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Part 5 Answer Key

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Searching for Guinevere

Stories of kings and queens have captivated readers for centuries, and arguably, the tales of King Arthur and Guinevere are among the most enchanting. Arthur ruled the kingdom of Camelot, and Guinevere was his queen. But were they real people or fictional characters? The debate has continued for centuries. Though many scholars have found evidence that the legendary Arthur was, at the very least, based on a real person who lived in Britain roughly between 450 and **1** 500 CE. They continue to search for the historical identity of Guinevere. Guinevere first appeared as King Arthur's queen in one of the most widely-studied works of Arthurian literature, **2** *The History of the Kings of Britain*. This book was written by Geoffrey of Monmouth around 1135 CE. Geoffrey's historical treatment of the legend is often **3** sited as evidence that the queen of Camelot existed, as the book chronicles the lives of a number of historical rulers.

*God help those who help themselves. We help those who trust us. Contact Wechat:satxbs123, help is waiting.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) 500 CE. Continuing
- C) 500 CE, continuing
- D) 500 CE, they continue

2

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) The History of the Kings of Britain, and this book
- B) The History of the Kings of Britain, which
- C) a book called The History of the Kings of Britain, as this
- D) a book called The History of the Kings of Britain, and this

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) insightful
- C) cited
- D) incited

Guinevere is identified by Geoffrey as a noblewoman of Roman descent who met King Arthur in the court of Duke Cadour of Cornwall, where she lived as a ward. **4** In Malory’s portrayal, Guinevere had no real power as a monarch but served as a kind of spiritual leader, providing guidance and moral support to the knights in their roles as defenders of the kingdom. *Le Morte d’Arthur* was also one of the first works to reference Guinevere’s romance with the knight, Sir Lancelot.

As many Arthurian scholars know, the distinction between history and literature was blurred in the Middle Ages. Consequently, the true identity of Guinevere may never be known with certainty. Yet regardless of whether Guinevere was real or fictional, her story **5** had endured centuries—and through each retelling, she continues to live on in the imaginations of people around the world.

4

At this point, the author wants to add a sentence which effectively sets up the portrayal of Guinevere discussed in the rest of the paragraph. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Three centuries later, however, Thomas Malory painted a very different portrait of Guinevere in *Le Morte d’Arthur*.
- B) Sir Thomas Malory was an English knight and Member of Parliament who also wrote extensively about the history of the British monarchy.
- C) Many historians believe that the portrayal of Arthur and Guinevere in Sir Thomas Malory’s *Le Morte d’Arthur* was actually a political commentary on the War of the Roses (1455-1487 CE).
- D) In *Le Morte d’Arthur*, Sir Thomas Malory describes an idyllic England under King Arthur and Guinevere, which eventually collapses into chaos and political unrest. E. I would be guessing.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was enduring
- C) would have endured
- D) has endured

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Cometary Missions: Trajectory for Success

Scientists have been launching cometary missions since 1978. The first one, a joint mission by the European Space Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), was a “flyby” in which the spacecraft collected data while passing around Comet Giacobini-Zinner. **1** However, the landing of the Rosetta space probe on comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko in 2014 was different: it marked the first time that a probe landed on a **2** comet and giving scientists an unprecedented opportunity to study the surface of a comet. In order to continue this valuable research, additional missions are needed; thus, it is critical that more funding be allocated for this purpose.

The 2014 Rosetta mission provided a rare opportunity for scientists to test a number of hypotheses regarding the composition of **3** comets; the distribution of organic compounds in our solar system and the origins of life on Earth. Unlike other cometary missions, the Rosetta spacecraft contained a probe, Philae, that was able to land on the surface of a comet.

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

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1

At this point, the writer wants to add accurate information from the graph. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) From 1978 to 2014, the number of successful missions increased from 28 percent to 72 percent.
- B) Before 2014, the majority of attempted cometary missions were considered unsuccessful.
- C) Between then and 2014, 72 percent of the cometary missions were successful.
- D) Of the missions attempted since then, 44 percent have been successful.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) comet, but it gave
- C) comet, yet gives
- D) comet, giving

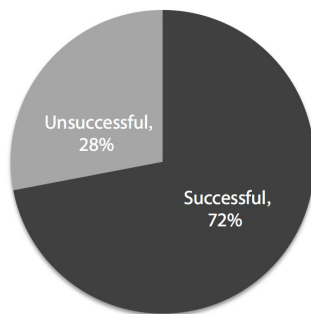
3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) comets, the distribution of organic compounds in our solar system,
- C) comets, the distribution of organic compounds in our solar system;
- D) comets; the distribution of organic compounds in our solar system,

Based on data collected from Philae, scientists were able to conclude that the water vapor on the comet was substantially different than the water vapor on Earth, suggesting that the water on Earth likely did not originate from comets. In addition, scientists have used the data from Philae **4** to investigate why essential amino acids on Earth exist almost exclusively in one of two possible forms. Claudia Alexander, a project scientist for Rosetta at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, says that the data collected from 67P will give us a fuller understanding of how substances form to create livable environments.

In addition to improving our understanding of life on Earth, an increase in funds for cometary missions would give scientists an opportunity to learn from **5** they're failures and improve future missions. During the Rosetta mission, for example, the probe bounced and did not fully insert itself into the comet. Luckily, the landing did succeed, but more opportunities for trials would help scientists perfect their methods and aid in the collection of data from different types of comets in our solar system.

Percentage of Successful Cometary Mission (1978-2014)



Source: NASA "Current and Past Missions"

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to investigate, why
- C) to: investigate why
- D) to investigate why:

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) its
- D) it's

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Toshio Fukuda: Medical Robotics Pioneer

Imagine a world in which it's [1] casual for a doctor to prepare for a difficult surgery by “operating” on a full-sized, electronically responsive model of a patient. It may seem fantastical, but one engineer is working to make this scenario possible. Dr. Toshio Fukuda is a pioneer in the field of medical robotics. In designing his medical robotic equipment, Dr. Fukuda draws upon a variety of disciplines and skill sets. His work serves as an example of how collaboration across a variety of fields can drive innovation.

[1] Dr. Fukuda’s career is a case study in how the interaction of vastly different fields can produce exciting results. [2] He did not begin his career with the goal of developing medical robotics. [3] Rather, Dr. Fukuda earned his Ph.D. in mechanical [2] engineering-not medicine; and his early work focused on finding new ways for robots to move. [4] Together, they designed a micro-robot that could be used for clearing blocked arteries and performing other delicate operations. [5] Shortly thereafter, Dr. Fukuda was approached by a doctor who asked if he could build a robot that could travel inside a human’s blood vessels. [3]

*I’m still a watermark. My creator is Wechat:satxbs123.

Look how nice and fresh I am!

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) common
- C) shared
- D) general

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) engineering- not medicine,
- C) engineering not medicine-
- D) engineering-not medicine-

3

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 4 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) before sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 2.
- D) after sentence 5.

Today, Dr. Fukuda has moved from the world of the micro-robot to **4** the macro-robot. He is busy developing full-sized medical models of patients scheduled to undergo complex surgical procedures. These types of surgeries are rarely performed by a single doctor. Rather, a team of specialists works together in close coordination to complete an operation. Dr. Fukuda's robots help these teams to train for surgery by giving them the opportunity to rehearse an entire surgical procedure on a full-scale robotic replica of the patient.

Working together, **5** innovators in robotics and medicine share their expertise to save lives. According to Fukuda, "medical robotics is a very interdisciplinary area." It draws upon the expertise of surgeons, medical researchers, robotics engineers, and even computer programmers.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) that of the macro-robot.
- C) those of the macro-robot.
- D) macro-robots.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the expertise of innovators in robotics and medicine is shared to save lives.
- C) lives are saved by innovators in robotics and medicine sharing their expertise.
- D) the sharing of expertise by innovators in robotics and medicine saves lives.

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

The Complex History of the Simple Chopstick

The origin of chopsticks reaches back to the Shang Dynasty of ancient China. At that time, chopsticks—which were then called “Zhu”—were used for cooking rather than **1** to eat. Because the people of ancient China liked to steam or boil their food, chopsticks were originally used to reach deep into boiling pots of water or oil. However, according to Chinese lore, chopsticks later evolved into an eating utensil during the Han Dynasty due to the influence of the Chinese philosopher, Confucius. Both a pacifist and vegetarian, Confucius believed that knives and other sharp utensils were inappropriate for mealtime because they reminded people of violence and warfare. Chopsticks, on the other hand, allowed people to savor their meals in a more relaxed and enjoyable setting. **2**

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the purpose of eating.
- C) when one ate.
- D) eating.

2

At this point, the writer wants to add a sentence that will provide an effective transition from this paragraph to the next one. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Regardless of whether the nod to Confucius is accurate, chopsticks became ubiquitous throughout China and much of Asia after his death.
- B) Confucius is also famous for championing the doctrine, based on his philosophical teachings, “Do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself.”
- C) Ironically, though, Confucius did support a number of rebellions.
- D) It was during this period that people began holding chopsticks in their dominant hand and handling them using their thumb, middle, and ring fingers.

Since then, the diversity of chopstick styles and uses **3** has quickly expanded. In China, for example, chopsticks are often longer and taper to a blunt end, while in Japan, chopsticks are shorter and taper to a sharp end. In addition to the length of chopsticks, the materials used to make them also vary considerably between cultures. **4** In Korea, it is also customary to use spoons for rice and chopsticks for larger, more manageable pieces of food.

As different chopstick styles have evolved over centuries, so have a number of cultural traditions and taboos. In China, for example, it is customary to transfer food between relatives as a sign of caring and respect. In Japan, on the other hand, using chopsticks to transfer food and other materials is considered taboo and is reserved solely for funeral rites. Given **5** their importance and prominence in Asian history, it is no surprise that chopsticks have become as unique and nuanced as the cultures from which they arose.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) have
- C) have been
- D) were

4

Which choice provides an example that most effectively supports the claim made in the previous sentence?

- A) In both China and Japan, chopsticks are often made out of wood or bamboo.
- B) Unlike the chopsticks found in traditional homes, the chopsticks found in Chinese restaurants are often made out of melamine plastic.
- C) While chopsticks in China are often made of wood, those from Korea are often made of metals such as brass or silver.
- D) The material chopsticks are made from, such as jade, ivory, or porcelain, can also signal one's social status.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their prominence in
- C) the high historical importance of chopsticks within
- D) how important chopsticks' prominence is within the past of

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

The Ambassadors: A Meditation on Mortality

The Ambassadors, a painting by 16th century Dutch artist Hans Holbein the Younger, is an impressive example of Northern Renaissance portraiture. The painting depicts two elegantly dressed men, **1** although their fine robes and jewelry indicating their wealth and worldliness. Below the two ambassadors looms a strange figure. At first glance, it appears to be an odd, abstract shape, slashing across the lower third of the canvas like a specter. When seen from another angle, however, a surprising image appears: viewed from the right side, the strange shape is revealed to be a grinning skull. **2**

The earliest known anamorphic work is attributed to Leonardo da Vinci. During the late 15th century, Da Vinci and other Renaissance artists were interested in exploring the rules of visual perspective; they used anamorphosis as a means to develop their understanding of perspective and to showcase their technical proficiency. Holbein, on the other hand, used anamorphosis to achieve more sophisticated artistic and intellectual goals. While the anamorphic paintings of earlier artists were little more than impressive tricks of perspective, The Ambassadors employs anamorphosis to make a more complex statement.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their fine robes and jewelry indicating
- C) while their fine robes and jewelry indicate
- D) meaning their fine robes and jewelry indicate

2

Which choice provides the best transition between the first and second paragraphs?

- A) This striking and morbid secret image is an example of a painting technique called anamorphosis.
- B) Unbeknownst to most viewers, the skull represents the ultimate fate and mortality of all men.
- C) However, a century earlier, Leonardo da Vinci began experimenting with perspective in a similar manner.
- D) Figures such as this one can be constructed using a mirror to transform flat, two-dimensional images into distorted, three-dimensional ones.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) symbols of prosperity are seen by the careful observer amongst the confident ambassadors,
- C) amongst the confident ambassadors, symbols of prosperity are seen by the careful observer,
- D) the careful observer sees the confident ambassadors standing amongst symbols of prosperity,

Upon viewing the painting from the front, **3** the confident ambassadors are seen by the careful observer standing amongst symbols of prosperity, above the hazy and abstract anamorphic image. But as the viewer begins to examine Holbein's painting more closely, several surprising details fall into sharp relief: the string on the prominently displayed lute is **4** broken; the faces of the sundial appear not to match; and the globe is tipped upside-down, though several regions are labeled right-side up. As the observer moves to the right-hand side of the painting, the only clearly recognizable shape becomes the anamorphic skull.

5 Its Holbein's reminder that the wealth and worldly knowledge of the ambassadors will not protect them from their ultimate fate—one which no human can avoid.

*God help those who help themselves. We help those who trust us. Contact Wechat:satxbs123, help is waiting.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) broken; the faces of the sundial appear not to match; and the globe is tipped upside-down; though
- C) broken; the faces of the sundial appear not to match, and the globe is tipped upside-down, though
- D) broken, the faces of the sundial appear not to match; and the globe is tipped upside-down, though

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) It's
- C) They're
- D) Their

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Classifying the Stars

In astronomy, stellar classification is governed by the Morgan-Keenan system, which categorizes stars based on their composition and surface temperature. The origins of this system can be traced back to the work of Annie Jump Cannon, a late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century **1** astronomer. Spending over forty years classifying stars based on their unique spectra of transmitted light.

[1] Beginning early in her life, Cannon demonstrated an exceptional aptitude for the physical sciences. [2] Later, as a student at Wellesley College, Cannon earned a degree in physics and became an expert in spectroscopy: the process by which light is separated into its component wavelengths. [3] During this period, she also took up photography and traveled extensively in order to experiment with the newly invented black-box camera. [4] As a child, she developed an interest in astronomy and purportedly used her attic as a makeshift observatory. **2**

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) astronomer, she spent
- C) astronomer spent
- D) astronomer who spent

2

To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 4 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) before sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 1.
- D) after sentence 2.

Cannon's background in physics, astronomy, and photography provided her with a unique skillset that **3** will serve her well for the rest of her career. After working as a research assistant for a number of astronomers at Wellesley and Radcliffe Colleges, Cannon was hired by Professor Edward Charles Pickering, the director of the Harvard College Observatory. Under Pickering, she classified over 300,000 stars—more than any other human in history—using only a telescope, a spectrometer, and a camera. Using this knowledge, she developed her own classification system that relied on the surface temperature of the stars, which could be approximated using the spectrum of light transmitted from each star. It was said that Cannon could classify three stars a minute and, using a magnifying glass, could classify stars down to the 9th magnitude—sixteen times fainter than **4** humans.

Today, Cannon's unique classification system is used by countless astronomy enthusiasts around the world.

5 Pickering was succeeded by Harlow Shapley. Shapley once said that Cannon's contribution to astronomy was “a structure that probably will never be duplicated in kind or extent by a single individual.” Indeed, Cannon's work has forever shaped our comprehension and perception of the vast and elaborate universe.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) serve
- C) would serve
- D) has served

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the human eye.
- C) that of the human eye.
- D) what can be seen by the human eye.

5

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Harlow Shapley, who once said Cannon's contribution to astronomy was “a structure that probably will never be duplicated in kind or extent by a single individual,” was Pickering's successor.
- B) Pickering was succeeded by Harlow Shapley, and Shapley once said that Cannon's contribution to astronomy was “a structure that probably will never be duplicated in kind or extent by a single individual.”
- C) “A structure that probably will never be duplicated in kind or extent by a single individual” was once said by Pickering's successor, Harlow Shapley, about Cannon's contribution to astronomy.
- D) Harlow Shapley, the astronomer who succeeded Pickering, once referred to Cannon's contribution to astronomy as “a structure that probably will never be duplicated in kind or extent by a single individual.”

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

Hippotherapy: Improving Lives One Horse at a Time

Annually, over 58,000 people benefit from Equine Assisted Therapy (EAT)-activities including, but not limited to, grooming and riding horses-as treatment for a wide range of cognitive, physical, and emotional impairments. Hippotherapy, a specific type of EAT, is used to treat patients with **1** neuro-motor, and sensory dysfunctions such as Multiple Sclerosis, Down Syndrome, and autism. Patients begin by riding horses under the direction of a physiotherapist and horse handler. The gait, tempo, and cadence of the horse's movement **2** serves to stimulate the patient's vestibular system (the inner ear and brain regions responsible for balance), causing motor responses that can improve postural stability, strength, and sensory awareness.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) neuro-motor;
- C) neuro-motor—
- D) neuro-motor

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) serve to stimulate
- C) is stimulating to
- D) stimulates

Since it was first introduced in the 1960s, hippotherapy has been adopted by a number of professions—such as physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech pathology—to improve patients’ physical and mental health. Professionals interested in incorporating hippotherapy into their treatment sessions first **3** obtain certification from the American Hippotherapy Association (AHA) or the Professional Association of Therapeutic Horsemanship International (PATH). Then, after at least three years of experience in hippotherapy, a professional can also choose to become a Certified Hippotherapy Clinical **4** Specialist; a designation that facilitates teaching, research, and development of new hippotherapy practices.

As hippotherapy generates more attention among the medical community and public-at-large, the demand for licensed practitioners is quickly expanding.

5 According to the US Department of Labor, professions that incorporate hippotherapy are forecasted to grow significantly in the next decade: physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech and language pathology have projected ten-year growth rates of 36 percent, 29 percent, and 19 percent, respectively. A career in hippotherapy thus offers the opportunity to both improve the quality of life for countless individuals and to become involved in a new and rapidly growing field.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) collect
- C) evoke
- D) elicit

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Specialist—a designation that facilitates
- C) Specialist; a designation facilitating
- D) Specialist, a designation facilitating:

5

Which choice most effectively asserts a claim supported by the data provided in the rest of the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In the future, the practice of hippotherapy will likely be adopted by a number of new and exciting fields:
- C) Due to the recent popularity of hippotherapy, the average annual income of hippotherapy practitioners will likely increase as well:
- D) Led by occupational therapy, a number of fields that incorporate hippotherapy are projected to grow significantly in the next ten years:

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage.

The Need for Increased Regulation of Direct-to-Consumer Genetic Testing

With the rapid expansion of scientific knowledge regarding the human genome, genetic testing has become a common method for screening, testing, and diagnosing a number of inherited diseases. Some companies have even begun selling genetic tests directly to consumers: a method referred to as “direct-to-consumer” (DTC) genetic testing. The benefits of DTC testing include the accessibility of the tests and the promotion of proactive healthcare by consumers. However, additional government regulation of DTC tests is necessary in order to ensure that the tests remain accurate and that consumers are not misled about their health.

In order to provide useful information to consumers, DTC tests need to be both accurate and **1** reliable. However, until recently, government regulation of DTC tests has focused on how these tests are advertised to the public rather than the validity of the tests themselves. Thankfully, in 2014, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) unveiled a plan to increase the regulation of thousands of laboratory-developed tests, including many DTC tests. The **2** essential necessity of such increased regulation cannot be overstated. In a 2006 investigation, for example, the Government Accountability Office found that some anonymous donors were given vastly different results from a sample of four DTC tests. **3**

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) be reliable.
- C) to be reliable.
- D) need reliability.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) necessity of such increased additional
- C) necessity of such
- D) essential necessity of such

3

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

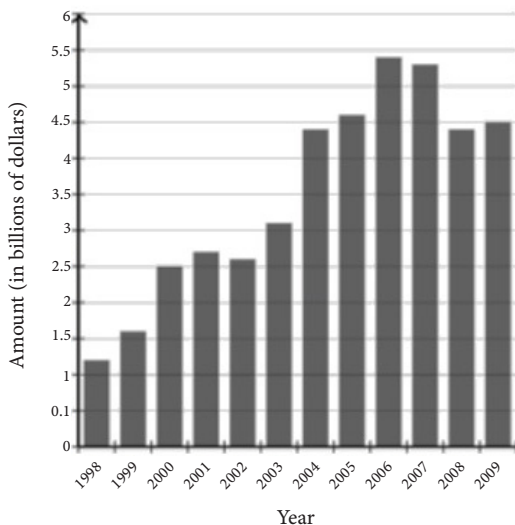
One individual, who had been given a pacemaker thirteen years earlier to correct an irregular heartbeat, was even informed by one company that he had a low risk for developing such a condition.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides additional support for the main topic of the paragraph.
- B) Yes, because it provides an effective transition linking the topics of the second and third paragraphs.
- C) No, because it is inconsistent with the claim made in the previous sentence.
- D) No, because it blurs the focus of the paragraph with an irrelevant detail.

In addition to improving the validity of DTC tests, government regulation would also help to prevent the potential misinterpretation of test results by consumers. Even with a detailed breakdown of someone’s genome, it is impossible for anyone—including physicians—to know how all of those genes will interact with one another and how various environmental factors will mediate **4** their effects. Thus, government regulation is necessary in order to ensure that consumers are properly educated about the limitations of DTC testing. The FDA has accomplished this, to some degree, by regulating how DTC tests are advertised to the public. Following the GAO investigation, for example, spending on DTC advertisements **5** was cut in half between 2006 and 2009. However, further communication is needed between consumers, physicians, and DTC testing companies in order to safeguard consumers from making potentially harmful decisions about their health.

Direct-to-Consumer (DTC) Advertisement Spending



Adapted from “DTC Ad Spend,” © 2010 Pharma Marketing News.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) there affects.
- C) their affects.
- D) there effects.

5

Which choice offers an accurate interpretation of the data in the graph at left?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was reduced by nearly \$1 billion between 2006 and 2007.
- C) dropped by approximately \$1 billion in 2008.
- D) fell by over \$1 billion each year between 2006 and 2008.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

An Unusual Island

Located in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of southeastern Africa, Madagascar is the world's fourth-largest island. Hosting an unusually large number of species in a relatively tiny area, **1** Madagascar's biodiversity is its exceptional feature. This unusual variety is made possible in part by the island's geographic features. Covering less than 0.5 percent of the world's landmass, the island contains rainforests, mountains, and plains. **2**

The vast number of species found in Madagascar stems from the fact that it has been cut off from other landmasses for 80 million years. **3** As a result, the island has been an ideal setting for allopatric speciation, a process in which geographically isolated populations of the same species

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) biodiversity is Madagascar's most exceptional feature.
- C) the exceptional feature of Madagascar is biodiversity.
- D) Madagascar features exceptional biodiversity.

2

At this point, the author wants to add additional support for the paragraph's main point. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Up to 90 percent of the island's plant and animal species cannot be found anywhere else in the world.
- B) The temperature of the Indian Ocean around Madagascar has been rising at the rate of one degree Celsius per year.
- C) Madagascar's climate makes it ideal for coffee production, and the island exports 25.5 million kilograms of coffee annually.
- D) All of the world's lemur species are endemic to Madagascar, but 90% of them are forecasted to go extinct within the next 50 years.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) On the other hand,
- C) In spite of this,
- D) On the contrary,

4 evolves independently. Due to the diverse habitats of Madagascar, many populations have also become isolated from one another on the island itself, resulting in further speciation. Over half of the **5** world's species' of chameleons live on Madagascar. The island's many habitats have resulted in chameleon species that have a wide variety of sizes, diets, and camouflages. The world's largest and smallest species of chameleon are both found on Madagascar. The largest, Parson's chameleon, can be almost a meter in **6** length. The smallest can sit comfortably on the head of a match.

Madagascar's plants are just as diverse as its animals, with over 12,000 species of plants on the island found nowhere else on earth. The tallest species of palm tree on the **7** island, Tahina spectabilis, reaches heights of over 60 feet. Botanists and island residents alike assumed the plants were unusually tall specimens of another palm species until they were surprised by one tree's sudden flowering. It produced a bizarre-looking shoot that resembled a pine tree with each branch bearing hundreds of bunches of tiny white flowers. To date, only about three dozen of these

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) evolve
- C) is evolving
- D) has evolved

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) worlds' species
- C) world's species
- D) worlds' species'

6

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) length; notwithstanding, the
- B) length, while the
- C) length; albeit the
- D) length, even though the

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) island Tahina spectabilis,
- C) island, Tahina spectabilis
- D) island Tahina spectabilis

8 durable trees are known to exist in the wild.

9 This palm tree was among the 600 previously unknown species discovered on Madagascar in just the first decade of the twenty-first century. The habitats that these species call home, though, are under threat. Over 23 million people live on the island, and the human population is growing. Most people on the island make their living as 10 a farmer, and they have to cut down forests to create fields for crops. Some scientists theorize that the larger forces of climate change are having an effect, too.

8

Which choice is most consistent with the characterization of the trees throughout the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) plentiful
- C) intriguing
- D) beneficial

9

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be deleted or kept?

- A) Kept, because it provides a transition between the previous paragraph and the new topic of habitat destruction.
- B) Kept, because it introduces the point that Madagascar's biodiversity extends beyond animal species and includes plants, too.
- C) Deleted, because it provides a statistic that contradicts information presented previously in the passage.
- D) Deleted, because it distracts from the paragraph's main idea of habitat destruction.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) farmers,
- C) farmer,
- D) farming,

Temperatures are rising and rainfall patterns are changing. Species that have adapted to very specific, small ranges may now find them unsuitable habitats. **11**

11

The writer wants to conclude the passage with an optimistic outlook on the problem raised in the previous sentence. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Madagascar's human population has been growing steadily at the rate of 2.8% per year, which means forest will continue to be sacrificed to grow both subsistence crops like cassava and cash crops like coffee and vanilla.
- B) Madagascar's gross domestic product, however, is closely linked to the prices of coffee on the commodities market, and thus should continue to increase over the next decade, providing its human population with a higher standard of living.
- C) Moreover, many of Madagascar's unique creatures like lemurs and chameleons are frequently captured and trafficked to other countries to be sold on the illegal market for exotic pets, further reducing populations in the wild.
- D) Some encouraging studies, however, show that some of Madagascar's unique species are altering their behavior in response to their new environments, and may still be able to thrive in their changing habitats.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

GI Bill: A Real American Hero

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, often referred to as the GI Bill, was passed by the federal government to assist US veterans returning home after their service in World War II. It provided various kinds of support, **1** such as support in the form of unemployment benefits and mortgage assistance. The GI Bill is best known, however, for the education and training assistance **2** they provided veterans. By 1956, the bill had enabled nearly eight million veterans to pursue higher education and training opportunities. The resulting influx of students had a dramatic effect on higher education in the United States. **3** This sharp increase primarily took place during the post-war years. In that relatively short time, the GI Bill engendered long-lasting changes in the landscape of US higher education.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) which included these types of support:
- C) including a variety of assistance in the areas of
- D) including

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it
- C) this
- D) that

3

At this point, the writer wants to use accurate and relevant data from the graph to elaborate on the claim made in the previous sentence. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

Please choose from one of the following options.

- A) The college enrollment growth rate was at its highest between 1869 and 1879.
- B) From 1939 to 1949, the college enrollment growth rate jumped to nearly 80 percent from a rate of approximately 35 percent the preceding ten years.
- C) One of the most dramatic decreases in college enrollment occurred between 1959 and 1969, when the growth rate fell to less than a third of that of the previous decade.
- D) More students matriculated between 1919 to 1929 than in the post-World War II period.

Under the provisions of the 1944 GI Bill, veterans received financial support to take academic, technical, or vocational classes. For a variety of reasons—to build on their technical military experience, **4** to support their families, or perhaps to retrain and become competitive in a pre-war professional career—many veterans chose the second or third option. Whether they enrolled in a technical engineering class or a vocational class on auto-repair, **5** they're overarching objectives were to become employed. According to a survey analysis, veterans returning to the University of Illinois had **6** one “predominating request”: an efficient course of study to prepare for a job.

Many new programs began to emerge in response to the rising demand for job-oriented training and education. For example, a proposal to expand the programs for technical and general education in New York surfaced as early as **7** 1944. The State University of New York (SUNY) was subsequently founded in 1948. Massachusetts’ Stonehill College, which **8** has been established in the same year, estimates that veterans comprised up to a third of its first entering class.

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

Follow Wechat: satxbs123, she can help you!

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) supporting their families
- C) family support
- D) they wanted to support families

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) there
- D) they are

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) one, “predominating request”:
- C) one, “predominating request”;
- D) one “predominating request”;

7

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) 1944, because the
- B) 1944, whereas the
- C) 1944; the
- D) 1944; however, the

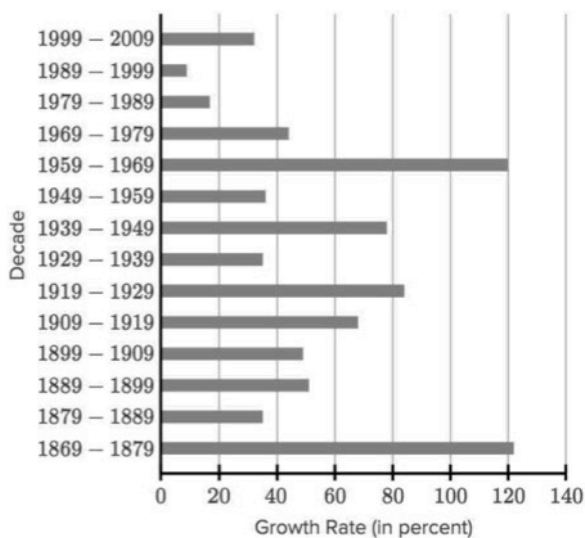
8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) will be
- C) is
- D) was

9 Some vocational training programs were even created specifically for the benefit of returning veterans. One of the most unique examples in this category is the Culinary Institute of America, founded in 1946 to offer 10 a novel curriculum for learning cooking stuff.

By opening the gates of higher education to veterans, the GI Bill 11 dramatically increased the college enrollment growth rate. The bill is credited with producing 500,000 engineers, 250,000 teachers, 200,000 medical professionals, and 117,000 metal workers. At that time, this was the most highly educated workforce in the country's history.

College Enrollment Growth Rates in the United States, by Decade



Source: Data from National Center for Education Statistics

9

Which choice provides the most effective transition at this point?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Eventually, these numbers would taper off.
- C) Nevertheless, the GI Bill had a long-lasting impact on the demographics of higher education.
- D) Nor were these figures unique to one college.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) a new bunch of courses in the culinary arts.
- C) an unprecedented curriculum in the culinary arts.
- D) a never-been-done-before batch of classes on cooking.

11

Which choice most effectively asserts the claim supported by the rest of paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) eased the transition for the millions of veterans returning home after their military service.
- C) shaped not only colleges and training programs but also the workforce as a whole.
- D) transformed the demographics of colleges all over the United States.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage

Thomas Jefferson, Academic Visionary

When authoring his epitaph, Thomas Jefferson omitted his two terms as the nation’s third president yet included “Father of the University of Virginia.” The Founding Father spent the last years of his life not in government but instead pursuing one of his most treasured **1** missions, it was creating the University of Virginia. As mastermind of the university’s architecture and curriculum, Jefferson assured that his legacy was sound.

Jefferson personally designed and oversaw the **2** construction, of what he would deem, an “academical village.” At the front and center of a tree-lined lawn area, Jefferson strategically positioned the Rotunda, a round brick building featuring classical Greek columns in front. The domed top of the rotunda contained a library stocked with 7,000 books selected by Jefferson himself, while the area beneath included two floors of oval classrooms. **3** At that time, such prominent placement of the Rotunda was a marked departure from other universities’ designs, which generally featured chapels for the training of clergy.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) missions. The creation of
- C) missions, he created
- D) missions: the creation of

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) construction of what he would deem
- C) construction of what he would deem,
- D) construction, of what he would deem

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Moreover,
- C) For instance,
- D) In contrast,

Maximizing use of the grassy area in front of the Rotunda, Jefferson added ten two-story Romanesque pavilions for faculty housing and connected them to student dormitories with colonnades, column-lined covered walkways. To **4** sustain faculty through scholarly debates, Jefferson included dining halls in his design, referring to them as “hotels.”

5 In the spirit of his new nation, ending what he termed an “artificial aristocracy,” Jefferson introduced the notion of what we now call electives. In lieu of a strictly dictated curriculum, students could select from ten academic disciplines. **6** These disciplines were subject areas that ranged from ancient and modern languages to certain branches of science. (Not one to overlook the slightest detail, Jefferson showcased the ten categories by placing a carefully chosen Roman symbol on each of the ten pavilions.)

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) keep them fueled up while they were talking heatedly
- C) fill them up so they could chat a bit about scholarly issues
- D) make sure they could keep up school discussions

5

Which sentence most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) Some historians consider Jefferson a better architect than American statesman.
- B) In order to further his legacy, Jefferson created an epitaph that many would discuss.
- C) As meticulously as he laid out the grounds, Jefferson drafted an inspirational curriculum.
- D) Thomas Jefferson’s legacy would not be intact if not for the university library.

6

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the information conveyed in this sentence is redundant with information provided elsewhere in the passage.
- B) Yes, because the information conveyed in this sentence is inconsistent with information provided elsewhere in the passage.
- C) No, because the information conveyed in this sentence provides useful information about the breakdown of disciplines that is further developed later in the paragraph.
- D) No, because the information conveyed in this sentence explains why Jefferson relied heavily on classical Greek architecture.

To support the science components of the university's curriculum, Jefferson **7** has included a botanical garden, an experimental farm, and an observatory.

8 Whereas Jefferson was highly involved in designing the architecture of the university, Jefferson ensured that the university, which would later be named a World Heritage site, encouraged free choice in classes, respect for classical roots, and **9** he was curious about the sciences.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was including
- C) could include
- D) included

8

Which choice provides the smoothest and most logical transition to the new paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Although he didn't live to see the full completion of the university's construction, or even the graduation of the first senior class,
- C) Due to his passion for classical architecture as well as his academic interest in astronomy, botany, and linguistics,
- D) Because of Jefferson's career in politics, which allowed him to mingle with some of the brightest thinkers of his day,

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in addition being curious
- C) showed curiosity
- D) curiosity

Those **10** principles are forever remembered in the last portion of his **11** epitaph. The epitaph could easily have read “academic visionary for all Americans.”

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) principals
- C) principal's
- D) principles'

11

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) epitaph; the last portion of it
- B) epitaph, which, if stated differently,
- C) epitaph, which
- D) epitaph, and that

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Battle Against White-Nose Syndrome

Bats play a vital role in ecosystems, providing billions of dollars worth of insect-suppression and pollination services to farmers around the United States. But now, bats face a serious threat: white-nose syndrome (WNS), a fungal disease that causes a loss of body fat, unusual winter behavior, and even death. Since the first documentation of the disease in 2006, between 5.7 and 6.7 million North American bats have perished **1** from a disease referred to as WNS, with some bat habitats experiencing population declines of more than 90 percent. As of 2014, twenty-five states and five Canadian provinces have confirmed cases of **2** WNS; the affected region now reaches as far west as the Missouri-Kansas border.

Scientists have determined that the cause of white-nose syndrome is a fungus— *Pseudogymnoascus destructans*—that flourishes in cold, wet environments and reproduces by generating spores that can lodge in the floors and walls of caves as well as on **3** their muzzles, ears, wing membranes, and hairless body parts. **4** For reasons currently unknown, infected bats also demonstrate atypical behavior at hibernation sites: they awaken, fly outside

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) due to WNS,
- C) as a result of a fungal disease, known as WNS,
- D) because of WNS, or white-nose syndrome,

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) WNS, the affected region now reaches,
- C) WNS: the affected region now reaches,
- D) WNS, the affected region, now reaches

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) its
- C) bats'
- D) scientists'

4

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

The annual temperature ranges of affected hibernacula fall between 35°F and 57°C. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides another example of how the WNS fungus affects the hibernation sites of bats.
- B) Yes, because it introduces information to support the paragraph's claim that the fungus flourishes in cold, wet environments.
- C) No, because it does not explain why bats demonstrate atypical behavior at affected hibernacula.
- D) No, because it introduces information outside the paragraph's focus on how the fungus affects bat populations.

during the day, and hover around cave mouths. This excessive activity results in the depletion of vital fat **5** stores leading to life-threatening emaciation.

6 There is federal funding available to support research on WNS. With grants already in excess of \$17.4 million, scientists are conducting epidemiological research in order to determine the most effective agents to combat the disease. Interestingly, the research is beginning to suggest that humans may play a prominent role in the spread of the fungus, as the distance between infected caves often **7** exceed the typical migratory patterns of bat populations. **8** In contrast, the USDA Forest Service has mandated a five-year closure of caves and mines in thirteen states and has ceased all spelunking activity. Through these measures, possible only through collaboration with various organizations and help from the public, scientists hope to avoid a further decline of the bat population in the United States.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) stores;
- C) stores–
- D) stores,

6

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In order to prevent the further spread of WNS, bat hibernation sites have been closed off to human activity other than scientific research.
- C) Work by numerous government and nonprofit agencies and the cooperation of ordinary citizens have been critical in efforts to prevent further decimation of bat populations by WNS.
- D) Scientists are searching for genetic commonalities between various bat species to determine what causes WNS susceptibility or resistance.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) exceeds
- C) have exceeded
- D) are exceeding

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) As a result,
- C) Moreover,
- D) For instance,

While it is unlikely that affected species will recover quickly (due to their slow reproductive rates bats have one offspring, or pup, **9** annually). Several species of bats have exhibited resistance to the destructive powers of WNS. The Virginia big-eared bat population, for example, has not been significantly affected, which led scientists to an exciting discovery: a naturally occurring yeast on the bats' fur inhibits the growth of the fungus. This **10** disclosure offers a glimmer of hope in the battle against WNS. **11**

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) annually); and several
- C) annually), several
- D) annually) and several

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) development
- C) ramification
- D) repercussion

11

- The writer wants an optimistic conclusion that emphasizes the importance of bats' recovery by referencing an idea included in the passage's opening paragraph. Which best accomplishes this goal?
- A) This devastating fungal disease could continue to spread, sickening bat populations in states west of Missouri.
 - B) North American bat populations will continue to exhibit unusual winter behavior and perish due to WNS if scientists cannot find a way to curb its spread.
 - C) With some bat populations already experiencing 90 percent declines, recovery from this disease will prevent them from extinction.
 - D) The sooner the bat population can recover from this disease, the greater the ecological and agricultural benefit to all.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Petroleum Engineering: A Booming Career

The United States is currently experiencing an unprecedented energy boom. Much of the upswing in American energy production **1** is due to the reason of the exploration of oil and natural gas in formations made up of shale rock. Previously, these deposits had been unobtainable, but as a result of technological developments such as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing, these previously untapped reserves are contributing to a massive upswing in the production of domestic oil and gas. One study by the Energy Information Administration predicts that by 2016, the United States will be pumping ten million barrels of oil a day, **2** an amount that would equal the oil output of Saudi Arabia, the long-time world leader in the production of oil.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is because of the reason of
- C) is due to
- D) being the result of the fact that it's because of

2

The writer is considering deleting the underlined portion and ending the sentence with a period. Should the underlined portion be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it is necessary to provide a transition to the discussion of job growth in the next paragraph.
- B) Kept, because it provides a comparison that contextualizes the passage's discussion of the United States' oil production.
- C) Deleted, because it adds unnecessary information that has already been made clear by the previous sentence.
- D) Deleted, because the reference to Saudi Arabia diverts the focus from energy issues in the United States.

The sharp growth in energy production has had many social and economic impacts. One of these **3** affect is job growth. Petroleum engineers in particular have become some of the most sought after employees in the energy industry. Over the next decade, the job growth rate for petroleum engineers **4** are projected to be 26 percent, which is twice the average rate for all occupations in the United States. From 2009 to 2012, the number of jobs in the field of petroleum engineering **5** plummeted from over 35,000 to 15,000.

The intense demand for petroleum engineers is due to the specialized nature of their work. When working in shale formations, petroleum engineers design and develop the methods for extracting oil and gas. In the Bakken **6** formation, a highly productive oil field located in North Dakota only 3.5 percent of the oil deposits in the rock are currently recovered. If a petroleum engineer is able to contribute to an increase in this rate of just a fraction of a percentage, it can mean millions of additional barrels of oil; *I'm still a watermark. My creator is Wechat:satxbs123.
Look how nice and fresh I am!

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) affects
- C) effect
- D) effects

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) have been
- C) is
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

5

Which choice most effectively characterizes the data referenced in graph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) maintained a trend of steady growth, increasing by more than 35,000.
- C) showed signs of slow growth, increasing gradually to a total of 35,000.
- D) skyrocketed, jumping from 15,000 to more than 35,000.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) formation a highly productive oil field located in North Dakota
- C) formation, a highly productive oil field located in North Dakota,
- D) formation a highly productive oil field located in North Dakota,

7 however, the demand for the expertise of a petroleum engineer is understandable. Further, a petroleum 8 engineers skills are applicable to areas beyond oil exploration. Petroleum engineers also commonly work in pollution cleanup, underground waste disposal, and water resource management. [1] One must gain admittance into an engineering program, preferably in petroleum engineering, and then complete a rigorous course of study in mathematics, physics, geology, chemistry, and the principles of engineering analysis. [2] While some petroleum engineers primarily work in labs or 9 offices, many have to spend long hours at well sites, which are often located in remote areas around the country. [3] These job prospects are indeed promising, but becoming a petroleum engineer is not easy.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) furthermore,
- C) nevertheless,
- D) thus,

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) engineer's skills
- C) engineers' skills
- D) engineers skill's

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) offices, but
- C) offices and
- D) offices; whereas

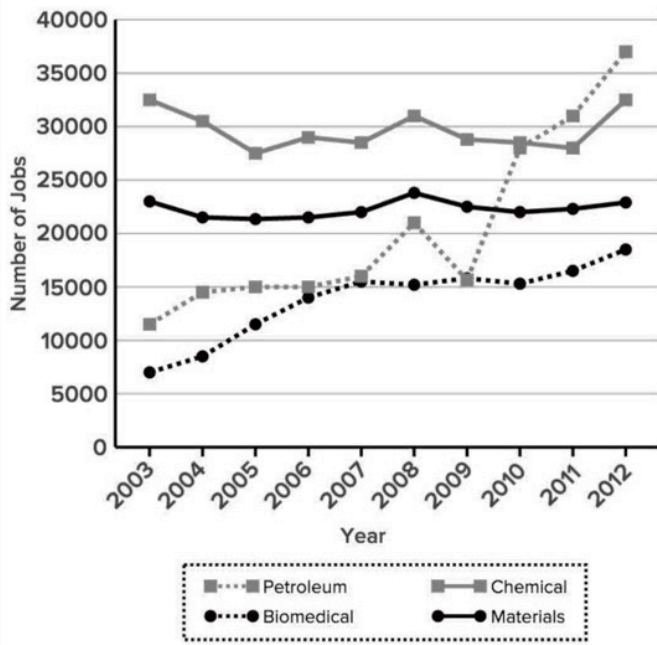
10

Which choice most effectively maintains the tone of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) super tough,
- C) kind of grueling,
- D) a mighty test of one's true fortitude,

[4] Though the career is **10** challenging, petroleum engineers work exciting jobs at the heart of the dynamic energy industry. **11**

Engineering Occupations with Less Than 50,000 Jobs in the United States, 2003-2012



Adapted from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, "Occupational Employment Statistics," May 2003-May 2012.

11

To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 3 should be placed

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

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Resurrecting Zora

A flamboyant leader during the Harlem Renaissance (an era of notable cultural and artistic achievements from the African American community in Harlem during the 1920s and **1** 1930s), Zora Neale Hurston achieved fame and notoriety in the first half of the 20th century but then faded into obscurity. **2** Raised in Eatonville, Florida, Hurston spent her years of literary productivity in New York, only to return to Florida at the end of her career, penniless and out of print. This renewed interest in Hurston's work brought several of the author's works, such as *Their Eyes Were Watching God* and *Mules and Men*, back into the literary limelight. Though now generally recognized as an important contributor to the American literary canon, **3** Hurston was one of the most controversial authors of her time.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) 1930s),
- C) 1930s), when
- D) 1930s) and

2

Which choice provides the most effective transition from the preceding sentence to the rest of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Many current African American authors, such as Alice Walker and Toni Morrison, have cited Hurston as having a major influence on their own work.
- C) A 1970s movement to reclaim lost female artists led Alice Walker, a prominent African American author, to rediscover Hurston.
- D) In 1948, Hurston published her last novel, *Seraph on the Suwanee*, which was not well received by critics, so she attempted to make her way as a journalist.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) many considered Hurston as
- C) critics considered Hurston to be
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

In 1925, Hurston began her studies at Barnard College, **4** where, under the tutelage of Franz Boas, the “Father of Modern Anthropology”—she embraced the idea of cultural relativism, or studying a culture in isolation rather than in comparison to others. Her work reflected this **5** exposition, as she sought to capture what she termed the “natural” art of African Americans **6** through speech song and folklore. By adopting the vernacular, for example, Hurston believed that she could develop the authenticity of her characters and present the uniqueness of African American culture. **7**

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) where under the tutelage—of Franz Boas,
- C) where—under the tutelage of Franz Boas,
- D) where under the tutelage of Franz Boas,

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) disposition,
- C) deposition,
- D) composition,

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) through speech, song, and, folklore.
- C) through: speech, song, and folklore.
- D) through speech, song, and folklore.

7

At this point, the writer wants to provide an additional example of how studying with Franz Boas influenced Hurston’s work. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Hurston’s autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a Road*, was widely criticized due to its inconsistencies and inaccuracies which made it seem more like her works of fiction than a factual account of her life.
- B) Hurston had an interest in theater, for example, and even helped to establish a school of dramatic arts four years later at Bethune-Cookman College.
- C) Although Hurston’s work was not initially well-received because she failed to take up the political rights of African Americans, it is now viewed as groundbreaking feminist literature because her characters challenge systemic misogyny.
- D) In addition, rather than dwelling on or overtly challenging the social and economic oppression of certain communities, she used her anthropological training to explore how folklore could empower African Americans by legitimizing their local cultures.

Hurston’s revolutionary work resulted in scathing criticism, especially from some of the intellectual leaders of the Harlem Renaissance. Two of the movement’s **8** rulers, authors Langston Hughes and Richard Wright, saw Hurston’s work as a harmful caricature of African American life and even accused Hurston of creating new stereotypes that were no better than the old. **9** While Hurston viewed her work as a tribute to a rich and sophisticated culture, her detractors saw it as a mockery, **10** and Hurston’s work, according to them, was lampooning African Americans in the worst possible way.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) luminaries,
- C) moguls,
- D) tycoons,

9

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

Yet, others praised her ability to seamlessly include idiomatic speech and lauded her efforts to capture “authentic” culture.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides an example of how some agreed with Hurston and viewed her work as a cultural tribute.
- B) Yes, because it introduces information to support the paragraph’s claim that despite criticism, Hurston’s work was revolutionary.
- C) No, because it introduces information outside the paragraph’s focus on the issues Hurston’s critics had with her work.
- D) No, because it does not explain why Hughes and Wright viewed Hurston’s work as a mockery of African American culture.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) lampooning African Americans in the worst possible way.
- C) asserting that Hurston’s work lampooned African Americans in the worst possible way, as her critics claimed.
- D) as her detractors thought that Hurston’s work was lampooning African Americans in the worst possible way.

Today, Hurston is often revered as a fiercely independent thinker who challenged many of the literary and social norms of her day. Since Walker's rediscovery of Hurston's work, a dozen short story collections, essays, and folk tales have been published posthumously. Festivals, foundations, literary societies, endowed chairs, journals, and honors now exist in Hurston's name. **11** When Walker found Hurston's unmarked grave in 1973, she purchased a headstone and inscribed the epitaph: "A Genius of the South," illustrating her veneration of Hurston's work.

11

The writer wants to conclude with a sentence that encapsulates both the central idea of the passage and Hurston's lasting legacy. Which best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Even with her highly controversial style and content, Hurston precipitated a significant reevaluation of stereotypical representations and forever transformed the nature of the African American literary tradition.
- C) Additionally, the Hurston/Wright Foundation and literary award were established in 1990, a combination that may have troubled both authors due to their artistic differences.
- D) These awards are a reminder of how much of Hurston's work relied on the ethnographic research techniques she learned under the eminent anthropologist, Franz Boas.

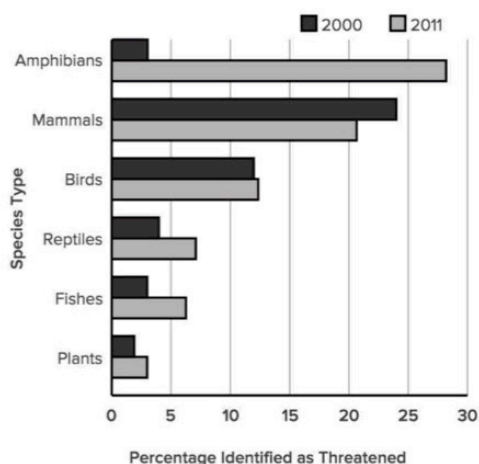
Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Boreal Chorus Frog: An Exceptional Amphibian?

Over the past decade, a remarkable number of amphibians have come under the threat of extinction. A study conducted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature showed that **1** in 2011 the percentage of amphibian species identified as threatened was greater than the percentage of all other species combined. If this trend continues, it would mark the largest extinction event since the Pleistocene Era extinctions 10,000 years ago. Several factors contribute to the alarming decline in amphibian **2** species; the destruction of habitat, introduction of invasive species, **3** contaminating the environment, and rise of infectious diseases.

One amphibian species, though, remains curiously robust. Named for its distinctive breeding call, **4** other species have been negatively impacted by factors that do not seem to affect the boreal chorus frog. For example, one of the most serious threats to amphibians is chytridiomycosis, a disease caused by the chytrid fungus.

Percentage of Species Identified as "Threatened" in 2000 and 2011



Source: Data from International Union for Conservation of Nature

1

Which choice offers an accurate interpretation of the data in the chart?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in 2011 the number of amphibian species threatened was greater than the number of plant species threatened.
- C) in 2011 nearly 30 percent of amphibian species were threatened, surpassing the percentage of threatened mammals.
- D) since 2000 the percentage of threatened amphibian species has surpassed all other groups except mammals.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) species,
- C) species
- D) species:

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) contaminants entering the environment,
- C) contamination of the environment,
- D) the environment being contaminated,

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the boreal chorus frog appears to be largely unaffected by factors that have negatively impacted other amphibian species.
- C) factors that negatively impact other amphibian species do not appear to affect the boreal chorus frog.
- D) the negative effects seen in other amphibian species have not been observed in boreal chorus frog populations.

5 Although this fungus is widespread in the United States, boreal chorus frog populations in Colorado have high survival rates and appear to not be seriously affected by the disease. 6 Subsequently, classifying a particular species as robust can be somewhat difficult.

[1] Without this longitudinal data, the natural variability in amphibian reproduction and life histories can mask declines. [2] In addition, for many species, only particular age classes or life stages are amenable 7 with census, making it difficult to know the true extent of a species' population. [3] The biggest challenge to classifying amphibians such as the boreal chorus frog lies in a lack of longitudinal data—data collected over an extended period of time. [4] Thus, the boreal chorus frog may simply be in a short robust period and may prove to be just as susceptible to the threats facing other amphibians. 8

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Although this fungus is widespread where there are also boreal chorus frog populations
- C) Although this fungus, the chytrid fungus, is widespread
- D) Although this fungus can be found in many locations where there are also boreal chorus frog populations

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Indeed,
- C) However,
- D) Furthermore,

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to
- C) for
- D) in

8

To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 3 should placed

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

What has been made clear from **9** researcher's data, and what comprises the key issue in studying amphibians, is the aforementioned number of threatened species. Amphibians play important roles in ecosystems, human health, and commerce. They have **10** stuck around for the past 350 millions years, surviving many changes that caused other organisms to become extinct. **11** The deterioration of this historically resilient group highlights the importance of the recent studies on threatened amphibians. Ultimately, the boreal chorus frog may prove to be a red herring in a sea of data that points to the need to examine the environmental factors that have caused the current decline in the overall amphibian population.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) researchers'
- C) researchers's
- D) researchers

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) hung in there
- C) persevered brilliantly
- D) been a constant presence

11

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the sentence does not focus on the boreal chorus frog.
- B) Yes, because the sentence restates a point that has already been made in the previous sentence.
- C) No, because the sentence explains how the fact in the previous sentence relates to the importance of current amphibian studies.
- D) No, because the sentence contains a specific example of amphibian extinction that is relevant to the topic of the paragraph.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Chemists for Clean Water

At reservoirs in Bangladesh, chemists are hard at work purifying local water supplies. These experts use filters to remove arsenic from the reservoirs, creating a potable water supply for nearby residents. Many of these experts are affiliated with **1** Chemists Without Borders (CWB). CWB is an organization that provides assistance for crucial human health issues such as clean water. Operating not only in Bangladesh but also in the United States and other nations, CWB relies on the efforts of trained, professional chemists, as well as those of **2** volunteers' interested in entering the field.

Professional chemists at CWB seek out projects that can provide help directly to populations in need. Their work in **3** Bangladesh involves removing toxins, from the drinking water, primarily through water purification. CWB staff members create and give arsenic testing kits to Bangladeshi locals and work with interpreters to **4** dissipate information and instructions.

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

Follow Wechat: satxbs123, she can help you!

1

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion? Please choose from one of the following options.

- A) Chemists Without Borders (CWB); this is an
- B) Chemists Without Borders (CWB), an
- C) an organization, which is called Chemists Without Borders (CWB) and is an
- D) an

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) volunteer's
- C) volunteers
- D) volunteers's

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Bangladesh, involves removing toxins, from the drinking water
- C) Bangladesh, involves removing toxins from the drinking water,
- D) Bangladesh involves removing toxins from the drinking water,

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) disseminate
- C) proliferate
- D) propagate

5 CWB also provides education about medicine, vaccines, and environmental sustainability.

6 CWB also works with volunteers who are rigorously trained chemists. While some volunteers are concerned citizens who want to assist with public education 7 campaigns. Others hold actual chemistry training. The education background for water chemists is varied but includes many disciplines, including microbiology and geology. Students explore these related fields to develop a more comprehensive view of the variables that affect water quality.

5

At this point, the writer wants to elaborate on the information in the preceding sentence by providing additional, relevant details. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) These kits include a hand-held device that allows users to identify arsenic concentrations in the water; arsenic is then removed using a filtration system.
- B) Arsenic is a metalloid that is often used for strengthening metal alloys that include copper and lead.
- C) Another important area of education is vaccines; people living in Bangladesh have access to vaccines but often do not receive them.
- D) Some of the CWB representatives are fluent in Bengali, the official language of Bangladesh.

6

Which choice provides the most effective introduction to the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Trained professionals provide invaluable resources to the water chemistry field.
- C) CWB's work depends on the aid of volunteers in a variety of capacities.
- D) Education background for water chemists involves studying sciences outside the chemistry field.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) campaigns, others hold
- C) campaigns; others hold
- D) campaigns, others holding

8 They might study, for example, the microorganisms living in water, or the effects of particular rocks and soil on water supplies. Volunteers with a rich background in chemistry also help the CWB professionals with water testing and supply kit creation. This practical experience is an excellent opportunity for prospective water chemists to gain insights into what the job entails. **9** A career in water chemistry leading to exciting travel and teaching opportunities, and working to decontaminate water supplies around the world is a rewarding experience for those who undertake it. Also worth noting is the fact that demand for skilled water chemists **10** are on the rise. According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of jobs in this field is expected to grow 8 percent by 2022. **11** Looking beyond that, the need for water chemists will likely continue to grow to meet the increasing water demands of our burgeoning global population.

8

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on the education of water chemists.
- B) Yes, because it is redundant with information provided earlier in the passage.
- C) No, because it provides information that supports a claim made in the introductory paragraph.
- D) No, because it provides examples that elaborate on the previous sentence.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Careers in water chemistry leading
- C) A career in water chemistry that leads
- D) A career in water chemistry can lead

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is
- C) were
- D) have been

11

Which choice best concludes the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) While this might look like an insignificant percentage, water chemists have still made great strides.
- C) Volunteers are also crucial contributors to the advances in the water chemistry field.
- D) The need for water chemists will likely continue to grow as individuals take advantage of the travel opportunities that this field provides.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Effects of Electronegativity

1 What principles dictate the relationships between molecules? There are many factors at work, but these interactions also depend indirectly on a principle known as electronegativity. Although this is an atomic property, it generates molecular 2 forces, that cause many of the phenomena we observe every day.

1

The writer wants to introduce the topic of electronegativity with a concrete, casually observable example from the natural world.

Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) How do water striders skim across the surfaces of ponds and lakes? Their hydrophobic legs are uniquely suited to this process, but the insects
- C) How do our bodies break down the food we consume every day? While digestion would be impossible without enzymes and other proteins, these molecules
- D) How does our DNA maintain a double helical structure? While the shape of this nucleic acid is the result of many complex properties, its structures

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) forces—
- C) forces
- D) forces;

3 Electronegativity, the measure of an atom's affinity for electrons, generally determines the type of bond present between two atoms. A single bond between atoms consists of two electrons. If the two atoms have similar electronegativities, they share the two electrons equally and form a nonpolar covalent bond. If two atoms have significantly differing values of electronegativity, there are two possible bond types: polar covalent and ionic. While other factors also 4 corrupt the determination of bond type, a difference in electronegativity between the values of 0.5 and 1.6 usually 5 result in a polar covalent bond, while a difference of more than 2.0 usually results in an ionic bond.

3

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the sentence unnecessarily repeats a definition provided earlier in the passage.
- B) Yes, because the sentence is not relevant to the paragraph's discussion of historic experiments that depended on electronegativity.
- C) No, because the sentence introduces the paragraph's discussion of the relationship between electronegativity and bond type.
- D) No, because the sentence provides an effective transition to the paragraph's explanation of hydrogen bonding.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) impress
- C) convince
- D) influence

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) are resulting
- C) results
- D) have resulted

In a polar covalent bond, the two bonding electrons are shared **6** unequally, in an ionic bond; both electrons are completely transferred to the more electronegative atom. For example, the bond between oxygen (O) and hydrogen (H) is classified as a polar covalent bond, because they share the two bonding electrons unequally. This polar bond type is partially caused by the difference in electronegativities: **7** hydrogen has an electronegativity of 2.20, while oxygen has an electronegativity of 3.44. When the electronegativity of the hydrogen is subtracted from the electronegativity of the oxygen, the difference is 1.24.

When a hydrogen atom is bonded to nitrogen, oxygen, or fluorine, this particular polar covalent bond makes that a new type of interaction possible: hydrogen bonding. For instance, a water molecule consists of an oxygen atom bonded to two hydrogen atoms. The unequal sharing of electrons causes a distribution of partial charges on the molecule. The oxygen of one water molecule monopolizes the bonding electrons and acquires a partial negative **8** charge; as a result, this oxygen atom is attracted to the partially positive hydrogen atoms of another water molecule.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) unequally; in the latter,
- C) unequally, in the latter
- D) unequally in the latter

7

Which choice most effectively uses accurate and relevant data from the graph in the passage to illustrate the concept being explained?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) at 5.5, hydrogen has one of the highest electronegativity numbers on the Pauling electronegativity scale.
- C) the electronegativity of oxygen is 3.44, a value significantly lower than that of hydrogen.
- D) because their electronegativities lie in the 3 to 3.5 range, both oxygen and nitrogen are capable of helping cause a force known as 'hydrogen bonding.'

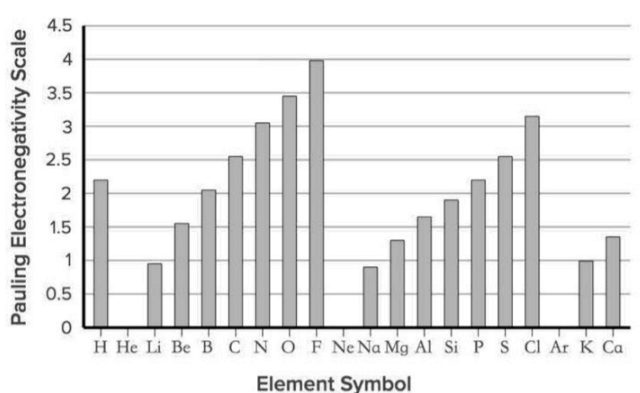
8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) charge, this attracts
- C) charge, as a result, this oxygen atom is attracted to
- D) charging; attracting

This electrostatic attraction, **9** which is an attraction referred to as intermolecular hydrogen bonding, contributes to the surface tension that sustains the weight of water striders and some other insects.

10 The presence of surface tension in water is just one result of the hydrogen bonding. From digestion to DNA structure, this molecular force is integral **11** with many life-sustaining processes. If atoms did not have different values of electronegativity, hydrogen bonding would be impossible—and life as we know it could not exist.

Electronegativity Trends in the Periodic Table



Adapted from Linus Pauling, “The Nature of the Chemical Bond: 3rd Edition,” ©1960.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) an attraction which is referred to as
- C) a type of hydrogen bonding referred to as
- D) referred to as

10

Which choice provides the smoothest transition from the previous paragraph to this one?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Although the effects of hydrogen bonding are key, water striders also depend on the hydrophobic structure of their legs to keep them on top of the water’s surface.
- C) Electronegativity is just one of the factors that determines the type of bond between two atoms.
- D) Although hydrogen bonding is a fascinating molecular force, the behavior of water also depends on the subatomic forces within each atom.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to
- C) upon
- D) into

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Top Tiers of Pastry

The most successful pastry chefs bring daring desserts to famous restaurants and invaluable training to cooking schools. The chefs working at the highest levels—Executive and Certified Master Pastry chefs in North America, for example—have attained their titles through the completion of **1** inclusive training programs that require the mastery of all the skills critical for creating a wide variety of fine desserts: sugar pieces, glazes, candies, and doughs all have to be prepared perfectly to produce the finest quality tarts, cakes, mousses, crisps and confits. **2** The intensive certification process to reach the top of this career field is challenging, but the effort yields numerous professional advantages.

Two of the highest titles a pastry chef can achieve in North America are Certified Executive Chef (CEF) and Certified Master Pastry Chef (CMPC), granted by the American Culinary **3** Federation, both involve a rigorous examination process and numerous prerequisites.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) infinite
- C) encircling
- D) exhaustive

2

Which choice most effectively concludes the first paragraph by setting up the main focus of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) While many attempt to succeed in this career field, top-level pastry work involves arduous tasks that many find to be too challenging.
- C) The Certified Executive Chef title is one of the most challenging and exciting careers to which a pastry chef can aspire.
- D) Positions in this field extend beyond bakeries and restaurants to universities, hotels, and even the White House.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Federation. Both involve
- C) Federation. Both involving
- D) Federation, they both involve

The Executive Chef certification, the less prestigious of the two positions with 165 North American pastry chefs holding the title, requires at least three years of practical work experience and over 100 hours of **4** taking classes in Nutrition, Management, and Food Safety and Sanitation courses. The examination includes a 90-minute written portion and a four-hour practical portion. This intense work pays off, however: **5** regular pastry chefs earn about \$10,000 more a year than assistant pastry chefs.

These high-level chefs take their expertise to exciting heights. **6** Consequently, Certified Executive Chef Hilary DeMane has prepared confections for **7** celebrities, governors, and even President Ronald Reagan.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) taking classes in the subjects of
- C) classes in
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

5

The writer wants to support the claim in the first part of the sentence with data from the table. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Executive pastry chefs typically make less than \$70,000 annually.
- C) Executive pastry chefs earn an average of roughly \$10,000 a year more than do regular pastry chefs.
- D) Regular pastry chefs can earn approximately \$60,000 annually.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) For example,
- C) However,
- D) Additionally,

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) celebrities, governors, and even,
- C) celebrities, governors and even,
- D) celebrities; governors; and even,

In addition to corporate posts in some of the world's most famous hotels and cruise ships, DeMane has also shared her knowledge in the education **8** field for instance, she created an International Baking and Pastry program at the Florida Culinary Institute while serving as its Department Chair. Even more rigorous are the hurdles that pastry chefs must surmount to achieve CMPC status. Only eleven people in the United States currently hold this title. In order to be considered, **9** they must endure an eight-day-long practical exam that showcases their culinary skills; the prize affords membership in an elite cadre of pastry professionals and **10** bestows valuable name recognition and clout in the culinary world. Climbing to the top of the dessert world is an arduous task, but those who achieve high levels of success receive considerable recognition. This career path is not for everyone as it requires incredible precision under immense pressure, but CEFs and CMPCs often thrive under these conditions. **11**

Career	Median annual salary*
Assistant pastry chef	\$39,419
Pastry chef	\$50,978
Executive pastry chef	\$60,480

Sources: Salary.com's January 2014 Survey; Assistant Pastry Chef; Pastry Chef-Casino; Executive Pastry Chef.

*The salary information listed is based on a national average. Actual salaries may vary greatly based on specialization within the field, location, years of experience and a variety of other factors.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) field, for instance,
- C) field, for instance
- D) field: for instance,

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) he or she
- C) candidates
- D) those

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) bestow
- C) have bestowed
- D) are bestowing

11

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

By working to achieve the most prestigious titles in pastry, these chefs have the ability to make changes in their field.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it reinforces the passage's claim about the widespread professional influence of executive pastry chefs.
- B) Yes, because it answers a question raised in the previous paragraph.
- C) No, because it contradicts the passage's claim about the difficulties many pastry chefs face.
- D) No, because it weakens the passage's conclusion by introducing a new, unexplained idea.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Rocket Scientist behind the Super Soaker

It is not generally advisable to spout a stream of water across a boardroom filled with executives. However, Lonnie Johnson-NASA engineer, inventor, and creator of the Super Soaker- delighted the president of toy company Larami Corp. with this very display. In 1989, after a seven-year trudge through failed patents and rejections, Johnson finally got hit Super Soaker to store **1** shelves where it reigned as the most popular water gun toy of the 1990s. His product and **2** it's spinoffs still predominate that market today. A combination of luck and perseverance contributed to Johnson's successful creation.

[1] The discovery that **3** ended up eventually leading Johnson to his first Super Soaker model was serendipitous.[2] At the time, Johnson's day job was at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where he helped design an atomic battery for Galileo, a spacecraft created to observe Jupiter.[3] By night, Johnson explored his own inventions in his home office. [4] Johnson's prototype sported a long plastic tube and a metal spigot.

*God help those who help themselves. We help those who trust us. Contact Wechat:satxbs123, help is waiting.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) shelves,
- C) shelves;
- D) shelves:

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) its
- C) its'
- D) their

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was the thing that was instrumental in leading
- C) was what led
- D) led

[5] He aimed it at the bathtub, and the powerful torrent of water it yielded put him **4** at mind of a high-powered water gun. [6] The next step-an arduous one-was to find a company with the desire and means to produce it. [7] **5** After expressing initial interest. Johnson was dismayed when one toy company ended negotiations. [8] The next company he approached went bankrupt. [9] He persisted and, after Johnson's interactive display in that boardroom, Larami Corp. bought the Super Soaker and created fourteen different models of water guns based on his design. [10] A decade later, over 200 million Super Soakers had sold, generating over \$400 million in revenue. **6**

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) of mind to
- C) in mind of
- D) to mind on

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) After expressing initial interest, it was a dismay to Johnson when one company ended negotiations.
- C) Johnson was dismayed when, after expressing initial interest, negotiations ended with one company.
- D) Johnson was dismayed when one company ended negotiations after expressing initial interest.

6

The writer wants to add the following sentence to the second paragraph.

He was attempting to create a water-based cooling device that would eliminate the need for the toxic compound Freon.

The best placement for the sentence is after

- A) sentence 1.
- B) sentence 3.
- C) sentence 4.
- D) sentence 5.

7 Johnson's physics and engineering skills were critical to his toy design. Traditional water guns are held in one hand and require just a trigger pull to eject the water from a small cavity. Johnson's invention, 8 by contrast, calls for more muscle, requiring two hands to operate an air pump before discharging, and stores water in a larger container. The pump action on the Super Soaker allows the user to compress the water and store more energy, resulting in a mighty cascade of water.

While he enjoyed the accomplishment of creating this product, Johnson also sought to solve problems more complex than 9 amending summer fun.

7

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

After building the Super Soaker, Johnson invested significant time and energy researching solar cells.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph.
- B) Yes, because it provides a smooth transition between the second and third paragraphs.
- C) No, because the information is redundant with information provided earlier in the passage.
- D) No, because the information is irrelevant to the main topic of the paragraph.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) additionally,
- C) further,
- D) similarly,

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) optimizing
- C) modifying
- D) tweaking

He embarked on his own **10** business. He founded Johnson Research and Development with his Super Soaker proceeds. He owns over 80 patents, and his main goal is to create more viable options for renewable energy. Johnson's **11** persistence knowledge and a happy accident paved the way for his success as an independent inventor.

10

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) business; that is, he founded
- B) business, but he founded
- C) business, which was the founding of
- D) business, founding

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) persistence knowledge, and a happy accident
- C) persistence, knowledge, and a happy accident
- D) persistence, knowledge, and a happy accident,

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

False or False: The Question of Falsifiability

What is the difference between science and pseudoscience? According to Karl Popper, one of the most **1** potent philosophers of the twentieth century, it is a matter of *falsifiability*. He claimed that in order to be considered truly scientific, a hypothesis or theory must be capable of being proven false. **2** Next, he decided to make an assertion: Popper offered a new perspective on the distinction between science and pseudoscience.

In a 1953 lecture at Cambridge University, Popper shared that the concept of falsifiability had first occurred to him more than thirty years earlier, **3** when he was pondering and considering Einstein's theory of gravitation and Freud's psychoanalytical approach. Popper realized that Freud's approach has great "explanatory power," because psychoanalysis can be applied to completely opposite behavior patterns with equal aptness. Although this flexibility might seem valuable, Popper argued that a theory which cannot be proven false—one which can 'adapt' to any critical environment—is not science but pseudoscience. The critical component of a scientific theory is the element of risk; **4** its value lies in predictive rather than explanatory power.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) pervasive
- C) saturating
- D) influential

2

Which choice creates the smoothest and most logical transition?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Therefore, with this controversial assertion,
- C) Through this controversial assertion,
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) at a time in his life that was when he had been
- C) while he was
- D) during the time when he was pondering and

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) it's
- D) they're

5 Einstein's theory of gravitation was scientific because it made concrete predictions about what we should observe in the future, and therefore could be falsified if inconsistent 6 to these observations. Popper's choice of falsifiability as the line of demarcation between science and pseudoscience initially seemed counterintuitive to many scientists and philosophers. Traditionally, the difference had been located in the process of observation and experiment. In addition, many researchers preferred hypotheses that seemed less likely to be proven false. 7 However, many members of the scientific community may have, at least initially, misunderstood the concept of falsifiability.

5

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. Predictive power can be illustrated by examining the work of Albert Einstein, who, though born in Germany, conducted much of his scientific work in the United States after he immigrated in 1933. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it introduces an example of a scientist whose work can be analyzed using Popper's approach.
- B) Yes, because it illustrates that other highly regarded scientists agreed with Popper's approach to the scientific method.
- C) No, because it digresses from the main topic of the paragraph by introducing unrelated details.
- D) No, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on Einstein's theory of gravitation.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) for
- C) with
- D) by

7

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because it interrupts the paragraph's discussion of the scientific community's rejection of Popper's assertion.
- B) Yes, because it restates information from the first part of the paragraph about the critical reception of Popper's assertion.
- C) No, because it clarifies the easily misunderstood concept of falsifiability with more specific details.
- D) No, because it introduces the misconception that the writer addresses in the rest of the paragraph.

The overarching objective of Popper’s approach is not to choose the weaker **8** hypothesis and choose the hypothesis which will lead us towards truth. Because scientific theories can never be proven true, our progress depends on using theories which, like Einstein’s theory of gravitation, can be proven false. Statements without predictive power are **9** static because, they cannot be disproven, we cannot move forwards. Although the distinction between science and pseudoscience **10** remains controversial, falsifiability has many valuable implications for the scientific method and beyond.

Although Popper devised this concept to answer a particular question, he believed that it was the key to answering many other problems as well. Falsifiability can be applied universally because we search for truth in all areas— **11** even though Freud's psychoanalytic approach is still studied.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) hypothesis, and choosing
- C) hypothesis that choosing
- D) hypothesis but to choose

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) static: because
- C) static because—
- D) static, because,

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) were remaining
- C) have remained
- D) remain

11

The writer wants to provide a conclusion that reiterates a central idea of the passage. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) even though Popper's theory still has some outspoken skeptics.
- C) even if we can only approach this truth by eliminating what is false.
- D) even if the scientific method remains inflexible.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Business of Hospitality

1 A 150-plus wedding party, a business conference, and a family reunion have all 2 plummeted on the hotel grounds in the same weekend. Ballrooms need tables and food; front desk and cleaning staff need to be supervised and require shift assignments; and all of the other hotel guests not affiliated with these large-scale affairs also must have 3 his needs met. If this sounds like a massive enterprise that requires a level-headed, experienced leader, it is. This is the role of the hotel's General Manager. The work is challenging and requires long hours and hefty responsibility but can be rewarding for those who undertake it.

4 Due to information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, hotel general managers held approximately 51,000 jobs in 2010 in the United States, *I'm still a watermark. My creator is Wechat:satxbs123. Look how nice and fresh I am!

1

Which choice most effectively introduces the scene described in the paragraph?

- A) An expansive hotel bustles with activity.
- B) There are many reasons people gather together.
- C) In the hospitality industry, customer satisfaction is paramount.
- D) Hotels are popular venues for weddings.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) submerged
- C) lowered
- D) descended

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) her
- C) their
- D) its

4

Which choice most effectively introduces the information provided in the rest of the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics,
- C) From the Bureau of Labor Statistics:
- D) As the Bureau of Labor Statistics once said,

and this number is expected to increase slightly during the next several years **5** when there will be more jobs in this field. While often no post-secondary education is required, hotel manager candidates can make themselves more competitive by earning a Bachelor’s degree in a business-related field, or an Associate’s degree in hotel management or operations. The duties of general managers may **6** include the following tasks: overseeing employees, scheduling shifts, managing on-site events, ordering supplies, and resolving customers’ issues. These duties require an array **7** of interpersonal and planning skills, as well as the ability to juggle multiple assignments.

8 Shan Kanagasingham was born in Malaysia, speaks several languages, and studied at a university in Switzerland before working at the Ritz-Carlton in Maui, Hawaii, and the Mandarin Oriental in Hong Kong.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) as the number of hotel manager jobs grows.
- C) when there will be more than 51,000 hotel general manager jobs.
- D) DELETE the underlined portion and end the sentence with a period.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) include: the following tasks,
- C) include, the following tasks:
- D) include the following tasks;

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in
- C) from
- D) DELETE the underlined portion

8

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) Lucrative salaries are a draw for many prospective hotel managers.
- B) New elements to the hospitality industry, such as “extended stay” suites, are becoming more popular.
- C) One hotel manager in New York City says she enjoys the fast-paced challenges this career offers.
- D) Hotel managers also must have the flexibility and willingness to travel.

Her most recent **9** job: at The Surrey in New York City, offered Kanagasingham the opportunity, to help upgrade and gain more recognition for the hotel. **10** She oversaw The Surrey’s redesign, which included updating the spa and adding kitchens to suites for “extended stay” customers. Kanagasingham says she welcomes the opportunity to make her mark on a hotel and to meet people from all over the world.

The rigorous career path of hotel management provides challenges, as well as many rewards. For the hotel manager juggling three major events in one weekend, these rewards come in various forms: **11** The business conference runs like clockwork. The family reunion fills the hotel with chatter and laughter. A happy customer offers a word of thanks.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) job, at The Surrey in New York City,
- C) job at the Surrey, in New York City
- D) job; at The Surrey in New York City,

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Overseeing
- C) When she oversaw
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

11

The writer wants to provide a supporting example consistent with the frame set up in the first paragraph. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Customer complaints allow managers to improve.
- B) The wedding is a picture-perfect celebration.
- C) Kanagasingham enjoys working with a large hotel staff.
- D) The business executives discuss crucial issues at their conference.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

A "Rosie" Turn on American Labor

In order to inspire patriotism and meet the country's economic needs during **1** World War II was why the United States government launched a massive, targeted propaganda campaign. It worked with advertising agencies to create images specifically aimed at women to get them to fill industrial jobs recently vacated by men. These efforts led to the creation of one of the most famous and enduring icons in American history—an icon who **2** would have an incalculable influence on American labor and society.

The propaganda posters featured images of a coverall-clad, muscular woman named Rosie the Riveter. Dirty yet wearing makeup, brawny yet feminine, **3** female factory workers were symbolized by Rosie. She represented women's wartime work and sacrifice in an exaggerated form for inspiration. **4** Posters and literature stressed the idea that if women became "Rosies" and worked, the war would end sooner.

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

Follow Wechat: satxbs123, she can help you!

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) World War II so the
- C) World War II; the
- D) World War II, the

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) will have
- C) is to have
- D) would have had

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Rosie became a symbol of the American female factory worker.
- C) a symbol of the American female factory worker was developed in Rosie.
- D) American factories began using Rosie to symbolize their female workers.

4

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. Propaganda also featured women doing their part by conserving food items, planting household gardens, and buying war bonds. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it is a strong example of what the US government hoped to gain through its propaganda campaign.
- B) Yes, because it illustrates women's wartime sacrifice with three examples of what they did to help the war effort.
- C) No, because it does not explain how women's activities would help end the war sooner.
- D) No, because it introduces information that interrupts the paragraph's discussion of the Rosie campaign.

5 Women broke traditional gender roles to earn money and make their families proud. They began working on railroads and streetcars, as engineers and technicians, and in steel mills and lumber yards. By 1943, an additional six million women had entered the workforce. Not only did more women work as new business sectors opened to them, but the composition of the female workforce changed. Before the war, working women were primarily young and single. Middle-aged, married women joined 6 them during the war, almost one out of every four gained employment outside the home. By 1944, 62 percent of the female workforce was 35 and older, and 46 percent of all working women were wedded.

7 Rosie appeared as a white woman on posters. Changes ushered in by the campaign added significant opportunities for African American women as well. Rather than continuing to work domestic jobs for \$3.50 a week, they began laboring in industrial plants for \$48 a week.

5

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Women seized opportunities to perform jobs in what had traditionally been considered “male” industries.
- C) The Rosie campaign did not account for the fact that many women were unable or unwilling to take jobs outside the home.
- D) The Rosie propaganda campaign gave women the opportunity to be married and work.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) them; during the war—
- C) them during the war;
- D) them, during the war:

7

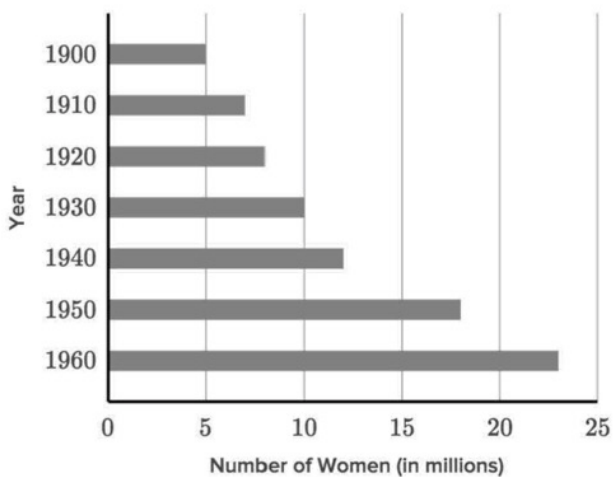
Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Although Rosie appeared as a white woman on posters, changes ushered in by the campaign added significant opportunities for African American women as well.
- B) Changes ushered in by the campaign added significant opportunities for African American women as well, while Rosie appeared as a white woman on posters.
- C) Rosie appeared as a white woman on posters, and changes ushered in by the campaign added significant opportunities for African American women as well.
- D) Changes ushered in by the campaign added significant opportunities for African American women as well, with Rosie appearing as a white woman on posters.

By 1945, the number of African American women working for the federal government had more than tripled, and the percentage working in the defense industry was equal to **8** it's proportion of the general population.

As a result of their entry into careers from which they were previously excluded, women exercised a newfound social and economic independence. They enjoyed having an income of their own and living on their own for the first time. **9** Comparatively, they refused to shrink back into the domestic sphere; 80 percent who worked outside the home wished to continue doing so by the war's end. Women continued to push for **10** expanded job opportunities, entry into professional roles, and greater access to higher education. As the graph suggests, Rosie's influence persisted even after the war. **11** To this day, Rosie continues to influence women as a symbol of feminism in popular culture.

Number of Women in the Workforce in the United States (in Millions)



Source: Data from United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) her
- D) one's

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) However,
- C) Consequently,
- D) Regardless,

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) inflated
- C) amplified
- D) prolonged

11

Which choice accurately incorporates data from the graph and supports the main claim of the passage?

- A) Changes aligned with the Rosie campaign led to the number of women in the workforce nearly doubling from 1940 to 1960.
- B) In the years before the Rosie campaign, the number of women in the workforce was rising slowly.
- C) In the years after the Rosie campaign, the number of women in the workforce did not return to pre-war levels.
- D) When the Rosie campaign began, there were roughly twelve million women in the workforce.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

A Moveable Street: Haussmann's New Paris

If you were to travel all over the world, you might notice that each of the world's most famous cities is characterized by a certain look. Tokyo offers neon billboards and colorful signs. **1** Paris fans out from the base of the Eiffel Tower, a system of wide, tree-lined avenues and low, neo-Classical buildings made of gray stone. This area has been inhabited for thousands of years. **2** Regardless, its current look is a relatively recent development. Visiting Paris two hundred years ago, **3** the city would have looked very different. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, Paris was characterized by overcrowded conditions and narrow, winding streets. It bore a closer resemblance to the London of the 1500s than the modern "City of Lights" so frequently depicted in popular movies and photographs.

[1]Paris's transformation was largely the work of **4** one man: Georges-Eugene Haussmann, whose official title was Prefect of the Seine Department. [2]He was appointed to recreate Paris by Napoleon III, who had declared himself Emperor of France in 1851 and wanted to cement his legacy by creating a modern capital.

1

At this point, the writer wants to add another example to support the claim made in the first sentence of the paragraph. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) Tokyo was almost entirely rebuilt after World War II.
- B) Hong Kong, like Tokyo, is a major international financial center.
- C) Dubai features glittering skyscrapers rising out of the desert.
- D) London and Paris have more similarities than Paris and Tokyo.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) However,
- C) Furthermore,
- D) Particularly,

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Paris would have looked very different.
- C) the difference in the city would be seen.
- D) you would have seen a very different city.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) one man; Georges-Eugene Haussmann
- C) one man, George-Eugene Haussmann;
- D) one man, George-Eugene Haussmann:

[3]At the time, the city was divided into many small, cramped neighborhoods that **5** was disconnected from one another, making transportation difficult. [4]Moreover, the overcrowding in these areas led to unhygienic conditions in which disease spread easily. [5]The aims of Napoleon’s reforms were twofold: to make Paris more aesthetically pleasing and to make it more functional. [6]Infant mortality rates in these neighborhoods were sky-high, and epidemics were very difficult to control. **6**

To address these problems, Haussmann installed several wide **7** boulevards. These both opened up the city visually and made it easier to get from place to place. In order to create these thoroughfares, though, existing roads had to be widened. Many small streets dating from Paris’s medieval past were completely demolished. In some other areas, Haussmann was forced to work around existing streets in order to preserve buildings of historical importance.

Other changes that Haussmann made to the city included the addition of more green space in the form of both large and small public parks, **8** constructing two new train stations to connect the city to the rest of the country, and the modification of the city’s borders. Consequently, Paris’s population **9** quadrupled in number of people by a factor of four.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is
- C) has been
- D) were

6

To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) before sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 2.
- D) after sentence 3.

7

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) boulevards in that they
- B) boulevards, which
- C) boulevards; it was these boulevards that
- D) boulevards, the purpose of which in relation to Paris was to

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the construction of
- C) constructing of
- D) to construct

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) increased in population count of the number of people by a factor of four.
- C) quadrupled.
- D) increased and grew.

Not surprisingly, Haussmann's projects cost millions of francs, which made him a target for politicians' criticisms.

10 Furthermore, many Parisian citizens were unhappy with how dramatically he had changed their city. Haussmann's ideals, however, went on to become influential in the "City Beautiful" urban planning movement in the United States. Cities like Chicago, Denver, and **11** Washington, D.C. all owe a debt, to Haussmann.

10

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it provides information that helps set up the paragraph's next sentence.
- B) Kept, because it supports the previous sentence with an explanation for why politicians were criticizing Haussmann's expensive projects.
- C) Deleted, because the sentence blurs the paragraph's focus on Haussmann's international influence.
- D) Deleted, because it unnecessarily repeats information provided in the previous paragraph.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Washington, D.C., all owe a debt
- C) Washington, D.C., all owe a debt,
- D) Washington, D.C.; all owe a debt

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

A work in Progress: The Periodic Table

1 How long does it take to write a chemistry textbook? Now a ubiquitous sight in chemistry classrooms everywhere, 2 the conception of this orderly arrangement of the elements was due to the nineteenth-century Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev while he was writing a textbook on general chemistry. The basic 3 principle of Mendeleev's periodic order of elements have remained the same, even as it has grown in size. This key development in the history of science still defines our contemporary understanding 4 of matter in today's times.

1

Which choice most effectively introduces the main topic of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Which elements in the periodic table are the most important?
- C) What important discoveries were made by Russian scientists?
- D) Where did the modern periodic table come from?

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Dmitri Mendeleev, a nineteenth-century Russian chemist, conceived this orderly arrangement
- C) the nineteenth-century Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev conceived this orderly arrangement of the elements
- D) this orderly arrangement of the elements was conceived by the nineteenth-century Russian chemist Dmitri Mendeleev

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) principles
- C) principals
- D) principal

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) and how we think about matter in today's times.
- C) of matter.
- D) and how we think about matter.

[1] Like many scientific breakthroughs,

5 Mendeleev was partially anticipated by the work of other scientists.[2] For example, the French geologist Alexandre-Emile Béguyer de Chancourtois is generally credited with discovering periodicity—the existence of recurring trends across 6 elements—in 1862. [3] Another key observation was made the following year by the British scientist John Newlands, who noted that similar elements were often related in mass by a multiple of eight. [4] By Mendeleev’s own account, de Chancourtois and Newlands were among those “foremost” in research that led to the discovery of this law. 7

While not the first scientist to attempt a comprehensive organization of the elements, Mendeleev did publish a paper in 1869 with the first draft of the modern periodic table. In this table, families of elements were arranged horizontally; however, Mendeleev eventually revised this format to the vertical structure found in contemporary chemistry textbooks.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Mendeleev’s periodic table
- C) this
- D) it

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) elements,
- C) elements;
- D) elements

7

The writer wants to add the following sentence to the paragraph. This mathematical relationship, named the “Law of Octaves” by Newlands, would later be defined as the ‘periodic law.’ The best placement for the sentence is after

- A) sentence 1.
- B) sentence 2.
- C) sentence 3.
- D) sentence 4.

8 Based on the patterns he observed, Mendeleev suggested that the properties of elements are a reflection of their atomic weight. Also based on these patterns, Mendeleev made concrete predictions about elements that had yet to be discovered. For instance, Mendeleev predicted the discovery of two elements analogous to aluminium and silicon; these were later discovered to be gallium and germanium. 9 This predictive power became one of the defining characteristics of the periodic table.

8

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Mendeleev made concrete predictions about elements that had yet to be discovered, and before this he even suggested, based on the patterns he observed, that properties of elements are a reflection of their atomic weight.
- B) Based on the patterns he observed, Mendeleev not only suggested that the properties of elements are a reflection of their atomic weight, but he also made concrete predictions about elements that had yet to be discovered.
- C) Mendeleev made concrete predictions, based on the patterns he observed, about elements that had yet to be discovered, although he also suggested that the properties of elements are a reflection of their atomic weight.
- D) Elements that had yet to be discovered, according to Mendeleev, could be predicted concretely, and he also suggested that the properties of elements are a reflection of their atomic weight, based on the patterns he observed.

9

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it effectively concludes the paragraph by tying the discussion back to the passage's focus on the periodic table.
- B) Kept, because it provides evidence to support the argument that Mendeleev's periodic table was anticipated by the work of previous scientists.
- C) Deleted, because it unnecessarily repeats evidence about the the specific elements which Mendeleev predicted.
- D) Deleted, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on the predictions Mendeleev made about the discovery of future elements.

The periodic table proposed by Mendeleev was the culmination of many observations and discoveries—
10 unfortunately, many of his peers were reluctant to accept his ideas. From electronegativity to electron orbitals, the periodic table 11 anticipating many future topics of scientific inquiry. Even today, scientists use the predictive power of the periodic table to generate new hypotheses and design experiments that further expand our understanding of the universe.

10

Which choice best establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) however, the accomplishments of his predecessors are not always acknowledged.
- C) the mathematical order of the universe was central to his success.
- D) but, like every culmination, this end was also a beginning.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) anticipated
- C) that anticipated
- D) that anticipating

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

A Wolf in Coyote's Clothing

It's nighttime. All is still. Suddenly, the mournful howl of a coyote drifts through the crisp night air. This isn't the New Mexico desert or the **1** plains of Wyoming. This is downtown Chicago, New York City's Central Park, or suburban Connecticut. Over the past several decades, coyotes have been moving steadily eastward and showing up in **2** unexpected places. But that's not all that's strange about these eastern coyotes: They're also bigger than their western cousins. They live in groups and hunt in packs, **3** whereas Western coyotes are solitary and hunt alone. The differences piqued scientists' curiosity.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) plains' of Wyoming.
- C) plain's of Wyoming.
- D) Wyoming plains'.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) out of the blue locations.
- C) totally random hangouts.
- D) wondrous positions.

3

The writer is considering deleting the underlined portion and ending the sentence with a period. Should the writer make this revision?

- A) No, because the information provides additional detail about visual differences between eastern and western coyotes.
- B) No, because the information completes the contrast between the behavior of the eastern and western coyotes.
- C) Yes, because the information provides irrelevant detail about western coyotes while the author is discussing eastern coyotes.
- D) Yes, because the information refutes what the author has already said about coyote traits.

4 Now, recent genetic studies have confirmed what many experts had suspected. The eastern “coyotes” are actually “coy-wolves” - that is, coyote-wolf hybrids. Different eastern coyote populations have different exact genetic 5 compositions, which scientists have described the average eastern coyote as being a combination of three different species in the genus *Canis*. Specifically, the animals are mostly coyote, with a sizable wolf contribution, and a little bit of domestic dog thrown in for good measure. These three species can produce viable, fertile offspring because they all have 39 pairs of chromosomes.

4

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) The eastern coyotes are actually coyote-wolf hybrids.
- B) Wolves and coyotes interbreed in places where they share a habitat and population numbers are low.
- C) Eastern coyotes are skillful hunters that have managed to take down larger prey animals than wolves.
- D) The genus *Canis* is composed of dog-like animals from all over the world - wolves, dogs, dingoes, and jackals.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) compositions that
- C) compositions then
- D) compositions, but

6 Most animals prefer to mate within their own species but sometimes, where there are small populations and few choices of mates, hybridization can occur. When it does, the offspring 7 resembles something in between their two parent species. The animals will have a new set of traits. In many cases, these traits 8 will often turn out to be neutral or even negative. In the case of the eastern coyote, however, it seems that the genetic contribution from wolves has actually been the key to the animals' success and expansion.

6

At this point, the writer wants to illustrate the concept introduced in the preceding sentence by using another species as an example. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Moreover, wolves and coyotes share the same breeding season and habits.
- B) In contrast, when horses and donkeys interbreed, they produce mules, which are sterile due to their odd number of chromosomes.
- C) However, higher numbers of chromosomes do not correspond with more sophisticated organisms; humans only have 23 pairs of chromosomes.
- D) In theory, jackals can interbreed with wolves and coyotes, but they do not live in North America.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) resembled
- C) resemble
- D) has resembled

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) oftentimes will result as traits that are
- C) will turn out to be
- D) will turn out as resulting traits that are

9 In the second half of the twentieth century, more of the population moved to cities and suburbs, and fewer acres have been needed for agriculture. Consequently, much of the land has been slowly reverting to forest.

With ample habitat and no 10 predators, species such as the white-tailed deer have populated the eastern U.S. in unprecedented numbers. Western coyotes—small and solitary hunters— are no match for even injured or young deer. 11 Hunting in packs by the larger eastern coyotes, the oversaturated deer population can be seriously impacted. Evolution is a process continuing all around us, and it doesn't always take millions and millions of years. As genetic tools get more sophisticated, sometimes we can even catch it in action.

9

At this point, the writer wants to give historical context for changes in the environment. Which choice best accomplishes that goal?

- A) Settlers had wiped out large predators like wolves and mountain lions in the eastern portion of the United States by the beginning of the nineteenth century, leaving the ecosystem without an apex predator.
- B) Wolves, with their larger size and adaptation to colder environments, are more effective predators in northern latitudes than coyotes.
- C) Some other hybrid animals, like the offspring of tigers and lions, tend to take after one parent much more than the other, usually the mother.
- D) The coyote population in western states has stayed steady over the twentieth century, while the wolf population in the northern United States and Canada has dwindled.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) predators species, such as
- C) predators, species, such as
- D) predators species such as

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Hunting in packs, the larger eastern coyotes can have a serious impact on the oversaturated deer population.
- C) Hunting in packs, a serious impact can be had on the oversaturated deer population by the larger eastern coyotes.
- D) The oversaturated deer population, by the larger eastern coyotes being hunted in packs, can be seriously impacted.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Truman's Winning Whistle-Stop Tour

[1] In 1948, United States President Harry S. Truman faced reelection for a second term, but the polls predicted he would lose. [2] Since the end of World War II three years earlier, the US economy had been unsteady. [3] Citizens had trouble finding and purchasing goods due to shortages. [4] Many people felt a fresh face on the political scene in this uncertain time would be welcome. [5] As the campaign moved into high gear in May of 1948, Truman lagged 11 percent behind Dewey in the polls. [6] Instead, the polls favored New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Truman's charismatic opponent and a welcome change in an economically turbulent post-war climate. [7] However, Truman would engage in a hard-fought, unorthodox campaign style that became known as the first successful "whistle-stop" tour. **1**

Using train travel in a political campaign was a fairly common practice that had begun in the nineteenth **2** century. The specific term "whistle stop" wasn't coined until Truman used it to describe his whirlwind campaign tour. **3** Truman, delivered hundreds of speeches in towns across the United States from an open platform on the back of his train car.

1

To make the first paragraph most logical, sentence 6 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) after sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 2.
- D) after sentence 7.

2

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) century, but
- B) century; also,
- C) century, so
- D) century; meanwhile,

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Truman delivered hundreds of speeches in towns
- C) Truman delivered: hundreds of speeches, in towns
- D) Truman delivered hundreds of: speeches in towns

His arduous travels **4** were covering 30,000 miles and over 200 train stops, starting in the summer of 1948 and ending that fall before the November 2nd election. He began the tour in Michigan, then moved on to Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado as the summer progressed. In September, he headed west to Nevada, Utah, California, and Arizona. At one of his stops in **5** Arizona. An estimated 20,000 people waited to greet him at the train station. In October, he headed back east again to Oklahoma, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

6 Truman would make as many as eight stops in a single day. He spoke to thousands of voters **7** of a time, but the nature of the whistle stop campaign allowed voters to glimpse a more intimate view of the candidate.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) cover
- C) will cover
- D) covered

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Arizona, an estimated 20,000 people waited
- C) Arizona, an estimated 20,000 people waiting
- D) Arizona, with an estimated 20,000 people waiting

6

Which choice provides the most effective transition from the previous paragraph to this one?

- A) To cover so much territory,
- B) Because of the limitations of train travel,
- C) In spite of his attempts to cover a large territory,
- D) In order to speak out against his opponent,

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) on the
- C) at a
- D) of the

By coming to voters' hometowns and speaking directly to them, Truman presented himself as a "man of the people."

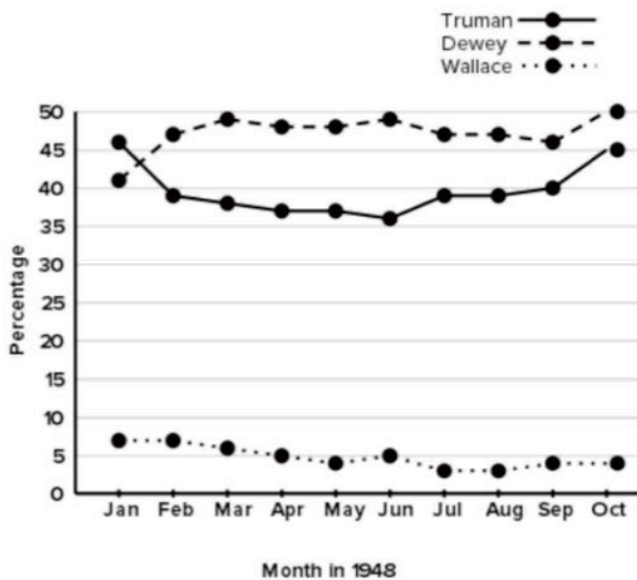
8 Truman marketed himself as **9** attainable—making himself available to discuss local political issues with the residents of the small towns he visited.

By November, newspapers and the Gallup poll were still predicting Dewey as the winner. However, the success of Truman's whistle-stop tours had helped to close the gap.

10 When voters went to the polls, Truman won the

11 election which is considered the greatest upset in a US presidential race, due to his exhaustive campaign.

Percentage of Americans Supporting Truman, Dewey, and Wallace in the Ten Months Preceding the 1948 U.S. Presidential Election



Adapted from U.S. Election Atlas.org, Gallup Presidential Polls 1936-2000

8

Which choice provides the best supporting details for claim made in the previous sentence?

- A) He told jokes, spoke without flourish, and even introduced his family to the onlookers.
- B) He traveled in the presidential train car and was able to visit many constituents' hometowns.
- C) He spoke to the citizens from the raised platform of his expansive train car.
- D) He emphatically enumerated the reasons that his opponent was not the best candidate.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) plausible
- C) approachable
- D) palatable

10

The writer wants to include accurate and relevant information from the graph to support the preceding sentence. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) In October, Truman was still trailing Dewey.
- B) Truman suffered a setback in the polls from January to March of 1948.
- C) By the end of the campaign, Truman only lagged by five percent in the polls, a significant improvement from his 11 percent lag in May.
- D) Dewey and Truman's poll numbers both far surpassed Wallace's.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) election, which is considered the greatest upset in a US presidential race,
- C) election which is considered, the greatest upset in a US presidential race
- D) election, which is considered the greatest upset, in a US presidential race

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Other Tolstoy

For people born into the Russian aristocracy in the nineteenth century, life was full of interesting opportunities—unless they were female. At the time, women generally did not have careers, **1** who were expected, instead, to focus fully on marrying and raising families. Sophia Behrs was one such young woman. The man she **2** married Leo Tolstoy was one of the world’s greatest writers. When Sophia married Tolstoy, he was already a well-known author. Both members of the couple were literary in **3** its interests: Sophia had been a gifted student and, even at a very young age, was a voracious and sensitive reader. **4**

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) for they were expected, instead,
- C) were instead expected
- D) yet they were instead expected

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) married Leo Tolstoy, was
- C) married, Leo Tolstoy was
- D) married, Leo Tolstoy, was

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) her
- C) his
- D) their

4

At this point, the writer wants to add support for a point made in a previous sentence. Which of the following quotations from Sophia’s diary best accomplishes this goal?

- A) “When I finished *David Copperfield*, I cried as though I were being separated from a close friend,” she wrote.
- B) “During the first years at *Yasnaya Polyana*, we lived a very retired life...everything passed us by,” she wrote.
- C) “Of music and drawing I learned little; I did not have enough time, though throughout my life I have loved all the arts,” she wrote.
- D) “I was working with a friend, the daughter of the Inspector of the University, and therefore moved in university circles, among intelligent professors and students,” she wrote.

[1] Sophia's marriage to Leo gave her the opportunity to put her abilities as a good reader to use, often advising him on his work throughout the writing process. [2] She served as her husband's copyist (since this was before the advent of the typewriter), writing out multiple copies of his novels by hand. [3] She made suggestions for and edits to his work, many of which were [5] inculcated into the final product. [4] In addition, she served as his manager, publicist, and agent, keeping track of the financial and legal sides of her husband's writing career. [5] She juggled these many roles with grace and skill. [6] If Sophia were alive today, she might have found her calling at a publishing house or literary agency. [6]

[7] She wrote her own Russian-language grammar textbook and translated texts from German and English.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) incorporated
- C) ingrained
- D) indoctrinated

6

To make this paragraph most logical, Sentence 5 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) after sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 2.
- D) after sentence 3.

7

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) Sophia had a strong interest in literature, but her husband did not want her to pursue it.
- B) It was uncommon for upper-class, nineteenth-century Russian women to be as educated as Sophia was.
- C) Sophia also had literary talents of her own and, when she could find the time, turned her hand to her own writing.
- D) Leo Tolstoy gave Sophia full editorial control over his drafts.

She also **8** wrote fiction. Including a revision of Leo’s novella *The Kreutzer Sonata*. In that story, a man recounts the dramatic breakdown of his marriage; Sophia retold the narrative from his wife’s point of view. The famous writer was himself impressed by his wife’s literary talents. “What force of truth and simplicity!” he wrote in his diary upon reading one of her stories.

9 Furthermore, Sophia never sought publication for her own work. Writing was not a pursuit that she took **10** seriously, rather, she regarded the whole enterprise with “a certain contempt and irony.” **11** Sophia was limited by personal modesty, her domestic duties, and the expectations for women in her lifetime. She probably never even considered seeking fame on her own account. Yet Tolstoy would never have been able to produce the work he did without Sophia’s vital contributions.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) wrote fiction, including
- C) wrote. Fiction including
- D) wrote fiction, it included

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) However,
- C) For that reason,
- D) Likewise,

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) seriously; rather,
- C) seriously, rather;
- D) seriously, rather:

11

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) Sophia was limited by personal modesty, her domestic duties, and the expectations for women in her lifetime and, because of them,
- B) Sophia was limited by personal modesty, her domestic duties, and the expectations for women in her lifetime, and those reasons notwithstanding, she
- C) Because of the limitations of personal modesty, her domestic duties, and the expectations for women in her lifetime, these were reasons why Sophia
- D) Limited by personal modesty, her domestic duties, and the expectations for women in her lifetime, Sophia

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Dr. King's Guiding Light

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. accomplished more than perhaps any individual in the struggle for African American rights. In the early stages of the civil rights movement, though, King struggled to reconcile the Christian doctrine of love with the immense challenge of achieving economic and social rights for African Americans. During this time of soul-searching, King was introduced to the teachings of a Hindu man who had fought on the other side of the **1** world—for the rights of the oppressed, Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi's principles of nonviolent resistance **2** was the primary influence that helped King build momentum in the American civil rights movement.

3 As early as 1919, Gandhi fought against the British government, which held India as a colony and subjected its people to unfair laws. Gandhi used methods such as the boycotting of British goods, peaceful marches, and fasting.

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

Follow Wechat: satxbs123, she can help you!

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) world, for the rights of the oppressed,
- C) world for the rights of the oppressed:
- D) world for the rights of the oppressed

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) were
- C) is
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

3

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it provides important information regarding the effects of the relationship between King and Gandhi.
- B) Kept, because it serves to contextualize the social and political environment in which Gandhi operated.
- C) Deleted, because it contains information that is irrelevant to the main topic of the second paragraph.
- D) Deleted, because it contradicts the idea that Gandhi relied on nonviolent means to enact social change.

His ongoing campaign of nonviolent resistance eventually led to a major change in 1947 when Great Britain passed a resolution that outlawed **4** prejudicial discrimination against “untouchables”—India’s lowest caste of people. In 1950, King was introduced to Gandhi’s teachings through a sermon by Mordecai Johnson, who had just returned from a trip to India. After studying Gandhi’s achievements, King **5** concludes that Gandhi was the first person in history to use the Christian ethic of love as a “potent instrument for social and collective transformation.”

In 1955, King was given an opportunity to **6** bestow Gandhi’s techniques during the Montgomery, Alabama, bus incident. After Rosa Parks famously refused to give up her seat on a public bus, King organized a year-long boycott **7** upon Montgomery buses, which ended with the U.S. Supreme Court ruling that segregation on public buses was unconstitutional. Over the next decade, King continued to rely on methods of nonviolent resistance by organizing **8** marches; and giving speeches; and instituting boycotts; and leading “sit-ins” at public establishments that refused to serve African Americans.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) and made illegal the
- C) the prejudiced treatment and
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) concluded
- C) has concluded
- D) was concluding

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) exploit
- C) operate
- D) employ

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) with
- C) of
- D) about

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) marches; giving speeches; instituting boycotts and
- C) marches, and giving speeches and instituting boycotts, and
- D) marches, giving speeches, instituting boycotts, and

King’s efforts led to the passage of significant laws such as the 1964 Civil Rights **9** Act. This law prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin in public establishments. King eventually made his own trip to India in 1959, **10** but he would never meet the man who influenced him so deeply. Even before King began to learn of his principles, Gandhi had given his life for his cause. King once called Gandhi’s teachings “the guiding light of our nonviolent technique of social change.”

11

9

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) Act, which prohibits
- B) Act and this law prohibits
- C) Act, but the law prohibited
- D) Act—this law prohibiting

10

Which choice most effectively sets up the information provided in the next sentence in the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) accompanied by his wife, Coretta Scott King.
- C) where he became further convinced of the effectiveness of Gandhi’s nonviolent resistance techniques.
- D) and there he studied more deeply the principles that would later inform his own actions.

11

Which choice best concludes the passage and most logically follows King’s quote about Gandhi in the previous sentence?

- A) That “light” became particularly bright when India gained independence from the British government in 1947.
- B) That said, the use of violent demonstrations likely would have also resulted in the achievement of civil rights for African Americans.
- C) Gandhi’s technique of nonviolent resistance was also used during the Rose Revolution in Georgia and the Orange Revolution in Ukraine.
- D) With these teachings, King helped light the path towards social justice and equal civil rights for African Americans.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

John Snow and the Story of the Broad Street Pump

From discovering the causes of polio and smallpox to controlling epidemics all around the world, epidemiologists have been behind many of our current advancements in public health. While the field of epidemiology now encompasses a wide range of skills and methods, its origin is commonly traced back **1** to a single story; the tale of John Snow and the Broad Street pump.

Snow was born in England in 1813—a time when the prevailing notion behind disease transmission was the “miasma theory.” **2** According to this theory, diseases were spread through particles from decomposed matter that would then become part of the air. Snow, who had survived a number of cholera epidemics in his childhood before pursuing a career in medicine, was **3** cynical about this elegant but incorrect theory. However, it was not until the cholera epidemic of 1854 that he was able to acquire insurmountable evidence showing that cholera was caused by something other than “bad air.” Within the first two weeks of September, 1854, over 500 people had mysteriously died **4** of cholera. Those who had died were all within 250 yards of the Cambridge Street and Broad Street intersection in the Soho district of London. Snow began analyzing the addresses of those who had contracted the disease.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to: a single story,
- C) to a single story:
- D) to: a single story

2

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the sentence contains unnecessary information about the miasma theory that is irrelevant to the main topic of the paragraph.
- B) Yes, because the sentence introduces a new idea that shifts the focus away from the main topic of the paragraph.
- C) No, because the sentence provides information essential to understanding the “bad air” reference made later in the paragraph.
- D) No, because the sentence introduces a method of reasoning that is central to the field of epidemiology.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) suspected of
- C) questionable about
- D) suspicious of

4

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) of cholera, and those who had died from it were all
- B) —all from cholera and all dying
- C) of cholera, all of whom were
- D) of cholera—all

He found that, of the hundreds of cases of cholera near Soho, **5** and all but ten involving people who lived near the contaminated pump on Broad Street. Of the remaining ten cases, five involved people who preferred the water from the Broad Street pump and three involved children who went to school near the Broad Street pump. Snow's research was too compelling for the local council to ignore: they eventually removed the Broad Street pump from service, **6** affectively ending the cholera outbreak in Soho. **7** Today, epidemiology is considered a basic science of public health.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) all but ten involved
- C) all but ten involving
- D) and all but ten involved

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in affect
- C) effectively
- D) in efficacy

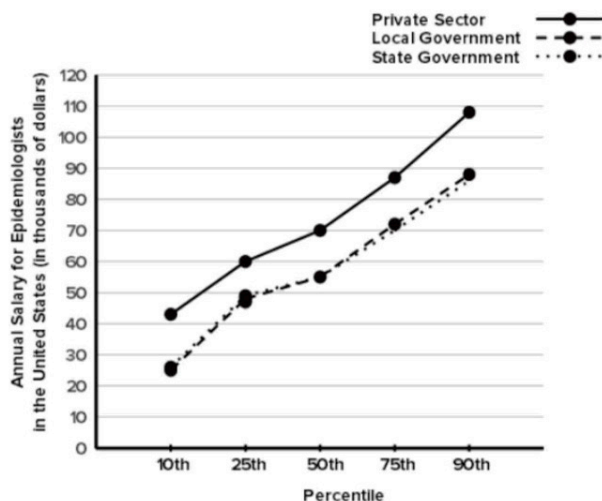
7

At this point, the writer wants to include an effective transition from the subject of the previous paragraph to the subject of the new paragraph. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Though Snow did not know it at the time, his investigative approach to the cholera epidemic would become the foundation of the field of epidemiology.
- B) Snow's approach to the cholera epidemic was the first time such a novel approach was used in a scientific investigation.
- C) The Broad Street pump story is often one of the first things taught in college-level epidemiology courses.
- D) Following the removal of the Broad Street pump, it was only a matter of time before scientists began to recognize that cholera was a water-borne disease.

It is a quantitative discipline built on probability, statistics, and research **8** methods, a method of causal reasoning based on developing and testing hypotheses, and a tool to promote and protect the health of the public. Examples of applied epidemiology include monitoring reports of communicable diseases in the **9** community; and tracking down the cause of a food-borne outbreak. While many epidemiologists work for health departments at the local and state levels, a number are also employed by colleges and universities. **10** In 2012, the median wage for epidemiologists in the United States was around \$60,000, though this number was substantially larger for those working in the state government. For those interested in pursuing a career in this field, the prospects also look bright, **11** but employment is projected to grow 10 percent between 2012 and 2022.

Annual Salary for Epidemiologists in the United States, by Sector



Source: Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15 Edition.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) methods; a method of causal reasoning based on developing and testing hypotheses; and
- C) methods, a method of causal reasoning based on developing and testing hypotheses; and
- D) methods; a method of causal reasoning based on developing and testing hypotheses, and

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) community—and
- C) community: and
- D) community and

10

After reviewing the passage and the graph, the writer determines that the statement made in the underlined sentence is not accurate. Which of the following revisions should the writer make to correct the inaccuracy?

- A) Replace “\$60,000” with “\$50,000.”
- B) Replace “\$60,000” with “\$100,000.”
- C) Replace “state government” with “local government.”
- D) Replace “state government” with “private sector.”

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) with employment
- C) in which employment is
- D) notwithstanding that employment is

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

El Sistema: Venezuela’s Revolutionary Music Education

1 Music education programs vary greatly from country to country: the school bell rings, signaling the end of the school day, and all the children race to the nearest music center, or *núcleo*. They play violins, clarinets, drums and other instruments for hours, learning techniques from teachers and from their peers—and this publicly-funded music instruction is open to all children. What you’re picturing might sound like a fantasy, but in the South American nation of Venezuela, El Sistema (“The System”), a comprehensive music education program that serves over 300,000 children, is a reality.

[1] El Sistema, the nickname for the Fundación Musical Simón Bolívar, was founded in 1975 by Dr. José Antonio Abreu. [2] He envisioned this government-funded program not only as a vehicle for music instruction, but also for social change. [3] Disappointed that Venezuela did not have its own **2** orchestra—Abreu wanted to educate children about classical music on the national level. [4] By providing safe spaces for children from crime-ridden neighborhoods to practice music, the government would be both protecting children and showing them that there were other avenues to success than criminal activity. [5] Abreu also believed that the opportunity to play music is a basic human right, and he wanted to **3** reinsure that all children had access to it. **4**

1

Which choice best introduces the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Imagine the following scenario:
- C) Some people think the following situation would be great:
- D) Music education programs offer many benefits:

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) orchestra, Abreu
- C) orchestra; Abreu
- D) orchestra: Abreu

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ensure
- C) assure
- D) reassure

4

To make paragraph 2 most logical, sentence 2 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) after sentence 3.
- C) after sentence 4.
- D) after sentence 5.

The Venezuelan government began implementing Abreu's ideas right **5** away, by the end of 1975, it had opened the first *núcleos*. More soon opened, and students congregated **6** together at these centers after school to play music. Children could attend classes from an early age; two-year-olds started learning the basics of rhythm even before they reached the regular classroom. The number of *núcleos* has grown from just a few in the beginning to over 300 today. They now operate from 2 to 6 p.m. six days a week, and the government **7** funding every facet of the program, from the instruments to the teachers. Over 800,000 young Venezuelans have learned music through El Sistema in the 40 years since **8** their inception.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) away
- C) away;
- D) away, it was

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) with each other
- C) all together
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) had funded
- C) will fund
- D) funds

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) its
- C) his
- D) Our

El Sistema has **9** propelled some of these young people into music careers. In 2002, Edicson Ruiz, a product of El Sistema, became Berlin Philharmonic’s youngest professional bass player at age 17. Gustavo Dudamel, another graduate of the program, is the music director of the Orquesta Sinfónica Simón Bolívar and became the director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic in 2009. **10** As Abreu says, “A child’s physical poverty is overcome by the spiritual richness that music provides.” **11** Abreu’s bold idea—to provide music education for all—has launched a few music careers but even more importantly, it has given almost a million children the joy of playing music.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) mobilized
- C) plunged
- D) pitched

10

Which choice best sets up the quotation that follows?

- A) Not all students become professionals, of course, but all benefit from the program.
- B) Audiences from all over the world have benefited from the talent of these two Venezuelan musicians.
- C) Dudamel left Venezuela, but he has not forgotten the skills he learned through the program.
- D) While some students in El Sistema become professionals outside of Venezuela, others pursue music careers within the country.

11

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it concludes the passage by celebrating Abreu’s contributions.
- B) Kept, because it provides information about the number of children who have benefited from the program.
- C) Deleted, because it introduces an idea about Abreu instead of concluding the passage.
- D) Deleted, because it provides contradictory information about the students’ music careers introduced earlier in the paragraph.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

A Wave of Molasses

On January 15, 1919, a 50-foot-tall holding tank in Boston’s North End burst. **1** 2.3 million gallons of molasses that weighed 26 million pounds came out. The molasses engulfed the streets. More than \$100 million of property damage in today’s dollars resulted, and it took over 87,000 hours to clean the streets.

[1] The following year, a large and expensive class action lawsuit was filed in order to hold accountable the party responsible for the disaster. [2] The Superior Court condensed 119 separate claims against United States Industrial Alcohol (USIA) into one proceeding. [3] USIA, however, claimed that anarchists blew up its tank. [4] It appointed an “auditor” to hear the evidence and make recommendations about liability and damages. [5] The victims claimed USIA committed corporate negligence. [6] It took 920 testimonies, 1,584 exhibits, and 25,000 pages of transcript to assign responsibility. **2**

The defense maintained that, because molasses made the industrial alcohol used to produce munitions for **3** World War I—USIA had a plausible claim of sabotage. Rampant anarchist activity had plagued the nation, and anti-war posters covered the area surrounding the tank. USIA had even received a threatening phone call before the accident.

1

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) 2.3 million gallons of molasses came out, and that molasses, which weighed 26 million pounds, engulfed the streets.
- B) The streets were engulfed by molasses, which weighed 26 million pounds, and there were 2.3 million gallons of it.
- C) 2.3 million gallons of molasses, weighing 26 million pounds, engulfed the streets.
- D) Engulfing the streets, molasses—2.3 million gallons of it, weighing 26 million pounds—came out.

2

To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 3 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) after sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 4.
- D) after sentence 5.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) World War I;
- C) World War I
- D) World War I,

Expert metallurgists constructed a replica to “prove” the tank’s soundness, and records of repairs illustrated safety efforts.

The plaintiffs divulged that, rather than appointing a qualified engineer or architect to oversee the tank’s **4** construction, but USIA had appointed an accountant to do the job. The accountant admitted that he could not read blueprints, never consulted an expert, used cheap materials, and never tested the tank’s soundness. Molasses had “wept” from the tank’s seams from the beginning, and USIA had ignored repeated warnings about structural insufficiencies. Instead, it painted the tank brown in an effort to hide the leaking syrup. In January of 1919, the addition of warm molasses to existing cold molasses **5** embarked on a fermentation process. The resulting carbon dioxide created pressure that the weak steel could not withstand. The decrepit tank burst.

After three years of proceedings, the auditor found USIA liable and suggested it should pay damages of \$300,000—the equivalent of more than \$30 million today.

6 Instead of rejecting the findings and going to trial before a jury, USIA chose to settle the case. Ultimately, **7** we ended up paying more than double what the auditor recommended to resolve all 119 cases.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) construction,
- C) construction yet
- D) construction, and

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) initiated
- C) inaugurated
- D) instituted

6

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. Also, the absence of damage to the concrete foundation and lack of evidence of explosives on site made anarchist activity a more improbable cause of the explosion. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it refutes USIA’s sole line of defense that anarchists sabotaged the tank.
- B) Yes, because it provides another example of the evidence used to support the plaintiffs’ claims against USIA.
- C) No, because it introduces information that interrupts the paragraph’s discussion of the lawsuit’s resolution.
- D) No, because it does not prove USIA’s accountant ignored structural insufficiencies.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) one
- C) it
- D) he

Most people at that time viewed regulations as a hindrance to economic **8** progress, however, the molasses lawsuit ended the era of unrestricted Big Business with the implementation of industrial safety standards. After the judgment, inspections, regulations, and corporate restrictions became commonplace. **9** Furthermore, the trial illustrated the power of citizen action and encouraged people to protect **10** they're interests. The destruction of Boston's North End by a wave of molasses set in motion events that, in turn, increased political participation and ensured the safety of millions of industrial workers in the years to come. **11**

*I'm still a watermark. My creator is Wechat:satxbs123.

Look how nice and fresh I am!

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) progress, but
- C) progress,
- D) progress

9

At this point, the writer wants to provide an additional example of an outcome of the molasses lawsuit. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) The economic prosperity of the Roaring 20s continued despite the new industrial regulations.
- B) After World War I ended, granulated sugar became more plentiful and often replaced molasses as a sweetener in food production.
- C) More industrial oversight was in opposition to President Harding's pro-business stance.
- D) All states enacted engineering certification and safety specification requirements.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) there
- C) their
- D) it's

11

The writer wants a forceful conclusion that reinforces the wider significance of the molasses flood. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) These changes are the molasses disaster's real legacy.
- B) Rumor has it that the aroma of molasses still lingers on a hot summer day.
- C) The \$30 million molasses payout seems small compared to the huge class-action lawsuit settlements of today.
- D) Nevertheless, engineers are now required to sign off on their blueprints.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage

Personal Anthropology

Ethnographers work anywhere from communities in small villages to bustling cities, but **1** its work is always the same: listening to someone else's story. **2** A subfield of anthropology, ethnography is the study of people and the cultures in which they live. While an objective approach to collecting and sharing information is traditionally encouraged, **3** anthropology professor Ruth Behar believes that integrating her personal experience into her work is not only inevitable but valuable. Doing so, Behar argues, allows readers to better connect with her work.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) her
- D) my

2

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. Ruth Behar, a Princeton-educated anthropologist, enjoys the process of listening to and interpreting such stories. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides information essential to the passage.
- B) Yes, because it introduces the subject of the passage.
- C) No, because it provides information contradicted later in the passage.
- D) No, because it interrupts the introduction of the passage.

3

Which choice most effectively states the central idea developed throughout the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) some anthropologists believe that a level-headed, detached observation is the best way to approach ethnography.
- C) some anthropologists believe that information about anthropological subjects should not be catalogued traditionally.
- D) anthropology professor Ruth Behar believes in working directly with people when studying ethnography.

Born in Cuba in **4** 1956, the granddaughter of Eastern European Jewish émigrés. Behar moved with her family to New York in 1962. These early experiences **5** in her younger years generated an interest in how people form identity based on community, eventually leading Behar to pursue a PhD in cultural anthropology at Princeton. After her graduation in 1983, she wrestled with the norms of her chosen field. While many ethnographers **6** pressured the importance of maintaining emotional impartiality during the research process, Behar felt that divorcing personal experience from ethnography was too clinical.

She first tackled this dilemma in her 1993 book *Translated Woman: Crossing the Border with Esperanza's Story*. Based on the four years Behar spent interviewing Esperanza Hernández, a street peddler in the Mexican town of Mexquitic, **7** Hernández felt torn between her Mexican and Indian identities. Behar identified with this tension.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) 1956. The granddaughter of Eastern European Jewish émigrés,
- C) 1956, the granddaughter of Eastern European Jewish émigrés,
- D) 1956, the granddaughter of Eastern European Jewish émigrés;

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) in her young life
- C) of her youth
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) strained
- C) forced
- D) stressed

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the book recounts the tensions Hernandez felt
- C) Behar found it fascinating that Hernandez felt torn
- D) she recounts the tensions Hernandez felt

8 Because she maintains an objective tone for most of the book, the final chapter of *Translated Woman* offers a personal reflection on Behar’s struggle to define her own cultural identity, influenced by 9 Latin America, her birthplace—and the United States. This chapter garnered a divided critical 10 reception, some anthropologists insisted, that Behar had strayed beyond the bounds of her field, while others lauded her unique approach. Behar addressed this topic again in her next book, *The Vulnerable Observer* (1996), contending that ethnography should be tackled with a combination of tenderness and toughness.

While her technique is unorthodox, Behar finds her work fruitful when she allows her own experience to shape her understanding of the stories she hears. By rejecting an objective approach, she is able to cultivate a personal relationship with her interview subjects, learning about both their identities and her own. She then shares these revelations with her audience. 11

*God help those who help themselves. We help those who trust us. Contact Wechat:satxbs123, help is waiting.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) When
- C) If
- D) Although

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Latin America—her birthplace—
- C) Latin America—her birthplace
- D) Latin America; her birthplace;

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) reception some anthropologists insisted
- C) reception: some anthropologists insisted
- D) reception: some anthropologists insisted,

11

The writer wants to conclude the passage by emphasizing the value of one’s own perspective in anthropology. Which quotation by Behar most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) According to Behar, “a personal voice, if creatively used, can lead the reader ... into [an] enormous sea of social issues.”
- B) She takes this work seriously: Behar considers anthropology “the most fascinating, bizarre ... and necessary form of witnessing left to us” today.
- C) As Behar says, “Emotion has only recently gotten a foot inside the academy and we still don’t know whether we want to give it a seminar room, a lecture hall, or just a closet we can air out now and then.”
- D) According to Behar, “It is far from easy to think up interesting ways to locate one’s self in one’s text.”

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

War and Poetry: T. S. Eliot's Fourth Quartet

In 1941, two years after Britain declared war on **1** Germany, the American-turned-British poet, T. S. Eliot, began to write the fourth and final piece of the Four Quartets. Entitled “Little Gidding,” this poem required almost a year and a half to reach its final state. The progress of its revision, most notably in section II, **2** a subtle record the struggles both for Eliot personally and for his nation as a whole during World War II.

The first draft of “Little Gidding” was completed in the summer of 1941. Although Eliot expressed misgivings about it, his close friend John Hayward encouraged him to persevere, maintaining that—even in its rough condition—this draft had the potential to be a successful conclusion to the cycle of poems. **3** However, the events of that

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Germany, the American-turned-British poet T. S. Eliot
- C) Germany, the American-turned-British poet T. S. Eliot,
- D) Germany the American-turned-British poet T. S. Eliot

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) subtly recording
- C) is a subtle record of
- D) which subtly recorded

3

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

Known by some of his closest friends as ‘the Tarantula,’ Hayward was a highly respected and charismatic editor.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because the sentence helps explain why Eliot had so much difficulty revising the first draft of “Little Gidding.”
- B) Yes, because a more detailed description of Hayward helps make clear why Eliot revised “Little Gidding.”
- C) No, because this sentence contains information that is not clearly related to Eliot’s delay in revising “Little Gidding.”
- D) No, because the passage doesn’t make clear why Eliot trusted Hayward to evaluate “Little Gidding.”

4 year made it difficult for Eliot to justify committing his time to the ‘intolerable wrestle’ of revision. A valued public intellectual figure, **5** Eliot’s skills as a writer, editor, and lecturer were in high demand. Noted scholar Helen **6** Gardner, has also suggested that this quartet required more careful composition, and therefore more time, than did the other three poems. [1] Whatever the rationale, Eliot postponed serious revisions of “Little Gidding” until the following summer. [2] For example, in a section II line that originally read ‘dust on an old man’s sleeve,’ Eliot changed the word ‘dust’ to ‘ash,’ a reflection of his experience during the German Blitz. [3] This section also details a meeting, presumably right after an air-raid, between the narrator and another individual. [4] Although the first draft strongly implied that the identity of the individual was Irish poet W. B. Yeats, Eliot shaved **7** and pared away these elements and aspects in the process of revision. [5] The resulting ambiguity gives a remarkably personal note to this section of the poem.

4

At this point, the writer wants to provide specific examples to establish the historical context in which Eliot was working. Which choice best accomplishes that goal?

- A) year, including repeated German bombings of London and the Japanese offensive at Pearl Harbor,
- B) year, including many important global issues going at that time in history,
- C) year, including favorable critical and public receptions of his most recently published quartet, “The Dry Salvages,”
- D) year, including the time required to polish over two hundred lines of poetry,

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Eliot’s writing, editing, and lecturing skills were in high demand.
- C) Eliot was in high demand as a writer, editor, and lecturer.
- D) high demand was placed on Eliot’s skills as a writer, editor, and lecturer.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Gardner, has also suggested that,
- C) Gardner has also suggested that
- D) Gardner has also suggested, that

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) away these elements
- C) away these elements and aspects
- D) and pared away these elements

[6] While it is one of the darkest moments in the entire quartet, these revisions—including the removal of a direct quotation from Dante’s *Inferno*—reflect that Eliot intended not just to depict misery and self-doubt, but to invest such emotions with hope. 8

Although Eliot continued to wrestle 9 toward revisions until the last moment, “Little Gidding” was finally published at the end of 1942. It was well-received, perhaps in part because of its 10 chronological theme: the belief that something beautiful will emerge from something torturous. It was Eliot’s peculiar gift to see the simultaneity of suffering and reconciliation-and 11 the depth of his insight is nowhere more apparent than in this quartet.

8

The writer wants to add the following sentence to previous paragraph.

Some of these eventual changes can be interpreted in the context of World War II.

The best placement for the sentence is immediately

- A) after sentence 1.
- B) after sentence 2.
- C) after sentence 3.
- D) after sentence 4.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) against
- C) beyond
- D) With

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) punctual
- C) timely
- D) prompt

11

The writer wants the conclusion to emphasize the relationship between Eliot’s fourth quartet and his historical context. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) no message could have been more appropriate during World War II.
- C) even his greatest critics were forced to acknowledge his creative brilliance.
- D) “Little Gidding” was the culmination and the summary of his poetic career.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Creation of Treasure Island

1 Treasure Island, today a suburban community, was originally created for the 1939 World's 2 Fair. The World's Fair was a celebration of international culture and technology. In the midst of the economic uncertainties of the Great Depression, Treasure Island and its accompanying fair offered a glimpse of optimism and provided San Francisco a platform from which to showcase its latest innovations.

At the beginning of the 1930s, 3 San Francisco along with the rest of the country was reeling from the effects of the Great Depression.

1

Which choice best introduces the passage?

- A) Programs instituted by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during the Great Depression continue to benefit Americans to this day.
- B) In the middle of the San Francisco Bay sits a 400-acre island that, 80 years ago, did not exist.
- C) In the wake of the Great Depression, San Francisco's leaders came to a crucial decision about presenting the city's technological innovations.
- D) The World's Fairs had a significant impact on culture and technology sharing in the 20th century.

2

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) Fair, and
- B) Fair; this fair was
- C) Fair,
- D) Fair, and the World's Fair was

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) San Francisco, along with the rest of the country
- C) San Francisco, (along with the rest of the country),
- D) San Francisco (along with the rest of the country)

Looking for an opportunity to improve San Francisco's economy, the city's politicians **4** were seizing upon the idea of hosting a World'sFair. **5** They reasoned that a platform for global attention and tourism would draw business, and that the construction of the fair would also create jobs. Leland W. Cutler, a local business leader, was appointed president of the committee tasked with seeking funding for the project. Cutler found a funding solution in US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration.

To help get Americans who had lost their livelihoods back to **6** work. President Roosevelt established the New Deal programs in 1933. One of these programs, the Works Progress Administration (WPA), created jobs mainly in the form of public works projects, such as constructing bridges and other **7** building-related New Deal infrastructure projects. The WPA awarded Cutler a \$5 million grant for the World's Fair project.

[1] Workers built a rock sea wall and filled it with 29 million cubic yards of mud and sand from the depths of the bay and the Sacramento River Delta. [2] The planning committee chose to locate the fair on the Yerba Buena Shoals, a sandbank submerged under shallow water in the middle of the San Francisco Bay. [3] With all of this material,

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) seized
- C) had been seizing
- D) are seizing

5

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the sentence provides information irrelevant to the subject of the essay.
- B) Yes, because the sentence distracts from the main purpose of the paragraph.
- C) No, because the sentence answers a question raised in the previous paragraph.
- D) No, because the sentence highlights the motivations behind the subjects' actions.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) work. President Roosevelt establishing
- C) work, President Roosevelt established
- D) work, President Roosevelt establishing

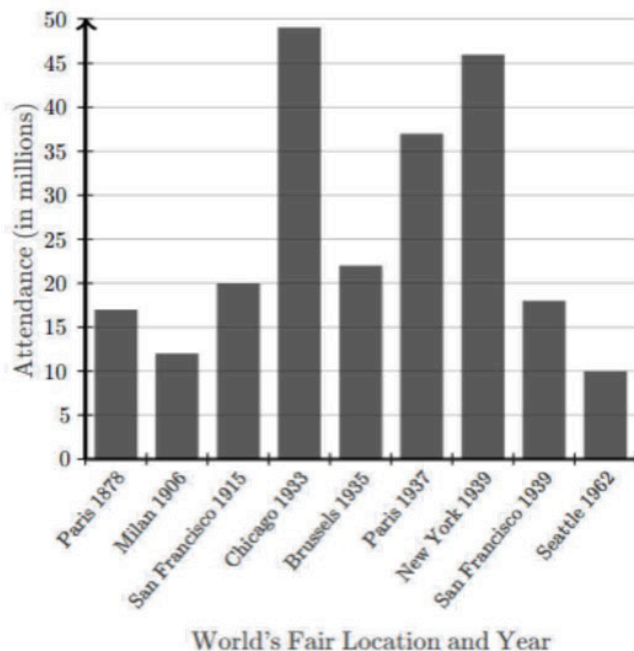
7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) infrastructure projects that created jobs.
- C) infrastructure projects as part of Roosevelt's New Deal programs.
- D) infrastructure.

they were able to build the island to a mere 13 feet above sea level. [4] It was named Treasure Island as a tribute to California's Gold **8** Rush—the economic venture, that had allowed the state to succeed early in its history. **9**

Seventeen million people visited the fair during **10** its two-year run from February 18 to October 29, 1939, and May 25 to September 29, 1940. **11** Thousands of workers earned jobs, both through the construction of the island and at the Fair itself. The influx of tourists also generated funds for businesses in the city and allowed San Francisco to exhibit two of its newest accomplishments, the Bay Bridge and Golden Gate Bridge, on a global scale.

Assorted World's Fairs and Attendance



8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Rush; the economic venture
- C) Rush—the economic venture
- D) Rush; the economic venture,

9

To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 2 should be placed

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

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) it's
- D) they're

11

The writer wants to include accurate, relevant data from the graph. Which choice best accomplishes this purpose?

- A) Attendance numbers were low compared to some of the other fairs, but the 1939 San Francisco fair did welcome more attendees than some others.
- B) Chicago held one of the highest World's Fair attendances.
- C) The San Francisco attendance numbers paled in comparison to New York's attendance in 1939: an impressive 45 million.
- D) The 1915 World's Fair in San Francisco hosted about 2 million more visitors than the city's 1939 fair.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Pumpkin Papers

On the night of December 2, 1948, the pale light of a crescent moon barely illuminated the outlines of two men standing beside a pumpkin patch in Carroll County, Maryland. Nearby, a third man stooped low to the ground, groping around in the pumpkins before grabbing one and **1** pulls off the top. Inside the hollowed interior **2** laid a small package wrapped in wax paper. Within this unassuming package were both developed and undeveloped microfilm images—evidence that produced the final impetus needed for the controversial indictment of suspected Communist spy Alger Hiss.

The story of these eccentrically concealed microfilm images—affectionately, if inaccurately, dubbed the ‘pumpkin papers’ by the **3** press—had begun a decade earlier when Whittaker Chambers, **4** the man who revealed the evidence on that December evening, decided to defect from the underground Communist party.

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

Follow Wechat: satxbs123, she can help you!

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) pulled
- C) was pulling
- D) pulling

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) lying
- C) lay
- D) lain

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) press, had
- C) press; had
- D) press had

4

At this point, the writer is considering deleting the underlined portion. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because this phrase contradicts the characterization of Chambers provided in the introduction.
- B) Yes, because this phrase repeats information about the identity of Chambers already provided in the introduction.
- C) No, because this phrase helps explain why Chambers decided to defect from the Communist party.
- D) No, because this phrase identifies one of the unnamed characters in the introduction as Chambers.

It was not a decision lightly made; as Chambers wrote in retrospect, **5** “two things made that break and that flight possible.” Sure that he could no longer serve a force he believed to be evil, Chambers took his family and temporarily **6** fled into hiding. As a precaution, he also preserved material evidence—including the microfilm—that verified both his own involvement and the involvement of other underground agents prior **7** from his defection.

A decade later, this precaution would prove invaluable. In November of 1948, Chambers faced a slander suit from Alger Hiss, one of his former compatriots whom he had reluctantly identified as a communist in a public interview. This comment opened the door for Hiss to make an aggressive legal attack during a period when both men were already embroiled in an investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). Although Chambers had deliberately chosen not to reveal the microfilm, this legal attack convinced him to tacitly admit its existence to Robert Stripling, the chief investigator of HUAC. When two investigators traveled to **8** Chambers’ farmhouse the following evening, he led them to the backyard and revealed the evidence hidden inside the hollow pumpkin.

5

At this point, the writer wants to provide support for the statement made in the first part of the sentence. Which of the following quotations by Chambers best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) “in any such change as I was making, the soul itself is in flux.”
- C) “practicality and precaution are of no more help than prudence or craft.”
- D) “I committed the characteristic crimes of my century.”

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) hid with his family for a short time.
- C) went on the run and into hiding after this decision.
- D) went into hiding with his wife and children.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) for
- C) to
- D) in

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Chamber’s farmhouse
- C) Chambers farmhouses’
- D) the farmhouse of Chamber’s

9 Many people still believed that Alger Hiss was innocent; while some sources argue that the actual content of the microfilm had little relevance to the case, others suggest that the 10 sequential public interest created pressure for a careful verdict. However, there is no question that the indictment of Alger Hiss on December 15 represented both a triumph and a tragedy. The conflict between these two men was only a microcosm of the massive, destructive struggle between two incompatible philosophies; perhaps it is best summarized by 11 Richard Nixon as a struggle “dependent upon the question of identity.”

9

Which choice provides the smoothest transition from the previous paragraph to this one?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Hiding the microfilm inside a pumpkin may not have been wise:
- C) Opinions on the importance of the pumpkin papers are split:
- D) Few people paid attention to this aspect of the investigation:

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) consequent
- C) adjacent
- D) nearby

11

The writer wants to conclude with a strong, memorable reference that captures the broad historical significance of this struggle. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Robert Stripling’s comment at one of the many hearings: “you are a remarkable and agile young man, Mr. Hiss.”
- C) Whittaker Chambers’ own phrase, “a tragedy of history.”
- D) Alger Hiss’s statement that he would do everything in his means “to get at the truth.”

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Mary Walker: A Century Ahead of Her Time

Dr. M. Edwards Walker was one of the bravest army surgeons during the American Civil War. In addition to working on the frontlines of the Union Army from 1863 to 1865, Walker was also a Union **1** spy. Who relayed Confederate secrets across enemy lines while treating civilians in the South. Walker was even captured by Confederate troops and held as a prisoner of war for four months, until eventually being released—along with two dozen other Union doctors—in exchange for seventeen Confederate surgeons. But what makes Dr. Walker’s story perhaps even more remarkable is that, unlike the other Army surgeons during the Civil War, Dr. Walker was a woman.

Dr. Mary Edwards Walker was born on November 26, 1832, in the town of Oswego, New York. Her father, a country doctor, was an active participant in many of the social reform movements of the mid-1800s; he encouraged all five of his daughters to pursue their education in spite of heavy social pressures and **2** prejudices against them. Mary, the youngest of the daughters, followed her father’s advice the most intently, becoming the second woman to receive a medical doctorate in the United States in 1855 at the young age of 21. **3**

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) spy, Walker relayed
- C) spy, relaying
- D) spy. Relaying

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) dispositions
- C) inclinations
- D) predilections

3

At this point, the writer wants to conclude the second paragraph with a sentence that will effectively transition into the third paragraph. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Dr. Walker then proceeded to open a short-lived medical practice with her husband, who was also a physician, in rural Ohio.
- B) The first female to receive a medical doctorate in the United States was Elizabeth Blackwell, who graduated from Geneva Medical College in 1849.
- C) When Walker was a student in Hopkinton, Iowa, she was suspended from school for refusing to quit the then all male debating society.
- D) After graduating from medical school, Dr. Walker decided to volunteer for the United States Army, despite being denied an official medical commission due to the fact that she was a woman.

In recognition of her service to the Union Army during the Civil War, Walker was awarded the Medal of Honor in 1865. She was the first and only woman ever to receive the United States Army’s highest military honor. While her medal, along with the medals of 910 others, **4** were unfortunately taken away when Congress revised the Medal of Honor standards in 1917, an Army Board eventually reinstated Walker’s award posthumously, **5** reciting her “distinguished gallantry, self-sacrifice, patriotism, dedication; and unflinching loyalty to her country, despite the apparent discrimination because of her sex.”

6 To say that Mary Walker was born ahead of her time would be a vast understatement.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was
- C) being
- D) is

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) siting
- C) citing
- D) inciting

6

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In addition to Walker’s military service, she was also an outspoken social reformer and advocate of women’s rights issues, particularly dress reform.
- C) After Walker’s military service, she began to advocate for voting rights for women and African Americans in the United States.
- D) After the Civil War, Walker continued to practice medicine, working in a female prison in Louisville as well as an orphan’s asylum in Tennessee.

From an early age, Walker refused to wear the long heavy skirts and corsets that were traditionally designated for women **7** yet would instead wear a dress and trouser combination called the ‘Bloomer costume’ that provided for greater mobility. In 1866, Walker was even elected president of the National Dress Reform Association, and prided herself in being arrested numerous times for wearing full male attire, including **8** a winged-collar; bow-tie; and, top hat. Towards the end of her life, Walker went on to become involved in a number of other progressive movements in the United States, including the suffragette movement and the temperance movement.

9 Interestingly, though, while Walker was an outspoken proponent of the woman’s suffrage movement, she did not support the Nineteenth Amendment and instead argued that a woman’s right to vote was already contained in the United States Constitution.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) although she
- C) and
- D) even though she

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) a winged collar; bow-tie, and top hat.
- C) a winged collar, bow-tie; and top hat.
- D) a winged collar, bow-tie, and top hat.

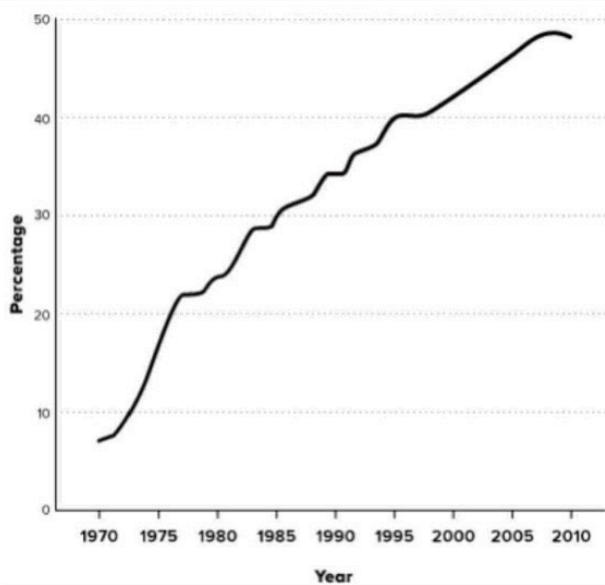
9

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because it contains information that is already provided earlier in the passage.
- B) Yes, because it is unrelated to the paragraph’s argument that Walker was a female war hero.
- C) No, because it provides an effective counterexample to the idea that Walker disagreed with many of her contemporaries.
- D) No, because it supports the passage’s portrayal of Walker as a nonconventional figure and independent thinker.

Though she was unaware of it at the time, Mary Edwards Walker was at the forefront of a monumental shift in the role of women in medicine. **10** Walker was not only a trailblazer in the medical **11** field, she was also a relentless visionary who bravely challenged many of the social prejudices of her day, and contributed as much to advancing gender equality in the United States as she did to healing injured soldiers during the Civil War.

Percentage of Medical Degree Earners Who Are Women, 1971-2010



Adapted from Philip Cohen, "More Women Are Doctors and Lawyers Than Ever—but Progress Is Stalling," (C) 2012 by The Atlantic .

10

At this point, the writer wants to add accurate information from the graph about the recent growth of women in medicine. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) As of 2010, nearly 50 percent of all medical degree earners in the United States are women.
- B) Between 1980 and 2010, the number of women earning medical degrees in the United States nearly tripled.
- C) In 1975, the percentage of women earning medical degrees surpassed the percentage of women earning law degrees in the United States.
- D) Since 2005, there have been more women than men earning medical degrees in the United States.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) field she
- C) field; she
- D) field: she

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Demystifying Digestion

1 What types of food are most easily digested?

At first glance, the process by which food fuels our daily activities might seem inexplicable. However, upon closer examination, 2 digestion—the breakdown of food into smaller components to provide the body with necessary nutrients and energy— is a chemical and mechanical process with a consistent sequence of steps.

3 Chewing first involves putting food inside the mouth, where the grinding of teeth and secretion of saliva start to break down the physical and chemical composition of food.

1

In order to help make the abstract topic of digestion accessible to a broad audience, the writer wants to introduce it with a specific, commonplace example. Which choice best accomplishes this purpose?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) What role do our digestive organs play in our general physical health?
- C) What role do our intestines play in the process of digestion?
- D) How do our bodies extract energy from a peanut butter and jelly sandwich?

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) digestion: the breakdown of food into smaller components, to provide the body with necessary nutrients and energy,
- C) digestion; the breakdown of food, into smaller components to provide the body with necessary nutrients and energy
- D) digestion, the breakdown of food—into smaller components to provide the body with necessary nutrients—and energy

3

Which choice most effectively helps establish the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) The process of digestion begins in the mouth,
- C) Certain chemical reactions occur when people put food in their mouths,
- D) When they're hungry, people put food in their mouths,

Once the food has been transformed into **4** a compact mass referred to as a ‘bolus,’ it is swallowed and passes through the esophagus, a muscular tube connecting the throat to the stomach. Although the initial act of swallowing is voluntary, the lower third of the esophagus is made up completely of smooth muscle, over which an individual has no conscious control. This lower third attaches to the stomach—a hollow, muscular organ—which then **5** digest food both by crushing it mechanically and **6** secretes digestive enzymes and other fluids that break down starches and proteins. **7** The contents are then released into the small intestine.

Although all organs in the gastrointestinal tract are important for digestion, the majority of nutrient absorption occurs in the small intestine, which is a long, hollow tube arranged into a compressed mass around the center of the abdomen.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) a succinct
- C) an summary
- D) the abbreviated

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) are digesting
- C) were digesting
- D) digests

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to secrete
- C) will secrete
- D) by secreting

7

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the sentence repeats information that has already been stated in the passage’s description of the digestive process.
- B) Yes, because the sentence interrupts the focus of the paragraph with information that is not directly related to the process of digestion.
- C) No, because the sentence provides an effective transition to the topic of the next paragraph, which focuses on the small intestine’s role in digestion.
- D) No, because the sentence provides necessary information about the process of digestion in the esophagus.

On the inner surface, this organ is lined with specialized cells arranged into finger-like “villi” and circular “plicae” that facilitate the **8** transfer of important nutrients being transported into the bloodstream. The small intestine is **9** divided into three parts; the duodenum, the jejunum, and the ileum. In the duodenum, digestive juices from the pancreas and gall bladder enter through an opening referred to as the “ampulla of Vater.” These juices break down carbohydrates, lipids, and polypeptides into simpler molecules. The jejunum then links the duodenum to the ileum, which is where the majority of nutrient absorption takes place. **10** Instead, the remaining materials move into the large intestine, where water and salts continue to be absorbed.

Once in the bloodstream, nutrients from the digestive tract travel through the cardiovascular network to the liver and then to many different areas of the body. The **11** energy, from cellular division to muscle contraction, contained in these molecules can then be used to activate a number of biological processes. Although we are rarely aware of it, our bodies are constantly at work to provide us with the resources necessary to sustain our lives.

*I'm still a watermark. My creator is Wechat:satxbs123.

Look how nice and fresh I am!

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) transfer of important nutrients
- C) transfer of important, crucial nutrients
- D) transfer into the bloodstream of important nutrients

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) divided into three parts:
- C) divided: into three parts,
- D) divided into: three parts,

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In addition,
- C) However,
- D) From there,

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) energy contained in these molecules, from cellular division to muscle contraction, can then be used to activate a number of biological processes.
- C) energy contained, from cellular division to muscle contraction, can then be used to activate a number of biological processes in these molecules.
- D) energy contained in these molecules can then be used to activate a number of biological processes, from cellular division to muscle contraction.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage

Judithe Hernandez and the Chicana Artistic Voice

Judithe Hernandez’s art career began in Los Angeles during the socially and politically turbulent 1960s. While enrolled as a graduate student at the Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles, Hernandez met fellow student Carlos Almaraz, one of the founding **1** members of the Chicano artist collective known as “Los Four.” At Almaraz’s request, Hernandez joined “Los Four” as its fifth, and only female, member. Hernandez became well known for her work with this revolutionary group of artists, who are credited with **2** authorizing Chicano art as its own distinctive school of (US) American art. **3** Less known but equally important, however, is the role Hernandez played in providing a female voice within what was at that time a predominantly male Chicano art movement.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) artists who started
- C) members who created and belonged to
- D) creators who began

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) establishing
- C) permitting
- D) approving

3

Which choice most effectively establishes the central claim of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) The Chicano Movement, also known as “El Movimiento,” began in the 1940s with the explicit goal of empowering Mexican-Americans.
- C) Judithe Hernandez was born to a progressive Mexican-American family in Los Angeles that encouraged her involvement in the arts from an early age.
- D) In the 1960s, Chicano art was often displayed as public murals intended to create a dialogue about the issues faced by Mexican-Americans.

Chicano art began as an outgrowth of the more general Chicano Civil Rights **4** Movement; a sociopolitical initiative that began in the 1960s to promote social progress and change for Mexican-Americans.

5 Chicano artists sought to mirror the challenges faced by Mexican-Americans, often by challenging the xenophobic stereotypes of Mexican-Americans in American culture. However, since the vast majority of Chicano artists were men, much of the Chicano artwork of the 1960s and early 1970s represented the experiences of Mexican-American men, failing to represent some of the unique struggles faced by their female counterparts.

6 During her time with “Los Four,” Hernandez developed a distinct visual style as she incorporated indigenous images along with figurative portrayals of Hispanic women, often restrained by elements such as vines or thorns.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Movement, which was:
- C) Movement—
- D) Movement

5

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the topic of Chicano artists is irrelevant to the main idea of the paragraph.
- B) Yes, because it provides information that is already present elsewhere in the passage.
- C) No, because it helps to develop the main topic of the paragraph.
- D) No, because it effectively transitions between the topics of male Chicano artists and female Chicano artists.

6

At this point, the writer wants to provide a transition that effectively links the topics of the second and third paragraphs. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) As one of the first prominent US artists to depict the experiences of Mexican-American women, Judith Hernandez played a vital role in the Chicano art movement.
- B) All of the members of “Los Four” were college-educated artists who served as activists and educators within the Chicano movement.
- C) Hernandez and Alvarez collaborated together on a number of public murals for the United Nations Farm Workers and the Ramona Gardens Housing Project in East Los Angeles.
- D) Chicano artists were heavily influenced by artists from the Mexican Mural Movement, particularly Diego Rivera.

The significance of her contributions to the Chicano art movement **7** were recognized as early as 1981, when Hernandez was commissioned by the Los Angeles Bicentennial Committee to produce a mural in celebration of the city's 200th anniversary. **8** The mural portrays La Reina de Los Angeles (the patroness of the city) engaging with images of the past and present.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is
- C) was
- D) have been

8

The writer wants to smoothly incorporate the mural's title, "Remembrances of Yesterday, Dreams of Tomorrow," into the underlined sentence. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) The mural portrays La Reina de Los Angeles (the patroness of the city) engaged with images of the past and present, and the mural is entitled "Remembrances of Yesterday, Dreams of Tomorrow."
- B) The mural portrays La Reina de Los Angeles (the patroness of the city), and is entitled "Remembrances of Yesterday, Dreams of Tomorrow," while showing the patroness engaged with images of the past and present.
- C) The mural, entitled "Remembrances of Yesterday, Dreams of Tomorrow," portrays La Reina de Los Angeles (the patroness of the city) engaging with images of the past and present.
- D) The mural being entitled "Remembrances of Yesterday, Dreams of Tomorrow," it portrays La Reina de Los Angeles (the patroness of the city) engaging with images of the past and present.

In it, Hernandez juxtaposes images of male and female farmers with more opulent depictions of modern Los Angeles, **9** but underscoring the invaluable work of Mexican-American men and women in the construction of the city.

Since the 1970s, Hernandez has exhibited additional forms of visual art beyond the mural work that characterized much of her early career. In her recent pastel-on-paper series entitled “Adam and Eve,” Hernandez uses iconic religious images to highlight the **10** unequal, gender relations in Chicano culture. Through works such as these, Hernandez continues to provide a voice for Chicano **11** women. Highlighting the unique challenges that they face in America everyday.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) also underscores
- C) and still underscoring
- D) underscoring

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) unequal; gender
- C) unequal gender
- D) unequal—gender

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) women, highlighting
- C) women, she highlights
- D) women. And highlighting

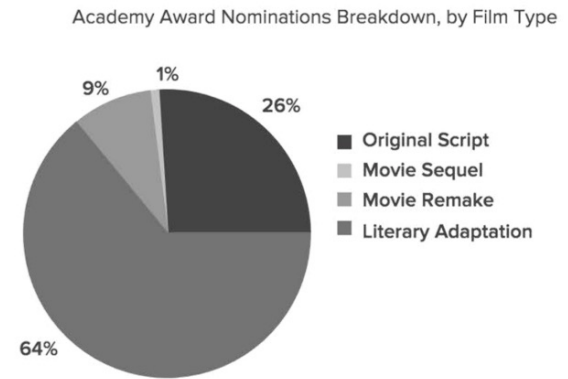
Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Taking on Gatsby: A Director's Tall Task

Many films have been adapted from literature with much success. **1** However, adapting a novel as beloved as *The Great Gatsby* has proved to be a great challenge. F. Scott Fitzgerald's iconic tale of 1920s excess **2** have been taken on by Hollywood four times: in 1926, 1949, 1974, and 2013. None met with widespread critical or popular success. As a novel, *The Great Gatsby* has become a mainstay of American popular culture, so when readers go to the movies to see Jay Gatsby come to life, their expectations are high. Viewers should keep in mind, though, that adapting a novel into a film is more complicated than it seems, and literary film adaptations should be evaluated on their own merits.

1

At this point, the writer wants to add accurate information from the chart below to support the claim made in the previous sentence.



Adapted from Anne Marie, "We Recycle Movies: Some Oscars History WRM Style!" © 2012 by Anne Marie.

Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Though less likely to be nominated for an Academy Award than are original scripts, literary adaptations account for about a quarter of such nominations.
- B) 64 percent of literary adaptations have gone on to be nominated for an Academy Award.
- C) More than half of all Academy Award-nominated films have been literary adaptations.
- D) As much as 26 percent of Academy Award-nominated films are based on original scripts.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) were
- C) are
- D) has been

The issue of fidelity is the first thing that stands in the way of fairly **3** negotiating a film adaptation. Many viewers want to see the literary source portrayed on screen exactly as it was written, especially when the plot and characters are as memorable as **4** that of *The Great Gatsby*. The 1974 film adaptation was recognized for following Fitzgerald's novel to the **5** letter, however, the movie was also criticized for being lifeless and dull.

6 A film is limited to the length of time that the production is allowed to run, and the director must use this time to create an immediate, sensory impact, not a visual retelling of a book.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) estimating
- C) resolving
- D) judging

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) those of
- C) the one in
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) letter, however
- C) letter; however,
- D) letter, however:

6

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. This version starred Robert Redford, a popular and critically acclaimed actor, in the title role.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it adds details that support the preceding sentence's claim about the movie's critical reception.
- B) Yes, because it provides a logical transition to the rest of the paragraph's analysis of how the film's casting disappointed fans of the book.
- C) No, because it inserts a loosely related detail that interrupts the paragraph's discussion of the flaws of a film that faithfully adapted the book.
- D) No, because it introduces an irrelevant fact that undermines the argument that the best films are those most faithful to the books on which they're based.

7 Because Fitzgerald had unlimited space in *The Great Gatsby* to create as many characters, plots, and subplots as he desired, the directors of film adaptations have the advantages of theatrical performance, the spoken word, music, sound effects, and photographic images. The director of the most recent film adaptation of *The Great Gatsby* was credited for shaping Fitzgerald's material to fit his own artistic sensibility and 8 also his own contemporary perspective. Although the inclusion of hip-hop culture and high-end consumerism in this latest film surprised some critics and probably some faithful readers of the novel, at least the director 9 made the movie using the tools of his own medium.

10 People love movies. This is the hard reality that must be faced when viewing the film version of a beloved book. Though it may be difficult, *The Great Gatsby* must be taken off its literary pedestal before one goes to see its filmic counterpart.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) While
- C) However,
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the contemporary perspective of the film's director.
- C) contemporary perspective.
- D) to fit the director's contemporary perspective.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) would make
- C) makes
- D) will make

10

Which choice best introduces the main idea of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) People will always like the book more.
- C) No director is perfect.
- D) Adaptation is interpretation.

Books are capable of inspiring countless interpretations.

Film adaptations deserve the same creative space. 11

11

The writer wants an emphatic conclusion for the passage that reiterates a main point of the argument. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Whether or not it goes on to win an Academy Award, a film should be evaluated based primarily on its direction and cinematography.
- B) Filmmakers ultimately have a responsibility not to deviate from the original plot of a novel, but beyond that they can take liberties with details such as setting and characters.
- C) If another *Great Gatsby* film comes out in 25 or 30 years, audiences should judge it based on its own cinematic merits and not based on its fidelity to Fitzgerald's book.
- D) In the end, books and films are not so different, and *The Great Gatsby* has been proving this to movie audiences for decades.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Healthy Outlook for Male Nurses

The presence of men in the nursing field has a long history reaching back over two thousand years. Men attended the world's first nursing school in India in 250 **1** BCE founded a hospital to provide care for the sick during the Black Plague epidemic and cared for wounded soldiers in countless wars throughout history. Yet despite the historical role of men in nursing, men currently comprise less than 10 percent of the nursing population in the United States. While the reasons behind the dearth of men in nursing **2** are numerous, a current rise in the number of men in the nursing field bodes well for nurses and patients alike.

Although men played a prominent role in the nursing field for millennia, shifting gender norms in the late 1800s caused a dramatic drop in the number of men pursuing nursing as a career. Part of this trend was related to the rise of the family medical model in Victorian England.

3 According to this model, the ideal medical team mirrored the patriarchal Victorian family unit, with men (doctors) as the heads of households, women (nurses) as the “handmaidens,” and children (patients) as the dependents. This model dissuaded men from entering the nursing profession, directing them instead to the more socially acceptable role as physicians.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) BCE, founded a hospital to provide care for the sick during the Black Plague epidemic;
- C) BCE; founded a hospital to provide care for the sick during the Black Plague epidemic,
- D) BCE, founded a hospital to provide care for the sick during the Black Plague epidemic,

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is
- C) was
- D) has been

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In sharp contrast,
- C) Influencing this trend,
- D) In Victorian England,

In addition to the influence of the family medical model, the teachings of Florence Nightingale—often hailed as the founder of the modern nursing **4** profession, further discouraged men from entering the nursing field. While Nightingale was successful in **5** inflating the status of nursing as a respectable profession for women, her axiom that nursing was the ideal profession for women created social and professional barriers for men interested in pursuing **6** nursing jobs as a professional career path for themselves. For example, in the early 20th century, many nursing registries created separate lists for men and women, legally preventing men from practicing in areas such as maternal/child health, obstetrics, and gynecology.

7

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) profession;
- C) profession:
- D) profession—

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) elevating
- C) rising
- D) inciting

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their interests of a career path in the nursing field.
- C) their preferred career path as professional nurses.
- D) this career path.

7

At this point, the writer wants to provide a second example in support of the paragraph's main point. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Those men who were nurses normally worked in hospitals for the mentally ill.
- B) The United States Army also barred men from nursing until the late 1960s.
- C) The early 20th century also saw a rise in the number of men pursuing careers as psychologists.
- D) Florence Nightingale also opened the first secular nursing school in the world in London, England.

The tide against men in the nursing field began to change directions in the 1970s and **8** 1980s. Due in part to a United States Supreme Court decision that held that the women-only admissions policy of the Mississippi University for Women violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Since this decision, the percentage of registered nurses who are men in the United States has increased **9** from 2.7 percent in 1970 to 7.6 percent in 2011. This growth is likely to prove beneficial for both the nursing community and the patients they serve. **10**

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

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8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) 1980s. Which was due
- C) 1980s, due
- D) 1980s, this was due

9

At this point, the writer wants to add accurate and relevant data from the graph. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) by 9.6 percent in 2011.
- C) from 2.7 percent in 1970 to 9.6 percent in 2011.
- D) from 4.1 percent in 1980 to 5.7 percent in 1990.

10

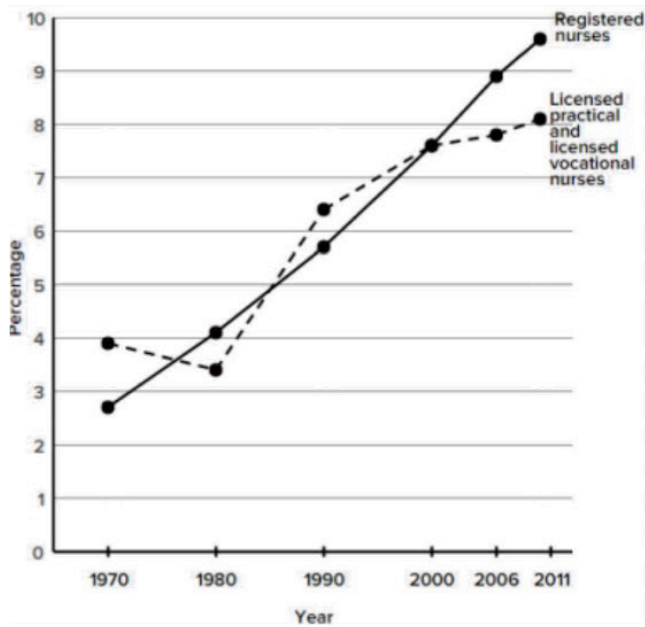
The writer wants to conclude the paragraph with a statement that develops the claim introduced in the preceding sentence. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) According to a 2010 publication from the Institute of Medicine, male nurses provide unique perspectives and skills that are important to the profession and society at large, particularly in the area of men's reproductive health.
- B) While the percentage of men in the nursing field is rising, patients are unlikely to see any tangible differences in the quality of care that they receive.
- C) Although more men are pursuing nursing as a career, it will probably still take a while before the public feels as comfortable with the idea of male nurses as they do with female nurses.
- D) A number of research studies suggest that men are more likely to pursue careers as registered nurses than licensed vocational nurses due to the higher average salary associated with the former group.

With the demand for nursing services projected to surge over the next decade, the time could not be better for the equitable inclusion of men into the nursing workforce. For patients, this will mean a larger and more diverse set of potential caretakers; and for the nurses themselves, this

11 meant stable employment, relatively high wages, and a rewarding career.

Percentage of Nurses Who Are Men,
1970-2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970 Decennial Census, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Equal Employment Tabulation, and 2006 and 2011 American Community Survey

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) had meant
- C) will mean
- D) is meaning

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Rise of the Hospitalist

According to a recent article in The New England Journal of Medicine, primary care medicine in the United States is “at grave risk” of collapsing. Since primary care providers typically serve as a patient’s first point of contact in the health care system, their importance cannot be overstated. However, in 2007, a **1** trivial 5.1 percent of graduating medical students had decided to pursue further training in this field.

2 One of the most promising solutions to our country’s primary care predicament is the evolution of the “hospitalist.” First coined in 1996, the term “hospitalist” refers to physicians who dedicate most of **3** there career to the care of acutely ill hospitalized patients. They provide care for patients who require hospital treatment with medicine (rather than surgery). The vast majority of hospitalists are trained in internal medicine or family medicine, though a small percentage also comes from other specialties including pediatrics, psychiatry, and dermatology.

1

Which choice is most consistent with the first sentence of the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) minor
- C) meager
- D) limited

2

Which choice provides the smoothest transition between the first and second paragraphs?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Many medical students do not wish to pursue primary care because of the unreasonable work hours.
- C) In the 1980s, the number of primary care physicians in the United States plummeted.
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) his or her
- D) they’re

4 Because hospitalists generally work twelve-hour shifts for seven days in a row, they provide patients with continuity of care, allowing them to be seen by the same physician for much of their hospital stay. Since they are based in the 5 hospital hospitalists can also check-up on each patient multiple times a day, and they can coordinate care from specialists and ancillary departments such as 6 the physical and occupational therapy department, and the social services department, and the nursing care management department. From the hospital's perspective, hospitalists are also generally associated with modest cost savings since hospitalists coordinate among multiple departments and, as a result, 7 being well-positioned to effectively allocate hospital resources.

4

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) The growth of hospitalist medicine introduces a number of benefits for both patients and hospitals alike.
- B) Hospitalists introduce a number of challenges for hospital patients and staff.
- C) The growth of the hospitalist movement is likely to accelerate in the coming years.
- D) Patients generally prefer hospitalists to other types of doctors due to the fact that hospitalists provide continuity of care.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) hospital,
- C) hospital;
- D) hospital:

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) physical and occupational therapy, social services, and nursing care management.
- C) physical and occupational therapy, and social services, and also nursing care management.
- D) the physical and occupational therapy department, and the social services department, and, in addition, the nursing care management department.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) which can be
- C) are
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

The rapid growth of hospitalist medicine in recent years suggests that hospitalists are here to stay. **8** While many healthcare providers and recipients laud this growth, there are still a number of outstanding issues that need to be addressed. For example, experts still do not know what long-term impacts the hospitalist movement will have on the general internist and family medicine **9** workforce? If more internists and family medicine doctors decide to become hospitalists, what will happen to the availability of these doctors for the outpatient population?

8

At this point, the writer wants to add accurate and specific information from the graph to support the claim made in the previous sentence. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Since 2006, the hospitalist movement's rate of growth has continued to increase.
- B) Between 2006 and 2009, the number of hospitalists increased from nearly 20,000 to about 28,000.
- C) In 2009, the number of hospitalists in the United States leveled off at around 30,000.
- D) Between 2006 and 2009, the number of hospitalists in the United States more than doubled.

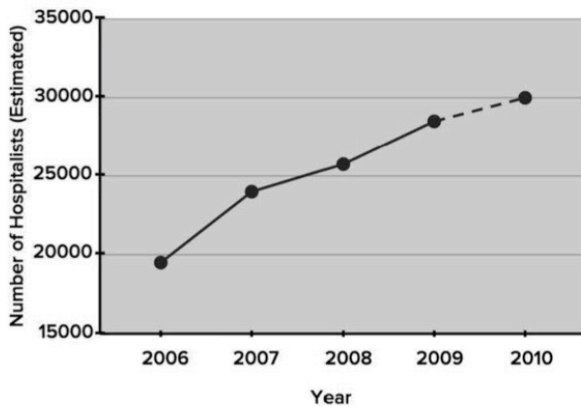
9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) workforce;
- C) workforce
- D) Workforce.

10 In addition, if hospitalists are to become full members of academic medical centers, they will likely need to incorporate a number of additional skills into their training, particularly research skills.

While the precise trajectory of the hospitalist movement is still unclear, this new field of medicine has immense potential to fill many of the current gaps in our healthcare system. 11

Number of Hospitalists in the United States, 2006-2009 (Estimated)



Source: Data from Society of Hospital Medicine

10

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the sentence weakens the argument in favor of training more hospitalists.
- B) Yes, because the sentence restates information provided earlier in the paragraph about the need for additional training for hospitalists.
- C) No, because the sentence provides another example of a future challenge for the hospitalist movement.
- D) No, because the sentence provides another example of a benefit to patients for training more hospitalists.

11

The writer wants to conclude the passage by proposing a relevant question for the reader to consider. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) The question now is whether it would be worth the effort to train more hospitalists.
- B) The question now is not whether to hire hospitalists, but how much to pay them.
- C) The question now is whether training more hospitalists will really improve patients' quality of care.
- D) The question now is not whether we should be training hospitalists in this country, but how.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Creative Translation

Should the translation of a poem from one language to another be evaluated primarily on its adherence to the original text? While some consider such adherence to be the gold standard, this approach **1** will overlook the fact that the very act of translation is centered on an act of change. Although something is inevitably lost in any translation, an evaluation of a translation should take into account not only literal adherence to the original poem, but also the creative act that each new work constitutes in **2** their own right.

[1] Certainly there are aspects of poetic composition that can rarely be translated with their original rhetorical **3** force, verbal puns, cultural idioms, and rhyme schemes are just a few examples. [2] When these details are considered in the context of an entire poem, a faithful translation seems even more impossible. [3] However, from Catullus's sapphic meter to Byron's heroic couplets, no method has even come close to capturing every aspect of the original Greek poem. [4] Some translators emphasize the sound of the original text, while others emphasize structure; **4** focusing on the literal meaning of the word is important to some translators, but to others it's more important to read between the lines.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) had overlooked
- C) would have overlooked
- D) overlooks

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) there
- C) its
- D) it's

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) force: verbal puns, cultural idioms,
- C) force; verbal puns; cultural idioms;
- D) force, verbal puns, cultural idioms:

4

Which choice best maintains the sentence pattern established in the first part of the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the literal meaning of the word is important to some translators, whereas reading between the lines is more important to others.
- C) whereas some translators focus on the literal meaning of the word, reading between the lines is more important to others.
- D) some focus on the literal meaning of each word, while others read between the lines.

[5] However, regardless of the approach to translation, the preservation of one characteristic of a poem usually comes at the expense of several others.

5

6 Some translators focus on a single characteristic, but those who take a holistic approach often produce more readable translations.

5

The writer wants to add the following sentence to the paragraph. For example, Sappho's famous "Lyric 31" has been reproduced in many languages by many translators, from Catullus to Lord Byron. The best placement for the sentence is

- A) before sentence 1.
- B) after sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 2.
- D) after sentence 3.

6

Which choice most effectively introduces the topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Although we often comment on what is 'lost' in the process of translation, we rarely consider what is gained.
- C) Even the most gifted translators cannot capture all the nuances of the original poem.
- D) While poetry is a particularly difficult class of writing to translate, the impossibility of a completely faithful translation extends to prose as well.

Translators are not invisible and passive mediums through which poems pass during their transformations into other **7** languages; rather, each translator is an active agent who enriches the text with his or her own artistic choices. While the literal meaning is important, the work of translators is **8** chronically creative: given a poem, it is their job to find the words that best represent the ideas contained within it, and these words may or may not be precise translations of the original. The sixth line in Sappho’s lyric could be rigidly translated “[your laugh makes my] heart flutter in [my] chest,” but Anne Carson’s creative translation—“puts the heart in my chest on wings”—draws on the metaphorical elements of the original phrase to create a more powerful image. In short, **9** the best translation of a poem is not necessarily the one that adheres most closely to the original version.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) languages, however,
- C) languages; and nonetheless,
- D) languages yet

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) genetically
- C) inherently
- D) congenitally

9

Which choice most effectively states the central claim supported by the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it is impossible to create a completely faithful literal translation.
- C) it is more important to preserve the literal meaning of a poem than its structure.
- D) every translator should take a holistic approach to their work.

This is excellent news for avid readers: for the majority, it would be impossible to learn all the original languages of great poetic literature. **10** But this apparent ‘gap’ in **11** knowledge, leaves space for a new phenomenon and a new creative entity—the translator.

10

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. To truly appreciate a poem, one must become fluent in the language in which the poem was originally written. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because the previous statement about learning different languages needs to be supported with a specific example.
- B) Yes, because the difficulty of language study is one of the central arguments in this passage and should be emphasized in the conclusion.
- C) No, because a new argument about learning languages should not be developed in the conclusion.
- D) No, because the concepts of poetry translation and language study do not relate to each other at all and should not be discussed in the same passage.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) knowledge leaves space
- C) knowledge leaves space:
- D) knowledge leaves space,

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Preserving America

In the late nineteenth century, unchecked vandalism and plundering of ethnic artifacts brought many Native American ruins and cultural sites to the brink of permanent destruction. **1** President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to preserve these invaluable locations. He signed the American Antiquities Act on June 8, 1906. A sweeping piece of legislation, the act granted unprecedented and nearly unrestricted presidential authority to circumvent Congressional approval and protect public land deemed to be of historic, scientific, or cultural significance with a “National Monument” designation and accompanying federal management. According to many historians, the Antiquities Act **2** have been one of the most important steps taken toward preserving cultural artifacts and sites. The act also, however, posed some serious problems, which should not be forgotten.

It's true that the act was groundbreaking public policy **3** legislation, it created the first legal protection for any cultural or natural resources in the United States, indicating a significant shift in the treatment of American heritage sites. Devils Tower, a geologic feature in Wyoming and a sacred site for the Lakota and numerous other Native American tribes, was Roosevelt's first designated monument, and seventeen more **4** have followed before 1909.

1

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) To preserve these invaluable locations, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the American Antiquities Act on June 8, 1906.
- B) To preserve these invaluable places, on June 8, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the American Antiquities Act which protected the locations.
- C) It was June 8, 1906, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed the American Antiquities Act because he wanted to protect these invaluable locations.
- D) Signing the American Antiquities Act on June 9, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to preserve these invaluable locations with the act.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) are
- C) were
- D) was

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) legislation: it created
- C) legislation; creating
- D) legislation—and creating

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) followed
- C) will follow
- D) follow

5 With this in mind, places such as Chaco Canyon, situated in New Mexico, also came under the purview of the federal government. The valley contains stunning examples of ancient Puebloan engineering and architectural

6 feats: multi-level houses, massive stone buildings, water control systems, and communication devices. 7 The Antiquities Act forever protected these sites, and others, as educational centers for everyone and as sacred locations for native cultures.

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) As a result of the act,
- C) In contrast,
- D) For this reason,

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) feats: multi-level houses massive stone buildings
- C) feats; multi-level houses, massive stone buildings,
- D) feats: multi-level houses; massive stone buildings;

7

At this point, the writer wants to provide another example of cultural artifacts preserved by the Antiquities Act. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Tonto National Monument in Arizona preserved the exquisite textiles, polychrome pottery, and cliff dwellings created from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries by the Salado culture.
- B) The establishment of Petrified Forest National Park in Arizona protected the 225 million year old fossils of fallen trees, ferns, giant reptiles, large amphibians, and early dinosaurs.
- C) Muir Woods, located just north of San Francisco, California, preserved 240 acres of old growth Coast Redwood forests, one of the few remaining areas containing such incredible ecological features and bio-diversity.
- D) Chaco Canyon was also designated an International Dark Sky Park in 2013, preserving its natural darkness for perfect stargazing conditions and committing the park to the further reduction of light pollution.

8 After the act's passage, permits for any archaeological work were required, with the stipulation that all collected artifacts would be publicly displayed for all to enjoy. In the eyes of many Native Americans, the expeditious process of preserving land under the Act enabled federally sanctioned pillaging of ancestral sites, a revocation of their tribal rights and sovereignty, and widespread cultural imperialism. Joe E. Watkins, who is a Choctaw Indian and an archaeologist, believes that, in part, the act was “a continuation of government policies that were aimed at erasing the image of the contemporary American Indian from the landscape...” More recent legislation, particularly the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), 9 has been passed by the government to remedy the government's past malfeasance by returning funerary objects, cultural items, and remains to tribes.

8

Which choice most effectively establishes the central claim of the ensuing paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) The act's presumption that certain Native American artifacts and sacred sites would be safer under the the purview of the federal government raised—and continues to raise—strong objections.
- C) Unlike the process of establishing a National Park, this process granted the president nearly unchecked authority to preserve land as a National Monument—eliminating the need for Congressional or any other approval.
- D) Preserving prehistoric artifacts, primarily from Native American cultures, was the central focus of the legislation, so the government seized control of all excavations on protected land.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) attempted to remedy past governmental malfeasance by returning federally owned funerary objects, cultural items, and remains to tribes.
- C) required the federal government to begin the process of returning federally owned Native American funerary objects, cultural items, and remains to tribes in order to remedy the government's past malfeasance.
- D) dictated the government return Native Americans' funerary objects, cultural items, and remains that the government possesses to remedy past governmental malfeasance.

The government is continuing to work with Native groups to strengthen protective laws. Even with its shortcomings, **10** the continued preservation of invaluable locales was made possible by the Antiquities Act of 1906. Supporters maintain that it broadened public interest in Native American heritage and prevented the complete destruction of ancient sites. **11**

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the Antiquities Act of 1906 made the continued preservation of invaluable locales possible.
- C) invaluable locales were saved from destruction and their continued preservation was made possible.
- D) the destruction of invaluable locales was prevented with the Antiquities Act of 1906, and it ensured continued preservation of such sites.

11

The writer wants a conclusion that asserts the main argument of the passage. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Further vandalism and pillaging of ethnic artifacts was prevented by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, so future generations could enjoy Chaco Canyon.
- B) The Antiquities Act was responsible for granting the president of the United States never-before-seen levels of power.
- C) With the Antiquities Act, Theodore Roosevelt solidified his legacy as a leading conservationist and paved the way for future presidents.
- D) While the Antiquities Act has helped preserve invaluable cultural heritage for generations to come, the complications inherent in this legislation, though, need also to be acknowledged.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Relevance of *Linguae Latinae*

In a world where languages evolve further every day, it seems logical to question the relevance of learning a ‘dead’ language such as Latin. However, this language is still a vital area of study: through their influence on English syntax and vocabulary, Latin principles continue to determine the way we use words and express our thoughts. In addition, studying Latin allows us to maintain the connection we have with the many culturally significant texts that **1** are originally written in Latin.

2 Many principles of both English and Italian grammar only make sense when their relationship to Latin is taken into account. Consider, for example, the hotly contested issue of a split infinitive—“they tried to quietly *leave*.” (In this example, “to leave” is the infinitive.) Because in Latin the infinitive is only one word and cannot be divided, some conservative grammarians admonish that splitting the English infinitive is **3** confused. The English language, however, *can* accommodate the syntactical division of “to” and “leave.” Studying Latin helps illuminate the origins of this convention. The same principle can also be used to explain many other English conventions, including some grammarians’ prohibition against ending a sentence with a preposition.

4 However, learning Latin roots can be especially useful for understanding medical terms. For instance, the word ‘persistent’ is a combination of the prefix ‘per’ and the verb ‘to stop or stand’—literally translated, ‘to stand through.’

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) were
- C) will be
- D) would be

2

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph? Please choose from one of the following options.

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) The study of Latin helps generate a new appreciation for the many poets and philosophers who originally wrote in this language.
- C) The original meanings of many English words are illuminated by a knowledge of their Latin roots.
- D) The study of Latin exposes the logic behind many issues of English grammar and vocabulary.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) false.
- C) amoral.
- D) incorrect.

4

Which choice provides the most effective transition between the ideas in the preceding sentence and the one that follows?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In addition, some English words can be explained in terms of their Latin roots.
- C) As is the case with many closely related languages, the actual spellings of Latin and Greek words are also exceptionally similar.
- D) Furthermore, many Latin phrases have survived as both professional and colloquial expressions.

[1] The Latin language is also **5** central: to a rich philosophical and literary tradition that has shaped Western culture. [2] While many excellent translations are available, it is impossible to convey the force of Virgil's carefully metered lines of poetry in English idiom without sacrificing the original structure. [3] In the same way, the simple elegance of Augustine's syntax and the depth of meaning in his word choice often **6** is lost in translation. [4] The influence of both these writers and many others can be traced across history to contemporary writing and **7** philosophy, to understand this context is a prerequisite to authentically engaging with these texts. [5] From the Roman poet Virgil to the philosopher Augustine of Hippo, many great writers penned their immortal works in Latin. **8**

5

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) central; to
- C) central to
- D) central to:

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was
- C) has been
- D) are

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) philosophy, understanding
- C) philosophy to understand
- D) philosophy; understanding

8

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) before sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 1.
- D) after sentence 2.

Although relatively few people speak Latin today, this language is still a highly relevant area of study. If we want to understand and explain our own language, we need to understand its linguistic ancestry; **9** in order to understand our contemporary context, we must first grasp our historical context. **10** The ‘dead’ language of Latin lives on in its connections **11** from modern languages, literature, and philosophical traditions. Perhaps its influence can best be summarized by the inversion of a familiar maxim: *ex uno, plures* (from one, many).

*God help those who help themselves. We help those who trust us. Contact Wechat:satxbs123, help is waiting.

9

Which choice most closely maintains the stylistic pattern established in the first part of the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) if we want to understand our contemporary context,
- C) understanding our contemporary context requires that
- D) our contemporary context, if we wish to understand it, requires that

10

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. There are other “dead languages” in addition to Latin, such as Middle English, Sanskrit, Coptic, and Akkadian. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because the conclusion should reiterate the passage’s central claim that Latin is not the dead language.
- B) Yes, because this addition would provide a clear transition to the discussion of the contemporary importance of learning Latin.
- C) No, because whether or not there are multiple dead languages is largely irrelevant to the main argument of the passage.
- D) No, because the existence of multiple dead languages has already been discussed in the passage.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to
- C) for
- D) in

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Cholesterol: Friend and Foe

Cholesterol is a familiar term in contemporary discussions concerning health and heart disease. Primarily synthesized by our own bodies, **1** the ability to function diversely in cell membranes and various organ systems is one characteristic of this molecule. However, its presence is not **2** profitable in all circumstances: when an individual consumes food that leads to high blood

cholesterol levels, significant health complications may result. Because this molecule plays such a critical role in our health, it's important to understand its function and recognize the dangers associated with having high cholesterol levels. Cholesterol molecules have a diverse range of functions within the human body, whether in cell membranes or as **3** part of: the nervous, endocrine, or digestive systems. In part due to its rigid, tetracyclic structure, cholesterol contributes to the structural integrity of cell membranes. A research study conducted by Sheng et al. revealed that membrane cholesterol also participates in cellular signaling through binding to specific domains of some proteins. Furthermore, cholesterol is a key component of the central nervous system, where it primarily

4 existed in the myelin sheaths

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) cell membranes and various organ systems offer locations for this molecule to function.
- C) the diverse functions of this molecule extend to cell membranes and various organ systems.
- D) this molecule has diverse functions in cell membranes and various organ systems.

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) beneficial
- C) charitable
- D) worthy

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) part; of the nervous, endocrine,
- C) part of the nervous, endocrine,
- D) part of the nervous; endocrine;

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was existing
- C) had existed
- D) exists

of nerve cells; these sheaths help increase the speed of nerve impulse transmission. **5** In addition to these functions, cholesterol is an important precursor to bile acids of the digestive system and steroids of the endocrine system.

6 To illustrate the importance of contemporary research on cholesterol, its presence in abnormally high concentrations can result in significant health issues. Many researchers believe that certain dietary **7** choices, for example, eating—significant amounts of saturated fats and avoiding unsaturated fats—contribute to high cholesterol levels in the bloodstream.

5

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence. Successful nerve impulse transmission depends not only on myelin sheaths, but also on the presence of ion pumps embedded in the cell membrane. Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it describes how the presence of ion pumps is related to the functions of cholesterol.
- B) Yes, because it supports the passage's main argument with a second example of cholesterol's potential adverse health effects.
- C) No, because it identifies a relationship between the nervous system and ion pumps that has already been discussed.
- D) No, because it interrupts the paragraph's discussion of cholesterol's functions with loosely related information.

6

Which choice provides the best transition?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Despite the numerous positive functions of cholesterol,
- C) Considering the many sources of cholesterol,
- D) Even though cholesterol can bind to some proteins,

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) choices; for example, eating substantial amounts of saturated fats and avoiding unsaturated fats;
- C) choices—for example, eating substantial amounts of saturated fats and avoiding unsaturated fats—
- D) choices, for example: eating substantial amounts of saturated fats and avoiding unsaturated fats,

Since cholesterol molecules do not dissolve in water or blood, **8** they are also transported to various parts of the body by lipoproteins, which are constructed from both fats and proteins. **9** When the concentration of LDL cholesterol is high, it may clog an individual's arteries and lead to a variety of medical conditions.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) that is
- C) it is
- D) this is

9

At this point, the writer wants to add details about the specific functions of lipoproteins. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) There are many different types of lipoproteins, including very low density lipoproteins, intermediate density lipoproteins, low density lipoproteins, and high density lipoproteins.
- B) While the liver is the primary organ of lipoprotein synthesis, research has demonstrated that chylomicrons, a type of lipoprotein, are synthesized in the mucosa of the small intestine.
- C) Low density lipoproteins (LDL) carry cholesterol into the bloodstream and various parts of the body, while high density lipoproteins (HDL) remove cholesterol from the bloodstream for disposal.
- D) Lipoproteins are classified by density, which can be calculated from the ratio of triacylglycerol/protein concentration and the actual diameter of the molecule.

Notwithstanding the health risks associated with high cholesterol levels, it is important to remember that this molecule is **10** integral to many necessary and vital life functions. From the structure of cell membranes to the swift conduction of nerve impulses, from digestion to hormone production, many physiological structures and processes depend on cholesterol. Consequently, **11** it's important to fund future research initiatives that investigate the significance of this molecule.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) integral to many necessary
- C) integral and vital to many necessary
- D) necessary and vital to many integral

11

Which choice best concludes the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) everyone should focus on more important dietary issues than cholesterol consumption.
- C) it's important to understand why cholesterol is insoluble in both water and blood.
- D) maintaining a healthy cholesterol levels is a step toward a healthy life.

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

The Political Power of the First Ladies

A high-profile, unelected official with the political resources to influence domestic policy, the **1** President of the United States has a wife, known as the “First Lady,” occupies a unique position. Many First Ladies, not content with simply playing the role of demure wife and social hostess, have taken an active role in the political sphere. Even though her power comes by way of marriage, rather than from the electorate or the Constitution, the First Lady (or First Gentleman) has a responsibility to capitalize on her situation and attempt to create significant, lasting change. **2** If the President of the United States is female, her husband’s title would be “First Gentleman.” Throughout US history, there have been a number of influential, politically engaged First Ladies from whom future First Ladies or Gentlemen can take inspiration.

Abigail Adams, the second First Lady in American History, was the first to assume **3** a protruding role in the political sphere. Unlike her predecessor, Martha Washington, Adams was outspoken, well-educated, and quickly developed the reputation of a staunch partisan defender after openly criticizing Congress for not declaring war on France in 1798.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) United States has a president whose wife,
- C) United States’ President has a wife,
- D) wife of the President of the United States,

2

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the sentence be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it provides a transition from the paragraph’s discussion of the role of the First Gentleman to the role of the First Lady.
- B) Kept, because it offers further clarification of why the husband of a female president would be called “First Gentleman.”
- C) Deleted, because it interrupts the introduction of the passage’s main argument with a loosely related detail.
- D) Deleted, because it weakens the passage’s emphasis on the importance of the work done by several influential First Ladies.

3

Which choice is most consistent with the writer’s position as established in the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) an obtrusive
- C) a prominent
- D) an ostentatious

Her influence **4** is so well-known that opponents claimed the President refused to make any appointments “without her approbation,” and aspiring politicians sought her endorsement. **5** In recent years, Adams has become a popular topic for biographers because of her thoughts on gender, slavery, and politics.

From 1933 to 1945, Eleanor Roosevelt was intimately involved in her husband’s domestic policies during the tumultuous Great Depression. For example, she spearheaded the establishment of **6** Arthurdale. Arthurdale was a resettlement community that combined subsistence farming and simple industry for impoverished mine workers. After convincing her husband to bring the project under federal authority, Roosevelt became the unofficial project director and supported the community through regular visits and budgetary oversight.

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) was
- C) has been
- D) DELETE the underlined portion

5

Which choice most effectively concludes the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In a period of limited female autonomy, Adams demonstrated that the First Lady could substantially influence politics in the United States.
- C) A major component of Adams' legacy is a collection of more than 1,100 letters written between Adams and her husband.
- D) Abigail Adams was not only the wife of the second US president but also the mother of the sixth US president, John Quincy Adams.

6

Which option most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) Arthurdale, and it was
- B) Arthurdale,
- C) Arthurdale; it was
- D) Arthurdale, this being the name of

7 However, she became beloved by the American people, who admired her commitment to helping those Americans most in need. Two decades later, Claudia “Lady Bird” Johnson pushed further into the political sphere than had any previous First Lady. She attended legislative strategy sessions and directly interacted with Congress to garner support for her environmental legislation. 8 Johnson established her legacy by using her political leverage to influence the passage of nearly two hundred environmental laws.

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) For instance,
- C) In keeping with this tradition,
- D) As a result of these efforts,

8

At this point, the writer wants to provide an example of the legislation mentioned in the previous sentence. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?

- A) One such legislative effort, the Beautification Act of 1965 (fondly referred to as “Lady Bird’s Bill”), improved the environment surrounding America’s highways by eliminating billboards and junkyards and adding scenic landscaping.
- B) After her husband signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Johnson went on two solo, multi-state speaking tours in southern states to advocate for her husband and advance his policies.
- C) Lady Bird’s “beautification” directive had begun when she formed the First Lady’s Committee for a More Beautiful Capital which focused on urban decay and planted millions of flowers and trees around the capital.
- D) In support of the government’s “See America First” campaign, Johnson undertook a series of trips to national parks, scenic areas, and historic sites to highlight the natural beauty of the American outdoors and promote ecotourism.

Despite the important contributions these First Ladies made to American society, **9** her activism often **10** resulted in scathing critiques: Adams was mockingly called “Mrs. President,” Roosevelt was ridiculed in newspapers, and a Montana billboard read “Impeach Lady Bird.” **11** Yet, as Barbara Bush, aptly noted, “The First Lady is going to be criticized no matter what she does.” First Ladies have a responsibility to ignore the inevitable criticism; they should use the position to create invaluable social and political change—as they have for centuries.

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) their
- C) they're
- D) there

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) resulted: in scathing critiques,
- C) resulted in: scathing critiques,
- D) resulted, in scathing critiques:

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Yet as, Barbara Bush, aptly noted
- C) Yet, as Barbara Bush aptly noted,
- D) Yet as Barbara Bush, aptly noted

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Entomophagy: A Sustainable Solution

Traditional livestock rearing practices place heavy burdens on Earth's limited natural resources: animal waste contaminates water sources, creates acidic environments, and **1** polluting the air with greenhouse gases. Yet the world's livestock requirement is expected to double by the year 2050. **2** Some scientists and environmental advocates have such an alternative in mind: bugs. By embracing entomophagy (the consumption of insects as food), **3** the nutritional needs of people can continue to be met while also significantly reducing the ecological pressures resulting from traditional livestock rearing practices.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) pollutes
- C) for polluting
- D) its pollution of

2

Which choice provides the most effective transition from the preceding sentence to the one that follows?

- A) 465 million tonnes of livestock products will be required to meet the demands of 9 billion people worldwide.
- B) This increase places heavy strains on food sources, like fish for instance, which has already seen a 3.6% increase in consumption since 1961.
- C) Traditional livestock may become an untenable protein source because of the heavy burdens placed on Earth's resources.
- D) It will be environmentally impossible to meet such a great demand without turning to alternative sources of protein.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the ecological pressures resulting from traditional livestock rearing practices will reduce while continuing to meet people's nutritional needs.
- C) people could significantly reduce the ecological pressures resulting from traditional livestock rearing practices while continuing to meet their nutritional needs.
- D) traditional livestock rearing practices will change, resulting in reduced ecological pressures, and humans can continue to meet their nutritional needs.

Insects can be reared as minilivestock in small, urban spaces and, in fact, **4** thrives in high-density, vertical environments. Thirty crickets can produce roughly 3,000 offspring in a six-by-six-by-two inch plastic storage container. **5** Those crickets yield about a pound of food. How much food they yield depends on the species. Rearing minilivestock in urban areas could significantly reduce the deforestation caused by the raising of traditional livestock.

*I'm still a watermark. My creator is Wechat:satxbs123.

Look how nice and fresh I am!

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) thrive
- C) has thrived
- D) is thriving

5

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Those crickets, depending on the species, yield about a pound of food.
- B) Those crickets yield about a pound of food, but, depending on the species of cricket, the amount they yield varies.
- C) About a pound of food is yielded by those crickets, but the amount yielded depends on the species of the crickets.
- D) The yield of those crickets is about a pound, but how much food those crickets yield depends on the species.

6 Insects have external skeletons, or exoskeletons, that support and protect their bodies. Because their exoskeletons seal in water, insects don't sweat and, consequently, don't need much water. 2,000 crickets, for example, require only one liter of water every five weeks, whereas traditional livestock consume 70 percent of the world's available fresh water. Insects also require far less feed than do 7 animals; they require: a \$15 mixture of cat-food, cereal, and powdered milk can feed thousands of bugs for two months. Insects can even consume organic waste, further reducing the expense and ecological resources needed to raise them. 8 Consequently, feeding one cow costs a farmer about \$70 to \$80 every two months.

6

Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Not only can insects thrive in small spaces but, as cold-blooded invertebrates with external skeletons, bugs use far fewer resources than do animals.
- C) When deciding which kind of livestock would make an economical investment, one must consider the cost of the feed for the livestock.
- D) Over 70 percent of Earth is covered in water, but less than one percent of that water is accessible for consumption.

7

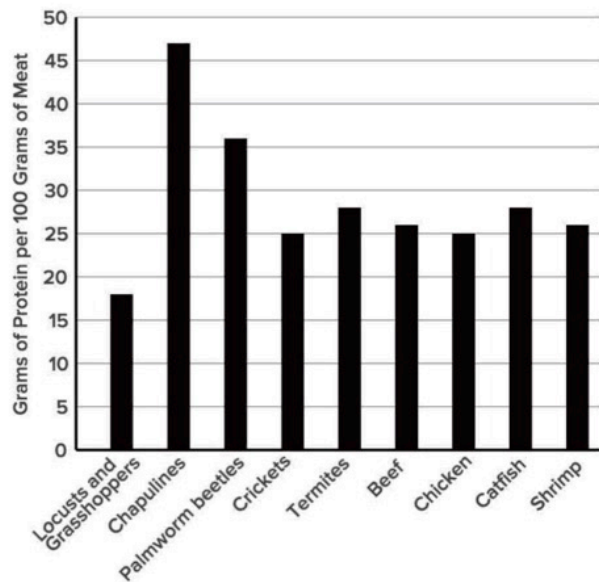
- A) NO CHANGE
- B) animals. They require:
- C) animals, requiring:
- D) animals:

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Furthermore,
- C) In contrast,
- D) Similarly,

The environmental benefits of entomaphagy come at no expense to humans' health. **9** Moreover, the practice of eating insects can, in fact, offer some nutritional advantages. Vitamin B-12, for instance, which is essential for neurological functions, blood production, metabolism, and DNA **10** synthesis is twice as plentiful in crickets as it is in beef. In light of these nutritional advantages, entomaphagy is worth serious consideration as a solution to the **11** originating livestock production crisis.

Comparison of Average Protein Content Among Insects, Reptiles, Fish, and Mammals (in Grams of Protein per 100 Grams of Meat)



Source: Data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States

9

The writer wants to include accurate and relevant information from the graph to support the main claim of the paragraph. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) Locusts and grasshoppers provide humans with fewer than twenty grams of protein, whereas chicken provides around twenty-five grams of protein.
- B) Insects such as chapulines, palmworm beetles, crickets, and termites all offer amounts of protein comparable to those provided by traditional sources such as beef, chicken, and seafood.
- C) Whereas crustaceans such as shrimp contain an equal amount of protein to beef, Chapulines contain almost twice as much protein as beef.
- D) Traditional sources of protein, such as beef, chicken, and seafood, all provide humans with about twenty-five grains of protein.

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) synthesis,
- C) synthesis;
- D) synthesis

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) impending
- C) long-awaited
- D) impatient

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Poetry as a Profession

In an increasingly streamlined, technological, and competitive world of professional employment, a career in writing poetry may seem like an impractical choice. While the challenge of developing a professional writing career cannot be denied, **1** perspiring poets can look to their successful twentieth and twenty-first century counterparts for models of sustainable career paths. These examples demonstrate that one of the best ways to “be” a poet **2** are to be many other things as well: **3** when writing computer code, an individual is cultivating the same precision and attention to detail that is required to write poetry.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) respiring
- C) inspiring
- D) aspiring

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is
- C) were
- D) have been

3

Which choice best helps establish the reasons provided in support of the passage's main argument?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) a supplemental career provides the necessary financial support for poets to support themselves in today's competitive economy.
- C) in addition to offering financial support, supplemental careers can provide artistic inspiration and a valuable breadth of experience.
- D) by focusing on an alternative career instead of writing, individuals can learn that poetry is better considered a hobby than a career.

Many successful contemporary poets pursue other forms of employment, considering these jobs not as obstacles **4** but instead of sources of inspiration. W. S. Di Piero, an Italian-American poet, also works as a translator; when discussing the relationship between translation and poetry, he identified them both as a “quest for recognitions,” noting that **5** “a translation needs a cultural entourage.” The supplemental career does not even need to be directly related to writing in order to provide valuable inspiration. Consider, **6** for example, William Carlos Williams who worked as a physician for over forty years. Some of his most poignant poems were inspired by his patients. In his own words, a medical career was “the very thing which made it possible for me to write.”

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) instead as
- C) but rather as
- D) and

5

The writer wants to emphasize the usefulness of translation to the process of writing poetry. Which choice of the following quotations from Di Piero best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) “a writer always has to deal with difficult people, but the translator encounters the worst ones.”
- C) “I was trying to earn my living as a writer and translator.”
- D) “the process of translation has helped me immensely.”

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) for example, William Carlos Williams;
- C) for example William Carlos Williams
- D) for example, William Carlos Williams,

7 Although they provide varying levels of financial support, supplemental careers also broaden the experience of individuals-and this breadth inevitably shapes their work. For instance, the famous poet Maya Angelou pursued diverse career paths as 8 a prose writer, producing, civil rights activist, and more. From “Caged Bird” to “On the Pulse of Morning,” some of her greatest poems are grounded by her own experience in the civil rights struggle. A poet’s experience, though, can also influence his or her writing in more subtle ways. Luci Tapahonso, the current poet laureate of the Navajo nation, is committed to serving her community on local, 9 state, and national levels, a strong sense of cultural identity pervades her work.

*Rack your brain and you don't know why.

Follow Wechat: satxbs123, she can help you!

7

Which choice provides the best transition from the previous paragraph to this one?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In addition to providing a source of inspiration,
- C) Considering the time constraints they impose on a poet,
- D) Regardless of the relationship between translation and poetry,

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) prose-writing, producing, a civil rights activist,
- C) a prose writer, producer, civil rights activist,
- D) writing prose, a producer, civil rights activist,

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) state and national levels,
- C) state; and national levels;
- D) state, and national levels;

Poetry composition is neither an easy nor an impossible career-it simply requires hard work, dedication, and the commitment to writing above all else. **10** Yet of all possible careers, perhaps writing poetry is one of the most necessary in our contemporary context. While coding languages and technology turn over with **11** ever-increasing, greater frequency, the words of Homer and Shakespeare remain; even when an entire culture disappears, writing is one of the few things that persists.

10

The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer make this deletion?

- A) Yes, because the sentence states an argument about the importance of writing poetry that is irrelevant to the writer's main point.
- B) Yes, because the sentence gives a description of our contemporary context that repeats information from the introduction.
- C) No, because the sentence provides a smooth transition that sets up the author's concluding point about the unique nature of poetry.
- D) No, because the sentence provides evidence for the passage's central claim about why writing poetry is so important.

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ever-increasing frequency,
- C) ever-increasing frequency and greater prevalence,
- D) frequency and greater prevalence

Answer Key

Part 1 Diagnostic Test

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| ♥ 1. Searching for Guinevere | D B C A D |
| ♥ 2. Cometary Missions: Trajectory for Success | C D B A B |
| ♥ 3. Toshio Fukuda: Medical Robotics Pioneer | B D D B A |
| ♥ 4. The Complex History of the Simple Chopstick | D A A C B |
| ♥ 5. The Ambassadors: A Meditation on Mortality | B A D A B |
| ♥ 6. Classifying the Stars | D C C D D |
| ♥ 7. Hippotherapy: Improving Lives One Horse at a Time | D B A B A |
| ♥ 8. The Need for Increased Regulation | A C A A C |

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Part 2 Informative

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|---|
| Level 2 1. An Unusual Island | D A A B C | B A C A B | D |
| Level 2 2. GI Bill: A Real American Hero | D B B A B | A C D A C | C |
| Level 2 3. Thomas Jefferson, Academic Visionary | D B A A C | C D B D A | C |
| Level 2 4. The Battle Against White-Nose Syndrome | B A C D D | C B B C B | D |
| Level 2 ♥ 5. Petroleum Engineering: A Booming Career | C B D C D | C D B A A | B |
| Level 3 6. Resurrecting Zora | B C A C B | D D B C B | B |
| Level 3 7. The Boreal Chorus Frog: An Exceptional Amphibian? | C D C B A | C B B B D | C |
| Level 3 8. Chemists for Clean Water | B C D B A | C B D D B | A |
| Level 3 ♥ 9. The Effects of Electronegativity | B C C D C | B A A D A | B |
| Level 3 ♥ 10. The Top Tiers of Pastry | D A B D C | B A D C A | D |
| Level 3 ♥ 11. The Rocket Scientist behind the Super Soaker | B B D C D | B D A B D | C |
| Level 4 12. False or False: The Question of Falsifiability | D C C A C | C D D B A | C |
| Level 4 13. The Business of Hospitality | A D C B D | A A C B A | B |
| Level 4 14. A "Rosie" Turn on America Labor | D A B D B | C A B C A | A |
| Level 4 15. A Moveable Street: Haussmann's New Paris | C B D A D | C B B C A | B |
| Level 4 16. A Work in Progress: The Periodic Table | D D B C B | A C B A D | B |
| Level 4 ♥ 17. A Wolf in Coyote's Clothing | A A B A D | B C C A A | B |

Part 3 Narrative

Level 2	1.	Truman's Winning Whistle-Stop Tour	B A B D B	A C A C C	B
Level 2	2.	The Other Tolstoy	B D D A B	A C B B B	D
Level 2	3.	Dr. King's Guiding Light	C B B D B	D C D A A	D
Level 2	4.	John Snow and the Story of the Broad Street Pump	C C D D B	C A B D D	B
Level 3	5.	El Sistema: Venezuela's Revolutionary Music Education	B B B B C	D D B A A	A
Level 3	6.	A Wave of Molasses	C D D B B	C C B D C	A
Level 3	7.	Personal Anthropology	B D A C D	D B D B C	A
Level 3 ♥	8.	War and Poetry: T. S. Eliot's Fourth Quartet	B C C A C	C B A D C	B
Level 4	9.	The Creation of Treasure Island	B C D B D	C D C B A	A
Level 4	10.	The Pumpkin Papers	D C A D B	A C A C B	C
Level 4	11.	Mary Walker: A Century Ahead of Her Time	C A D B C	B C D D A	C
Level 4	12.	Demystifying Digestion	D A B A D	D C B B D	D

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Part 4 Argument

Level 2	1.	Judithe Hernandez and the Chicana Artistic Voice	A B A C C	A C C D C	B
Level 2	2.	Taking on Gatsby: A Director's Tall Task	C D D B C	C B C A D	C
Level 2	3.	Healthy Outlook for Male Nurses	D A A D B	D B C C A	C
Level 2 ♥	4.	The Rise of the Hospitalist	C A B A B	B C B D C	D
Level 3	5.	Creative Translation	D C B D C	B A C A C	B
Level 3	6.	Preserving America	A D B B B	A A B B B	D
Level 3	7.	The Relevance of Linguae Latinae	B D D B C	D D C B C	B
Level 4	9.	Cholesterol: Friend and Foe	D B C D D	B C A C B	D
Level 4	10.	The Political Power of the First Ladies	D C C B B	B D A B A	C
Level 4 ♥	11.	Entomophagy: A Sustainable Solution	B D C B A	B D C B B	B
Level 4 ♥	12.	Poetry as a Profession	D B C C D	D B C D C	B