

Sample Essay - Score of 6

There are many types of heroes in real life or in literature, but the most courageous type of all is the one who is willing to stand up and say what they believe in even when everyone else lacks the courage to do so. Many people are content to go through life following the crowd. They will themselves to believe in ideas that society says is right, even when they know in their heart it is wrong. A hero is one who is willing to give up his position in society in order to tell people what he believes is right.

The abolitionists, such as Harriet Beecher Stowe and William Lloyd Garrison, were heroes in their own time. Before the Civil War, people in all sections of the country thought that African Americans were animals and treated them as such. During the reform period of the Jacksonian era William Lloyd Garrison began to publish his abolitionist newspaper The Liberator. In this newspaper he demanded that the African American slaves be set free immediately, without any compensation to their owners. Because his view on slavery was against the common belief of the population he was not received well. Throughout his life he was given multiple death threats and one of his abolitionist friends was killed. Harriet Beecher Stowe was an abolitionist after Garrison's time, but she was received in much of the same way. After the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was released, she wrote the book Uncle Tom's Cabin. It was a story of a slave living in the South and the cruelty of his owner. The inhumanity of the owner caused many southerners to ban the book in anger, but at the same time it brought the terrible act of slavery to the light. Many northerners used this book as a weapon against the South's peculiar institution.

Rudyard Kipling once wrote in his poem "If," which said that you will be a man if you can stand up and say what you believe in when all men around you doubt you. Heroes must have the courage to risk everything they love to stand up for themselves in the face of opposition. Both William Lloyd Garrison and Harriet Beecher Stowe stood up against a society which had accepted slavery as a right. They believed that what their heart told them was right and risked everything to tell the public what they believed in. These two people have hopefully shown others to believe in themselves and what they view in their hearts.

Section 3

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the verb "supported" (instead of the verbal "being"), thereby forming a complete sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) produces a sentence fragment. The introductory clause ("Although several . . . of the city council") does not state a complete thought, and the remaining phrase ("other groups . . . new rules") is also incomplete because it has no verb.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays wordiness. It uses five words when only two ("enthusiastically supported") are adequate.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

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Choice (D) creates a sentence fragment. The introductory clause ("Although several . . . of the city council") is dependent, and the remaining phrase ("other groups . . . new rules") has no verb to state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) has an error in verb tense sequence. The verb "are," in present tense, is inconsistent with the earlier verb "opposed," which is in past tense.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by including the helping verb "is," thereby stating a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) creates a sentence fragment. The phrase provides no helping verb before "compounded" and therefore does not state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) produces a sentence fragment. The phrase includes no helping verb before "compounded" and therefore fails to state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) creates a sentence fragment. The phrase has no helping verb before "compounded," and, therefore, the thought remains incomplete.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) displays inappropriate coordination. The conjunction "and" adds another independent clause ("the treatment . . . adequately regulated") but does not signal the logical relationship between clauses (that the second condition is the cause of the first).

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids unnecessary words and uses a verbal form, "Having been," that is consistent with the past-tense verb "avoided."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) has an error in tense sequence. The present tense of the verbal form "being" is inconsistent with the past tense of the verb "avoided."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits wordiness. The word "Her" is unnecessary.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves an error in tense sequence. The present tense of the verbal form "being" is inconsistent with the past tense of the verb "avoided."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) displays wordiness. The word "Because" adds nothing.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by eliminating the vague pronoun "they" and making the noun "laws" the subject of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays vague pronoun reference. The pronoun "they" (in its first use in the sentence) does not refer to any specific noun.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) creates a sentence fragment. The phrase does not state a complete thought because it has no verb (only the verbal form, "allowing").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits wordiness. The phrase "in the place" is unnecessary because it conveys the same meaning as the word "where."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the logical error of the original by placing the noun "family" immediately after its modifying phrase, "While driving down the road."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper modification. The introductory phrase, "While driving down the road," cannot logically modify the noun, "house," that comes immediately after it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits improper modification. The introductory phrase, "While driving down the road," cannot logically modify the noun, "house," that comes immediately after it.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays improper modification. The noun, "house," cannot logically be modified by the phrase immediately before it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) uses improper modification. The introductory phrase, "While driving down the road," cannot logically modify either the possessive form, "family's," or the noun, "attention," that comes immediately after it.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the conjunction "because" to make one clause dependent ("its trunk and roots . . . has been felled") and concisely signal its causal relationship with the earlier independent clause ("The chestnut . . . immortal tree").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) has an error in coordination. Two complete thoughts ("The chestnut . . . immortal tree" and "the reason is . . . has been felled") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) uses inappropriate subordination. The word "which" loosely connects the two clauses but does not signal the cause-effect relationship.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits errors in word order. The phrase "of which" comes between two phrases that belong together ("the trunk" and "the roots"), and it does not signal the cause-effect relationship between the two clauses.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves inappropriate subordination. The word "whose" loosely connects the two clauses but does not signal the cause-effect relationship.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by providing a verb, "are," that completes the thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is a sentence fragment. Although it contains verbal phrases ("being known" and "having authored"), it has no verb that can state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is a sentence fragment. The verbal phrases ("having authored" and "being") do not state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) displays errors in word order and modification. The words "having" and "authored" are improperly separated, and the phrase "Having . . . in their field" is not placed next to the nouns it modifies, "Dr. Henderson and Dr. Ball."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is a fragment. Since it has no verb (only the verbal phrases "having authored" and "being"), the sentence does not state a complete thought.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by clarifying the relationship of the information in the sentence. Less important information is embedded in a phrase ("seeking better ways to predict damage from earthquakes") rather than appearing in an independent clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) uses inappropriate coordination. Two independent clauses are joined by the conjunction "and" when the less important clause ("Scientists are seeking better ways to predict damage from earthquakes") could be reduced to a modifying phrase.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays wordiness. Since the noun "Scientists" can serve as the subject of the sentence, the pronoun "they" is unnecessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) creates a sentence fragment. It contains a participial phrase ("Seeking better ways . . . from earthquakes") and a dependent clause ("who are . . . in an earthquake") but does not state a complete thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits wordiness. The phrase "is why" is unnecessary.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by inserting the key word "for," thus creating a logical comparison of injuries to two separate groups.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in an illogical comparison. It illogically compares "types of injuries" and "young adults."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves subject-verb disagreement. The plural subject "types" requires a plural verb form ("are"), not a singular verb form ("is").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) creates wordiness. The logical comparison between two types of injuries is obscured by the unnecessary words "those who are."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates an illogical comparison. It illogically compares "those [injuries] for children" with "young adults."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by replacing the pronoun "it," which has no clear antecedent, with the phrase "their music."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves the improper use of a pronoun. The pronoun "it" does not refer to any noun or pronoun mentioned elsewhere in the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in an improper idiom. The word "because" is used where it would be more idiomatic to use the word "that."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) produces an improper idiom. The word "because" in this context is not as idiomatic as the word "that."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves a tense error. The use of the future verb "will draw" illogically suggests that something occurring in both the past and the present (the continuing popularity of country-western performers) has been caused by something that has not yet occurred.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

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Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by directly linking the modifying clause "Raised in...city" to the subject of the sentence, "I."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper modification, resulting in ambiguity. The modifying clause, "Raised in...city," does not clearly modify the subject of the sentence, "I."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves improper modification, resulting in ambiguity. It is unclear whether or not the modifying clause, "Raised in...city," modifies the subject of the sentence, "I."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves improper modification, resulting in ambiguity. "Raised in...city" appears to be modifying "going away."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper modification. It is illogical for the modifying clause "Raised in...city" to modify "delightful life."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: At the heart of the program, enthusiastically endorsed by the city's business association, are plans for refurbishing neighborhoods and for making low-interest mortgages available to young families.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where there is a mistake in subject-verb agreement. In the inverted construction the singular verb "is" does not agree with its plural subject "plans."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The verbal phrase "enthusiastically endorsed" is used appropriately as an adjective to modify "program."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The phrase "for making" is parallel with the earlier phrase "for refurbishing," and "and" is the proper conjunction for joining the two phrases.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). "Available" is an appropriate adjective to modify "mortgages," and the preposition "to" (before the noun phrase "young families") is idiomatic.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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Corrected Sentence: The illustrated books by Dr. Seuss have managed to keep youngsters and adults alike entertained for several decades.

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

The error in this sentence occurs at (B), where an inappropriate verbal form is used. The verbal form "keeping" is not idiomatic between the verb phrase "have managed" and the noun phrase "youngsters and adults."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The plural verb "have" agrees with its plural subject "books" (not with the interrupting singular noun "Dr. Seuss").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The adverb "alike" is used correctly to show that both groups have been entertained in a similar manner.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "for" combines with the noun phrase "several decades" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Introducing new ideas and replacing old ones is always a highly controversial matter, especially when there is already tension between an older and a younger generation.

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The gerund "introducing" is parallel with the later gerund "replacing," and they serve together appropriately as the singular subject of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The pronoun phrase "old ones" is parallel with the earlier noun phrase "new ideas."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The singular verb "is" agrees with its subject, "Introducing new ideas and replacing old ones," since this phrase, although it appears to be plural, actually refers to a single action (one "controversial matter").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). "When" is the proper subordinating conjunction to introduce a clause that describes a particular time, and "especially" is an appropriate adverb to modify the clause.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: It was fortunate that the inexperienced veterinarian was able to examine the injured horse calmly and with confidence.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in this sentence occurs at (D). The adjective "calm" is used where the adverb "calmly" should be used to describe the veterinarian's actions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The singular verb "was" agrees with the singular subject "it," and the words "fortunate" and "that" combine to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The singular verb "was" agrees with the singular noun "veterinarian," and the adjective "able" is properly used.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The verb "to examine" is properly placed in the infinitive form.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Although the details of the contract have not yet been announced, it is likely that union negotiators accepted the proposed training program for minority workers.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is a mistake in subject-verb agreement. The singular verb "has" does not agree with its plural subject "details."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The singular pronoun "it" agrees with the singular verb "is," the adjective "likely" is used appropriately after the linking verb "is," and "that" is the proper conjunction to introduce the dependent clause that completes the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The verbal form "proposed" is used correctly as an adjective to describe the noun "program."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "for" combines with the noun phrase "minority workers" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Just when those who were watching from the sidelines feared the worst, the athletes themselves were the most confident.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in this sentence occurs at (D), where the tense sequence is incorrect. Using the present-tense verb "are" after the past-tense verbs "were watching" and "feared" is improper because all three verbs refer to the same time.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The plural pronoun "those" is used correctly to refer to the people watching.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The noun phrase "the worst" is used correctly as the direct object of the verb "feared."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The plural pronoun "themselves" is used appropriately for emphasis and agrees with the plural noun to which it refers ("athletes").

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Though the statistics on their experiment were neither precise nor significant, the biochemists still published them.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in this sentence occurs at (D), where an improper idiom appears. The connecting word "or" does not indicate a negative condition and is therefore used incorrectly with "neither."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The conjunction "Though" is an appropriate word to introduce a dependent clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The plural verb "were" agrees with its plural subject, "statistics" (not with the interrupting singular noun "experiment").

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: George Thornton Emmons was one of a handful of ethnographers who committed their lives to studying the Tlingit culture of the Northwest Coast.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where there is noun-noun disagreement. The singular noun "life" does not agree with the plural noun "ethnographers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The singular verb "was" and the singular pronoun "one" both agree with the singular subject "George Thornton Emmons."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The verb "committed" is appropriately placed in the past tense.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "to" combines with the noun "studying" to produce an appropriate idiom following the verb "committed."

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Before he sprained his back, Morgan spent much of his leisure time engaged in outdoor sports, particularly hiking and canoeing.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where the verb tense sequence is incorrect. The present-tense verb "spends" is inconsistent with the past-tense verb "sprained."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The noun "much" is used properly as a direct object of the verb "spends," and the preposition "of" is an appropriate idiom to connect the noun "much" with the noun phrase "his leisure time."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The verbal form "engaged" serves correctly as an adjective modifying the noun "time," and the preposition "in" is an appropriate idiom to introduce the noun phrase "outdoor sports."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The adverb "particularly" is used correctly.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: In a world in which the rate of technological and social change accelerates frighteningly, change itself often seems to be the only constant.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is faulty subordination. The pronoun "that" is incorrectly used to introduce a clause that should begin with the prepositional phrase "in which."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The adverb "frighteningly" appropriately modifies the verb "accelerates."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The pronoun "itself" is properly used to emphasize the preceding noun, "change."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The adjective "only" logically modifies the noun "constant."

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Ms. Tanaka asked Juan and me whether we would consider joining our school's quiz bowl team.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where the case of the pronoun is incorrect. The pronoun "I" is in the subjective case, but its position in the sentence (as an indirect object) calls for the objective case ("me").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The subordinating conjunction "whether" is appropriately used to introduce a dependent clause that describes one possible alternative.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The verb phrase "would consider" is the correct form to use after a past-tense verb ("asked") to describe an action that had not yet taken place.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The gerund "joining" functions correctly as the direct object of the verb "would consider," and the plural possessive pronoun "our" refers correctly to two people, Juan and the speaker.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Something of a phenomenon in the entertainment world, political satirists are admired by conservatives and radicals alike.

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The pronoun "something" refers correctly to the status of political satirists, and the preposition "of" is an appropriate idiom to connect that pronoun with the noun "phenomenon."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The preposition "in" is an appropriate idiom to connect the noun "phenomenon" with the noun phrase "the entertainment world."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The plural verb "are admired" agrees with its plural subject, "satirists."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The adverb "alike" is used correctly to indicate that both groups admire in a similar manner.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: In the past, the small nation had been committed to self-managed socialism, a system under which the workers, rather than the state, own most enterprises.

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

The error in this sentence occurs at (D), where there is a mistake in subject-verb agreement. The singular verb "owns" does not agree with its plural subject, "workers."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The past perfect tense of the verb "had been committed" correctly indicates a time prior to another specific time in the past.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The preposition "under" is an appropriate idiom to connect the noun "system" to the noun clause that completes the sentence, and the relative pronoun "which" functions properly to introduce that clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). "Rather than" is an appropriate idiom to introduce a possibility (state ownership) that does not actually apply.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Listening to the first song its lead singer ever wrote, the band members did not foresee that this young man would be responsible for bringing them to the attention of the world.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where an improper idiom is used. The preposition "to" (not "at") is needed to connect the verbal "Listening" with its direct object "the first song."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The conjunction "that" is properly used to introduce a subordinate clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The adjective "responsible" is appropriately followed by the preposition "for."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The prepositional phrase "to the attention" correctly expresses the indirect object of the verbal "bringing."

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The office manager and her coworker, Ms. Andrews, received equal pay from the company until the office manager got a raise for helping to increase productivity.

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

The error in this sentence occurs at (C), where the pronoun is ambiguous. The pronoun "she" could refer to either "the office manager" or to "Ms. Andrews."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The past-tense verb "received" correctly describes an earlier condition that no longer exists.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

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There is no error at (B). The subordinating conjunction "until" functions properly to introduce a dependent adverbial clause that refers to a later time.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The preposition "for" combines with the gerund "helping" to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Attaining speeds of up to 60 miles per hour, cheetahs are perhaps the fastest of land animals.

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The word "attaining" properly introduces phrase modifying the subject of the sentence ("cheetahs").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The prepositions "up" and "to" combine to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The plural verb "are" agrees with the plural noun "cheetahs," and the adverb "perhaps" is properly used to modify the sentence's claim.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The comparative word "fastest" is properly used to compare cheetahs to all other animals.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: Whether or not they were successful as candidates, women such as Geraldine Ferraro and Pat Schroeder have opened the door to the election of a woman as President.

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

The error in this sentence occurs at (A), where there is noun-noun disagreement. The singular noun "candidate" does not agree with the plural noun "women" nor with the pronoun "they" in the opening clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The plural verb "have opened" agrees with its plural subject, "women."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

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There is no error at (C). The preposition "to" combines with the phrase "opened the door" to produce an appropriate idiom.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The noun "election" and the preposition "of" combine to produce an appropriate idiom.

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Corrected Sentence: The often conflicting reports of different polling organizations make it difficult to predict which of the two candidates is more likely to win the election next year.

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

There is no error at (A). The verbal form "conflicting" functions properly as an adjective to modify "reports," and the adverb "often" (telling when) correctly modifies "conflicting."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

There is no error at (B). The plural verb "make" agrees with its plural subject "reports," and the entire phrase, "make it difficult to," is an appropriate idiom to introduce the dependent clause that completes the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

There is no error at (C). The singular verb "is" agrees with its subject, the pronoun "which," whose sense here is singular.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

There is no error at (D). The adjective "likely" is used appropriately after the linking verb "is" to refer to the subject of the clause, "which," and the adverb "more" (indicating a greater degree) correctly modifies "likely."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. It avoids confusion by using the noun phrase "Such elevators" instead of the ambiguous pronoun "They" (which apparently refers to "loads," the only plural noun in the previous sentence).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because deletion would remove information necessary for understanding Otis' contribution to the development of the elevator.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because such a switch would further confuse the pronoun reference and create an incoherent series of sentences.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because it ignores the ambiguous pronoun ("They") and unnecessarily replaces a pronoun ("his") whose reference is already clear.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because it adds a word ("supposedly") that is both unnecessary and inconsistent with an earlier word ("actually").

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It eliminates the sentence fragment and clearly establishes a cause-effect relationship by connecting the dependent clause ("to prevent . . . lower it broke") with the previous independent clause ("What Otis . . . safety device").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the connecting phrase "by which" does not clearly establish the cause-effect relationship (that the safety device prevents a plunge).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because it joins two independent clauses ("What Otis . . . safety device" and "the elevator would . . . lower it broke") with a word ("and") that signals added information but does not imply a cause-effect relationship.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because the present-tense verb "plunges" is not consistent with the past-tense verb "broke."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because two complete thoughts ("What Otis . . . safety device" and "it prevented . . . lower it broke") are connected with only a comma.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It replaces the vague pronoun "this" with the noun "development," completely eliminates the pronouns "What" and "it," and appropriately revises word order to indicate that elevators can carry both people and freight.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the pronoun "this" is vague, and the illogical word order suggests that people can use both elevators and freight.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because the connecting word "and" merely adds another clause ("this was noteworthy") without clearly signaling its relationship to the previous clause.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it illogically makes freight an actor that can use elevators.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because its present-tense verbs ("is" and "can use") are inconsistent with past-tense verbs in earlier sentences.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. This general statement prepares for specific examples of "far-reaching consequences" in the paragraph that follows.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because the second paragraph focuses much more on people than on freight.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because it sums up a major point from paragraph one but says nothing about the "far-reaching consequences" described in paragraph two.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because its assertion is not related to or supported by any other sentence in the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory because it does not indicate the relevance of incidental information about elevator speed to the rest of the paragraph.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids an error in coordination by using a semicolon (rather than a comma), along with an appropriate transitional phrase ("as a result"), to join one independent clause stating an

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effect ("rooms on . . . considered premium") with an earlier independent clause stating its cause ("Hotel guests . . . several times daily").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory because two complete thoughts ("Hotel guests . . . several times daily" and "rooms on the lower . . . considered premium") are connected with only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory because it confuses an effect (that rooms on lower floors were considered premium) with its cause (that guests were reluctant to climb stairs).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory because its use of the connecting word "but" incorrectly suggests a contrast rather than a cause-effect relationship.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is unsatisfactory because the relative pronoun "which" merely tacks on a dependent adjective clause ("which were considered premium") and does not signal any cause-effect relationship.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The sentences of the second paragraph develop an explanation of why buildings were not built tall before the advent of the elevator. The observation that birdcage elevators resembled birdcages is true, but it contributes nothing at all to the explanation and should therefore be deleted.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is unsatisfactory. Sentence 1 should be retained because it provides a logical starting point for the discussion contained in the first paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is unsatisfactory. Sentence 3 should be retained because it fits the historical perspective developed by the first paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is unsatisfactory. Sentence 8 should be retained because it introduces a general observation about the height of buildings that the rest of the paragraph will amplify and support.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is unsatisfactory. Sentence 13 should be retained because it provides a necessary logical link between sentence 12 and sentence 14.

## Section 4

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Realized" means came to understand. "Exonerated" means freed from blame. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Once the principal realized that the fire alarm had been set off by accident, she apologized to the suspected students and announced that they had been exonerated." The missing terms establish a relationship between the accidental nature of the fire alarm and the principal's apology to the students she mistakenly suspected of triggering the alarm. After "realizing" that the alarm sounded accidentally, it makes sense that the principal would "exonerate" the students she singled out for causing the incident.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Denied" means rejected as untrue. "Reprimanded" means scolded. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Once the principal denied that the fire alarm had been set off by accident, she apologized to the suspected students and announced that they had been reprimanded." The principal may have rejected the claim that the alarm was set off accidentally, but it is unlikely that she would "apologize" to the accused students before "reprimanding," or scolding, them.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Perceived" means recognized. "Enlightened" means illuminated. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Once the principal perceived that the fire alarm had been set off by accident, she apologized to the suspected students and announced that they had been enlightened." The principal may have eventually "perceived," or recognized, that the fire alarm was triggered by accident, but it is unclear how the students suspected of setting off the alarm would have been "illuminated."

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Understood" means comprehended, and "apprehended" means arrested. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Once the principal understood that the fire alarm had been set off by accident, she apologized to the suspected students and announced that they had been apprehended." The students were cleared of any wrongdoing, so it is highly unlikely that they would have been "apprehended," or arrested.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Confirmed" means clarified. "Obligated" means compelled. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Once the principal confirmed that the fire alarm had been set off by accident, she apologized to the suspected students and announced that they had been obligated." While the principal might have confirmed that the fire alarm had been set off by accident, it is unclear what the suspected students had been "obligated," or committed, to doing.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Stipulated" means demanded, and "disregarded" means ignored. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall had stipulated that his papers be available only to scholars, the Library of Congress disregarded his wishes and exhibited them to the general public." The word "although" indicates that the

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two halves of the sentence express contradictory ideas. Marshall had "stipulated," or demanded, that his papers only be available to a specific audience, but the Library of Congress ignored these wishes by releasing them to the public.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Implied" means suggested. "Publicized" means made public or advertised. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall had implied that his papers be available only to scholars, the Library of Congress publicized his wishes and exhibited them to the general public." The fact that the Library of Congress "publicized" Marshall's papers does not inherently contrast the judge's desire to contain them within the academic community. In addition, the term "implied" does not fit the grammatical structure of the sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Denied" means refused. "Repealed" means revoked. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall had denied that his papers be available only to scholars, the Library of Congress repealed his wishes and exhibited them to the general public." Marshall may have refused requests to release his papers to the general public, but the term "denied" is grammatically incorrect in this context. Furthermore, it is illogical to say that the justice's wishes were "repealed," or recalled.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Revealed" means made known, and "executed" means carried out. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall had revealed that his papers be available only to scholars, the Library of Congress executed his wishes and exhibited them to the general public." It is illogical to claim that the Library "executed," or carried out, Marshall's wishes by contradicting them. Furthermore, the term "revealed" is grammatically incorrect in this sentence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Insisted" means demanded. "Honored" means respected. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall had insisted that his papers be available only to scholars, the Library of Congress honored his wishes and exhibited them to the general public." It makes little sense to say that the Library respected Marshall's desire to keep his papers within the scholarly community by making them available to the public.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Disposal" means throwing away. "Repair" means to fix or mend. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Royal garments found in the tombs of ancient Egyptians reveal no evidence of having been mended; this discovery suggests that the rulers of Egypt opted for disposal rather than repair." The fact that the garments discovered in Egyptian royal tombs were never mended indicates that rulers were buried with new attire. If the discovered garments show no signs of mending, then Egyptian rulers had their damaged garments disposed of instead of repaired.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Sacrifice" means loss or giving up. "Opulence" means wealth. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Royal garments found in the tombs of ancient Egyptians reveal no evidence of having been mended; this discovery suggests that the rulers of Egypt opted for sacrifice rather than opulence." The fact that the garments discovered in Egyptian royal tombs were never mended indicates that rulers were buried with new attire. A lack of mending does not indicate that the Egyptians chose sacrifice over opulence. On the contrary, the evidence indicates the opposite: that new garments were created to replace old ones.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Wastefulness" means extravagance. "Comfort" means satisfaction. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Royal garments found in the tombs of ancient Egyptians reveal no evidence of having been mended; this discovery suggests that the rulers of Egypt opted for wastefulness rather than comfort." The fact that the garments discovered in Egyptian royal tombs were never mended indicates that rulers were buried with new attire. Although opting for new clothes could be considered wasteful, new clothes are not necessarily any less comfortable than old ones.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Spirituality" means a concern for the sacred. "Worldliness" means a passion for material goods. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Royal garments found in the tombs of ancient Egyptians reveal no evidence of having been mended; this discovery suggests that the rulers of Egypt opted for spirituality rather than worldliness." The fact that the garments discovered in Egyptian royal tombs were never mended indicates that rulers were buried with new attire. The fact that Egyptian rulers were buried in unmended clothing does not necessarily indicate that they valued spirituality over worldliness.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Humiliation" means embarrassment. "Charity" refers to giving something to the poor. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Royal garments found in the tombs of ancient Egyptians reveal no evidence of having been mended; this discovery suggests that the rulers of Egypt opted for humiliation rather than charity." The fact that the garments discovered in Egyptian royal tombs were never mended indicates that rulers were buried with new attire. If the Egyptian rulers were buried in new garments, it does not make sense to say that they valued humiliation over charity toward those in need. Neither word makes sense in the context of the sentence.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Conclude" means to end. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The author used a rhetorical question as a terminal flourish to conclude the section of text." The missing term explains how the author used a rhetorical question as a "terminal flourish," or final decoration, in the text. A "terminal flourish" would logically conclude a section of text.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Disclose" means to make known. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The author used a rhetorical question as a terminal flourish to disclose the section of text." "Disclosing the section of text" would be how an author might present it to an audience. The "terminal flourish" indicates that the author is completing the writing of a section, not reading the section to an audience.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Rearrange" means to put into a different order. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The author used a rhetorical question as a terminal flourish to rearrange the section of text." An author would use a "terminal flourish" to end, not "rearrange," a section of text.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Simplify" means to make easier to understand. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The author used a rhetorical question as a terminal flourish to simplify the section of text." An author would use a "terminal flourish" to elaborately end, not "simplify," a section of text.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Ascertain" means discover. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The author used a rhetorical question as a terminal flourish to ascertain the section of text." Ascertaining a section of text would be coming to understand it, not concluding the writing of it.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Distension" is the state of being swollen or expanded. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "'Foamy' viruses cause cells cultured in laboratories to swell but produce no such distension in cells of living organisms." "Distension" fits the context of the sentence, because the word "such" indicates that the missing term must be a synonym for "swelling," or expansion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Compression" means pressed together or flattened. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "'Foamy' viruses cause cells cultured in laboratories to swell but produce no such compression in cells of living organisms." The word "such" modifies "swell," indicating that the missing term is synonymous with "swelling." "Compression," however, causes a reduction in size.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Disintegration" means decomposition. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "'Foamy' viruses cause cells cultured in laboratories to swell but produce no such disintegration in cells of living organisms." The term "disintegration" refers to cells that are falling apart, not expanding in size.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Deflation" refers to a reduction in size. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "'Foamy' viruses cause cells cultured in laboratories to swell but produce no such deflation in cells of living organisms." The missing term must parallel the meaning of "swell," but "deflating" cells get smaller, not larger.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

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Choice (E) is incorrect. "Dehydration" refers to the loss of water. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "'Foamy' viruses cause cells cultured in laboratories to swell but produce no such dehydration in cells of living organisms." A cell that "dehydrates," or loses water, is more likely to shrink than "swell."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Altruism" is selfless behavior. "Exemplars" are those who are a model for others. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The two sisters selflessly dedicated their lives to the nursing profession; their altruism made them exemplars, ones whose ways are worthy of imitation." The missing terms establish a relationship between the sisters' selfless dedication and the fact that they were worthy of imitation. Lives of altruism would cause the sisters to be considered "exemplars," or models for others to imitate.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Aptitude" is ability or talent. "Eccentrics" are strange people. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The two sisters selflessly dedicated their lives to the nursing profession; their aptitude made them eccentrics, ones whose ways are worthy of imitation." The missing terms establish a relationship between the sisters' selfless dedication and the fact that they were worthy of imitation. An aptitude would not necessarily make the sisters eccentric. Nor would eccentricity necessarily be "worthy of imitation."

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Morality" is virtue. "Emancipators" are people who liberate or free others. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The two sisters selflessly dedicated their lives to the nursing profession; their morality made them emancipators, ones whose ways are worthy of imitation." The missing terms establish a relationship between the sisters' selfless dedication and the fact that they were worthy of imitation. Morality alone would not make someone an emancipator. In addition, "ones whose ways are worthy of imitation" is not the definition of an emancipator.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Erudition" is learning. "Enigmas," in this context, are puzzling people. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The two sisters selflessly dedicated their lives to the nursing profession; their erudition made them enigmas, ones whose ways are worthy of imitation." The missing terms establish a relationship between the sisters' selfless dedication and the fact that they were worthy of imitation. "Erudition," or learning, would not necessarily make someone a puzzling person. Furthermore, "ones whose ways are worthy of imitation" is not the definition of enigma.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Devotion" is loyalty. "Egotists" are selfish people. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The two sisters selflessly dedicated their lives to the nursing profession; their devotion made them egotists, ones whose ways are worthy of imitation." Devotion would not make someone an "egotist," or a selfish person. Furthermore, "ones whose ways are worthy of imitation" is not the definition of an egotist, and the sisters would not be considered egotists if they selflessly dedicated their lives to nursing.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. "Obsequious" means excessively respectful or given to extreme flattery. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Annoyed by the new employee's excessively obsequious manner, the supervisor advised him that such fawning was inappropriate." The missing term describes the annoying behavior of the employee, who is accused of fawning, or attempting to gain favor with excessive flattery. "Obsequious behavior" could be characterized as fawning, and it would be both annoying and inappropriate.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Mysterious" means difficult to understand. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Annoyed by the new employee's excessively mysterious manner, the supervisor advised him that such fawning was inappropriate." The missing term describes the annoying behavior of the employee who is accused of fawning, or attempting to gain favor with excessive flattery. "Mysterious behavior" would not necessarily be considered fawning or inappropriate.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Lackadaisical" means idle, lazy, or lacking energy. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Annoyed by the new employee's excessively lackadaisical manner, the supervisor advised him that such fawning was inappropriate." The missing term describes the annoying behavior of the employee, who is accused of fawning, or attempting to gain favor with excessive flattery. Although "lackadaisical behavior" would be annoying and inappropriate, it would not be characterized as fawning. Acting lazy would not be considered excessively trying to gain favor with a supervisor.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Argumentative" means inclined to quarrel. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Annoyed by the new employee's excessively argumentative manner, the supervisor advised him that such fawning was inappropriate." The missing term describes the annoying behavior of the employee, who is accused of fawning, or attempting to gain favor with excessive flattery. A person who attempts to use flattery to gain an advantage would not be "argumentative," or inclined to quarrel, since arguing would cause one to lose favor with a supervisor. The words "argumentative" and "fawning" are not similar in meaning.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Aggressive" means actively hostile. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Annoyed by the new employee's excessively aggressive manner, the supervisor advised him that such fawning was inappropriate." The missing term describes the annoying behavior of the employee, who is accused of fawning, or attempting to gain favor with excessive flattery. "Aggressive behavior" probably would not be considered fawning.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Exploitation" refers to the selfish and unethical use of something. "Husbandry" means careful management of natural resources. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Conservationists argue that unconstrained exploitation of natural resources, which might deplete them forever, should be replaced with a policy of husbandry." The phrase "should be replaced with" indicates that the two missing terms contrast each other. "Husbandry," or conservation, certainly counters environmental "exploitation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. A "dismissal" is a rejection from serious consideration. "Preparation" means being ready. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Conservationists argue that unconstrained dismissal of natural resources, which might deplete them forever, should be replaced with a policy of preparation." A lack of consideration for the environment could theoretically lead to the "depletion," or deprivation, of natural resources, but it is somewhat illogical to assert that such a "dismissal" is "unconstrained," or unlimited.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Consumption" is the utilization of goods, and "dispersion" means scattering. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Conservationists argue that unconstrained consumption of natural resources, which might deplete them forever, should be replaced with a policy of dispersion." While irresponsible "consumption" could certainly deplete natural resources, it is illogical to claim that conservationists would argue in favor of "dispersing," or spreading these resources.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Harvesting" means reaping or gathering in. "Gathering" means collecting or harvesting. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Conservationists argue that unconstrained harvesting of natural resources, which might deplete them forever, should be replaced with a policy of gathering." The phrase "should be replaced with" indicates that the missing terms have opposite meanings, but "harvesting" and "gathering" are synonymous.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Stockpiling" means gathering a supply of resources for future use. "Extirpation" means destruction. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Conservationists argue that unconstrained stockpiling of natural resources, which might deplete them forever, should be replaced with a policy of extirpation." By definition, conservationists would not support an environmental policy of "extirpation," or destruction.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Camila's repeated glances at her watch indicate that she is concerned about arriving on time for "class" and her "presentation," a fear allayed by the fact that "There was time to spare."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although Camila does face a six-hour drive through a snowstorm, the act of checking her watch does not indicate fear of traveling in storms.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Whether or not Camila is annoyed at having to make the trip during a storm is unrelated to her repeatedly checking her watch.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Checking her watch does not reveal Camila's eagerness to interact with her colleagues, but rather her concerns about arriving on time for her appointments. The details about her appointments are stated coldly, producing the sense that Camila is not eager at all.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Her repeated time checks demonstrate her anxiety about making her appointments on time, not her excitement about delivering the speech, which she characterizes as "uninspiring," or dull.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. As Salome's daughter, Camila would have insights into her mother's personal life that would be unavailable to other researchers. "Light" refers to these personal insights or privileged information only Salome's daughter should be able to bring to the discussion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Bibliographic information," which is data about a person's published writings, is a matter of record that any scholar can access.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Direct literary citations," or quotes from Salome's work, would be available to all scholars.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although Salome's daughter might be able to provide "historical analyses," or studies of Salome's times, there is no reason why she might do this better than any other scholar.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage states that "other scholars can talk about Salome's poetry" (line 10), or provide "scholarly critiques," but Camila's role is to offer a different perspective.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The passage immediately creates drama through a scene of school children discovering "one frog after another with deformities." The paragraph creates more drama by

withholding explanations of the "phenomenon," or unusual occurrence, of the frog deformities. The paragraph ends with two unanswered questions, which also raise the drama and suspense.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The first paragraph does not "advocate," or recommend, a certain course of action; it simply introduces the fact of the frog deformities.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although the frog deformities caught the attention of the media, the passage does not speak of a widespread panic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although the opening paragraph presents a local scene, the author does not compare it to the national situation until the second paragraph.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The first paragraph cites an instance of school children collecting frogs in order to introduce a strange occurrence, not to make a statement about children's interest in science.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The characterization of the media as "misleading," or deceptive, is clearly a "critical," or judgmental, stance. The author criticizes the media for misleading the public by "touting" individual explanations for the frog deformities, when most likely the deformities are occurring for several different reasons.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author claims that the media's treatment of the deformities provides "a misleading view" (line 15), a sentiment that shows little "respect," or esteem, for the media.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Indifferent" means without a preference, or having no feeling one way or another. In directly expressing negative feelings about the media, the author communicates a clear, strong opinion on the subject.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author shows no signs of "ambivalence," or uncertainty caused by conflicting emotions. The author clearly expresses a strong opinion (the media is "misleading") about the media.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Resentful" means full of hostility due to an offense. Although the passage expresses a negative opinion of the media, there is no indication that the author has cause to feel personally wronged.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Each of the consultants draws from a set of attitudes and a body of knowledge particular to his or her specialty. Consequently, the three consultants respond differently because each has received different training.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. No comment is made about the mathematical training of any of the three.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage offers no evidence that the psychologist studies the behavior of cows differently than the others do, or that the engineer's and the physicist's approaches to the problem resemble each other; the passage offers no description of how they studied the behavior of cows. The claim that "the psychologist studies the behavior of cows differently" does not explain why all three responded differently as required by the question.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Each consultant offers all or part of a solution. The psychologist and the physicist are not silenced, nor are their perspectives made irrelevant by the findings of the engineer.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The physicist's approach calls humorous attention to the struggle to remove details rather than to the successful completion of the task. All three investigators eliminate some details while focusing on others. The claim that "only the physicist can successfully eliminate" does not explain why all three responded differently as required by the question.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The engineer's proposal focuses on putting more cows into existing space by decreasing the stall size. If the stall size were decreased, more stalls could fit into the existing barn, which would allow the accommodation of more cows without building another barn.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the engineer suggests increasing the diameter of the milking tubes, no inference can be drawn that these tubes would have any effect on the comfort of the cows.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Because of the smaller size of the stalls, more cows could be housed without any increase in farm size.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :



Choice (C) is incorrect. The engineer's proposal pays no attention to the "humane treatment" of cows. If anything, the suggested decrease in stall size could be said to cause a less humane environment because of the crowding that would result.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. More milk per cow should increase, not decrease, profits because milk is the key product of a dairy farm.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The psychologist's efforts are directed toward inducing "greater milk flow" through a "more mellow color" in the barn and less boring scenery in the fields where the cows graze. Proposing improvements to the cows' environment to increase milk production are based on the assumption that the more content cow is, the more milk it will produce.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In making a prescription for cows, the psychologist mentions both color and diversity of environment, factors that also influence humans. The psychologist is assuming that there is a psychological similarity.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the psychologist does bring an aesthetic awareness to his considerations, no attention is paid to any connection between psychology and current theories of aesthetics.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The psychologist's suggestions involve only what the cows can see in the barn and outdoors. No mention is made of individualized attention.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. All of the psychologist's recommendations are designed to be used with all the cows at the dairy farm and are assumed to affect all the cows in a similar manner.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The author begins with the "old joke" to introduce the particular way physicists scientifically engage the world. The way physicists engage the world, through abstract thinking that removes all the irrelevant details, is the topic of the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author does not offer "an event" or dramatize one. Rather, the anecdote serves as a prelude to the discussion.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The "old joke" is, as the author says, "an allegory for thinking simply about the world," not an argument. Even though the author eventually argues for a position later in the passage, the author only introduces the topic with the opening joke.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The "old joke" does not present terminology; terms are defined later.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author's "old joke" acts as an introductory anecdote, or narrative. Although each of the consultants has a different set of assumptions, none are "misleading" or in need of being "exposed." In addition, it is clear that the "old joke" is intended to introduce a topic by comically portraying the way physicists view the world, not to expose any misleading assumptions held by engineers or psychologists.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The use of the conditional in the "guidelines" ("If it works...If it still works") suggests the necessity of following what works even when the reasons for success are not yet clear. The author is highlighting the element of the unknown in both professions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no mention of dedication in the passage, nor does the passage make a comparison between the dedication of physicists and producers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. According to the author, physicists and producers are equally concerned with solving practical problems.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Hollywood producers "exploit" and "copy" what "works," but it is clear that there is no systematic means of selecting what will work. Rather, the passage suggests that the Hollywood producers are unclear why something is successful, and only use simple, practical guidelines to bring about success.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author makes no mention of the dictates of conscience or principle. Instead attention is given to the use of simple, utilitarian guidelines to bring about repeated success.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :



Choice (B) is correct. "Getting rid of irrelevant details," the author says, "is the first step in building any model of the world." Galileo removed details about the "particular circumstances in which moving objects find themselves," and thus accurately described motion. This works because many details are irrelevant and prevent simple, unfettered thinking to solve a particular problem.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author argues that abstraction is an important part of how "thinking simply" works. The author argues that abstraction is useful not because it is susceptible to error, but because it can remove confusion caused by direct observation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Adhering to the concerns of the public would complicate, not simplify, one's thinking. The author illustrates that Galileo's simple thinking was effective precisely because he was not influenced by general public opinion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The comparison between the physicist and the Hollywood producer suggests that empirical facts can, indeed, be modeled: "If it works, exploit it. If it still works, copy it." The author argues that it is precisely the amazing ability of "thinking simply," or removing irrelevant details, that allows empirical facts to be modeled.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author does not suggest that events are often self-explanatory. On the contrary, explaining events, the author argues, is something "we do . . . subconsciously from the moment we are born" (lines 40-41). "Thinking simply" requires removing some of the irrelevant data concerning events if one is going to explain them. In general, if events were self-explanatory, no thinking, let alone "thinking simply," would be necessary.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Because we are subconsciously able to get "rid of irrelevant details...from the moment we are born," this act is presented as part of our basic, inborn nature for abstracting irrelevant details and "determining," or identifying, important ones.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. At no point in the passage does the author mention ethics or link ethical development to an ability to dispense with irrelevant details.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author contends that we get rid of irrelevant details "from the moment we are born." No connection is established between failure to eliminate errors and delay in development.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. This statement deals with the subconscious ability to get rid of irrelevant details. That ability may include seeking patterns, but the passage does not mention repetition.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author is discussing an ability children are born with, not something they have to learn.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Until Galileo, observers had relied on the empirical facts to describe motion. Philosophers before Galileo emphasized the empirical facts of something in motion, focusing on the medium in which the object moved. Such facts, Galileo argued, when collected and drawn into a description, only clouded understanding when it came to understanding motion. Unlike the scientists before him, Galileo recognized that scientific understanding could actually be clarified by thinking about a concept, such as motion, in an abstract way—that is, removed from the specific details of their situation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Galileo's ability to clarify scientific understanding by focusing on the concept of motion rather than the motion of individual objects had to do with his ability to perceive and abstract, not with any skill in engineering.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Galileo's success occurred precisely because he did not look at the details. To understand motion, he ignored "the particular circumstances in which moving objects find themselves."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author does not suggest that non-physicists cannot understand motion, but rather that even scientists can be misled by too great a focus on empirical facts.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Galileo's recognition is not presented as "obvious"; instead, it argues that his intelligent predecessors were focusing too carefully on details that were obvious, but "irrelevant."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. This phrase refers to the medium through which any given object is moving; that is, to its environment, or surroundings. It was by recognizing that an object's surroundings are irrelevant to a scientific description of motion that Galileo was able to remove confusion and "create modern science."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The environment, or medium in which objects move, is unrelated to the "status of science."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author mentions the confusion that is created by the different media in which objects move, but does not talk about the predicament, or situation, of any individual scientist.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The area in quotes deals with moving objects in specific environments; the author does not mention either logic or a tradition.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The challenge Galileo faced was not unique. Many before him had confronted the subject of motion and attempted to describe it.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Surrounding substance" makes sense in the context of the passage, which speaks of "air" and "water" (line 64) as media through which an object moves. The passage refers to the media of "air" and "water" as substances that surround objects in motion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In this context, "medium" does not refer to an average or to anything that is a result of a calculation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Medium" does not apply to a "middle region" in this context; it refers to the substance through which an object moves.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Medium" in this context does not refer to "natural habitat," or the natural environment of an animal or plant.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Medium" is not used to suggest a "beneficial" environment, or advantageous surroundings.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. This sentence presents Galileo's description of Aristotle's errors in describing motion; it suggests that they are similar to the errors made by others that followed the philosopher.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Galileo may have respected Aristotle, but in the quoted lines, he argues that Aristotle was wrong. The sentence also says nothing about Aristotle being the "first to engage in scientific observation."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage suggests that Galileo was concerned that other scientists might steal his work.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage makes no mention of religious ramifications.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The sentence addresses only Galileo's argument with Aristotle's methods, not any "experiments that served to support his [Galileo's] theories."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The author is describing the way Galileo contrasts his own approach to understanding motion with the approach other scientists such as Aristotle have taken. The author uses the expression "get in the way" to refer to Galileo's idea that specific detail "hinders," or blocks, the progress of discovering theoretical concepts, such as that of motion.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The phrase does not consider elaborate experimental procedures; instead, it addresses the confusion created when observers focus on the media in which objects move.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although the phrase contrasts the concrete world and the theoretical one, it does not refer to a pragmatic approach to a theoretical dilemma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The meaning of the last sentence focuses on two approaches to scientific inquiry, not on Galileo's place in the history of science.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The limitations suggested here have to do not with physics of motion but with the "irrelevant details" that get in the way of accurate description. The only limits discussed in the final paragraph refer to Aristotle's description of motion.

## Section 6

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

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Choice (C) is correct. "Gestures" are body movements used to communicate an idea or attitude. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Much interpersonal communication is implicit in gestures, expressive movements." "Gestures" are precisely the type of "expressive movements" the sentence claims are used in interpersonal communication.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Exposés" are revelatory accounts. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Much interpersonal communication is implicit in exposés, expressive movements." "Exposés" are revelatory accounts, not a type of interpersonal communication involving expressive movement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Verbalizations" are a form of communication involving words and sounds. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Much interpersonal communication is implicit in verbalizations, expressive movements." "Verbalizations" are a form of communication involving words and sounds rather than movements.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Cognitions" are mental perceptions. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Much interpersonal communication is implicit in cognitions, expressive movements." "Cognitions" are internal perceptions, not noticeable movements.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Intuitions" are insights. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Much interpersonal communication is implicit in intuitions, expressive movements." "Intuitions" are internal mental insights, not movements that imply interpersonal communication.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Wealth" means abundance. "Regarded" means considered. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "By virtue of her extensive experience and her wealth of practical knowledge, 87-year-old Louisa Vigil was regarded by her family in New Mexico as its chief advice-giver and matriarch." The first clause describes Vigil's "experience" and "knowledge," and the second part of the sentence explains how these traits contribute to the position she holds within her family. The fact that Vigil has "extensive," or substantial, experience implies that she has a "wealth" of knowledge as well. It makes sense that the 87-year-old's age and wisdom would prompt her relatives to "regard" her as the "matriarch," or female leader, of the family.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Store" means a supply of something. "Condemned" means criticized. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "By virtue of her extensive experience and her store of practical knowledge, 87-year-old Louisa Vigil was condemned by her family in New Mexico as its chief advice-giver and matriarch." It is illogical to claim that Vigil's family "condemned" her for having a great deal of experience and knowledge. The fact that she was a "matriarch," or leader of her family, indicates that these qualities were respected and admired, not criticized.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Supply" means a quantity of something. "Dismissed" means disregarded. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "By virtue of her extensive experience and her supply of practical knowledge, 87-year-old Louisa Vigil was dismissed by her family in New Mexico as its chief advice-giver and matriarch." It is illogical to claim that a family's "chief advice-giver and matriarch" would be disregarded for having a "supply" of practical knowledge.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Modicum" means a small amount of something. "Abandoned" means deserted or forsaken. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "By virtue of her extensive experience and her modicum of practical knowledge, 87-year-old Louisa Vigil was abandoned by her family in New Mexico as its chief advice-giver and matriarch." It is unlikely that Vigil had only a "modicum of practical knowledge" despite her "extensive experience." It is also illogical to claim that her family deserted her for having significant experience.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. A "deficit" is a lack of something, and "praised" means complimented. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "By virtue of her extensive experience and her deficit of practical knowledge, 87-year-old Louisa Vigil was praised by her family in New Mexico as its chief advice-giver and matriarch." It is unlikely that Vigil was praised for having a great deal of experience and very little practical knowledge.

### ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

#### Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Plaudits" are praises. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Castillo's poetry has generated only enthusiastic response: praise from the general public and plaudits from the major critics." The use of the colon indicates that what follows in the sentence are examples of the "enthusiastic," or positive, response the poetry received. The missing term will therefore be an example of the enthusiastic response. "Plaudits" are praises, which is a type of enthusiastic response.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Condemnation" means blame. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Castillo's poetry has generated only enthusiastic response: praise from the general public and condemnation from the major critics." The use of the colon indicates that what follows in the sentence are examples of the "enthusiastic," or positive, response the poetry received. The missing term will therefore be an example of the enthusiastic response. Since "condemnation" means blame, it is the opposite of an enthusiastic response.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Sarcasm" is a type of ridicule. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Castillo's poetry has generated only enthusiastic response: praise from the general public and sarcasm from the major critics." The use of the colon indicates that what follows in the sentence are examples of the "enthusiastic," or positive, response the poetry received. The missing term will therefore be an example of the enthusiastic response. "Sarcasm" a type of ridicule, would indicate disapproval of the poetry rather than an enthusiastic response.



#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Irony" means the use of words to express something other than, and often the opposite of, a literal meaning. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Castillo's poetry has generated only enthusiastic response: praise from the general public and irony from the major critics." The use of the colon indicates that what follows in the sentence are examples of the "enthusiastic," or positive, response the poetry received. The missing term will therefore be an example of the enthusiastic response. "Irony" does not suggest an enthusiastic response.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Pathos" is an emotion of sympathetic pity. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Castillo's poetry has generated only enthusiastic response: praise from the general public and pathos from the major critics." The use of the colon indicates that what follows in the sentence are examples of the "enthusiastic," or positive, response the poetry received. The missing term will therefore be an example of the enthusiastic response. "Pathos," which is an emotion of sympathetic pity, does not necessarily suggest praise.

### ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

#### Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Aroma" means smell. "Identify" means to find. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The twigs of this shrub have a signature aroma whose pungency enables people to identify the shrub even in winter when its leaves have fallen." The first missing term is something that has the quality of "pungency," which is a sharp or irritating taste or smell. The second missing term identifies what people are able to do because of the pungency. "Aroma" is something that can be described as pungent. A pungent aroma would enable people to identify the shrub by the strong smell of its twigs.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Scent" means smell. "Cultivate" means to grow or encourage. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The twigs of this shrub have a signature scent whose pungency enables people to cultivate the shrub even in winter when its leaves have fallen." The first missing term is something that has the quality of "pungency," which is a sharp or irritating taste or smell. The second missing term identifies what people are able to do because of the pungency. A scent can be pungent. However, a sharp or irritating smell does not help people to cultivate a plant.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Flavor" means taste. "Conceal" means to hide. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The twigs of this shrub have a signature flavor whose pungency enables people to conceal the shrub even in winter when its leaves have fallen." The first missing term is something that has the quality of "pungency," which is a sharp or irritating taste or smell. The second missing term identifies what people are able to do because of the pungency. A twig may indeed have a pungent flavor if one were to taste it. However, a pungent flavor would not enable people to conceal a shrub.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. An "appearance" is a look or style. "Recognize" means to identify. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The twigs of this shrub have a signature appearance whose pungency enables people to recognize the shrub even in winter when its leaves have

fallen." The first missing term is something that has the quality of "pungency," which is a sharp or irritating taste or smell. The second missing term identifies what people are able to do because of the pungency. Although a certain "appearance" might enable people to recognize a shrub, an appearance cannot be pungent since it is not a taste or smell.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Texture" is the way something feels to the touch. "Locate" means to find. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The twigs of this shrub have a signature texture whose pungency enables people to locate the shrub even in winter when its leaves have fallen." The first missing term is something that has the quality of "pungency," which is a sharp or irritating taste or smell. The second missing term identifies what people are able to do because of the pungency. A "texture" cannot have a sharp or irritating taste or smell.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. A "disclosure" is a declaration or revelation. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The announcement that the city would raze the landmark school building was such a distressing disclosure that it provoked an outcry." The missing term has a meaning close to that of "announcement," which means a public notification or declaration. A "disclosure" could be an announcement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. An "evaluation" is a determination of the value of something. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The announcement that the city would raze the landmark school building was such a distressing evaluation that it provoked an outcry." The missing term has a meaning close to that of "announcement," which means a public notification or declaration. An "evaluation" of something might be the subject of an announcement, but it would not be the announcement itself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Liberation" is the freeing of someone or something. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The announcement that the city would raze the landmark school building was such a distressing liberation that it provoked an outcry." The missing term has a meaning close to that of "announcement," which means a public notification or declaration. A "liberation" is not the same thing as an announcement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. An "instance" is an example of something, or an occurrence. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The announcement that the city would raze the landmark school building was such a distressing instance that it provoked an outcry." The missing term has a meaning close to that of "announcement," which means a public notification or declaration. The word "instance" is too general to refer precisely to an announcement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. An "inquiry" is an examination of facts or principles. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The announcement that the city would raze the landmark school building was such a distressing inquiry that it provoked an outcry." The missing term has a



meaning close to that of "announcement," which means a public notification or declaration. The results of an inquiry might be the subject of an announcement, but it would not be referred to as the announcement itself.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Passage 1 presents the core components, or assumptions, underlying a prevailing view about childhood development during the first three years of life, and Passage 2 discusses "new findings in neuroscience" that question the "simplistic view" presented in Passage 1.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Passage 2 does not argue for changes based on the findings described in Passage 1. In fact, Passage 2 disputes the view expressed in Passage 1.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although Passage 2 disagrees with the view expressed in Passage 1, it does not mock, or ridicule, that view. On the contrary, Passage 2 expresses disagreement in a respectful and objective manner.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although Passage 2 does cast doubt on the view presented in Passage 1, it is a summary of new scientific findings, not a personal story.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Passage 2 provides scientific evidence that contradicts, not explains, the view expressed in Passage 1.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Both passages comment on children's development during the first three years, and both accept the importance of this period. Passage 1 states that "no other period of human life is as suited to learning as are a child's first three years," and Passage 2 acknowledges that "much early childhood literature suggests that the first three years of life are the critical years for brain development."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although Passage 1 agrees with the view that the brain is most flexible during the first three years of life, Passage 2 argues that the view that the brain "becomes unbendable and increasingly difficult to modify beyond the first few years of life" is a "simplistic view." Consequently, Passage 2 suggests that new research shows that the brain may maintain its flexibility even as a person grows older.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

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Choice (B) is incorrect. Although Passage 2 describes new findings in neuroscience that suggest that "the brain retains its ability to reorganize itself in response to experience or injury throughout life," this point is never addressed in Passage 1.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although Passage 1 argues that children raised by "caring, attentive adults . . . are better learners" than children who lack this advantage, Passage 2 casts doubt on this assumption, stating that we should "be wary" of the claim that parental attention given to children under three is a "once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to help their children build better brains." Consequently, Passage 2 suggests that people can become learners at any age.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although both passages mention "stunning revelations" (Passage 1) and "new findings in neuroscience" (Passage 2) about human development prior to age three, neither states that most scientists have changed their minds about this subject.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Passage 2 presents "new findings in neuroscience" that question, or express skepticism, that the view expressed in Passage 1 (that the first three years of life are the best suited to learning) is correct.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the author of Passage 2 does not agree with the author of Passage 1, it could not be said that the author of Passage 2 would react with such an emotional response as "indignation," or anger. An indignant reaction would be inconsistent with the objective, scientific tone of the passage.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Since both passages are consistently objective and serious in tone, it is unlikely that the author of Passage 2 would react to a statement in Passage 1 with humor.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 clearly believes the argument about the importance of the first three years of life is a significant one and thus is unlikely to feel "ambivalent," or have indecisive or uncertain feelings, about a view expressed in Passage 1.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 disagrees with the view expressed in the quoted lines from Passage 1, and states that this view is a "simplistic" one.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

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Choice (C) is correct. This portion of the passage deals with age-old wisdom that has now been confirmed by scientific research. The quoted lines compare beliefs held by "parents," which is, clearly, a large group of people, with new scientific "revelations," or findings, supporting those beliefs.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the quoted lines compare the view parents have held "for millennia," that is, views that are part of tradition, the new scientific findings discussed are not critiques, or criticisms, of that view.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the quoted lines mention the needs of infants, they do not address child development in an intellectual sense.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although the quoted lines could be said to discuss developmental advances (they mention the impact of caregivers on "a child's development"), parents' worries are not mentioned.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The quoted lines discuss established views and new scientific evidence, not hypotheses and theories.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The author focuses solely on Jacobs's narrative choices, on the fact that "Jacobs shaped her presentation of herself to conform, at least in part, to the expectations of her intended readers" (lines 37-38). Every part of the passage, including the discussions of Douglass and of northern White women's struggles, is logically connected to the explanation of Jacobs's narrative choices.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author does not call attention to Jacobs's private emotions. Instead, the author describes Jacobs as a practical artist who made deliberate narrative choices.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. While the author draws on historical facts to provide context for Jacobs's life and writings, the passage does not give nearly enough information to be called a "comprehensive history."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Although the passage does denounce the institution of slavery as "a crime against women's essential nature" (lines 50-51), this is not the author's main purpose in writing. Instead, the author describes Jacobs as a practical artist who made deliberate narrative choices.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage explains the historical and social pressures that compelled Jacobs to write as she did. The passage does not argue in favor of her style; it simply shows why she chose to present herself in a certain way.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. Douglass evoked the highly respected concept of individualism, identifying himself "with the triumph of manliness and individualism that slavery suppressed" (lines 5-6). His writings showed how the conditions of slavery directly undermined this basic human ideal.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Douglass "firmly identified himself" (line 4) with ideas of manliness and individuality, concepts popular with middle-class, northern Whites. Douglass did not reject these notions. Rather, he relied on them to reveal the injustice of slavery.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The passage does not argue that Douglass's writings laid out a specific criticism of Whites or a strategy to resolve their wrongdoing. Instead, he used Whites' ideas of humanity and freedom to show them the injustice of slavery.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect because Douglass did not draw on unusual or unfamiliar material to make his case against slavery. Rather, he evoked concepts familiar to his White readers.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The passage does not indicate that Douglass's writings drew on one particular event. Douglass referred to popular beliefs of the day to show Whites how slavery violated their own deeply held principles.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. To "formulate" is to "work out" or develop an idea. This is what a small number of northern White women were beginning to do regarding the oppression of women and slavery: "work out" the analogy between them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. To "exercise" means to put into action. The passage implies that the "analogy between slavery and the oppression of women" (lines 14-15) was still being developed; it was too early to put it into action.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. To "conciliate," which means to win over or soothe the anger of another, is unrelated to the early development of an idea.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. In this context, to "work out" means to sketch out preliminary ideas or develop an idea. It does not mean to struggle, or make an effort, for change.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. It does not make sense to say that the women were beginning to "solve" the analogy between slavery and their own oppression. An analogy is not a puzzle to be solved; it is a statement of the similarities between two things.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The passage explains that women who wanted to gain rights "clung to the discourses of true womanhood and domesticity" (line 20). Those discourses represented the view of women with which most people were sympathetic, that women were first and foremost mothers and homemakers. Thus, arguing for rights on the grounds of improving women's ability as mothers would fit the passage's claim precisely.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. This statement does not build on the notion of women as essentially domestic creatures (mothers and homemakers), which was the prevailing view of women at the time. According to the passage, therefore, this argument would not have been an effective means of gaining support for women's rights.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage explains that women who wanted to gain rights "clung to the discourses of true womanhood and domesticity" (line 20). In the pre-Civil War era, the prevailing view was that it was women's responsibility to be productive in the home, not in society at large. Therefore, this argument would not have been an effective means of gaining support for women's rights.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. As the passage states, women "were beginning to work out the analogy between slavery and the oppression of women, but their view had not won general sympathy" (lines 14-16). Women who wanted to gain rights "clung to the discourses of true womanhood and domesticity" (line 20), not those of the anti-slavery movement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. At the time, self-determination, or free will, was not considered an important aspect of women's nature. Women who wanted to gain rights "clung to the discourses of true womanhood and domesticity" (line 20), not those of individualism.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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#### Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The passage describes in detail how Jacobs "shaped her presentation of herself to conform" to audience expectations (line 37). Jacobs carefully framed her story to achieve the end result of reaching a certain audience. It thus makes sense to describe her as "pragmatic," or concerned with results.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Disingenuous" means not straightforward, or dishonest. Nothing in the passage indicates that Jacobs relied on false information or half-truths to communicate her story.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Scholarly" writing is academic, or written for a highly educated reader. The passage argues that, on the contrary, Jacobs addressed her writing to a wide audience, "reaching the same people who avidly read Harriet Beecher Stowe," a popular novelist (lines 32-33).

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Presumptuous" means overly confident or arrogant. Jacobs did not presumptuously demand that her audience interpret her writing; she adjusted her writing to suit the needs of her audience.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage indicates that Jacobs wrote in a "melodramatic," or exaggeratedly emotional or sentimental, manner.

### ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

#### Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The passage closely analyzes the historical context that compelled Jacobs to write as she did. In so doing, the author expresses appreciation for her choices and respect for her contributions to literature and to the anti-slavery movement. Jacobs "faced a more difficult task" than did Frederick Douglass (lines 10-11), and the author implies that she succeeded.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author is not "critical" of Jacobs's narrative style and does not express any "disappointment." Rather, the tone is one of understanding and appreciation for Jacobs's accomplishment: Jacobs "exposed slavery as a violation of the norms of womanhood" (lines 47-48).

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The passage is not "angry" or "regretful." Rather, it is a careful study of Jacobs's work that praises the author for her ability to reach a particular audience with her anti-slavery message.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Ironic" means marked by a contrast between what is meant and what is stated, and "jocular" means characterized by joking. The author's attitude towards Jacobs is, on the contrary, sincere and respectful.

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author's attitude is not particularly "hopeful" or "moralistic." The passage is a straightforward examination of the difficulty of Jacobs's task and a recognition of her achievement.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. This passage is organized around three encounters in which Trabb's boy mocks the narrator publicly. The narrator remembers the events of this passage as outrageous and embarrassing. The encounters with the boy culminate in a humiliating exit, which he describes as being "ejected" by the town "into the open country."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The series of events in the passage are not loosely connected; rather, they are repeated encounters between the narrator and the same boy, which lead to the narrator's humiliating departure.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The narration in the passage describes Trabb's boy's actions, but it does not demonstrate any circular logic behind them. The boy's logic is quite simple, not circular: he is mocking the narrator's pretension.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The remembrance is told from the point of view of just one person, the narrator.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Throughout the passage the speaker remains isolated from the rest of the community. No one speaks with him, and eventually he is ejected from the town.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The speaker has a "smug," or superior, attitude towards the townspeople as they try to pass him on the street. His self-satisfied arrogance and his refusal to acknowledge them show that he is distanced toward the townspeople.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator is not a stranger in town. He is recognized by many of the people, and he doesn't feel "apathetic," or indifferent, to their attention—he is pleased by it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :



Choice (C) is incorrect. The narrator doesn't seem bored or unimportant in this "provincial," or unsophisticated, town since he describes this experience as "interesting" and "not disagreeable" and his position as "distinguished."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The narrator is familiar with his old, quiet town. The street is not busy, but quiet, and the narrator doesn't seem "disoriented," or puzzled, in his surroundings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although the narrator might feel proud of his "distinguished" position, the first paragraph does not indicate that he remembers the past with feelings of longing. Instead, the closing phrase ("until Fate threw me in the way of that unlimited miscreant, Trabb's boy") hints that unpleasant events are about to occur in his hometown.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. The narrator seems to think he is in a procession, or part of a walking spectacle, for people to stare at on account of his supposedly distinguished position. Ironically, all dignity of his progress is lost when Trabb's boy starts mocking the narrator with his own outrageous procession.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator's thoughts are grounded in the present moment of his stroll down the street. He thinks about his interactions with the people there, not about the future.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The narrator merely looks around feeling satisfied. He does not directly interact with the people or do anything to indicate that he intends to make changes in the town.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. When the narrator spots Trabb's boy, he immediately tries to avoid him. The narrator clearly expects trouble from the boy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The narrator is not remembering any past events at this point, but rather he is focused on the present recognition and interest that the townspeople are showing in him.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct because the narrator's facial expression contrasts with his true feelings. He is worried about the trouble that may occur with Trabb's boy so he "feigns," or pretends, to be "indifferent," or unconcerned, as well as calm toward him.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator does not have a guilty conscience; he is trying to "quell," or stifle, the "evil mind" of Trabb's boy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The narrator doesn't extend a friendly greeting to anybody in town, especially not Trabb's boy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although the narrator possibly feels a premonition of disaster upon seeing Trabb's boy, or a feeling that trouble is near, "that expression of countenance" is the facial expression he wears to pretend that there is no problem or coming disaster.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The narrator treats Trabb's boy the same way he treated the other townspeople; he looks at him in an "unconscious," or unknowing, way, pretending not to recognize him.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. That Trabb's boy is "severely visited as before" refers to the pretended fit of suffering that he had in the preceding paragraph. The dramatic fit occurs a second time and seems to "torture," or afflict, him in the narrator's presence.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. No one calls on or speaks to Trabb's boy during his fit.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Trabb's boy is not sharing an experience with anyone; he carries out his strange behavior by himself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The word "visited" does not mean "resided temporarily with" in this context; it refers to how the fit afflicts Trabb's boy a second time.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Haunted" would mean that Trabb's boy was continually and recurrently tormented by the prior event; however, Trabb's boy expressed a sudden shock upon seeing the narrator and pretended to enact a hysterical fit. Consequently, Trabb's boy does not appear to be obsessed or tormented by the prior encounter with the narrator.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

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#### Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The spectators "hailed," or received, the sufferings of Trabb's boy with joy because he was making fun of the pretentious narrator. The townspeople felt the need to laugh at the narrator because his stuffy walk through town was a demonstration of his imagined superiority. The people were amused by the "derision," or mockery, that the boy's gestures implied.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The sufferings of Trabb's boy were pretended; the narrator didn't actually punish him. Furthermore, the townspeople also do not characterize the boy as silly.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The townspeople understood very well that the boy was mocking the narrator to make him feel uncomfortable, and they were amused by it.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The formal, superior attitude of the narrator makes it clear that the townspeople enjoyed the boy's sense of humor, not the narrator's.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is no indication from the narrator or the townspeople that the two were friends engaged in "antics," or pranks; rather, the narrator described the boy as an "unlimited miscreant," or troublemaker, and he was extremely upset by the boy's antics.

### ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

#### Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The townspeople and Trabb's boy were aware that the narrator was pretending not to know the people he passed on the street. The boy exclaims "Don't know yah" to imitate and make fun of the narrator's detachment from the people. By ignoring people around him, his demeanor of aloofness is an easy target for the boy's mockery.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator states that he is no stranger ("It was interesting to be in the quiet old town once more") and that the people recognize him ("suddenly recognized and stared after"). It is clear that the townspeople's recognition of the narrator shows that he isn't a stranger in this town, but somebody who is known well enough to be mocked by Trabb's boy with the phrase "Don't know yah!"

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. It was the narrator who was pretending not to know the townspeople. The narrator claims that people were staring and looking him in the face, which does not suggest that they were trying to deny that they knew him.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The boy doesn't aim to "entice," or persuade, the narrator to introduce himself; rather, his mockery suggests that they are familiar with each other already.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The boy delights the townspeople with his mockery; he aims to make them laugh, not to make them feel sympathetic.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The narrator's eloquent, detailed presentation is characteristic of how a writer would describe an experience. At first, this visit is "not disagreeable," but it becomes unpleasant and uncomfortable when he encounters Trabb's boy. The narrator "recounts," or tells, the events from a first-person point of view, making it sound like a personal experience. Consequently, the narrator's presentation is clearly most like a "writer recounting an unpleasant personal experience."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The narrator does not comment on an influential "predecessor," or person who came before him; the memory is solely about himself and the townspeople.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Though the situation deteriorates somewhat like a machine breaking down, the narrator dwells on emotions a mechanic would not include in an explanation. The narrator also does not identify the causes of the behavior of Trabb's boy or present the boy's behavior as predictable or mechanical in nature like a mechanic would with a broken machine.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The narrator does not present this passage as an "exhortation," or urgent warning, nor as a call to action, but as a personal memory.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The narrator's presentation does not resemble a scientist objectively explaining a "controversial," or disputable, theory; rather, the presentation is a first-person narrative of disagreeable events.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. The seriousness of the narrator is a humorous contrast with the boy's wild antics. The image of the narrator walking as a distinguished man and the boy staggering around him is a striking picture of contrasts. This contrast is the most pervasive comic strategy in the passage as it occurs throughout all of their interactions.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The commentary of the townspeople is not spoken, and their delighted reactions remain in the background of the boy's antics.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. As he recounts the episode, the narrator understands that the boy's ridicule is an imitation of himself.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The narrator mentions Fate as the one who threw him in the way of Trabb's boy, but he does not invoke Fate to explain away any human faults.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The townspeople do not make fun of Trabb's boy; instead, they are amused by him when he makes fun of the narrator's dignified manner.

## Section 9

### ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. "Collaborative" refers to something done in partnership. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Louise Erdrich and Micahel Dorris co-wrote *The Crown of Columbus*, a collaborative effort successfully mingling their individual styles as writers." The missing term describes an effort that involves working together and mingling two people's individual writing styles. A "collaborative effort" is one in which people work together to produce something.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Stratified" means layered. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Louise Erdrich and Micahel Dorris co-wrote *The Crown of Columbus*, a stratified effort successfully mingling their individual styles as writers." The missing term describes an effort that involves working together and mingling two people's individual writing styles. "Stratified" does not mean mingling or mixing.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Fitful" means intermittent or irregular. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Louise Erdrich and Micahel Dorris co-wrote *The Crown of Columbus*, a fitful effort successfully mingling their individual styles as writers." The missing term describes an effort that involves working together and mingling two people's individual writing styles. If these writers put in a "fitful effort," they would not have been successful at mingling their individual styles.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Vicarious" means experienced indirectly or done as one person substituting for another. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Louise Erdrich and Micahel Dorris co-wrote *The Crown of Columbus*, a vicarious effort successfully mingling their individual styles as writers." The missing term describes an effort that involves working together and mingling two people's individual writing styles. Since these authors co-wrote the book, they took part in the effort equally, and the book cannot be called a "vicarious effort."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Corresponding" means comparing. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Louise Erdrich and Micahel Dorris co-wrote *The Crown of Columbus*, a corresponding effort successfully mingling their individual styles as writers." The missing term describes an effort that involves working together and mingling two people's individual writing styles. Using the word "corresponding" here does not make sense because it is unclear what their effort would be corresponding to.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Stimulating" means interesting. "Soporific" means causing sleep. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The eager members of the audience found the lecture topic stimulating, but unfortunately the lecturer's droning voice had a soporific effect." The phrase "but unfortunately" signifies a contrast in the sentence between eager hopes for an interesting lecture and a disappointing presentation by the speaker. A stimulating topic and the sleep-inducing voice of the lecturer indicate such a contrast.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Interesting" means appealing. "Rousing" means stirring. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The eager members of the audience found the lecture topic interesting, but unfortunately the lecturer's droning voice had a rousing effect." The phrase "but unfortunately" signifies a contrast in the sentence between eager hopes for an interesting lecture and a disappointing presentation by the speaker. A droning voice would not rouse the audience members; it would put them to sleep.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Advantageous" means favorable or beneficial. "Beneficial" means favorable or advantageous. These words are synonyms of one another. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The eager members of the audience found the lecture topic advantageous, but unfortunately the lecturer's droning voice had a beneficial effect." The phrase "but unfortunately" signifies a contrast in the sentence between eager hopes for an interesting lecture and a disappointing presentation by the speaker. The terms "advantageous" and "beneficial," which mean roughly the same thing, fail to indicate such a contrast. Furthermore, it makes little sense to say that the droning voice of the lecturer was beneficial.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Rudimentary" means basic. "Reassuring" means comforting. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The eager members of the audience found the lecture topic rudimentary, but unfortunately the lecturer's droning voice had a reassuring effect." The phrase "but unfortunately" signifies a contrast in the sentence between eager hopes for an interesting lecture and a disappointing presentation by the speaker. A "rudimentary topic" and a "reassuring voice" fail to indicate a contrast.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Insidious" means dull or tasteless. "Bland" means plain or tasteless. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "The eager members of the audience found the lecture topic insidious, but unfortunately the lecturer's droning voice had a bland effect." The phrase "but unfortunately" signifies a contrast in the sentence between eager hopes for an interesting lecture

and a disappointing presentation by the speaker. Both an "insipid topic" and a "bland voice" would both contribute to a bland lecture. The terms fail to indicate a contrast.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. "Tactile" means having to do with the sense of touch. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Displays in the Australian Museum's exhibition on dinosaurs are designed to be touched, offering visitors a tactile experience." The missing term describes an experience related to the sense of touch. A "tactile experience" precisely defines an exhibit "designed to be touched."

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Odoriferous" means having or giving off an odor. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Displays in the Australian Museum's exhibition on dinosaurs are designed to be touched, offering visitors an odoriferous experience." The missing term describes an experience related to the sense of touch. An "odoriferous experience" would not offer visitors a way to experience an earlier period.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Archaic" means ancient or relating to an earlier period. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Displays in the Australian Museum's exhibition on dinosaurs are designed to be touched, offering visitors an archaic experience." The missing term describes an experience related to the sense of touch. An "archaic experience" would not define an exhibit "designed to be touched." Instead, an "archaic experience" would be an out-of-date experience.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Aural" has to do with the sense of hearing. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Displays in the Australian Museum's exhibition on dinosaurs are designed to be touched, offering visitors an aural experience." The missing term describes an experience related to the sense of touch. An "aural experience" would define an exhibit designed to be heard, not necessarily touched.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. "Rustic" means pertaining to rural or country life. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "Displays in the Australian Museum's exhibition on dinosaurs are designed to be touched, offering visitors a rustic experience." The missing term describes an experience related to the sense of touch. A "rustic experience" would not precisely define an exhibit "designed to be touched." Instead, a "rustic experience" would be a country-like experience.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Adroitness" means physical skillfulness. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The magician's adroitness astonished us; her deft performance proved the old saying that the hand is quicker than the eye." The semicolon in the middle of the sentence

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indicates that what follows it will elaborate on what came before it. Therefore, the meaning of the missing term should be closely related to a "deft," or skillful, performance that fooled the spectators. "Adroitness" precisely describes the ability to give such a skillful performance.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Discernment" means judgment. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The magician's discernment astonished us; her deft performance proved the old saying that the hand is quicker than the eye." The semicolon in the middle of the sentence indicates that what follows it will elaborate on what came before it. Therefore, the meaning of the missing term should be closely related to a "deft," or skillful, performance that fooled the spectators. Although good "discernment," or judgment, is a valuable quality for magicians to have, it does not sufficiently describe the type of physical skillfulness the sentence suggests the magician demonstrated in her performance.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Tenacity" means persistence. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The magician's tenacity astonished us; her deft performance proved the old saying that the hand is quicker than the eye." The semicolon in the middle of the sentence indicates that what follows it will elaborate on what came before it. Therefore, the meaning of the missing term should be closely related to a "deft," or skillful, performance that fooled the spectators. "Tenacity," or persistence, is not necessarily a quality that would help a magician give the type of skillful performance the sentence suggests the woman gave.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Hilarity" means amusement. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The magician's hilarity astonished us; her deft performance proved the old saying that the hand is quicker than the eye." The semicolon in the middle of the sentence indicates that what follows it will elaborate on what came before it. Therefore, the meaning of the missing term should be closely related to a "deft," or skillful, performance that fooled the spectators. "Hilarity" is not necessarily a quality that would help a magician give the type of skillful performance the sentence suggests the woman gave.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Insecurity" means lack of confidence. If one were to insert this term into the text, the sentence would read "The magician's insecurity astonished us; her deft performance proved the old saying that the hand is quicker than the eye." The semicolon in the middle of the sentence indicates that what follows it will elaborate on what came before it. Therefore, the meaning of the missing term should be closely related to a "deft," or skillful, performance that fooled the spectators. "Insecurity" would not help a magician give the type of skillful performance the sentence suggests the woman gave.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. "Prominence" means importance. "Ineptitude" means incompetence. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Keller achieved national prominence as a hero, his lamentable ineptitude in the political arena soon became painfully apparent." The word "although" is a clue that one of the missing terms will be a positive quality while the other will be a negative one. In the first part of the sentence, "achieved" and "hero" place Keller in a positive light. "Lamentable" and "painfully" indicate that the second missing term will be a negative quality. A hero

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would be likely to achieve national prominence. "Ineptitude" is a negative quality that would be regrettable in political career.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. "Recognition" is attention. "Versatility" means flexibility. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Keller achieved national recognition as a hero, his lamentable versatility in the political arena soon became painfully apparent." The word "although" is a clue that one of the missing terms will be a positive quality while the other will be a negative one. In the first part of the sentence, "achieved" and "hero" place Keller in a positive light. "Lamentable" and "painfully" indicate that the second missing term will be a negative quality. A hero would be likely to achieve national "recognition," or attention. "Versatility," however, is a positive quality that would be "valuable," not lamentable, for a political career.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. "Ignominy" is personal dishonor or humiliation. "Inadequacy" means insufficiency. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Keller achieved national ignominy as a hero, his lamentable inadequacy in the political arena soon became painfully apparent." The word "although" is a clue that one of the missing terms will be a positive quality while the other will be a negative one. In the first part of the sentence, "achieved" and "hero" place Keller in a positive light. "Lamentable" and "painfully" indicate that the second missing term will be a negative quality. Although inadequacy would be lamentable in a politician, someone who has achieved national "ignominy," or humiliation, would not be considered a hero.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. "Prestige" is wide recognition or distinction. "Finesse" means diplomatic skillfulness. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Keller achieved national prestige as a hero, his lamentable finesse in the political arena soon became painfully apparent." The word "although" is a clue that one of the missing terms will be a positive quality while the other will be a negative one. In the first part of the sentence, "achieved" and "hero" place Keller in a positive light. "Lamentable" and "painfully" indicate that the second missing term will be a negative quality. Although, a hero would be likely to achieve national prestige, "finesse" is a positive quality that would be "valuable," not lamentable, in a politician.

#### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. "Notoriety" means known for an unfavorable act or quality. "Rectitude" means moral righteousness. If one were to insert these terms into the text, the sentence would read "Although Keller achieved national notoriety as a hero, his lamentable rectitude in the political arena soon became painfully apparent." The word "although" is a clue that one of the missing terms will be a positive quality while the other will be a negative one. In the first part of the sentence, "achieved" and "hero" place Keller in a positive light. "Lamentable" and "painfully" indicate that the second missing term will be a negative quality. Someone with national notoriety is not likely to be considered a hero. In addition, rectitude in a politician would more likely be praised than lamented.

### ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

#### Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. A "manifesto" is a public declaration of political policies. If one were to insert this word into the text, the sentence would read "The professor argued that every grassroots organization needs a manifesto: without this public declaration of motives, there can be no cohesive organization."

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The missing term will have the same meaning as "public declaration of motives." Also, the word "without" signifies that a public declaration is necessary to have a cohesive organization. A "manifesto" is the same thing as a public declaration of motives, and would unify the movement around its common goals.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. An "invocation" is a prayer. If one were to insert this word into the text, the sentence would read "The professor argued that every grassroots organization needs an invocation: without this public declaration of motives, there can be no cohesive organization." The missing term will have the same meaning as "public declaration of motives." Also, the word "without" signifies that a public declaration is necessary to have a cohesive organization. An "invocation" is not the same thing as a public definition of motives.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. A "prospectus" is a summary of the main features of a project, usually a business venture. If one were to insert this word into the text, the sentence would read "The professor argued that every grassroots organization needs a prospectus: without this public declaration of motives, there can be no cohesive organization." The missing term will have the same meaning as "public declaration of motives." Also, the word "without" signifies that a public declaration is necessary to have a cohesive, or strong, organization. A "prospectus" is not the same thing as a public definition of motives. Besides, the word "prospectus" would most likely not be used in connection with a grassroots movement.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. An "arbitration" is a negotiation. If one were to insert this word into the text, the sentence would read "The professor argued that every grassroots organization needs an arbitration: without this public declaration of motives, there can be no cohesive organization." The missing term will have the same meaning as "public declaration of motives." Also, the word "without" signifies that a public declaration is necessary to have a cohesive organization. An "arbitration" is not the same thing as a public definition of motives, and would not create cohesion in an organization.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. A "mandate" is an order or command. If one were to insert this word into the text, the sentence would read "The professor argued that every grassroots organization needs a mandate: without this public declaration of motives, there can be no cohesive organization." The missing term will have the same meaning as "public declaration of motives." Also, the word "without" signifies that a public declaration is necessary to have a cohesive organization. A "mandate" is not the same thing as a public definition of motives, and would not create cohesion in an organization.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The author of Passage 1 comments that the "popular appeal of Williamsburg" is disturbing to academic historians (lines 6-9). The author of Passage 2, though deploring the way in which Colonial Williamsburg is presented, mentions that it is a "most successful and staggeringly profitable American phenomenon" (lines 48-49). Consequently, both authors readily agree that Colonial Williamsburg has achieved popular acceptance in the United States.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Both authors characterize Colonial Williamsburg as a phenomenon that flourishes in the United States and is different from historical sites found elsewhere in the world. No mention of American influence on European theme parks is made.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 makes no mention of preservation architects; the author of Passage 2 suggests that preservation architects were responsible for the destruction of historical information at Williamsburg.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. In the first sentence the author of Passage 2 characterizes sites like Colonial Williamsburg as representing the "replacement of reality with selective fantasy," while the author of Passage 1 indicates in the last paragraph that the restoration is a particularly useful educational tool.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 concentrates on Colonial Williamsburg's positive aspects, but the author of Passage 2 is particularly dissatisfied with the way historical reconstructions present history, suggesting that such reconstructions preserve a place "as someone thinks it was—or would like it to have been."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. Passage 1 mentions "the Roman Forum, the Athenian Acropolis, and the National Gallery" as examples of places that are different from Colonial Williamsburg, which "presumes an unspecialized and unaristocratic education" (lines 18-19). According to Passage 1, "the Roman Forum, the Athenian Acropolis, and the National Gallery" are "planned primarily for the connoisseur or the scholar, not for the citizen" (lines 24-25). In other words, only experts who are already familiar with the history and cultural significance of the places will fully appreciate them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although all three places are found in Europe, there is no indication that Europeans are more interested in the Roman Forum, the Athenian Acropolis, and the National Gallery than Americans would be.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. According to the passage, the National Gallery includes examples of "different arts and periods," but the three places are not mentioned as examples that have this characteristic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The passage does not indicate that the Roman Forum, the Athenian Acropolis, and the National Gallery set up aesthetic standards of any kind or that any of their aesthetic standards have been compromised, that is, discredited.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Because the sites are "planned primarily for the connoisseur or the scholar, not for the citizen," the suggestion is that not every visitor would find them interesting. It is Colonial Williamsburg that is "intelligible and interesting to nearly everybody."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The "ribbon draped across an antique chair" is described as "forbidding"; the "sign" is a "Do Not Touch" sign. Both are features of European museums that the author claims "have nothing to do with" more accessible places like Colonial Williamsburg. Unlike Colonial Williamsburg, where visitors are invited to participate in history, museums use the forbidding ribbon and the "Do Not Touch" sign to keep people away from significant objects.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The author implies that the ribbon and "Do Not Touch" sign alienate people from the objects, not assist in understanding them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the "ribbon" and the "sign" could prevent damage to antiques, the author is more concerned with making a point about the alienating effect they have on the museum visitors.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no indication that the "ribbon" and the "sign" have any effect on architects.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. There is no indication in the passage that the "ribbon" and the "sign" convey misinformation about the objects they protect.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Although any of the options might seem startling to people who have experienced historic sites in Europe, the author mentions one feature of Colonial Williamsburg in particular: the tour guides' ability to improvise their own speeches. That "the Williamsburg guides have no set speeches" is an indication of their freedom. The author specifically states that the practice is "startling."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. There is no mention in the passage of tourist participation in historical reenactments.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although the author mentions that a site like Colonial Williamsburg is likely to be found in a country that is wealthy, no mention is made of the wealth of the visitors themselves.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. No connection is made between the feelings of those who have toured Europe and the concept on which Colonial Williamsburg is based.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. No mention is made of how much it costs to train tourist guides.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The passage compares Colonial Williamsburg with a "spelling bee and educational television shows" (line 42), settings in which education is intended to be fun rather than burdensome. Consequently, a computer game that teaches geography is based on a similar idea—that learning can occur in an enjoyable context and not be seen as a chore.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The display of historic artifacts is not intended to make learning in a museum fun or make the learning process less of a chore.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. A film that provides comic relief might be amusing and fun, but it would not necessarily be educational.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Although learning about controversial issues might be enjoyable, a textbook is not a context associated with enjoyment, as a game or television show might be.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Performing a scientific experiment to test a theory does not exemplify the kind of enjoyable learning described in the passage, nor does it resemble anything like easy work.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. The word "studious," which means deliberately or consciously planned, is used to describe the act of "fudging," or falsifying, facts. Work described as "studious fudging" means work that is deliberately fabricated, or invented, and not historically accurate, as "studious" alone would suggest.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :



Choice (A) is incorrect. The emphasis in the phrase "studious fudging" is on the author's perception of inaccuracy in the restoration of Williamsburg, not on the hard work required.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Since "studious" describes "fudging," it can be inferred that the phrase does not emphasize the serious aspects of Colonial Williamsburg.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not appear to be impressed with the ingenuity, or imaginativeness, of those who conceived of Colonial Williamsburg, and the word "studious" does not suggest this quality.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The actions, not the credentials, of the scholars are described as "studious fudging."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Those who "play God" are the architects who act as if they were God when they move or destroy architectural history (lines 77-78). The architects who play, or "act as" God, are demonstrating an "innocent hubris" (line 80), or pride, by ignoring reality in order to accomplish their own ends.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. The context does not suggest that the creators of Williamsburg "bet on," or wagered on, God.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Nothing in the passage indicates that the developers of Colonial Williamsburg were competitive in any way, or that they "compete against" God.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. To "toy with" something is to treat it with casual disrespect. The author of Passage 2 portrays the developers of Colonial Williamsburg as sincere but misled. The author also clearly does not mean that the architects were toying with God or that God was toying with anything.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. The architects do not mean that the developers of Colonial Williamsburg are "taking advantage of" God. The author does not mention their view of God at all.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

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Choice (E) is correct. The phrase "this type of crime" (line 82) refers to the kind of restoration that destroys historic buildings and objects (described in the preceding paragraph). According to the author, this kind of restoration does not bother people because it "has become an established element of popular culture." Although the author never actually says that the development of such restorations is "ominous," or menacing, the theme of the entire passage—the damage done by such restorations—clearly indicates the author's attitude toward them.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In the author's view, "this type of crime," that is, the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, would not be committed if most people treasured architectural history.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Although it can be inferred that the author is alarmed by the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, no mention is made of the effect such projects might have on the livelihood of artists.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. There is no discussion in the passage of the exploitation of the good will of others in the process of restoration.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The author's objection to restorations like that of Colonial Williamsburg does not have to do with maintaining existing historic buildings and monuments. Rather, the author's concern is the destruction of historic buildings.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. In addition to the general objection to historical reconstruction as found in Colonial Williamsburg, the author of Passage 2 characterizes Colonial Williamsburg as "a careful construct . . . a place where one could learn a little romanticized history" (lines 60-61). Romanticizing history is a way of sanitizing history, or making it inoffensive.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Like the author of Passage 1, the author of Passage 2 characterizes restoration as an "American phenomenon" (line 49) and makes no mention of other countries' commitment to it. In addition, the author of Passage 2 views restorations like that of Colonial Williamsburg as destroying architecture rather than preserving it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 speaks of the "unreality that is built into the process" (line 69) and the negative consequences of historical reconstruction but does not comment on the cultural value of United States monuments.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The author of Passage 2 does not suggest that the history depicted by Colonial Williamsburg makes visitors feel nostalgic and yearn for that lifestyle.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. In Passage 2, the author's objections to restorations like that of Colonial Williamsburg are based on concerns related to preserving history, not that the restoration was undertaken because it promised to be profitable.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. The academic historians characterized in Passage 1 view Colonial Williamsburg as educationally useless, but for the most part "harmless." (lines 12-14). The author of Passage 2 would agree with these historians that Colonial Williamsburg is educationally useless, but would disagree that it is harmless. The author of Passage 2 claims Disneyland and Colonial Williamsburg are examples of "an established element of popular culture" that has been "given a license to destroy" (lines 83-84). The author of Passage 2 would argue that the academic historians of Passage 1 fail to take seriously the cultural damage done by Colonial Williamsburg, which is a "crime against art and history" (lines 82-83).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Far from giving Colonial Williamsburg too much credit for educating people, the academic historians, by comparing it to Disneyland, suggest that it is entertaining rather than educational. The author of Passage 2 would also dismiss the academic historians for not treating or addressing the damaging effects of Williamsburg seriously enough.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no indication in Passage 1 that the academic historians assume that themed environments are commonplace.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. The mention of Disneyland suggests that the historians believe that history has been simplified in Colonial Williamsburg, but there is no indication they approve of such simplification or that simplification is needed.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no indication that the academic historians prefer the creation of replicas to the preservation of original buildings, and the author of Passage 2 does not attribute this preference to them.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

The correct answer is (E). The speeches, made by Williamsburg guides, are made up by the guides themselves, not prescribed by historians. Since the guides choose what to say, such speeches could be

seen as examples of the "replacement of reality with selective fantasy" described in the first sentence of Passage 2.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In the view of the author of Passage 2, no aspect of Colonial Williamsburg has value for those who want to preserve "the stuff of which real history and art are made."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. There is no indication that Colonial Williamsburg or the guides' speeches are unable to generate interest in history. In fact, the success attributed to Colonial Williamsburg in Passage 2 suggests that such interest is being generated.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) is incorrect. Since the speeches are made up by people who are not historians, the author of Passage 2 would not see the speeches as evidence of a scholarly reputation.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. The speeches made by Colonial Williamsburg's guides have nothing to do with the restoration's architectural integrity.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. In general, both authors express strong views concerning Colonial Williamsburg as a specific example of historical reconstruction. The author of Passage 1, however, sees Colonial Williamsburg as "significant in ways that its promoters did not advertise" (lines 15-16) and contrasts the "American restored community" favorably with the national monuments of other countries. The author of Passage 2 calls historical restoration a "type of crime against art and history" (lines 81-82) and laments, or grieves, over the "irretrievable revelations" (line 89) lost to architectural history.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. In Passage 1, Colonial Williamsburg is described as combining "business and pleasure" (line 45), not as escapist or merely entertaining. The author of Passage 2 indicates that Colonial Williamsburg can provide only "a little romanticized history" (line 60-61), and therefore has little educational value.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. The author of Passage 1 comments that Colonial Williamsburg could only survive in a wealthy country, but doesn't characterize it or other restorations as lucrative, or financially profitable. The author of Passage 2 implies Colonial Williamsburg is "staggeringly profitable," when he cites it as an example of "the reinvention of the environment as themed entertainment" (lines 49-50).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. There is no indication in Passage 1 that the author sees historical restorations as stagnant, or inactive. The author of Passage 2, far from calling restorations dynamic, sees Colonial Williamsburg as "frozen in time" (line 73).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Although the author of Passage 2 criticizes the idea of restoration in general, neither this author nor the author of Passage 1 discusses specific examples of historical reconstructions other than Colonial Williamsburg. Nor does either author view historical reconstruction as diverse, or varied, or as homogenous, of the same or similar kind.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

Choice (C) is correct. Although the two authors have opposing views, both are concerned with the value of Colonial Williamsburg as a setting in which people can learn about history. The author of Passage 1 suggests that Colonial Williamsburg has found a unique way to make history accessible, and sees the place as authentic in that it is "an ongoing community." The author of Passage 2 finds that Colonial Williamsburg has sacrificed authenticity in making the restoration accessible to everyone.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) is incorrect. Although the author of Passage 2 objects to the destruction of historic buildings, no mention is made in either passage of the importance of upgrading or maintaining historic buildings.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) is incorrect. Neither author is particularly concerned with the specific kinds of buildings preserved or showcased, though the author of Passage 2 is concerned that many buildings were lost during the reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) is incorrect. Neither author mentions particular colonial institutions or expresses concern about dramatizing their uniqueness.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is incorrect. Neither author expresses concern about the cost of historical reconstruction.

## Section 10

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the proper idiom, "as a threat," to connect the verbal phrase "to think of it" with the later prepositional phrase "to the presidency."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) uses an inappropriate idiom. The dependent clause "that it threatens" is not idiomatic immediately after the phrase "think of it."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) employs an inappropriate idiom. The dependent clause "that a threat exists" is not idiomatic immediately after the phrase "think of it."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) includes an inappropriate idiom. The use of the preposition "at" after the noun "threat" is not idiomatic.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) displays wordiness. The phrase "if it were like" is unnecessary and awkward.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The singular noun "disposal" (the subject of the sentence) agrees with the singular pronoun "one" (the subject's complement).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves an error in noun-pronoun agreement. The plural noun "by-products" (the subject of the sentence) does not agree with the singular pronoun "one" (the subject's complement).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits wordiness. The word "How" and the phrase "get to be disposed" could be reduced to one noun—"disposal."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) contains an error in subject-verb agreement. The plural verb "are" does not agree with its singular subject, "Ridding."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) fails to express ideas logically. The phrasing suggests that nuclear fission can rid itself of unwanted by-products.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer B :

Choice (B) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the conjunction "and" to join the two independent clauses ("No biographer . . . her subject" and "this biographer . . . no exception").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("No biographer . . . her subject" and "this biographer . . . no exception") are connected by only a comma.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

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Choice (C) involves an illogical shift. The first clause refers to a writer ("No biographer"), and the second clause to a writer's work ("this biography").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) displays wordiness. The phrase "of this one" is unnecessary and confusing.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) exhibits loose modification. The phrase "with this Cesar Chavez biographer being no exception" comes after the noun "subject" but does not clearly modify it.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It uses appropriate word order, omits unnecessary words, and properly compares "Charles Lamb" to "Horace Walpole."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays wordiness. The phrase "was different in that he" unnecessarily repeats the idea expressed by "Unlike."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits wordiness. The phrase "and Lamb did not" unnecessarily repeats the idea in the initial phrase, "Unlike Charles Lamb."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) fails to maintain parallelism in the coordinate clauses. The first clause expresses a vague action ("Charles Lamb did"), but the second describes a state of mind ("Horace Walpole's intention was").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) is a sentence fragment. The main clause "Different from Charles Lamb" contains neither subject nor verb and so remains an incomplete thought.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by linking the subject "way" with words that indicate a method ("by including") rather than with words that indicate a reason ("because of having included").

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves an inappropriate idiom and wordiness. The phrase "because of" indicates the reason for an action, not a method of achieving it, and the entire phrase "because of having included" can be reduced to two words, "by including."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) uses an inappropriate idiom. The subordinating conjunction "when" indicates the time of an action rather than a method of achieving it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays wordiness. The words "his" and "of" are not needed, and "through" is not the proper preposition to precede "including."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) includes a pronoun error. The pronoun "its" is improperly used to refer to a human, "Shakespeare."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by placing the noun "tourists" immediately after the introductory participial phrase ("Laughing because . . . reading the map") that modifies it.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) exhibits improper modification. The introductory phrase, "Laughing because . . . reading the map," cannot logically modify the noun that immediately follows, "task."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) displays improper modification. The introductory phrase, "Laughing because . . . reading the map," cannot logically modify either the possessive form, "tourists'," or the noun that immediately follows, "task."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) produces a sentence fragment. The phrase contains a verbal, "facing," but no verb that can complete the thought.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) exhibits wordiness. The word "nevertheless" adds nothing to the statement.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer D :

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

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Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

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

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves inappropriate coordination. The two clauses are joined by a semicolon, but this link does not signal their logical relationship (that the first condition is the cause of the second).

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) contains an incorrect idiom. "Has" is not the appropriate verb to use between "something" and "wrong."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. The dependent clause ("which became the subject of prolonged controversy") is properly placed immediately after the noun it modifies, "cost."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) uses an ambiguous pronoun. The pronoun "it" can refer to either the noun "service" or the noun "cost."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays wordiness. The lengthy phrase "with a result that it was destined to become" can be reduced to two words, "which became."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) involves loose modification. The verbal phrase ("therefore becoming . . .") fails to make clear whether the cost or Catherine herself became the subject of controversy.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) involves improper coordination. Two complete thoughts ("When Catherine . . . its great cost" and "consequently it . . . prolonged controversy") are connected by only a comma.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer C :

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Choice (C) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by placing the prepositional phrase "to the natural environment" immediately after the noun it modifies, "damage," and by placing the pronoun "it" much nearer the noun to which it refers, "strip-mining."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) involves inappropriate word order. The prepositional phrase "to the natural environment" is separated from the noun it modifies, "damage," and this phrase also intervenes between the pronoun "it" and the noun to which it refers, "strip-mining."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) contains an error in verb tense sequence. The present tense of the verb, "is caused," is inconsistent with the past tense of the verb, "was used."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) displays wordiness. The phrase "the fact of" is unnecessary.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) lacks precision in modification. The modifying phrase, "In spite . . . natural environment," does not clearly indicate that strip-mining was the cause of irreparable damage.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It avoids vague pronouns and correctly joins two independent clauses with a semicolon.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves vague pronoun reference. The pronoun "which" refers to the situation described in the preceding clause but not to any specific noun.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) exhibits vague pronoun reference. The pronoun "it" refers to the situation described in the preceding clause but not to any specific noun.

Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) displays wordiness. The verb phrase "would be sleeping" can be reduced to one word, "slept."

Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

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

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using an appropriate word, "Because," to signal a cause-effect relationship.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) exhibits inappropriate word choice. The phrase "Insofar as" signals the extent of a particular condition, not the cause.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) exhibits an error in verb tense sequence. The verb "are," in present tense, does not agree with the later verb "was jammed," in past tense.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) displays wordiness. The phrase "there being" and the word "who" are unnecessary.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) contains an error in subject-verb agreement. In this inverted construction the singular verb "was" does not agree with its plural subject, "people."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer D :

Choice (D) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by omitting the unnecessary word "equally."

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) includes an unnecessary word. The word "equally" is not needed when the comparison is already made using the "as...as" construction.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves inappropriate word order. The proper position for the adverb "equally" is immediately before the adjective "mystifying," the only word in the sentence that it can logically modify.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) includes an unnecessary word. The placement of the adverb "as" before "fascinating" begins a comparison that is not completed.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) employs an improper connective. The conjunction "and" is not the appropriate word to use in completing the comparison begun by "as."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer E :

Choice (E) is correct. It avoids the error of the original by using the infinitive form of the verb "to profit" to parallel the earlier infinitive verb form "to accept" following "refused."

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer A :

Choice (A) results in a lack of parallelism. The use of "profiting" (instead of "to profit") breaks the pattern established by the use of "to accept" earlier in the sentence.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) results in a lack of parallelism. The verb form "did profit" is placed in the past tense, thus breaking the pattern of infinitive verb forms established by the use of "to accept."

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) results in a lack of parallelism. The use of the verb form "have profited" interrupts the pattern set by the use of the infinitive verb form "to accept" earlier in the sentence.

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) results in a lack of parallelism. The verb form "profited" appears in the past tense, which interrupts the pattern of infinitive verb forms following the verb "refused."

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

### Explanation for Correct Answer A :

Choice (A) is correct. It uses both the plural verb form ("account"), required by the plural subject ("convenience and availability"), and the singular possessive pronoun ("its"), required by the singular noun ("paint").

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer B :

Choice (B) involves noun-pronoun disagreement. The plural pronoun "their" does not properly refer to the singular noun "paint."

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer C :

Choice (C) involves subject-verb disagreement. The singular verb form "accounts" does not agree with the plural subject ("convenience and availability").

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer D :

Choice (D) results in subject-verb disagreement. The singular verb form "is" lacks agreement with the plural subject ("convenience and availability").

### Explanation for Incorrect Answer E :

Choice (E) creates noun-noun disagreement. Convenience and availability are two reasons for the popularity of the paint, not one.

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