

# THE BEST ACT PREP COURSE EVER

## PLACEMENT

*ACT English: Problem Set*

**Do You Didgeridoo?**

[1] Originating from the northern coastal Aboriginal tribes of Australia, the didgeridoo is traditionally made from hollowed out Eucalyptus branches or saplings. [2] The instrument can be between 3 and 10 feet long. [3] In comparison, a full-size cello is 4 feet long. [4] When played, the didgeridoo radiates a deep, low humming sound; people describe it as calming, magical, or earthy. [5] The length of the didgeridoo matters: the longer the didgeridoo, the deeper the sound.

[6] Though the didgeridoo is a wind instrument, it isn't played like your typical saxophone, flute, or oboe. [7] First, you have to put your lips completely inside the tube and make them loose. [8] Then, blow through your lips to create a vibrating sound. [9] Continue to buzz your lips and blow air down the tube. [10] Once you get the hang of it, start to tighten your lips a little after the drone starts. [11] This basic sound is called the drone. [12] Now the real music of the didgeridoo starts: you can start to change pitch, make other sounds with your mouth, and even embellish the drone by tapping on the didgeridoo itself with your fingers. [13] It's harder than it looks! [14] Learning a new instrument is a lengthy process, so practice is paramount.

[15] Despite its age, the didgeridoo is still a popular instrument and is used in various types of music today. [16] With a bit of practice, it's easy to immerse oneself in the sound of Australia with the didgeridoo.

[17] The didgeridoo is remarkable because of the amount of skill that it takes to play the instrument. [18] At first glance, it doesn't seem too hard to blow into a tube, but one technique called circular breathing is essential to performance. [19] By employing circular breathing, didgeridoo players can play their instruments continuously without stopping for breath. [20] As you run low on air, puff your cheeks. [21] Then, push the air in your cheeks through the mouth to keep playing the instrument, all the while inhaling through your nose. [22] The lungs will be full of air again and you can breathe normally until you have to repeat. [23] This technique takes practice because it's hard to get used to the feeling at first, but in time, even modern music enthusiasts can experience the enchanting sounds of this ancient wind instrument.

1. For the sake of logic and cohesion, the best placement for Sentence 5 in Paragraph 1 would be:
  - A. where it is now
  - B. before Sentence 1
  - C. after Sentence 2
  - D. after Sentence 3
2. For the sake of logic and cohesion, the best placement for Sentence 11 would be:
  - A. where it is now
  - B. after Sentence 8
  - C. after Sentence 9
  - D. after Sentence 12

3. The writer wants to add the following sentence to Paragraph 2:

"It's most similar to playing a tuba, but your mouth will be much more relaxed."

If the writer were to add the statement, it would be most logically placed:

- A. before Sentence 6
- B. before Sentence 7
- C. after Sentence 12
- D. after Sentence 13

4. The writer is considering adding the following statement to the essay:

"According to some accounts, the didgeridoo dates back almost 40,000 years, although all the evidence that has been found so far suggests an age closer to 2,000 years."

If the writer were to add the statement, it would be most logically placed at:

- A. before Sentence 4
- B. before Sentence 14
- C. before Sentence 15
- D. before Sentence 23

5. For the sake of logic and cohesion, Paragraph 3 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
- B. before Paragraph 1
- C. after Paragraph 1
- D. after Paragraph 4

**Jerry Lawson: Video Game Pioneer**

[1] The first prominent African-American in the gaming industry was Jerry Lawson, a pioneer who created the world's first video game console with interchangeable cartridges. [2] It was called the Fairchild Channel F. [3] Individual cartridges allowed for more gaming options, because multiple consoles were no longer necessary to get different games. [4] Not only this, but the Channel F was also the first console to use a microprocessor. [5] The Channel F was a huge step forward for the gaming industry.

[6] Born in Brooklyn, New York, Lawson's natural inclination towards engineering began in his youth. [7] After working at several firms in the New York area such as Grumman Electric and Federal Aircraft, Lawson eventually moved to California to pursue a career at Fairchild Semiconductor, a manufacturing company that made transistors and microchips for electronics. [8] Lawson climbed the corporate ladder, quickly becoming the Chief Hardware Engineer and director of engineering and marketing for the company's video game division. [9] While working in California, he was one of two black members of the Homebrew Computer Club, a meeting group for computer enthusiasts. [10] Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak, the founders of Apple, were also in the club.

[11] Lawson developed the Channel F throughout the early 70s and Fairchild released it in 1976 for \$169.95—equal to \$700 dollars today! [12] 250,000 units were manufactured and sold. [13] The Channel F comes with two built-in games, Tennis and Hockey. [14] The rest of the 27 games developed by the company are on cartridges, which the company called videocarts. [15] The genre of the games varies: there are sports, action, trivia, puzzle, and gambling games. [16] One of the more popular games, Alien Invasion, is like a simpler version of Galaga.

[17] The Channel F was not particularly successful because Atari released a similar console called the 2600 under a year later. [18] Atari's brand was better known than Fairchild Semiconductor's, so Atari is credited with popularizing the use of ROM cartridges. [19] Lawson died of complications from diabetes in 2011. [20] Despite that fact, without Jerry Lawson's ingenious invention, video games would not be the same today. [21] A month before his death, he received an industry pioneer award from the International Game Developers Association, commemorating the advancements he made with the Fairchild Channel F.

6. The writer wants to add the following sentence to the first paragraph:

"Prior to its invention, video games were built directly into the hardware of a console."

This sentence would most logically be placed:

- A. before Sentence 2
- B. before Sentence 3
- C. before Sentence 4
- D. after Sentence 5

7. For the sake of the logic and coherence of the second paragraph, Sentence 7 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
- B. before Sentence 6
- C. after Sentence 8
- D. after Sentence 9

8. Upon reviewing the essay and finding that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following Sentence incorporating that information:

"The system has very simple graphics with a basic color scheme consisting of red, green, and blue."

If the writer were to add this sentence to the essay, the sentence would most logically be placed:

- A. after Sentence 8
- B. before Sentence 13
- C. after Sentence 16
- D. before Sentence 19

9. The writer plans to add the following sentence to the essay:

"His father would give him complex machines to take apart, such as an Irish mail, and his mother not only arranged for him to attend a better school in a different neighborhood, but was at one point even president of the PTA of his school."

This sentence would most logically be placed:

- A. after Sentence 1
- B. after Sentence 6
- C. after Sentence 11
- D. after Sentence 17

10. For the sake of logic, Sentence 19 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
- B. before Sentence 17
- C. after Sentence 17
- D. before Sentence 21

11. For the sake of logic and cohesion, Paragraph 2 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
- B. before Paragraph 1
- C. after Paragraph 3
- D. after Paragraph 4

12. [1] Dedicated to the assumption of the Virgin Mary, the Mosque-Cathedral of Córdoba is part of the Diocese of Córdoba in southern Spain's Andalusia region. [2] The structure stands on what was believed to be the site for a temple to Janus, a Roman God. [3] In 572, it was transformed into a church by the Visigoths who took over Córdoba. [4] Under the red and white striped arches, Gothic, Baroque, Moorish, Islamic, and Renaissance styles converge. [5] Then, the church was rebuilt into a mosque by Umayyads, who were of the first Islamic dynasty that ruled over Damascus from 661 to 750. [6] Thus, the church is an amalgamation of all those who came through it, and its name retains its history.

[7] For instance, the red and white voussoirs, or tapered stones bridging the arches, take inspiration from those in the Dome of the Rock, an Islamic shrine in Jerusalem. [8] The rest of the structure's decorative embellishments echo those of the Great Mosque of Damascus, which was the inspiration for Prince Abd al-Rahman's vision for the structure in Córdoba. [9] The courtyard and the hypostyle prayer hall comprise the main architectural parts of the Great Mosque. [10] Further, there are five distinct areas within the site that reflect the expansions established throughout the years.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 4 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
  - B. after Sentence 2
  - C. after Sentence 6
  - D. after Sentence 7
13. [1] V.A. Shiva Ayyadurai began building the system behind emails when he was merely 14 years old. [2] In 1978, he looked to model a communication system used by the University of Medicine and Dentistry in New Jersey. [3] He worked under Les Michelson, a particle physicist, and observed how people traditionally sent mail to craft an electronic mail system. [4] Four years later, he was granted the copyright for "EMAIL" in 1982. [5] Shortly thereafter, Ayyadurai won a competition held by the White House for his system that analyzed and sorted email messages, a platform that later became the foundation for Echomail, an email management service used by large businesses such as AT&T and American Express.
- For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 5 should be placed:
- A. where it is now
  - B. after Sentence 1
  - C. after Sentence 2
  - D. after Sentence 3
14. [1] Boasting an acting career of more than 40 years, Glenn Close initially decided to pursue the trade after seeing an interview of Katharine Hepburn featured on The Dick Cavett Show. [2] Close first appeared in stage productions through the Theatre Communications Group and the University Resident Theatre Associations. [3] Her first television

debut was not until 1975, when she played a small role in Great Performances. [4] In 1980 director George Roy Hill saw Close perform on Broadway then asked her to audition for her first film The World According to Garp with Robin Williams. [5] A year after her film debut, Close was nominated again in 1983, this time for an Oscar, a Tony, and an Emmy for her role in The Big Chill -- only the third actor to receive all three nominations in the same calendar year. [6] As a matter of fact, this debut film appearance earned Close her first Oscar nomination in 1982. [7] Starring as Alex Forrest in the 1987 film Fatal Attraction, Close shot to fame with one of her most iconic roles. [8] The movie garnered huge success, placing as the highest-grossing movie worldwide for that year, and brought Close her fourth Oscar nomination. [9] Today, Close has six Oscar nominations to date.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 6 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
  - B. after Sentence 2
  - C. after Sentence 4
  - D. after Sentence 7
15. [1] The Mid-Autumn Festival is a harvest festival celebrated by ethnic Chinese and Vietnamese, often in late September or early October to coincide with the full moon on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar. [2] Mooncakes are Chinese pastries traditionally consumed during the Mid-Autumn Festival. [3] The festivities center around fundamental themes: gathering, thanksgiving, and praying. [4] The successful harvest is celebrated with family and friends who come together under the full moon, a symbol that represents family reunion. [5] During these festivities, the Chinese also give thanks for the season's harvest and pray. [6] The festival is celebrated primarily by Chinese and Vietnamese people; however, with China's influence, the practice has spread to other Asian countries. [7] Moreover, delicacies such as mooncakes, which are customarily eaten during the Mid-Autumn Festival, have spread to western countries.
- [8] Often round in shape, they symbolize completeness and reunion. [9] Incorporating one of the festival's central themes, the sharing of mooncakes exemplifies the ideal of gathering because it brings people together over food. [10] Today, one popular custom is to give mooncakes to family members, which ties with the festival's theme of unity.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 2 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
- B. after Sentence 3
- C. after Sentence 5
- D. after Sentence 7

16. [1] With works translated into a multitude of languages and rearranged into a variety of formats, Rumi is one of the world's most well-known poets, even deemed the most popular, "best selling" poet in the United States. [2] The 13th century Persian poet wrote mostly in Persian, though he also interspersed Greek, Arabic, and Turkish in some of his writing. [3] His most famous work, the Masnavi, also known as Mathnawi, discusses tawhid extensively, and stands as one of the most influential works in Sufi poetry. [4] One common theme in Rumi's writing is tawhid, the oneness of God and a cornerstone of Muslim faith. [5] Comprised of six books, the Masnavi contains nearly 25,000 verses as a spiritual guide to achieve a state of being truly in love with God.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 3 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
  - B. after Sentence 1
  - C. after Sentence 4
  - D. after Sentence 5
17. [1] Located in the North Atlantic Ocean, Iceland is part of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, making it a geologically active hotspot with important natural features such as volcanoes and geysers. [2] For instance, volcanoes such as Hekla and Eldfell are scattered throughout the island. [3] Geysers are another prominent hydrological formation found in Iceland, the most famous of which are Geysir and Strokkur. [4] The geological activity that creates volcanoes and geysers simultaneously sustains a vital supply of geothermal energy. [5] As such, geothermal power is readily available to harness hydroelectricity from water sources like rivers and waterfalls. [6] Thus, residents benefit from relatively inexpensive access to heating facilities and electricity.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 4 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
  - B. after Sentence 2
  - C. after Sentence 5
  - D. DELETE this sentence
18. [1] Marked by its signature black, white, and orange wing pattern, the monarch butterfly is a milkweed butterfly from the family Nymphalidae. [2] Although it is commonly mistaken for the viceroy butterfly, which exhibits similar characteristics, the monarch is bigger and has one fewer black stripe on each hindwing. [3] The monarch's wings can stretch from anywhere between 3.5 inches and 4 inches. [4] It has six legs, but of the six, the forelegs and hind legs are vestigial. [5] Therefore, it utilizes only its middle legs. [6] Male adult monarchs are also slightly larger than females, exhibiting the condition of sexual dimorphism in which sexes of the same species show distinct characteristics in addition to the differences between their sexual organs. [7] The three species of monarch butterflies are: D. plexippus, D. erippus, and D. cleophile. [8] D. plexippus,

the North American monarch, is named because it is mostly found in North America, but may also be found in the Pacific Islands, New Zealand, and Australia. [9] D. erippus is localized in tropical and subtropical areas, mostly in South America, and is recognized as the southern monarch. [10] D. cleophile, or the Jamaican monarch, is spread throughout Jamaica and Hispaniola, a Caribbean island.

[11] The monarch population from eastern North America is known for its southward migration during the end of the summer and early autumn from the United States and Southern Canada toward Mexico and Florida. [12] Eastern monarchs that migrate generally develop forewings that are larger and more angular than their western counterparts. [13] Hence, migratory and non-migratory monarchs differ in their wing size and wing shape. [14] Researchers have estimated the monarch's flight speed at roughly 5.5 mph. [15] Interestingly enough, the viceroy butterfly is a Müllerian mimic of the monarch butterfly.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 15 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
  - B. after Sentence 1
  - C. after Sentence 10
  - D. DELETE the sentence
19. [1] Peering into the greenhouse this morning, I noticed minute white specks on some of our plants. [2] I refrained from touching the abnormal spots, but upon closer inspection I identified them as the molted skin shed by aphids, a type of plant lice that distorts growth. [3] To control the spread of aphids, careful observation is key. [4] These insects have soft bodies and measure less than 1/8 of an inch long. [5] Their main attributes are long legs, long antennae, and cornicles, which are abdominal tubes used to secrete wax. [6] Most adult aphids do not have wings, but some develop wings as an adaptation to increased population density, allowing them to disperse more efficiently.

[7] It is not unusual to see aphids in greenhouses; as a matter of fact, about 30 different species affect a variety of crops planted in greenhouses. [8] They are usually found at the bottom of buds or under leaves. [9] For example, inspect new plants before placing them a greenhouse to prevent the introduction of aphids. [10] To prevent the further spread of aphids, I should use yellow sticky cards to monitor their locations and movements. [11] I can also work towards improving the greenhouse's sanitation practices and be more diligent in removing plant waste and weeds.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 3 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
- B. after Sentence 6
- C. after Sentence 7
- D. after Sentence 8



20. In the tea aisle at the grocery store, one of the most popular items stacking the shelves is probably chamomile tea. [2] Known for its many health benefits, chamomile tea is used most commonly as a sleep aid, but can also boost one's immune system, decrease stress levels, and protect the skin from free radical damage. [3] Sourced from the daisy-like flowers of the Asteraceae plant family, the tea serves as a natural, herbal remedy. [4] The German and Roman, or English, varietals, for instance, are found to have the strongest concentrations of nutrients; the rarer Egyptian Chamomile is known for its sweeter, floral taste. [5] Nonetheless, similar effects are observed no matter the origin of the chamomile tea.

Upon reviewing the paragraph and finding that some information has been left out, the writer composes the following sentence incorporating that information:

“Because these plants take on many forms, chamomile tea made in one place may not be the same as tea made from another.”

This sentence would most logically be placed:

- A. after Sentence 1
  - B. after Sentence 2
  - C. after Sentence 3
  - D. after Sentence 5
21. [1] The youngest player to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, Sanford Koufax was only 36 when he was entered into the Baseball Hall of Fame. [2] Koufax is a left-handed pitcher who played 12 seasons for the (then Brooklyn) Los Angeles Dodgers from 1955 to 1966. [3] His career was at a height from 1961 to 1966, and was an All-Star for a total of six seasons. [4] He was also the first three-time winner of the Cy Young Awards in baseball history. [5] As a major league pitcher, Koufax was the first to pitch four no-hitters. [6] During this time period he was named the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1963. [7] Moreover, he was the eighth pitcher to have pitched a perfect game in all of baseball history. [8] However, Koufax's journey was prematurely cut short when he contracted arthritis in his left elbow in 1966 at the age of 30 years old.

For the sake of logic and coherence, Sentence 6 should be placed:

- A. where it is now
- B. after Sentence 1
- C. after Sentence 3
- D. after Sentence 7

**ANSWER KEY**

1. D    2. B    3. B    4. C    5. C    6. B    7. A    8. B    9. B    10. D    11. A    12. C    13. A    14. C  
15. D    16. C    17. A    18. D    19. D    20. C    21. C

**ANSWER EXPLANATIONS**

**1. D.** Sentence as a transition: One way that placement sentences can work is as transitions. Transitions will discuss an idea from the preceding sentence and the sentence that follows. This sentence discusses both the length and sound of the didgeridoo, so it is best placed between the discussion of these two elements. Like ideas go together: Because this discusses length and sound, it should be next to other sentences discussing the same matter(s). Only choice (D) places this sentence next to a discussion of the specific length without disrupting the flow of the “in comparison” sentence about the length of the cello. That parallel idea can’t be separated from the preceding sentence. (A) is incorrect because we need the idea of the instrument’s origination first (that works best in terms of an introduction) and is chronologically first in ideation.

**2. B.** Use of a determiner “This”/Ambiguous Noun/Definition: the phrase “this basic sound” indicates that the sentence before MUST mention the idea of a basic sound. The sentence that mentions a “vibrating sound” 8 does just that. Additionally, because this sentence defines the drone, it should come before other mentions of the drone (for example, Sentences 10 & 12). Thus, this sentence should come before 10 & 12 but immediately after 8.

**3. B.** Like ideas go together/Definition/Comparative/Superlative/Pronoun: First, this sentence compares playing this instrument to playing other instruments. At the start of the paragraph, other comparisons are made to other instruments, so placing this sentence after that mention makes sense. The word “most” indicates a superlative. If it is “most” like playing a tuba, then we need to know what this is in comparison to, so again, want this information near that comparison. (B) is thus the best answer. Though (A) seems near to these comparison ideas, the sentence being placed has a pronoun “it” that is awkward if placed at the beginning of a paragraph. The paragraph is clearer and the object “it” refers to clearer if placed after Sentence 6 and before Sentence 7. Finally, this sentence describes what it is like to play the didgeridoo in general, and it makes sense to define that idea before going into step by step detail as the remainder of the paragraph does.

**4. C.** Like ideas go together/Transition/Ambiguous Noun: This sentence discusses the history of the didgeridoo. (A) at first glance is neither inappropriate, nor particularly necessary. Let’s skip this one for now. (B) before Sentence 14 doesn’t make sense as this paragraph is focused on the sound the instrument makes and the steps necessary to make those sounds. Those ideas are not historical in nature. (C) The sentence that follows the proposed placement 15 includes a transition DESPITE and refers to the idea of AGE. Here, we have no idea how old this thing is, so to bring up that idea is a bit odd— what does the author mean by “its age”? Putting the given sentence before this sentence clarifies what the “age” means, and provides a completion to the contrast of despite its age (if we’re not sure if that age is new or young, we can’t infer the meaning as well). This choice is better than (A) because it is necessary for clarity’s sake and it completes a transitional idea. (D) Sentence 23 refers to “This technique,” a noun that would be ambiguous should one put this sentence in front of it.

**5. C.** Ambiguous Noun/Logic & Organization: Though the paragraph is okay where it is now, the last sentence “it’s easy to immerse...” transitions well into a paragraph that details how one might immerse herself in the sound of this music. Right now, the paragraph that follows focuses on mastery (the difficulty of circular breathing), which is a step beyond the “easy” part of just immersion. Thus after paragraph one makes the most sense. Additionally, we can assume that the change we made in Question #4 would “stick” and be the new leading sentence. Though putting this paragraph first may be tempting, the first sentence of this paragraph (per our answer to Question #4) does not seem as clearly introductory: if this sentence is first, what the heck is a didgeridoo? Finally, placing the paragraph last is a bit awkward. Though the current last sentence mentions the instrument as both enjoyable to modern musicians and ancient, putting this information after this sentence seems weirdly redundant in context.

**6. B.** Ambiguous Pronoun/“MORE” ambiguous comparison: This sentence includes the pronoun “its” so the sentence before it must mention what it is that allows video games to be switched out. (A) before Sentence 2 creates an issue with the pronoun “it” that begins Sentence 2. If we put this sentence in front of Sentence 2, then the “It” sounds like it possibly refers to the “a console” in the previous sentence. This answer choice creates pronoun ambiguity. (B) before Sentence 3 makes the most sense. “Its” refers to the Fairchild Channel F, and the “more” in the sentence that follows is adjacent to the idea that it references (hardware encoded video game machines). (C) “Not only this” needs to refer to another benefit of the Fairchild. If we put the proposed sentence in front of , it discusses how other machines are made, not the Fairchild F. The transition “Not only this” is thus awkward. Choice

(D) is awkward, as it displaces a logical conclusion sentence to the paragraph. Additionally, it does not place the idea of hardware encoded games next to that of interchangeable cartridges, so the comparison between the Fairchild and other systems is awkwardly not said in a coherent fashion. Like ideas should be expressed near each other.

**7. A.** “The” Ambiguous Noun: Sentence 7 introduces Lawson’s employment at Fairchild and transitions from his living on the other side of the country to moving to California. Thus it is best placed where it is now. If we move this sentence anywhere later, the “the company” in Sentence 9 becomes ambiguous. What company? Additionally, placing this sentence before Sentence 6 is awkward because it is chronologically out of place (New York in his “youth” must come before moving to California to work at the company where we know he made a breakthrough).

**8. B.** “The” Ambiguous Noun: “The system” in this sentence functions almost like a pronoun: it’s another way to say the Fairchild Channel F without sounding redundant. Thus it must be used in a spot where the Fairchild Channel F is mentioned or being discussed. Whenever you see the word “the” be careful to choose the answer that is most clear. (A) After Sentence 8 places this sentence in a paragraph that is not discussing the Channel F, but rather is focused on Lawson’s career. Thus it is out of place. (B) Here the system is being described, so putting this sentence here is okay and it does not create ambiguity. (C) Here the sentence would follow a discussion of the games on the system, not a general overview of the system. Such a placement of the sentence is more awkward than choice B. Again we are discussing “The system” not “the games” and such a shift is not necessary when choice B is available. (D) This spot is in between the idea of Atari and Lawson’s death. That’s a pretty random place to put some commentary on a feature of the Channel F.

**9. B.** Chronology: This sentence is about Lawson’s childhood so needs to chronologically be placed somewhere that mentions his younger years. Only Sentence 6 mentions his youth, and this sentence seems to be concrete examples that reveal his nature as a kid interested in engineering. Thus after Sentence 6 is the best placement.

**10. D.** Ambiguous Noun/Determiner “That”: Line 20 mentions “that fact.” If we leave the sentence where it is, the fact is Lawson’s death. It’s odd to think that you would ever say “despite the fact that someone died, his invention had a big impact.” Think about it. It’s weird. The fact that does make sense is the fact that Atari gets all the credit for interchangeable cartridges. THAT is the fact that overshadow’s Lawson’s accomplishments. Thus we need to move this sentence. We also want it to come before the mention of “his death” as that is a more casual mentioning and this sentence introduces the idea of his death (definitions come first). Therefore, this sentence is best placed between Sentences 20 and 21.

**11. A.** Chronology: This sentence makes the most sense where it is now. Because it tells the story of how Lawson got to Fairchild, it should come before the detail about how the company released the console. The paragraphs after this one are chronologically later (i.e. 1970’s etc.). Overall, besides the introduction, the piece is generally in chronological order. Keeping this where it is maintains that organization.

**12. C.** Sentence 4 gives information about the different architectural styles that can be seen in the church, and from an organizational standpoint, it is a claim that includes descriptions of many stylistic forms. It is most appropriately used as the introduction to the second paragraph, which talks about specific architectural features like the red and white voussoirs. The “for example” that currently begins the second paragraph has no reference point, and serves as an ambiguous noun that needs clarifying. When we place this sentence in front of it, the “for example” is no longer ambiguous. Further, this sentence does not make sense “where it is now,” in between the sentences detailing the church’s progression under different rulers, as it interrupts the chronological storytelling dictated by time cues at the beginning of the two sentences that surround it (In 587.../Then...). Choice (D) would make the statement “The rest of ...” ambiguous. Such a statement implies that the sentence before would need to mention a specific embellishment, and this ambiguous noun (rest) would be unclear. After Sentence 2 might be possible, but because there is a “for example” in Sentence 7, this sentence functions more cohesively after Sentence 6 at the start of the 2nd paragraph. Thus, its best placement is after Sentence 6.

**13. A.** The placement of Sentence 5 is correct as is. The transitional phrase “shortly thereafter” appropriately introduces the information about Ayyadurai winning the White House competition, and the later developments of the system that he built. Chronologically, it makes sense that he would win an award for “his system” only after it is designed, developed and implemented. It makes sense that copywriting this system and calling it EMAIL must come before he wins such an award.



**14. C.** Sentence 6 needs to follow the chronological order set up by the paragraph. It talks about Close's first Oscar nomination after her debut film appearance in *The World According to Garp*, so it needs to come after Sentence 4, which talks about the same film. Another clue to look for is that Sentence 5 starts with "A year after her film debut" and mentions 1983, so Sentence 6 must be before it because it talks about events in 1982.

**15. D.** Sentence 2 is best used as an introduction into the second paragraph about mooncakes (after Sentence 7); it serves an important organizational purpose as a topic sentence. The first paragraph primarily talks about the Mid-Autumn Festival and includes details such as when it's celebrated, what themes are central to the festivities, and who celebrates it. Although Sentence 2 starts with a subordinate clause about the festivities, its main subject is the mooncake, so it is best used as a transition into the second paragraph that talks more specifically about the mooncake's symbolism and current traditions. Without this sentence leading out Paragraph 2, most importantly, "they" is an ambiguous pronoun ("they symbolize completeness...").

**16. C.** Sentence 3 is best placed after Sentence 4 because it bridges information about the tawhid with Rumi's *Masnavi*, which has a main theme of the tawhid. The word "one" functions in the same way the article "a" would: to introduce the idea of Tawhid. Because this sentence functions as an introduction to the theme of Tawhid, it is best placed before additional mentions of the same concept. Otherwise, the instance of Tawhid in Sentence 3 would have an ambiguous noun: tawhid; the idea would be better understood if some background information were provided first. Sentence 4 provides this context by defining tawhid and transitioning from his poetry in general to a theme it portrays. Further, Sentence 5 talks about the contents of the *Masnavi*, so it is most coherent to have Sentence 3, which talks about the *Masnavi*, precede it: like ideas should be grouped together.

**17. A.** The placement of Sentence 4 is correct as is. The transition "as such" in the sentence immediately following introduces a discussion of geothermal power, an idea that does not make sense without Sentence 4 immediately preceding it (otherwise the "fame" of the volcanos would create a wealth of energy—and that makes no sense).

**18. D.** Sentence 15 describes viceroy butterflies, so it does not directly relate to the passage about monarch butterflies. Although a comparison is made between viceroys and monarchs in Paragraph 1, the idea is not reinforced throughout the essay. Thus, Sentence 15 does not contain relevant information, and does not make sense organizationally to be used as the concluding sentence or placed after Sentence 1 or 10. If it were inserted after Sentence 1, the construction would be awkward: the word "although" would not indicate contrast from the idea that the viceroy is a mimic—the idea that they are mistaken for each other seems logical given the fact it is a mimic, not a point of contrast. This transition word serves as further evidence that the sentence should not come after Sentence 1.

**19. D.** Sentence 3 is best placed in the second paragraph after Sentence 8 because the second paragraph discusses in length how to treat aphids (like ideas should be grouped together). In the first paragraph, the biological features of the insect are discussed, but not the control measures implemented in greenhouses. Also, Sentence 9 talks about a specific way of inspecting new plants, so from an organizational/topic sentence standpoint, Sentence 3 is needed to introduce the idea of carefully observing plants in order to control the spread of aphids.

**20. C.** The new information should be added after Sentence 3 because Sentence 3 talks about the plant family that chamomile comes from (like ideas should be grouped together). The new sentence describes how because there are different forms the plant can take, tea made from different places will not exactly be the same. Therefore, it makes most sense to put the new sentence directly after the one discussing the plant family chamomile comes from.

**21. C.** Sentence 6 begins with the phrase "During this time period" so it must be preceded by a sentence with a specific time period to refer to (remember THIS is a determiner that needs clarification)(Ambiguous noun). It makes more sense to place Sentence 6 after Sentence 3 because Sentence 3 talks about Koufax's career from 1961 to 1966, which provides the reference point for the information presented in Sentence 6 (Chronology/Time Cues).