rank. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Her dislike of adulation made her regard people who tried to win her approval through praise as superiors." It would not be logical for a person who dislikes being admired excessively to think of people who praise them as higher in rank. Moreover, a person who is trying to win the approval of another person is rarely that person's "superior."

3. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Membranous" means covered by a "membrane," a thin layer of tissue. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "Some scientists speculate that a small pterosaur of the Jurassic period known as *Sordes pilosus* had membranous wings that were thin, pliable, and somewhat transparent." Membranes are often so thin as to be transparent, so it makes sense to describe "membranous" wings that are thin, pliable, and somewhat transparent.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Callous" means hard. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "Some scientists speculate that a small pterosaur of the Jurassic period known as *Sordes pilosus* had callous wings that were thin, pliable, and somewhat transparent." A part of an animal's body that is "callous" would not also be thin and pliable.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Arable" means suitable for plowing. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "Some scientists speculate that a small pterosaur of the Jurassic period known as *Sordes pilosus* had arable wings that were thin, pliable, and somewhat transparent." Fields or other plots of land can be called "arable" if farmers can use them to grow crops, but an animal's wings cannot be considered "arable."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Inflexible" means unbending. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "Some scientists speculate that a small pterosaur of the Jurassic period known as *Sordes pilosus* had inflexible wings that were thin, pliable, and somewhat transparent." Something that is "inflexible" is by definition not pliable, or easily bent.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Viscous" means sticky. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read, "Some scientists speculate that a small pterosaur of the Jurassic period known as *Sordes pilosus* had viscous wings that were thin, pliable, and somewhat transparent." Animals' wings tend not to be sticky because sticky substances accumulate debris that could make flight difficult or impossible. In addition, there is nothing in the latter part of the sentence to suggest that the missing term would be "viscous."

4. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Heterogeneity" means formed of unlike parts. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "To reflect the heterogeneity of that nation's spoken languages, its writers often make use of a mixture of dialects." A mixture of dialects is a group of dialects that are not alike, and such a mixture is properly referred to as heterogeneous, or reflecting "heterogeneity."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Articulation" means the way speech sounds are formed. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "To reflect the articulation of that nation's spoken languages, its writers often make use of a mixture of dialects." The idea of articulation is much narrower than that of dialects. Dialects are characterized not only by differences in the production of speech sounds but also by distinctive words, phrases, and other features.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Intonation" means the variations in pitch in a sample of speech. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "To reflect the intonation of that nation's spoken languages, its writers often make use of a mixture of dialects." The idea of intonation is much more restricted than that of dialects. "Intonation" is just one of the many features that help to define a dialect of a language.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Spontaneity" means the tendency to act on natural feelings or impulses. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "To reflect the spontaneity of that nation's spoken languages, its writers often make use of a mixture of dialects." Using a mixture of dialects in written texts would hardly guarantee that the "spontaneity" of a nation's spoken languages would be reflected, and it is not clear that spoken languages can be properly referred to as spontaneous. Individuals sometimes speak as dictated by their feelings at a given moment, but "spontaneity" is rarely considered a characteristic of their dialect.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Profundity" means depth. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "To reflect the profundity of that nation's spoken languages, its writers often make use of a mixture of dialects." Spoken languages are neither deep nor shallow. Sometimes certain thoughts that individuals express are said to be profound, but such "profundity" is not a characteristic of their dialect.

5.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Palliative" means making a mistake seem less serious. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "She apologized profusely, only to discover that her self-serving excuses failed to have a palliative effect." The words "only to discover" indicate that the woman's apology did not have the effect she intended. But it makes sense that a person apologizing would hope for a "palliative" effect, or to make her mistake seem less serious than it appeared.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Reprehensible" means deserving strong disapproval. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "She apologized profusely, only to discover that her self-serving excuses failed to have a reprehensible effect." The words "only to discover" indicate that the woman's apology did not have the effect she intended. It is illogical, however, for a person apologizing to desire an effect that would be looked at in such negative terms.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Depreciatory" means shrinking in value. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "She apologized profusely, only to discover that her self-serving excuses failed to have a depreciatory effect." The words "only to discover" indicate that the woman's apology did not have the effect she intended. But the woman could not have expected her apology to have the effect of shrinking the value of something.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Litigious" means having a tendency to bring a lawsuit. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "She apologized profusely, only to discover that her self-serving excuses failed to have a litigious effect." No one who apologizes expects that the apologies would have a tendency to bring a lawsuit. People who apologize for serious misdeeds hope that the apologies will make lawsuits less likely.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Compendious" means leaving nothing out. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "She apologized profusely, only to discover that her self-serving excuses failed to have a compendious effect." The word "compendious" is used to refer to studies, articles, or books that are virtually complete. Excuses or apologies could possibly be considered compendious if they were lengthy and complete. However, the effect of such excuses would never be called compendious.

5.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The phrases listed in lines 5-6 are expressions that either make no sense at all (e.g., "even steven") or have no obvious connection with what they are commonly used to mean (e.g., "paint the town red"). This is also true of the phrase "to talk through your hat," which means "to talk without knowing what you are talking about."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Chance" means risk or opportunity, and the phrase "to take a chance" is often used to mean "to take a risk" or "to respond to an opportunity." Unlike the examples listed in the passage, "to take a chance" means pretty much what it says.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "To jump for joy" means "to be extremely happy." Since children often jump up and down when they are very happy, the phrase is easily understood—unlike the examples listed in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "To lend an ear" means "to listen to someone" or "to give someone the opportunity to tell their troubles." This phrase is easily understood through a simple metaphorical extension of the words "lend" and "ear." It is thus unlike the examples listed in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "To flare up" is generally used to mean "to get suddenly excited or angry." It can also mean a sudden intensification of some condition, such as an infection. Both meanings are readily understood from the word "flare," which refers to the action of a fire starting. Thus, the phrase is unlike the examples listed in the passage.

7. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. According to the passage, one popular dictionary theorizes that the phrase "to be joshing" is connected to the humorist Josh Billings. But this phrase was in use in 1845, and, as the last sentence explains, Josh Billings was largely unknown until 1860. The last sentence thus invalidates the theory about the phrase's origin.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The information that "Josh Billings was unknown outside his neighborhood until 1860" is clearly not a well-known fact. If it were, it is unlikely that a popular dictionary would have offered the theory that the phrase "to be joshing," which was used in 1845, refers to Josh Billings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The information in the last sentence makes it seem unlikely that there was a connection between Josh Billings and the phrase "to be joshing." But that information is presented in a neutral way; there is nothing in the tone of the last sentence, or in the passage as a whole, to suggest an accusation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The facts of Billings's career are not presented as puzzling. Nor is being unknown until 1860 something that should be described as an "incident."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The last sentence does not explain the origins of the phrase "to be joshing." Rather, it gives information demonstrating that one current explanation of the phrase's origins is incorrect.

8. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. According to the passage, the study looks at Western cities beginning in the Middle Ages and opens with a discussion of "the functions that have drawn people to cities" (line 4). It is logical that central marketplaces played a role in drawing people to cities. Thus it is likely that a discussion of the role of central marketplaces in the early Middle Ages would be found at the beginning of the study.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The opportunity to commit certain kinds of crimes may well draw some people to cities. But according to the passage, the study extends back only to the Middle Ages; it is not concerned with ancient cities. An analysis of statistics about ancient cities is thus unlikely to appear at the beginning of the study.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The study is described as beginning with the functions that have drawn people to cities, not with the people who were drawn by those functions. So it is unlikely that the study would begin with a series of portraits of famous people who have chosen to live in cities.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. According to the passage, the study begins with functions, then moves on to spaces, and only then discusses buildings. Although an account of the architectural challenges involved in building large cathedrals might well appear somewhere in the study, it is unlikely to be found at the beginning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The study is described as beginning with the Middle Ages. It is unlikely, therefore, that an essay on ancient archaeological sites would be included in the study. These sites would have been built much earlier than the Middle Ages.

9. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The passage explains the author's approach toward the study. The author tells what the study is going to be about and why the study is being approached in the way it is.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author of the passage is also the author of the only study mentioned in the passage. Nothing is said or implied that is critical of that study.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

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Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage does not refer to any expense that might be involved in conducting the study it describes.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The study discussed in the passage might include a "depiction," or description, of an era. But the passage is concerned primarily with how the author of the study approached the task.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage explains the author's approach toward the study. The author apparently believes that this approach is interesting and worthwhile, but there is no indication that the author is defending the decision to adopt it.

10.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The group described in lines 4-5 is a hypothetical group of prospective buyers. They are described as people whom artists would have "to put up with" and as people who come "to gape." Such people can reasonably be described as intrusive. The group described in line 46 are people visiting an exhibition, and they "stared and admired." In other words, they appeared to be appreciative.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. There is no indication that the narrator thinks that the people in the first group are uneducated. In fact, the narrator herself is about to become a member of the first group and feels uncomfortable about it, and she probably does not consider herself uneducated. Furthermore, there is no indication that the people in the second group have professional training. They are an anonymous group visiting an art exhibition.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no reason to think that the first group slights the artist. In fact, as prospective buyers they pay the artist the compliment of taking the artist seriously. The description of the second group does not suggest that they are overly respectful. In fact, the narrator finds the painting so stunningly beautiful that admiration would seem to her to be an appropriate response.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The artist's methodology is not mentioned in connection with either group. In fact, there is no mention of any artist's methodology in the entire passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although the first group is described as a group of potential buyers, the passage does not indicate that they are acquisitive, or strongly desirous of possessing. There is no basis in the passage for describing the second group as generous and giving. The only thing we really know about this group is that they appreciated the beauty of the painting that had once belonged to the narrator.

11.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

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Choice (A) is correct. The narrator imagines that Sheila Fell greatly dislikes having her works looked over by prospective buyers while she herself is present. Since at this point in the account the narrator does not know Sheila Fell well, this idea must come from a belief about artists in general. Lines 3 through 5 make clear that the narrator has such a belief, and lines 4 and 5 suggest the narrator would not like displaying her own work in front of an audience.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The sentence in line 8 expresses the belief that Sheila Fell would prefer not being there when the narrator looked at her paintings. The sentence does not say or imply anything about how excited the narrator is at this stage either about Sheila Fell's work or about her own.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The narrator does suggest, in lines 4 and 5, that she would not want to watch people read her books. The narrator also talks about wishing she could look at Sheila's paintings alone and, in line 8, about Sheila likely having the same wish. But this does not say anything about how secure or insecure she feels in general about promoting her books.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The sentence in line 8 does not suggest that the narrator regards the attitude she imagines Sheila Fell to have as "eccentric." Rather, at this point it is an attitude that the narrator believes Sheila Fell shares with artists in general.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The fact that the narrator talks about artists and about Sheila Fell in a speculative vein in the entire first paragraph suggests that she had not spent much time in the company of artists. So there is no strong suggestion in that paragraph that the narrator enjoyed the company of artists.

12.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The first paragraph is about the narrator's expectation that her visit to a painter's studio would be awkward and that both painter and visitor would be ill at ease. The second paragraph says that in reality the exact opposite happened: the painter and, in consequence, the visitor, ended up being "perfectly at ease." So the central contrast drawn in the two paragraphs is between expectation and reality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The central contrast that the two paragraphs draw is not the contrast between being guided by ideals and dealing with things as one finds them. The two paragraphs contrast what the narrator thinks a certain situation will be like and what it actually turns out to be like. The central element of "idealism"—the embracing of some standard of perfection—is absent here.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. In particular, the second paragraph does not deal with any "investigation" in the sense of a systematic examination. What the second paragraph describes is a "realization." But this realization is achieved without the sort of active effort that the term "investigation" suggests.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The term "anticipation" is not a good choice to describe what the first paragraph is about, because "anticipation" carries the suggestion of a pleasurable expectation, whereas in this text the narrator looks ahead with some anxiety. As for the second paragraph, "disappointment" is simply a misdescription. The opposite of disappointment, something like "happy surprise," better describes how the author characterizes the situation presented in the second paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The first two paragraphs do concern themselves with the purchase of a painting. But in these paragraphs the narrator does not touch on whether either the seller or the buyer acts generously, nor on whether either of them has feelings of "possessiveness," or ownership.

13.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The narrator uses the phrase "to do it justice" in the sense of "treat it as it should be treated" and says, in effect, that the dimensions of her house and the light inside the house made it impossible to display the painting adequately. To do the painting justice would have meant displaying it in such a way as to highlight its superior qualities.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator, in complaining about not being able to do justice to the painting, is not talking about being unable to recognize the unique achievements of the painter. The narrator's problem lies in being unable to display the painting in a way that would give its qualities their full due.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The narrator does not use the phrase "to do it justice" in the sense of making it accessible to as many people as possible. In fact, the narrator shows no concern over size of audience. What the narrator is concerned about is being unable to display the painting the way she felt it deserved.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The way the narrator uses "justice" in line 25 is not concerned with what art can do for people in their daily lives. The underlying idea is that ownership of the sort of exceptional painting that the author is talking about imposes certain obligations on the owner (e.g., the obligation to display the painting in a way that does not diminish its power).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The narrator's point is not that exceptional paintings should generally be displayed in elegant surroundings. Instead, the point is that the dimensions and lighting of a display space are important, not that the space *must* be elegant.

14.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

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Choice (B) is correct. The narrator explains that selling the painting had been "a terrible mistake" because it turned out that she missed the painting very much. She "grieved for it" (line 40). She says that she should not have let it matter that the painting had been overwhelming, too large, and too dramatic for the space she had available. She should have held onto the painting because of how much she loved it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage does not say anything about other souvenirs of Cumberland that the narrator had. It is likely that souvenirs of Cumberland were not very important to the narrator at the time the painting was sold, because at that time she lived in Cumberland again.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. How much the painting is worth is never brought up by the narrator. Her account of why the sale had been a terrible mistake makes it clear that financial considerations had nothing to do with that decision.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no indication in the passage that Sheila Fell had "entrusted" the painting to the narrator. She simply sold it. In fact, the passage suggests that Sheila Fell cared very little about who bought her paintings. Therefore, the resale of the painting by the narrator could not have been a betrayal of Sheila Fell's trust.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The fact that the smaller Sheila Fell painting was not a satisfactory substitute for the painting the narrator had sold does not mean that she was unable to appreciate the smaller painting on its own terms. The passage does not speak to this point. The terrible mistake was simply selling the well-loved larger painting in the first place.

15.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The comparison of the sale of a painting with the "folly of a divorce" suggests that the narrator's feelings about the painting were very strong and that she felt terrible about having sold it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator had had the painting in one house for thirty years. But the painting never lost its special aura. In fact, when even the new house in Cumberland proved to have no suitable space for adequately displaying the painting, the disappointment was so vivid that the painting was sold.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no indication that any recollections that the painting brought to mind were misleading. In any event, the "folly" of line 41 has nothing to do with recollections that the painting reinforced. It has to do with the narrator's failure to appreciate how attached she had become to this particular painting.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The only decision that the passage talks about at this point is the narrator's decision to sell the painting. The point the narrator makes is that her own continued inability to do the painting justice finally provoked her into making the wrong decision. There is no suggestion that the painting provoked her to make a premature decision.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage does not mention any painful memories associated with haystacks in a field, which is what the painting depicts. The "folly" of line 41 is linked with pain, but not the pain of certain memories. Rather, it is the pain of hugely missing something that one has gotten rid of voluntarily.

16.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The narrator says that for her the painting is "like a poem" in that she can "recite" the painting from one end to the other, as one might the lines of a poem. In other words, she can call it to mind in its entirety, detail by detail.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. At the point at which the narrator compares the painting to a poem, she is concerned with her own ability to hold onto the painting in her mind, not with sharing the pleasure she derives from the painting.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage suggests that the painting might be very important to the narrator's sense of identity, but not because the painting is "like a poem." The point of saying that the painting is "like a poem" is merely to suggest that it is a secure mental possession, just like a poem can be.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage does not suggest that poems represent the narrator's longing for beautiful objects, so it does not make sense to say that the painting is "like a poem" in this respect. The narrator's point is that just as she cannot lose poems that she knows by heart, she will also not lose the painting, because she knows it by heart, too.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The narrator's point about poems is not that that they make a powerful first impression but that, with familiarity, they can imprint themselves lastingly on the mind. It is in this respect that the painting strikes her as being "like a poem."

17.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The narrator uses words and phrases like "grieved," "marry," "divorce," "fiercely possessive," and "saying my good-byes." This sort of language is usually reserved for talking about

one's feelings for other human beings, and extending it to talk about one's feelings for an object puts that object on a special plane. So using this language emphasizes that selling the picture took a heavy emotional toll.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. By the time the narrator starts talking about her reaction to having sold the painting, she stops talking about her relationship with its creator, as though it no longer mattered. None of the language of human interaction has anything to do with the narrator's feelings about Sheila Fell.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The narrator cannot have any difficulty in maintaining the painting because by this time in the narrative she has already sold it, so its maintenance is no longer her responsibility.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The narrator uses the word "divorce" to refer to the fact that she sold the painting. Since the divorce, in this sense, has already occurred, she cannot still feel under any pressure to bring it about.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The closing paragraphs are about the narrator's reaction to having sold the painting, to seeing it again in a Sheila Fell Exhibition, and to the likelihood that she was not going to see it again. Throughout, the focus is firmly and exclusively on the painting. What the painting depicts—a rural scene in Cumberland—is not mentioned in the closing paragraphs.

18.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The passage is focused on the narrator's emotions as a painting is purchased, then displayed first in one home and then in another, sold, seen again at an exhibition, and finally disappears into the inaccessibility of a private collection. The narrator is ill at ease on her way to purchase the painting. Then she feels she is short-changing the painting through lack of an adequate display space. She sells the painting and immediately deeply regrets having done so. She has conflicted feelings when encountering the painting again in an exhibition, and finally consoles herself with the thought that the painting will always live on in her mind.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage does suggest that the artist, in creating the painting, drew on a background of having grown up in Cumberland, but this theme is not developed in any way.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no suggestion in the passage that Sheila Fell is, or was, controversial as an artist. There is nothing in the passage that is offered in defense of her or her work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage acknowledges the fact that paintings are bought and sold. But it does not go into the economic side of art. The focus of the passage is squarely on the narrator's emotions in connection with the painting she bought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The narrator's focus is on her own feelings and thoughts in relation to a specific painting. There is a part of the passage (lines 46-51) that even suggests that she begrudged other people the enjoyment of that painting. There is nothing to suggest that the narrator is looking at that painting as a representative of an artistic genre that she might wish others to become interested in.

19.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The passage begins by presenting "the new light engineering" of the twentieth century and the early airplanes that were its product, as tapping into "humanity's ancient dream of freeing itself from gravity" (lines 25-26). The passage closes with examples of the kind of enthusiastic reaction people had to this unprecedented feat of engineering, which they saw as a kind of poetry. Therefore, the main focus of the passage is how early aviation captured people's imaginations.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage does talk about the Wright brothers: a quote from one writer shows Wilbur's fascination with the flight of birds, and a biographer is quoted as saying that Wilbur Wright was "deeply middle-class and unheroic" (lines 47-48). But there is no sustained effort to give an overall picture of the personalities of either of the Wright brothers, or of any other aviation pioneers. The passage focuses much more on the fascination other people had with the Wright brothers than on what the brothers were actually like.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage quotes part of a poem about flight. But this poem is from the seventeenth century, well before the beginning of the twentieth century, when the first airplanes were created. Elsewhere, the author of the passage says that "the new light engineering that allowed people to fly seemed to the uninitiated a kind of poetry" (lines 37-39). But here "poetry" is used metaphorically. Nowhere is there a discussion of any contemporary poetry whose theme is flight.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage does not consider what effects aviation had on people's lifestyles. Rather, its focus is on the intellectual and emotional appeal of early aviation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage makes no attempt to explain any principles of flight. It talks about the engineering involved in developing early airplanes only in very general terms, describing it as being "about lightness" (line 10) in contrast with the engineering of the previous century, which was "about weight and brute power" (line 5). The focus of the passage is on the idea of flight in people's imaginations rather than on the scientific and practical realities of flight.

20.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The steam engine is presented as the perfect example of the engineering of the nineteenth century. That engineering, according to the author, "was about weight and brute power" (line 5).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The passage describes the engineering that went into early airplanes as "utterly different from that of the Industrial Revolution" (lines 2-3). The steam engine is introduced as the perfect example of the engineering of the Industrial Revolution, so the engineering that went into the steam engine cannot have served as a model for aviation engineers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The impact of the Industrial Revolution on travel is never mentioned. The steam engine, a product of the Industrial Revolution, is introduced in the passage only as a contrast to the airplane and the new type of engineering that produced it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The steam engine is presented as the perfect example of nineteenth-century engineering. It is intended to illustrate the nineteenth-century preoccupation with solidity, brute power, and durability. So the steam engine could not have been intended to illustrate anything about twentieth-century preoccupations.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The value and efficiency of the steam engine in transportation are not considered anywhere in the passage. The steam engine is introduced as the perfect example of a style of engineering that focused on "weight and brute power." It is described in the passage only to provide a contrast to the engineering that produced the early airplanes.

21. ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author describes the Wright brothers as having started out making bicycles and as a result knowing about "thin-wall steel tubes, wire-spoked wheels, chain drives and whatever else it took to construct efficient machines that weighed as little as possible" (lines 13-16). Thin-wall steel tubes, wire-spoked wheels, and chain drives are effective but were certainly not particularly sophisticated or advanced technology, even at that time. So by calling the Wright brothers "practical engineers at the cheap end of the market" (lines 16-17), the author is emphasizing their modest technological beginnings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. There is no reference in the passage to people who hindered aviation's progress. The Wright brothers and others who built the early airplanes may have used relatively inexpensive and unsophisticated technology, but there is no indication that they had little concern for quality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage does suggest that early airplanes were built using relatively inexpensive materials. But nowhere in the passage is there any mention at all of the practical use of the airplane as a means of transportation, or of the cost of flying.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The only aviators discussed in the passage are the Wright brothers. The passage makes it extremely clear that they were widely admired. There is no mention of their being criticized in any way.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Nineteenth-century engineering is discussed only to provide a contrast with the approach to engineering that produced the bicycle and, eventually, the airplane. No judgment is either made or implied about the relative merits of the two approaches.

22.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Before quoting Marvell's poem, the author talks about "humanity's ancient dream of freeing itself from gravity" (lines 25-26) and says that before the first airplanes "the body was earthbound, but it enclosed a soul that flew" (lines 26-27). Marvell's poem shows this deep longing to fly.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. At the beginning of the paragraph containing Marvell's poem, the author states "[t]his is the point at which engineering intersects with the imagination" (lines 24-25). The poem is used to show that flight had long captured the imagination of people. The poem also allows the author to imply that flight engineering was the practical result of years of imagination.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The poem expresses human longing for a solution to the mystery of flight. But since at the time the poem was written, humans were not able to fly, the poem cannot be used to illustrate a solution to the mystery of flight.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage is not concerned with either the advantages or the dangers of flight. Its focus is on how people responded to early aviation. The poem is included to show that people had long wished to fly.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The poem does show that people had long associated flight with beauty. But the author cannot have intended the poem to say anything about those who analyze the mechanics of flight because there is no mention of any such people in the passage.

23.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A : **More SAT information and tests at <http://www.cracksat.net>**

Choice (A) is correct. The same writer who is quoted in lines 41-42 is also quoted immediately before as saying that "machinery is our new art form" (line 40). The praise is for "the engineers whose poetry is too deep to look poetic"—that is, engineers are also poets, but they make machines rather than poems—is meant to reinforce this idea.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither the writer quoted in lines 41-42 nor the author of the passage says anything to suggest that either poetry or technology is misunderstood. The point is rather that, with "the new light engineering," technology began to be perceived of as a kind of poetry.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The quotation in lines 41-42 makes the point that, thanks to "the new light engineering," it became possible to see science and art as two sides of the same coin. The quotation is not included to suggest anything about the relative importance of practicality and creativity.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. It is the machines built by engineers, not their technical language, that are said to have a poetic or lyrical quality. The quote could be paraphrased as follows: "engineers are also poets, but they make machines rather than poems." The poetry of engineers that the quotation mentions is to be found in the airplanes they built, not in the technical language of engineering.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. To say that people have artistic pretensions is to criticize them for regarding themselves as artists when they are not. The writer being quoted, however, considers engineers to be artists and praises them as such.

24.ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. In lines 47-48 one of Wright's biographers is quoted as saying that Wright was "deeply middle-class and unheroic." That quotation follows a quotation from one of Wright's admirers, who called him a poet and compared his soul to that of a mystic on an inaccessible mountain peak. In that context, the effect of quoting the biographer's remark is to deflate the extravagant picture of Wright as a glamorous, mysterious artist.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The biographer's remarks amount to a criticism of the thinking of some of Wright's admirers, who were so obsessed with the glamour of flight that they failed to notice how unglamorous a person Wright himself actually was. But the criticism is not that their thinking was unimaginative. Rather, the criticism is that they were being too imaginative, too fanciful, and too willing to blind themselves to the truth of things.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage makes it clear that Wright's contemporaries were very excited by Wright's inventions and regarded him as something of a hero. Therefore, it seems unlikely that the generally accepted view of Wright was as a "middle-class and unheroic" person.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The biographer's remarks were included to counter a view of Wright as mysterious and glamorous. They are about Wright the man, not Wright the inventor. The importance of Wright's invention is not questioned anywhere in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Pointing out that someone is "middle-class and unheroic" is not calculated to help perpetuate, or keep alive, the legacy of that person as a scientific hero.

SECTION 7

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using only one subordinating word ("when") instead of the lengthy coordinating phrase ("and that was when") and by using straightforward active voice ("he learned") instead of the less efficient passive voice ("he was told").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) displays wordiness. The long coordinating phrase ("and that was when") can be reduced to one word ("when"), and the inefficient passive construction ("he was told") can be improved by using active voice ("he learned").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits wordiness. The coordinating phrase ("and then") can be reduced to one subordinating word ("when").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves wordiness. The inefficient passive construction ("it was learned by him") can be shortened by using active voice ("he learned").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) uses a vague pronoun. The sentence contains no noun to which the pronoun "they" can refer.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by placing the noun "Sarah" immediately after the introductory phrase ("Burdened with . . . pair of skis") that modifies it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) exhibits improper modification. The introductory phrase, "Burdened with . . . pair of skis," cannot logically modify either the possessive form, "Sarah's," or the noun that immediately follows, "search."

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays improper modification. The introductory phrase, "Burdened with . . . pair of skis," cannot logically modify either the possessive form, "Sarah's," or the noun that follows, "search."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves improper modification. The introductory phrase, "Burdened with . . . pair of skis," cannot logically modify the noun that immediately follows, "cart."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) creates a sentence fragment. Neither the introductory phrase ("Burdened with . . . pair of skis") nor the later dependent clause ("for which Sarah desperately searched") states a complete thought.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by repeating the proper noun "Sam" to indicate precisely who fell down an embankment.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) contains an ambiguous pronoun. The pronoun "he" could refer to either James or Sam.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) uses an ambiguous pronoun in two places. In both cases the pronoun "he" could refer to either James or Sam.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) has an error in tense sequence. It uses two verbs in past tense ("fell" and "stumbled") when the second verb needs to be in past perfect tense ("had stumbled") to indicate an action that took place prior to another action in the past.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) contains an error in tense sequence. It uses the present perfect tense, "has stumbled," instead of the past perfect tense, "had stumbled," which would correctly indicate an action that took place prior to another action in the past.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by reducing the second independent clause ("this was . . . workers had feared") to a noun phrase so that a comma correctly links it with the noun "collapsing."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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Choice (A) involves improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("By attracting . . . from collapsing" and "this was . . . workers had feared") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits illogical subordination. The connecting word "because" incorrectly suggests that the second clause ("many workers had feared a disaster") gives the reason for the council's action.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) uses improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("By attracting . . . from collapsing" and "the fear . . . would be a disaster") are connected by only a comma

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) displays improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("By attracting . . . from collapsing" and "it was feared . . . as a disaster") are connected by only a comma.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by correctly completing the idiom "not only . . . but also," used to link grammatically equal constructions, and by repeating the preposition "by" so that two phrases ("by the destruction" and "by the psychological effect") are parallel.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) does not maintain parallelism in describing two effects of an earthquake. The independent clause, "it has a psychological effect on people," is not parallel with the earlier prepositional phrase, "by the destruction of property."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) fails to maintain parallelism. The phrase "as well" is not the proper idiom to use with the earlier phrase "not only," and the prepositional phrase "in the psychological effect" is not parallel with the earlier prepositional phrase "by the destruction."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) exhibits a flaw in parallelism. Since the preposition "by" is not repeated, the noun phrase "the psychological effect" does not seem to be parallel with the earlier prepositional phrase "by the destruction."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) displays wordiness. The vague phrase "in the way of having a" can be reduced to the more efficient and precise phrase "also by the."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

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Choice (A) is correct. The connecting word "but" properly indicates a contrast between two activities, and the phrase "it allows" clearly introduces the result of barnstorming.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays imprecise modification. The phrase "because of allowing" does not identify the cause as clearly as the phrase "because it allows."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits imprecise modification. The phrase "by allowing" does not identify the cause as clearly as the phrase "because it allows."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves imprecise modification. The long absolute construction ("old-fashioned barnstorming . . . face to face") is very loosely connected to the preceding clause and does not indicate a contrast.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) uses imprecise modification. The linking word "when" suggests a temporal relationship between the two clauses, rather than a contrast.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the noun "linguist," instead of the vague pronoun "they," to identify the one who does fieldwork.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves vague pronoun reference. The pronoun "they" does not refer to any specific noun in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits vague pronoun reference. The sentence contains no noun to which the pronoun "they" can refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays ineffective coordination. In this case, using the conjunction "and" to link two complete thoughts ("Linguistic research . . . fieldwork" and "the linguist . . . of a region") tells little about their logical relationship.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) uses two vague pronouns. The pronoun "which" apparently refers to something or some people not named in the sentence (rather than to the noun just before it, "fieldwork"), and the pronoun "they" does not refer to any specific noun in the sentence.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It maintains exact parallelism with two noun phrases ("sustained observation of a few animals" and "intermittent observation of many animals").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) fails to maintain parallelism. The clause, "many animals are observed intermittently," is not parallel with the earlier noun phrase, "sustained observation of a few animals."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) creates a sentence fragment. Since the long phrase introduced by "that" has no verb (only the verbal form "providing"), it does not tell what the primatologist argued and thus leaves the thought incomplete.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) contains an error in subject-verb agreement. The plural verb "do" agrees with an interrupting noun ("animals") but does not agree with its singular subject, "observation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) does not use the most effective idiom. In describing two different degrees of value, the phrase "in contrast to" is less precise than the phrase "better . . . than."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) produces a sentence fragment. Since it contains no verb (only the verbal form "referring"), the sentence does not state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) creates a sentence fragment. Neither the verbal form ("referring") nor the verb in the dependent clause ("is . . . used") can complete the thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) produces a sentence fragment. Since the verb "refers" is in a dependent clause, it cannot complete the thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) does not express ideas logically. The linking verb "is" inappropriately equates a thing (the term "doublespeak") with a time ("when language is used intentionally").

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by making the second clause dependent ("as dramatic as . . . in the last century").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("Scientists predict . . . in the next century" and "they will be . . . in the last century") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

B. Choice (B) displays improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("Scientists predict . . . in the next century" and "these will be . . . in the last century") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits an error in coordination. Since the phrase after the semicolon has no verb (only the verbal "being"), it does not state a complete thought and is therefore not equal in rank to the independent clause that comes before the semicolon.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) has an error in verb tense sequence. The verb in present tense ("is") does not correctly describe action in the past ("the last century").

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the appropriate word ("because") to introduce a dependent clause explaining why some argue for conservation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves imprecise modification. The preposition "with" loosely links the introductory phrase to the statement that follows ("some argue . . . are unnecessary") but does not indicate the cause-effect relationship.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) uses inappropriate word order. The phrase "of coal" precedes the phrase "billions of tons," but the reverse order would be clearer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) exhibits wordiness. The phrase "By considering that there" can be reduced to one word that is more precise, "because."

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) displays inappropriate word order. The phrase "of the coal" precedes the phrase "billions of tons," but the reverse order would be clearer.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Beatrix Potter completely transformed the traditional animal fable, which had been used by other writers simply to illustrate moral lessons.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where there is an inappropriate pronoun. There is nothing in the sentence to which the plural pronoun "they" can logically refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The adverb "completely" appropriately modifies the verb "transformed."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adjective "traditional" appropriately modifies the noun "animal fable."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The infinitive "to illustrate" appropriately introduces how "other writers" used "the traditional animal fable."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: No matter where they came from or what their previous lifestyle was, the refugees were grateful for having been granted political asylum in the United States.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in the sentence is at (C), where the present-tense verb "is" differs from the past tense of the rest of the sentence for no reason.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where the phrase "No matter" appropriately precedes the clause "where they came from."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The conjunction "or" connects the clause "where they came from" with the beginning of the next clause ("what").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D), where the adjective "grateful" appropriately follows the verb "were" in describing "the refugees."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Susan and Peter were inspired to become professional writers after hearing a famous journalist speak about the challenges of investigative reporting.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where the singular "a professional writer" does not agree with the plural subject "Susan and Peter."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The plural verb "were" agrees with its plural subject "Susan and Peter," and the adjective "inspired" appropriately indicates what happened to Susan and Peter after they heard the speaker (they were inspired).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The conjunction "and" combines with the gerund "hearing" to appropriately indicate the time period covered by the action of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The phrase "speak about" is an appropriate idiom.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Cocoa was popular with Europeans before either tea or coffee, its consumption gradually spreading from Spain and Portugal to Italy, Austria, France, and then across the channel to the British Isles.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in the sentence is at (B), where the conjunction should be "or," not "and," in order to appropriately follow the conjunction "either."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where "before" correctly tells when "cocoa was popular with Europeans."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C), where the adverb "gradually" tells how cocoa's consumption spread.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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There is no error at (D), where "and then across" appropriately describes the spread of cocoa's consumption.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: To become a world figure-skating champion like Kristi Yamaguchi, one must be so dedicated that one will practice six hours a day.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in the sentence is at (C), where the person shifts from "one" to "you" for no reason.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where "To become" appropriately begins the infinitive phrase "To become a world figure-skating champion."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B), where "must be" acts appropriately as a verb for the subject "one."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The verb "will practice" is consistent in tense with the rest of the sentence.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Each time Caroline turns on her computer, she has to enter a company code, then her initials, and then a password before she can begin working.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in the sentence is at (B), where the third item in the series is different in form from the first two items. The first two items following "to enter" are noun phrases ("a company code," "her initials"), so the third item should also be just a noun phrase ("a password," not "enters a password").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where the verb "has" agrees with its subject and is consistent in tense with the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C), where "before" appropriately tells when "she can begin working."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D), where "begin working" completes the verb phrase that starts with "can."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: A talented and versatile artist, Twyla Tharp has been a dancer, choreographer, and collaborator on various productions.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in the sentence is at (D), where the third item in the series is not parallel with the other two. Since the first two items are nouns ("dancer," "choreographer"), the third item should also be a noun ("collaborator").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where the appositive phrase "A talented and versatile artist" appropriately modifies the noun "Twyla Tharp."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B), where the verb "has been" agrees with its subject and is consistent in tense with the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C), where the noun phrase "a dancer" appropriately completes the verb phrase "has been."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The scientific writings of Edward O. Wilson, Stephen Jay Gould, and Richard Dawkins, which have continued the discussion of genetic issues raised by Charles Darwin, are familiar to many high school and college students.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in the sentence is at (B), where the singular verb "has continued" does not agree with its plural subject, "scientific writings."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The pronoun "which" appropriately refers to the noun "scientific writings."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The pronoun "which" appropriately refers to the noun "scientific writings."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The plural verb "are" agrees with its subject, "scientific writings."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Conflicts between land developers and conservationists have repeatedly arisen, causing Congress to reconsider legislation that prohibits building within habitats of endangered species.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in the sentence is at (A), where the verb "have" calls for the present perfect form "arisen," not "arose."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The verb "causing" appropriately begins the verb phrase "causing Congress to reconsider legislation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The clause "that prohibits" appropriately connects the noun "legislation" to the gerund phrase "building...species."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The phrase "within habitats" appropriately explains where "building" is prohibited.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Surely one of the most far-reaching changes in the nineteenth century was the change from working at home to working in the factory.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in the sentence is at (B), where the future tense verb "will be" is mistakenly used to refer to the past ("the nineteenth century").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where the adverb "surely" appropriately modifies the rest of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C), where the prepositional phrase "at home" modifies "working."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D), where the phrase "to working" contrasts with the earlier "from working" and where "in" appropriately begins the prepositional phrase "in the factory."

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

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Howard Gardner, an observer of Chinese elementary education, has questioned the view that requiring young children to copy models prevents them from becoming creative artists later in life.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in the sentence is at (D), where the singular noun "a creative artist" does not agree with the plural noun it complements, "young children."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). "Observer of" appropriately begins a description of Howard Gardner.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The infinitive verb "to copy" completes the verb "requiring."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The verb "prevents" agrees with its subject ("requiring young children to copy models") and is consistent in tense with the rest of the sentence.

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The governor's aides are convinced that the announcement of the investigation, coming just days before the filing deadline, was calculated to discourage the governor from running for reelection.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in the sentence is at (C), where the plural verb "were" does not agree with its singular subject, "the announcement of the investigation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where the verb "are convinced" agrees with its subject and is consistent in tense with the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B), where the phrase "just days" appropriately modifies the verb "coming."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D), where the phrase "from running" completes the verb "to discourage."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Although the new device was the most cleverly designed bird feeder that Ms. Rodriguez had ever owned, it could not keep squirrels from stealing the birdseed.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in the sentence is at (B), where an adverb ("cleverly") is needed to modify the adjective "designed."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The conjunction "although" appropriately begins the dependent clause "Although...owned."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). "Ever owned" completes the verb phrase that begins with "had."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). "From" appropriately follows and completes the verb "keep."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Whatever price the company finally sets for the fuel will probably be determined as much by politics as by a realistic appraisal of the market.

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where "finally sets" acts appropriately as a verb phrase for the subject "the company."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B), where "will probably be" acts appropriately as a verb phrase for the subject "the fuel."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C), where "as much by" appropriately begins the phrase "as much by politics."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D), where "appraisal" completes the noun phrase "a realistic appraisal" and "of" begins the prepositional phrase "of the market."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Air pollution caused by industrial fumes has been studied for years, but only recently have the harmful effects of noise pollution become known.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in the sentence is at (C), where the singular verb "has" does not agree with its plural subject "effects."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The verb "has been studied" agrees with its subject, and its tense is appropriate in the context of this sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The conjunction "but" signals a contrast in ideas between the two ideas that it joins together.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The verb "become" is in the appropriate tense (present perfect tense).

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The historian argued that we ought to learn more about the process by which individuals like Sam Houston were identified by others as leaders.

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A), where "we" is an appropriate subject in the sentence for the verb "ought."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B), where "more" is the object of the verb "learn" and "about" begins the prepositional phrase "about the process."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C), where "were identified" acts appropriately as a passive verb followed by the preposition "by."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D), where the phrase "as leaders" describes the way in which people such as Sam Houston "were identified."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Corrected Sentence: Quick to take advantage of Melanie Johnson's preoccupation with the history of the Johnson family, the genealogist proposed investigating that history--for a large fee.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where an incorrect idiom is used. The preposition "in" is used where "with" would be more idiomatic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The adjective "quick" appropriately modifies the noun "genealogist."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The verb "take" combines with the noun "advantage" to form an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The relative pronoun "that" refers appropriately to the noun "the history of the Johnson family."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Unlike most other fifteenth-century rulers, Portuguese kings could count on the support of the aristocracy in any overseas ventures

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is an improper idiom. The phrase "Contrasting with" is unidiomatic in this context. Instead, "Unlike" is needed to properly set up the comparison between "Portuguese kings" and "most other fifteenth-century rulers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adjective phrase "most other" appropriately modifies the noun phrase "fifteenth-century rulers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The verb phrase "could count on" agrees with its subject and is consistent in tense with the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). "In any" appropriately begins the prepositional phrase "in any overseas ventures."

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The phrase "that are arising" is not needed to modify "statements" because there is already a modifying phrase, "made by candidates."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because "people" is the subject of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because "complain" should be in the present tense. Every other sentence in the passage uses the present tense.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it duplicates the problem of the original; "made by candidates" is the only phrase needed to modify "statements."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because it creates redundancy: "during" and "during the course of" mean precisely the same thing.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It properly identifies the people whose "goal" is being discussed ("political candidates"), and it describes the goal with an appropriate infinitive phrase ("to win elections").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the words "their" and "them" have an unclear referent; they seem to refer to the "candidates" mentioned two sentences previously. Moreover, it makes no sense to describe a "goal" with a phrase starting with "if."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because it duplicates both problems of the original: the unclear referent and the improper expression of the "goal."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it makes no sense to describe a "goal" with a phrase starting with "when."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because it is unclear to whom the phrase "this person" refers.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "It" in sentence 9 refers to "run[ning]a campaign aimed at smearing the opponent," which is best characterized as a strategy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because there is no indication that the strategy "It" refers to results from a lack of planning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because "It" refers to sleazy campaigning, not to complaints about sleazy campaigning. Complaints are not mentioned in paragraph 2.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because there is no indication in paragraph 2 that the strategy "It" refers to is lying about an opponent.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because there is no reference to a promise or promises anywhere in paragraph 2.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The sentence contains unnecessary information about the author and an out-of-place reference to candidates' character. Deleting sentence 6 would improve the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the sentence interrupts the flow of the passage with irrelevant information.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because the information presented in the sentence is not a consequence of any information given previously. The previous sentence refers to a candidate's results, not to character.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because it adds an unnecessary phrase to an unnecessary sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because the sentence contains irrelevant information; rephrasing the same information would not fix the problem.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Changing "they say it's because" to "saying that" addresses the coordination problem of the original. The resulting dependent clause ("saying that...newsworthy") properly describes the media's justification.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the sentence uses improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("The media report the lies" and "they say it is...newsworthy") are joined by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because sentence 15 refers to the "vicious circle" involving the media, an idea that is introduced in this sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because changing the verb does not fix the coordination problem: two complete thoughts are joined by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because changing this phrase does not change the fact that two complete thoughts ("The media report the lies" and "they say...it is news") are joined by only a comma.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "This practice" refers to the specific type of negative campaigning—attacking a candidate's character, often with lies, and counting on the media to spread the information—that is the main focus of the passage, and the tone of the sentence is consistent with that of the passage as a whole.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the "bright side" of the smear tactics discussed in the passage is never mentioned.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because the passage does not mention any "restrictions."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because, while "the media should refuse to participate in it" is a logical thought to follow sentence 15, the phrase "in conclusion" suggests that this thought will sum up the entire passage. The media's role is only relevant at the end of the third paragraph, however, so the final sentence only concludes a three-sentence discussion.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the passage does not discuss the cost of political campaigns.

SECTION 8

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Prey" means victim. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A swindler's prey is usually a gullible person who is unable to resist the swindler's traps." A "swindler" is a con man or crook. People who are cheated by a swindler are victims.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Peer" means equal. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A swindler's peer is usually a gullible person who is unable to resist the swindler's traps." A "swindler" is a con man or crook, and someone who is a swindler's equal would be another swindler. Such a person would not be described as gullible.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Ally" means a person who joins with another for a common purpose. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A swindler's ally is usually a gullible person who is unable to resist the swindler's traps." A "swindler" is a con man or crook, and a swindler's "ally" would be one of the swindler's partners. Such a person would understand how the swindler tricks people and would thus be unlikely to be caught in the swindler's traps.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Nemesis" means successful rival. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A swindler's nemesis is usually a gullible person who is unable to resist the swindler's traps." A "swindler" is a con man or crook, and the successful rival of a swindler would not be described as "usually a gullible person."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Superior" means a person in a higher position. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "A swindler's superior is usually a gullible person who is unable to resist the swindler's traps." A "swindler" is a con man or crook. A swindler's "superior" would be someone with an advantage in power or intelligence over the swindler, and such a person would be unlikely to become a victim of the swindler.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Expand" means to increase, and "variety" means an assortment of different things. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Improvements in refrigeration and transportation in the nineteenth century expanded the variety of available food for many families in the United States." Improvements naturally involve positive changes, and increasing the types of things that are available to people is obviously a change for the better. This sentence therefore makes sense.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Slow" means to move at a reduced speed, and "distribution" means handing something out. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Improvements in refrigeration and transportation in the nineteenth century slowed the distribution of available food for many families in the United States." Changes in transportation that resulted in "slowing" the handing out of available food could not be reasonably called improvements.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Accelerate" means to speed up, and "perishability" means the tendency to spoil. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Improvements in refrigeration and transportation in the nineteenth century accelerated the perishability of available food for many families in the United States." It is illogical to say that improvements in refrigeration would make food spoil faster.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Lower" means to decrease, and "amount" means number or quantity. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Improvements in refrigeration and transportation in the nineteenth century lowered the amount of available food for many families in the United States." It is illogical to claim that improvements in refrigeration and transportation would decrease the quantity of available food.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Create" means to make, and "dearth" means a severe lack of. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Improvements in refrigeration and transportation in the nineteenth century created the dearth of available food for many families in the United States." One would not expect a severe lack of available food to be a result of improvements in refrigeration and transportation.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Comparison" means to consider the similarities between two things, and "inevitable" means unavoidable. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Eudora Welty and William Faulkner wrote in distinctively different styles, comparison between the two is inevitable because they both lived in and wrote about Mississippi." The word "although" signals that the second part of the sentence will contradict the first. Given that Welty and Faulkner are very different, one would not expect them to be studied for their similarities, thus a "comparison" between the two fits the logic of the sentence. Moreover, the information provided at the end of the sentence, that Welty and Faulkner are both from Mississippi, explains why this unlikely "comparison" is in fact unavoidable.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Cooperation" means working together, and "destructive" means likely to destroy. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Eudora Welty and William Faulkner wrote in distinctively different styles, cooperation between the two is destructive because they both lived in and wrote about Mississippi." There is no reason to believe that anything would have been destroyed if Welty and Faulkner had worked together. "Cooperation" between people is typically helpful, not "destructive."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Discord" means disagreement, and "legendary" in this context means so well known that people tell stories about it. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Eudora Welty and William Faulkner wrote in distinctively different styles, discord between the two is legendary because they both lived in and wrote about Mississippi." The word "although" signals that the second part of the sentence will contradict the first. However, disagreement between writers who write in different styles is not particularly unexpected.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Similarity" means being alike, and "unlikely" means not probable. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Eudora Welty and William Faulkner wrote in distinctively different styles, similarity between the two is unlikely because they both lived in and wrote about Mississippi." It is not sensible to say that "similarity" is "unlikely" between two people who lived in and wrote about the same state. Two writers who lived in and wrote about Mississippi would be relatively alike.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Rivalry" means a competition, and "redundant" means repeating something unnecessarily. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Eudora Welty and William Faulkner wrote in distinctively different styles, rivalry between the two is redundant because they both lived in and wrote about Mississippi." A competition between two people would not be referred to as "redundant." If a competition between two people is repeated, one would assume that the repetition of the competition is in some way necessary.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. "Demonstrative" means showing feelings openly. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Cito Gaston, one of the least demonstrative baseball managers, surprised reporters by weeping openly after his team won the play-offs." This sentence makes sense because a person who is not "demonstrative" would be unlikely to show his feelings. Observers would therefore be surprised to see that person weeping.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Somber" in this context means gloomy and sad. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Cito Gaston, one of the least somber baseball managers, surprised reporters by weeping openly after his team won the play-offs." If Cito Gaston were one of the least gloomy baseball managers, the reporters would not be surprised at all to see him openly expressing his joy at winning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Insufferable" means intolerable or extremely annoying. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Cito Gaston, one of the least insufferable baseball managers, surprised reporters by weeping openly after his team won the play-offs." It makes no sense to say that Cito Gaston, one of the least annoying baseball managers, surprised reporters by his display of happiness. This implies that the manager's display annoyed the reporters, which is illogical.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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Choice (D) is incorrect. "Bountiful" means generous. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Cito Gaston, one of the least bountiful baseball managers, surprised reporters by weeping openly after his team won the play-offs." There is no logical connection between thinking of a person as not generous and seeing that person display happiness.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Wistful" means thoughtful and sad. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Cito Gaston, one of the least wistful baseball managers, surprised reporters by weeping openly after his team won the play-offs." A person described as "one of the least wistful baseball managers" would have a reputation for being happy, so a display of happiness upon winning would not surprise anyone.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Opacity" means being impossible to see through or, in this context, extremely difficult to understand. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "That critic's writing is so obscure and dense that upon first reading, one finds its opacity hard to penetrate." This sentence makes sense because a piece of writing that is obscure and dense would be very difficult to understand upon first reading it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Brevity" means being very short. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "That critic's writing is so obscure and dense that upon first reading, one finds its brevity hard to penetrate." There is no logical connection between writing that is obscure and dense and writing featuring "brevity," or few words.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Rigidity" means being stiff. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "That critic's writing is so obscure and dense that upon first reading, one finds its rigidity hard to penetrate." Though obscurity, density, and stiffness are all negative qualities of writing, they are not connected in the way the sentence portrays. Writing that is obscure and dense would not necessarily be stiff.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Floridity" means being flowery. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "That critic's writing is so obscure and dense that upon first reading, one finds its floridity hard to penetrate." Flowery writing may have many unnecessary words or an inappropriate tone, but it is not necessarily dense or obscure.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Harmony" means being orderly and pleasing. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "That critic's writing is so obscure and dense that upon first reading, one finds its harmony hard to penetrate." When a piece of writing is described as obscure or dense, it is because the reader considers it to be poorly ordered and definitely not pleasing.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Negligible" means insignificant or minimal. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Oil companies seeking permission to drill in Alaskan wildlife refuge areas argued that, for animals, the effects of previous drilling in comparable areas have been negligible." This sentence makes sense because it is in the self-interest of oil companies to argue that drilling has an insignificant effect on wildlife.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Irrepressible" means impossible to control. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Oil companies seeking permission to drill in Alaskan wildlife refuge areas argued that, for animals, the effects of previous drilling in comparable areas have been irrepressible." It is in the self-interest of oil companies to show that the past effects of drilling on wildlife are insignificant, and are thus no barrier to further drilling. If the oil companies showed that the effects of previous drilling were impossible to control, they would be arguing against their own position.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Counterproductive" means producing a result that is the opposite of the desired one. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Oil companies seeking permission to drill in Alaskan wildlife refuge areas argued that, for animals, the effects of previous drilling in comparable areas have been counterproductive." If the oil companies were to show that the effects of previous drilling on animals were the opposite of the desired result (which was, presumably, to keep them safe), then the oil companies would be offering a very unconvincing argument.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Momentous" means having great importance. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Oil companies seeking permission to drill in Alaskan wildlife refuge areas argued that, for animals, the effects of previous drilling in comparable areas have been momentous." Arguing that the effects of the drilling on animals were very important provides some information, but not the type of detail needed for the sentence to make sense. Although momentous effects could be important in positive ways, the sentence does not make it clear such effects were not in fact important for negative reasons. Oil companies would be more likely to argue that their drilling had little effect on animals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Magnanimous" means extremely generous. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Oil companies seeking permission to drill in Alaskan wildlife refuge areas argued that, for animals, the effects of previous drilling in comparable areas have been magnanimous." People who do wonderful things for others are often said to be "magnanimous." The effects of drilling, however, cannot properly be described in this way.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Jerry feels insecure enough about his background to lie about it. The narrator of Passage 2 feels insecure enough about his background to think that the Hodgkinsons might stop socializing with him once they realize what background he came from.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although it is true that Jerry wants to advance socially and is prepared to lie in order to improve his social position, the narrator of Passage 2 is of two minds about advancing socially. He says that the idea of moving upward socially aroused in him "a characteristic disapproval and distaste" (lines 61-62), and that he was "by no means attracted by everything" (lines 62-63) he saw in "well-off people's lives" (line 63).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Far from being unsuccessful in deceiving others, Jerry tells lies that are always believed. The narrator of Passage 2, by contrast, is not interested in deceiving others. Quite specifically, he wants to avoid acting in ways that might be seen as attempts to "pass." So with him, the question of whether he succeeds in deceiving others does not actually arise.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Jerry is not at all determined to remain genuine. On the contrary, he seems determined to be as deceitful as he needs to be to realize his social ambitions. The narrator of Passage 2 is more nearly determined to remain genuine, but even he accepts the momentary need to accept the hospitality of "well-off people" and to keep his criticism of them secret.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Passage 2 does not mention any friends that its narrator may have. The Hodgkinsons are clearly not friends but merely social acquaintances. So Passage 2 does not touch on the issue of what influence the lifestyles of the narrator's friends may have had on him. With Passage 1, things are slightly different. The narrator of that passage is presented as a friend of Jerry's. It is possible that the narrator's lifestyle had some influence on Jerry. The passage does not, however, address this point.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The narrator of Passage 1 describes Jerry as having realized his ambition, to be accepted as "a wealthy Bostonian, from a family of some distinction" (lines 26-27). Jerry can count on this acceptance only as long as he stays in Africa, and the narrator does in fact say that Jerry wants to stay in Africa. The fact that he gained this acceptance through carefully calibrated lies does not seem to bother Jerry. Apparently, he is satisfied. The narrator of Passage 2 is not satisfied: his current circumstances make him feel "like a hypocrite" (line 65).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Jerry seems fully able to distinguish fantasy from reality. His careful lies attest to that. The narrator of Passage 2 does not deal in fantasies. Sometimes he is slow to catch on to the truth, but that is not because he cannot distinguish fantasy from reality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Jerry and the narrator of Passage 2 might both be willing to devote time and energy to philanthropic concerns, but this side of them is not mentioned in either passage. The "adventuring in philanthropy" (line 27) that Passage 1 mentions is part of the fictional identity that Jerry

has created for himself, just as his family of distinction and his prospects of inheriting his father's business are.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Jerry does not refuse to accept the labels and judgments of others. Rather, he spends considerable energy and ingenuity on shaping those labels and judgments through cleverly calculated lies.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The narrator of Passage 1 gives no indication that Jerry is eager to befriend people of all social and economic classes. On the contrary, the narrator characterizes Jerry as someone who is highly "class-conscious."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The narrator, by carefully limiting a judgment about Jerry to a particular time in the past, strongly suggests that there were other, later times when he thought about Jerry differently.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The first sentence does not imply that the truth can be damaging. What the first sentence does imply is that, depending on a liar's imagination, lies can differ in how damaging they are.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The first sentence says bluntly, "Jerry was deceitful," and the continuation of the sentence does nothing to change that judgment.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The first sentence does not go into the matter of Jerry's background at all.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The first sentence carries an implication that at some point the narrator realized that Jerry was having a negative effect on others, but it does not carry any implications about whether Jerry was aware of this.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The narrator says that Jerry's lies were "such modest calculations" that Jerry was always believed. In other words, Jerry was so restrained in his lying that people did not suspect that they were being told lies. The word "moderate" could have been substituted for "modest" to capture the magnitude of Jerry's lies.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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Choice (A) is incorrect. The word "shy" would be appropriate if "modest" in the passage had described something about Jerry's demeanor. But "modest" is used to indicate something about the extent of Jerry's lies.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The sense of "self-conscious" that is most closely related to a sense of "modest" is uncomfortably conscious of oneself as an object of the observation of others. This sense is not the appropriate one here, because the more uncomfortable someone is when lying, the less likely that person is to be believed, and the point about Jerry is that he was always believed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. If "secretive" is taken to describe how Jerry arrived at his lies ("secretive calculations"), it seems to apply to all lies, whether they end up being taken as the truth or not, because for there to be a lie there has to be an intent to deceive. Secretive would not be precise enough to describe the particular type of lies Jerry usually tells.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Decent" is a good match for "modest" when it comes to describing someone's mode of dressing. But this meaning is not relevant here. The point being made is that Jerry calibrated his lies so skillfully that they did not arouse suspicion or disbelief. There is nothing decent about Jerry's lies.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The narrator, by locating Jerry's lying in "our insignificant place," indicates that these lies are not being told at a crossroads of history with potentially momentous consequences. As important as these lies are to Jerry, they are unlikely to have wider significance.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The phrase "in our insignificant place" suggests that Jerry's lies are unlikely to have wide repercussions. It does not suggest anything about how commonplace Jerry's kinds of lies are in Africa, nor does it suggest anything about Jerry's awareness of how common it is for people in Africa to lie in just the way he did.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The reference to "our insignificant place" has nothing to do with whether Jerry was able to distinguish between reality and fantasy. There is independent evidence in Passage 1 that Jerry was quite able to distinguish between reality and fantasy. To calibrate exactly what lies he could safely get away with, he had to be able to tell how great the distance was between the fantasy he was creating and reality. The "modest calculations" mentioned in line 6 had to be anchored in reality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The narrator does not in any way touch on the subject of his own reputation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The narrator does call the way Jerry behaves "a bizarre spectacle" (line 15), but this is not the same as saying that the behavior is "silly." In any event, however, the judgment that lies like Jerry's are a "bizarre spectacle" is independent of whether the place where such lies are told is insignificant or not.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. Passage 1 indicates that Jerry wanted to stay in Africa because after telling lies about himself for a while he did not wish to be confronted with the truth, and in Africa no one could dispute the social status he had claimed for himself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Jerry's lies were related to social status, and the passage says that Jerry "was always believed." So Passage 1 gives every indication that in Africa Jerry was given "the social acceptance that he craved."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Passage 1 suggests that he was treated with more respect in Africa, where he was able to pass himself off as "a wealthy Bostonian," than in America, where the truth of his more humble background had to be faced.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Passage 1 does not specifically talk about how Jerry felt about family and social obligations. It suggests, though, that Jerry would not have objected to the social obligations of a person who belonged to the social class he was pretending to be a member of.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Passage 1 does not suggest that Jerry placed any significant value on being free to have friends from a variety of social backgrounds. He is described as ambitious, as being concerned with his social position, and as wishing to be seen as "a wealthy Bostonian, from a family of some distinction" (lines 26-27). This suggests, in fact, that he might have been interested in befriending people from carefully selected backgrounds only.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Jerry's attitude to social class is simple and unchanging: he wants to rise from his own modest social class to the social class of "a wealthy Bostonian, from a family of some distinction" (lines 26-27). The narrator of Passage 2, on the other hand, finds that he must abandon the idea that he belongs to the social class of his childhood. At the same time he realizes that he does not feel at home in the middle class, either, even though middle-class people seem ready to accept him as one of their own. His attitude toward social class has become seriously conflicted.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator of Passage 2 does not say anything about returning to the United States.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The narrator of Passage 2 finds that he has advanced into the middle class without particularly trying to. He has not truly accepted this advancement, but he does not think it is impossible, or even difficult, to obtain.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The narrator of Passage 2 does not say anything to support the idea that he has rediscovered his love for his childhood home. He calls himself a child from the slums but observes that as a grown-up he seemed to be a stranger there.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Passage 2 gives no indication that the narrator ever lied about his background. He worries that his British hosts may not have the right idea about that background but, if so, the reason would be "their ignorance of American types," not any lies he told.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The narrator shifts from feeling anxious that he might betray himself to a determination to show his real self, and no longer to be guarded about what he said or did. The point was that he wanted to make sure that he was not accepted by his hosts only because they were unable to see who he really was.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator is puzzled about his hosts' motivation for including him in dinner parties, and he then decides to try to correct any misperceptions on their part. But this is not a shift from suspicion to mistrust. The motives that the narrator imagines his hosts having are boredom and ignorance, not the kinds of motives that would make him suspicious or distrustful.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no evidence of any "estrangement," because there is no evidence of any earlier easy familiarity. There is polite distance, but this distance remains. No "sense of camaraderie" develops even after the narrator has concluded that his hosts like him.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The narrator does not end up feeling "despondent," or hopeless. Rather, he notes with interest that his hosts' behavior towards him does not change, and he continues to speculate about why they accepted him.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The narrator has all along been aware of, and accepted, the social status he was born into. What he worries about is the possibility that his hosts may not realize what this social status

is, and that he may not have given them clear enough clues to this social status in the way he has been acting.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The narrator suggests that there are hosts whose lives are boring and who depend on their guests to inject some "vitality" into their existence. This is the sense in which they "feast on any new stranger."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The statement in lines 44-45 makes it likely that the narrator thinks that some hosts rely on their guests for gossip. There is nothing in that statement to suggest that it works the other way around, that is, that guests rely on their hosts for gossip. So the hosts would have no reason to resent their guests for relying on them for gossip.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The types of people that the statement in lines 44-45 is about are "bored, dried-up people" who invite new guests to entertain and divert them. The narrator does not say anything about whether such people are concerned about the impression that they make on their guests.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Neither in lines 44-45 nor anywhere else in the passage is there any suggestion that one of the things that hosts do to guests is make them feel inferior. Thus, there is also no suggestion that hosts get satisfaction from doing this.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Hosts who "feast on any new stranger" seem to be tacitly admitting that they find their own lives dull.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The claim that the Hodgkinsons "were in the world and led stimulating lives" is meant to indicate that they were not "bored, dried-up people who needed to feast on any new stranger" (lines 44-45). In other words, their lives were already supplied with the kinds of things—news, conversations, discussions, etc.—that might otherwise have had to be provided by interesting guests.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Being "in the world" and "leading stimulating lives" are linked by the narrator, and both are contrasted with being bored. "Mundane" can be used as a contrast to "spiritual." But to describe people as being "preoccupied with the mundane aspects of life" is not to say that they are preoccupied with worldly rather than spiritual matters. Rather, it says that they think mainly of boring, ordinary things—the very opposite of leading a stimulating life.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The phrase "in the world" indicates roughly the opposite of being reclusive and withdrawn. Although "in the world" could possibly be related to the knowledge of social conventions, the author is using the phrase here to indicate that the Hodgkinsons did not need someone else to provide them with stimulating ideas and activities present in the world.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The phrase "in the world" does not mean the same thing as "worldly." When someone is described as "worldly," there is a strong suggestion that the person does not greatly value spiritual pursuits. Describing someone as being "in the world," on the other hand, is compatible with believing the person to have a high regard for spiritual matters. Spiritual matters can be valued without shutting oneself off from the world.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The qualities of being "stylish" and "urbane" (or polished in manner) are strongly associated with being "in the world." But "ruthlessness" is not strongly associated with being "in the world." People who are "in the world" may be ruthless or they may be extremely considerate, just as people who are "in the world" may be very tall or very short. Ruthlessness is simply a completely independent quality.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The word "anxious" indicates that the narrator is conflicted about the conclusion he has drawn. Part of his hosts' liking him is that they accept him as one of their own. But this acceptance comes at a time when the narrator is not ready to think of himself as belonging to the middle class. So the conclusion that his hosts like him as one of their own makes the narrator feel "anxious," or ill at ease.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. A conclusion like "they simply liked me" (line 47) does not betray the sort of extreme concern for getting every last detail right that the term "meticulous" suggests.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. If a conclusion can be called impatient for having been drawn prematurely, then "impatient" misdescribes this particular conclusion. The narrator has sifted through a number of possibilities and does not draw this particular conclusion until he feels that there is no other choice.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although the narrator felt uneasy about the conclusion he reached, there is no evidence that he was frightened by it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Even supposing that an eager conclusion is not that one is eager to do something but is a conclusion that is eagerly arrived at, this cannot be the intended sense in this context. It is clear that the narrator draws this conclusion reluctantly, not eagerly. He says that he "finally had to come to

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the anxious conclusion . . . " He drew that conclusion because he saw no other choice, not because he very much wanted to draw it.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. Jerry creates an identity for himself that is partly based on lies he tells about himself. Passage 1 suggests that after some time these lies seemed like fact, that they took hold, that they really became a part of Jerry's identity. The narrator of Passage 2 owes some of his sense of who he is to external factors: his university education, for example, but also "the accepting eyes of those a class above" (line 58) him. Other factors are internal: his feeling that he is still "a child from the slums," (lines 49-50) as well as his disapproval of and distaste for "middle-class comfort" (line 54).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Ancestral background" suggests something broader than place of birth. But neither passage describes the type of family that the two men—Jerry and the narrator of Passage 2—are from.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Passage 1 does not say that Jerry was completely free in choosing his identity. Even he was constrained by the need to make his lies about himself believable. Others, therefore, imposed limits on the identity he could choose for himself. Passage 2 gives others an important role in determining a person's identity. The narrator realizes that acceptance into the middle class by people who are members of it is part of what it means to belong to the middle class. But the narrator also makes clear that he will not actually be a member of the middle class unless he fully embraces membership in that class.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The place Jerry grew up in is characterized as lower-class, and the place that the narrator of Passage 2 is from is called a slum. In both cases, there is a suggestion of physically unattractive surroundings. Both passages grant that place of birth has a significant impact on a person's identity. Neither passage "de-emphasizes" the part that the physical surroundings may play, though neither passage highlights it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. For example, the last sentence of Passage 2 is a striking example of considering the psychological effect (the narrator felt "like a hypocrite") of denying parts of one's identity. What the narrator regards as a denial of part of his identity is accepting certain people's hospitality and refraining from criticizing them.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. Both Jerry and the narrator of Passage 2 live abroad. Jerry's rejection of his actual status in American society is crucial to his manufactured identity. But the identity he makes up for himself is itself based on status in American society. The narrator of Passage 2 also sees his identity in terms of his status in American society. He struggles with his sense of self because of his status in

American society is not securely settled. Thus, both passages illustrate the generalization that Americans living abroad consider their American social status an important part of their identity.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. For both Jerry and the narrator of Passage 2, social position plays a central role in their lives. Charm and personality are not central concerns. In fact, the narrator of Passage 2 is reluctant to conclude that his hosts might simply like him.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither Jerry nor the narrator of Passage 2 is portrayed as very wealthy, but it is clear that both are very much concerned with social position. Furthermore, the wealthy family with whom the narrator of Passage 2 lives seems unconcerned with the narrator's lower social position.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The idea that a society without class distinctions is possible is not raised in either narrative and is most definitely not associated with either Jerry or with the narrator of Passage 2.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. No account is offered for why either Jerry or the narrator of Passage 2 is living abroad. It is, however, clear that it is not to escape all confinement by social class. Jerry does want to escape his own social class, but social class is crucial to the new identity that he builds for himself. The narrator of Passage 2 is unhappy that his social-class membership is so unsettled, but what he seems to want is a social class that he can feel at home in, not to be free from social class altogether.

SECTION 10

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the verb "came" (rather than the verbal form "coming"), thereby stating a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits wordiness. The pronoun "they" unnecessarily repeats the sentence's subject, "Some."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays wordiness. The pronoun "they" unnecessarily repeats the sentence's subject, "Some."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) produces a sentence fragment. The verb "came" does not complete the thought because it is part of a dependent clause ("which came from unsolicited donations").

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by clearly indicating that "the medical directors" are not also "patients."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper modification. "The medical directors" are not "patients" as the sentence suggests.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an ineffective passive construction. The phrase "The belief of . . . is that you" would be expressed more effectively by using an active construction ("The medical directors . . . believe that you").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves wordiness and awkward phrasing. There is no need to repeat "you" twice or to refer to the plural "patients" as "you."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by clearly indicating who was "lecturing at the university."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper modification. "Read the poetry" could not logically have been "lecturing at the university."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves improper modification. It illogically suggests that "the poetry of Margaret Atwood" was "lecturing at the university."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays improper modification. "Her audience" could not logically have been "lecturing at the university."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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Choice (D) exhibits improper modification. "Margaret Atwood's poetry" could not have been "lecturing at the university."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by clarifying relationships among the actors in the sentence ("Lois" and "Bontemps").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an inappropriate pronoun. It is not clear to what the pronoun "this" is meant to refer.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is awkward and wordy. The phrase "as a result" should simply be "because," and the awkward "of Bontemps' being" could simply be "Bontemps is."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) includes unnecessary words. The words "as" and "an" should be deleted.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The plural verbs "begin" and "culminate" agree with the plural subject "The five autobiographical volumes."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves errors in verb form. "Have begun" should be "begin," and "culminating" should be "culminate."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits inappropriate verb forms. The present tense ("begin" and "culminate") should be used throughout.

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ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by consistently using verbs in past tense ("could . . . continue" and "could rely") to describe two actions in the past.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves incorrect tense sequence. The verb in present tense, "can rely," is not consistent with the earlier verb in past tense, "could . . . continue."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays wordiness. Four words ("would be able to") can be reduced to one ("could") without any loss of meaning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) exhibits incorrect tense sequence. The verb in present tense, "can rely," is not consistent with the earlier verb in past tense, "could . . . continue."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) repeats a word that is not needed. The noun "strength" appears twice even though the pronoun "own" is a more appropriate alternative in the second case.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by eliminating the unnecessary words "it is" and "who."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves wordiness. The phrase "it is" and the pronoun "who" make the sentence structure more complex but add no meaning.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays wordiness. The weak passive construction ("are checked . . . by the quality control specialist") requires more words than the preferable active construction ("the quality control specialist checks").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) fails to maintain parallelism. It links an adjective, "small," with an adverb, "randomly," but the adverb cannot modify the noun phrase, "samples of dough."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits wordiness. The phrase "is the one checking" can be reduced to one word, "checks," without any loss of meaning.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by removing unnecessary words.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves awkward phrasing. It would be more appropriate to say "its toll in human misery is greater."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves unclear pronoun reference. It is not clear whether the pronoun "it" refers to "surface mining" or "deep mining."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) leaves out important words. The possessive pronoun "its" is necessary to indicate that "the toll in human misery" is greater where surface mining is involved.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The phrase, "in some areas as much as thirty inches annually," specifies, without any excess words, the amount of water collected.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves improper modification. The verbal phrase "having thirty inches per year" apparently modifies the noun "areas" and thus seems to indicate the total amount of water in those areas, not the amount collected by trees.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits wordiness. Since the phrase "per year" means the same as the adverb "annually," both are not needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) displays wordiness. The phrase "collecting the equal of" is not needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper modification. The dependent clause ("which in some areas amounts to thirty inches collected annually") follows the noun "fog," not the noun it should modify, "water."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by placing the noun phrase "wild truffles" immediately after the introductory phrase ("Prized for their rarity") that modifies it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper modification. The introductory phrase, "Prized for their rarity," cannot logically modify the noun that immediately follows, "gourmets."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays improper modification. The introductory phrase, "Prized as rare," cannot logically modify the noun that immediately follows, "gourmets."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) contains an inappropriate idiom. Using the preposition "for" between the nouns "fortune" and "gourmets" suggests that the gourmets will receive large amounts of money rather than spend it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates a sentence fragment. Since the only verb ("will spend") is part of a dependent clause ("who will spend . . . common mushrooms") that verb cannot state a complete thought.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by making the singular verb, "shows," agree with its singular subject, "evidence" (not with the plural interrupting nouns, "surveys and interviews").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) has an error in subject-verb agreement. The plural verb "show" agrees with interrupting nouns ("surveys and interviews") but not with its singular subject, "evidence."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) contains an error in subject-verb agreement. The plural verb "show" agrees with interrupting nouns ("surveys and interviews") but not with its singular subject, "evidence."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves an inappropriate idiom. Between the noun phrase "high school friendships" and the verbal phrase "to last," the verbal form "tending" is less effective than the verb "tend."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

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Choice (E) includes an error in subject-verb agreement. The singular verb "tends" agrees with the interrupting noun ("school") but not with its plural subject, "friendships."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the singular noun "duo" to designate one singing group with two members (Steve and Rick).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) has an error in noun agreement. Since Steve and Rick would join together to form one singing group, the plural noun "duos" is incorrect.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) contains an error in noun agreement. Since Steve and Rick would join together to form one singing group, the plural noun "duos" is incorrect.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) displays wordiness. The phrase "that they would become" can be reduced to two words, "to become."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) uses an inappropriate idiom. After the noun "determination," the phrase "to become" is more idiomatic than the phrase "of becoming."

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using a semicolon to connect two complete thoughts ("Before reading . . . the sports section" and "my brother . . . comics first").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) uses improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("Before reading . . . the sports section" and "my brother . . . comics first") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays wordiness. The pronoun "he" unnecessarily repeats the noun "brother."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves imprecise modification. The preposition "with" indicates only that one action accompanies another; it does not suggest the contrast between the actions of brother and sister.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

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Choice (E) exhibits an error in coordination. The phrase after the semicolon has no verb (only the verbal "reading"), so it does not state a complete thought.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the word "although" to subordinate the first clause ("Jacob Lawrence . . . modern urban life") and clearly indicate its contrasting relationship with the later independent clause ("his celebrated painting . . . Harriet Tubman").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves ineffective coordination. The conjunction "and" links two complete thoughts ("Jacob Lawrence . . . modern urban life" and "his celebrated painting . . . Harriet Tubman"), but it does not indicate their contrasting relationship.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("Jacob Lawrence . . . modern urban life" and "his celebrated painting . . . Harriet Tubman") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays improper coordination. There should be a semicolon before "however," which introduces the second independent clause in the sentence. As is, two complete thoughts ("Jacob Lawrence . . . modern urban life" and "his celebrated painting . . . Harriet Tubman") are incorrectly joined by a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) uses an inappropriate idiom. In introducing the first clause, the phrase "Inasmuch as" incorrectly implies a cause or a degree rather than a contrast.