Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Whey to Go

Greek yogurt—a strained form of cultured yogurt—has grown enormously in popularity in the United States since it was first introduced in the country in the late 1980s.

From 2011 to 2012 alone, sales of Greek yogurt in the US increased by 50 percent. The resulting increase in Greek yogurt production has forced those involved in the business to address the detrimental effects that the yogurt-making process may be having on the environment. Fortunately, farmers and others in the
Greek yogurt business have found many methods of controlling and eliminating most environmental threats. Given these solutions as well as the many health benefits of the food, the advantages of Greek yogurt outdo the potential drawbacks of its production.

[1] The main environmental problem caused by the production of Greek yogurt is the creation of acid whey as a by-product. [2] Because it requires up to four times more milk to make than conventional yogurt does, Greek yogurt produces larger amounts of acid whey, which is difficult to dispose of. [3] To address the problem of disposal, farmers have found a number of uses for acid whey. [4] They can add it to livestock feed as a protein supplement, and people can make their own Greek-style yogurt at home by straining regular yogurt. [5] If it is improperly introduced into the environment, acid-whey runoff can pollute waterways, depleting the oxygen content of streams and rivers as it decomposes. [6] Yogurt manufacturers, food scientists; and government officials are also working together to develop additional solutions for reusing whey.

1. Which choice provides the most relevant detail?
   A) NO CHANGE
   B) defeat
   C) outperform
   D) outweigh

2. Which choice provides the most relevant detail?
   A) NO CHANGE
   B) supplement and convert it into gas to use as fuel in electricity production.
   C) supplement, while sweet whey is more desirable as a food additive for humans.
   D) supplement, which provides an important element of their diet.

3. Which choice provides the most relevant detail?
   A) NO CHANGE
   B) can pollute waterways,
   C) could have polluted waterways,
   D) has polluted waterway’s,

4. Which choice provides the most relevant detail?
   A) NO CHANGE
   B) scientists: and
   C) scientists, and
   D) scientists, and,

5. 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.
Though these conservation methods can be costly and time-consuming, they are well worth the effort. Nutritionists consider Greek yogurt to be a healthy food: it is an excellent source of calcium and protein, serves to be a digestive aid, and it contains few calories in its unsweetened low- and non-fat forms. Greek yogurt is slightly lower in sugar and carbohydrates than conventional yogurt is. Also, because it is more concentrated, Greek yogurt contains slightly more protein per serving, thereby helping people stay

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**6** The writer is considering deleting the underlined sentence. Should the writer do this?

A) Yes, because it does not provide a transition from the previous paragraph.
B) Yes, because it fails to support the main argument of the passage as introduced in the first paragraph.
C) No, because it continues the explanation of how acid whey can be disposed of safely.
D) No, because it sets up the argument in the paragraph for the benefits of Greek yogurt.

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**7**

A) NO CHANGE
B) as
C) like
D) for

---

**8**

A) NO CHANGE
B) containing
C) contains
D) will contain

---

**9**

A) NO CHANGE
B) In other words,
C) Therefore,
D) For instance,
satiated for longer periods of time. These health benefits have prompted Greek yogurt’s recent surge in popularity. In fact, Greek yogurt can be found in an increasing number of products such as snack food and frozen desserts. Because consumers reap the nutritional benefits of Greek yogurt and support those who make and sell it, therefore farmers and businesses should continue finding safe and effective methods of producing the food.
Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Dark Snow

Most of Greenland’s interior is covered by a thick layer of ice and compressed snow known as the Greenland Ice Sheet. The size of the ice sheet fluctuates seasonally: in summer, average daily high temperatures in Greenland can rise to slightly above 50 degrees Fahrenheit, partially melting the ice; in the winter, the sheet thickens as additional snow falls, and average daily low temperatures can drop \[\text{to 12 degrees Fahrenheit.}\] to as low as 20 degrees.

Average Daily High and Low Temperatures Recorded at Nuuk Weather Station, Greenland (1961—1990)

Which choice most accurately and effectively represents the information in the graph?
A) NO CHANGE
B) to 12 degrees Fahrenheit.
C) to their lowest point on December 13.
D) to 10 degrees Fahrenheit and stay there for months.

Adapted from WMO. ©2014 by World Meteorological Organization.
Typically, the ice sheet begins to show evidence of thawing in late summer. This follows several weeks of higher temperatures. For example, in the summer of 2012, virtually the entire Greenland Ice Sheet underwent thawing at or near its surface by mid-July, the earliest date on record. Most scientists looking for the causes of the Great Melt of 2012 have focused exclusively on rising temperatures. The summer of 2012 was the warmest in 170 years, records show. But Jason Box, an associate professor of geology at Ohio State, believes that another factor added to the early thaw; the “dark snow” problem.

Which choice most effectively combines the two sentences at the underlined portion?
A) summer, following
B) summer, and this thawing follows
C) summer, and such thawing follows
D) summer and this evidence follows

A) NO CHANGE
B) However,
C) As such,
D) Moreover,

A) NO CHANGE
B) Box an associate professor of geology at Ohio State,
C) Box, an associate professor of geology at Ohio State,
D) Box, an associate professor of geology, at Ohio State

A) NO CHANGE
B) thaw; and it was
C) thaw:
D) thaw: being
According to Box, a leading Greenland expert, tundra fires in 2012 from as far away as North America produced great amounts of soot, some of it drifted over Greenland in giant plumes of smoke and then fell as particles onto the ice sheet. Scientists have long known that soot particles facilitate melting by darkening snow and ice, limiting its ability to reflect the Sun’s rays. As Box explains, “Soot is an extremely powerful light absorber. It settles over the ice and captures the Sun’s heat.” The result is a self-reinforcing cycle. As the ice melts, the land and water under the ice become exposed, and since land and water are darker than snow, the surface absorbs even more heat, which is related to the rising temperatures. 

17. A) NO CHANGE  
B) soot  
C) of which  
D) DELETE the underlined portion.

18. A) NO CHANGE  
B) falls  
C) will fall  
D) had fallen

19. A) NO CHANGE  
B) its  
C) there  
D) their

20. Which choice best completes the description of a self-reinforcing cycle?  
A) NO CHANGE  
B) raises the surface temperature.  
C) begins to cool at a certain point.  
D) leads to additional melting.
[1] Box’s research is important because the fires of 2012 may not be a one-time phenomenon. [2] According to scientists, rising Arctic temperatures are making northern latitudes greener and thus more fire prone. [3] The pattern Box observed in 2012 may repeat itself again, with harmful effects on the Arctic ecosystem. [4] Box is currently organizing an expedition to gather this crucial information. [5] The next step for Box and his team is to travel to Greenland to perform direct sampling of the ice in order to determine just how much the soot is contributing to the melting of the ice sheet. [6] Members of the public will be able to track his team’s progress—and even help fund the expedition—through a website Box has created.

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 4 should be placed
A) where it is now.
B) after sentence 1.
C) after sentence 2.
D) after sentence 5.
Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

Coworking: A Creative Solution

When I left my office job as a website developer at a small company for a position that allowed me to work full-time from home, I thought I had it made: I gleefully traded in my suits and dress shoes for sweatpants and slippers, my frantic early-morning bagged lunch packing for a leisurely midday trip to my refrigerator. The novelty of this comfortable work-from-home life, however, soon got worn off quickly. Within a month, I found myself feeling isolated despite having frequent email and instant messaging contact with my colleagues. Having become frustrated trying to solve difficult problems, no colleagues were nearby to share ideas. It was during this time that I read an article into coworking spaces.

23. A) NO CHANGE  
B) was promptly worn  
C) promptly wore  
D) wore

24. A) NO CHANGE  
B) colleagues were important for sharing ideas.  
C) ideas couldn’t be shared with colleagues.  
D) I missed having colleagues nearby to consult.

25. A) NO CHANGE  
B) about  
C) upon  
D) for
The article, published by *Forbes* magazine, explained that coworking spaces are designated locations that, for a fee, individuals can use to conduct their work. The spaces are usually stocked with standard office equipment, such as photocopiers, printers, and fax machines. In these locations, however, the spaces often include small meeting areas and larger rooms for hosting presentations.

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

A) Kept, because it provides a detail that supports the main topic of the paragraph.
B) Kept, because it sets up the main topic of the paragraph that follows.
C) Deleted, because it blurs the paragraph’s main focus with a loosely related detail.
D) Deleted, because it repeats information that has been provided in an earlier paragraph.
What most caught my interest, though, was a quotation from someone who described coworking spaces as “melting pots of creativity.” The article refers to a 2012 survey in which 64 percent of respondents noted that coworking spaces prevented them from completing tasks in a given time. The article goes on to suggest that the most valuable resources provided by coworking spaces are actually the people whom use them.

At this point, the writer wants to add specific information that supports the main topic of the paragraph.

Perceived Effect of Coworking on Business Skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive Impact</th>
<th>Negative Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ideas relating to business</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creativity</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ability to focus</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completing tasks in a given time</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standard of work</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from “The 3rd Global Coworking Survey.” ©2013 by Deskmag.

Which choice most effectively completes the sentence with relevant and accurate information based on the graph above?

A)  NO CHANGE
B) 71 percent of respondents indicated that using a coworking space increased their creativity.
C) respondents credited coworking spaces with giving them 74 percent of their ideas relating to business.
D) respondents revealed that their ability to focus on their work improved by 12 percent in a coworking space.

A)  NO CHANGE
B) whom uses
C) who uses
D) who use
Thus, even though I already had all the equipment I needed in my home office, I decided to try using a coworking space in my city. Because I was specifically interested in coworking’s reported benefits related to creativity, I chose a facility that offered a bright, open work area where I wouldn’t be isolated.

Throughout the morning, more people appeared. Periods of quiet, during which everyone worked independently, were broken up occasionally with lively conversation.

I liked the experience so much that I now go to the coworking space a few times a week. Over time, I’ve gotten to know several of my coworking colleagues: another website developer, a graphic designer, a freelance writer, and several mobile app coders. Even those of us who work in disparate fields are able to share advice and help each other brainstorm. In fact, it’s the diversity of their talents and experiences that makes my coworking colleagues so valuable.
Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

The Consolations of Philosophy

Long viewed by many as the stereotypical useless major, philosophy is now being seen by many students and prospective employers as in fact a very useful and practical major, offering students a host of transferable skills with relevance to the modern workplace. In broad terms, philosophy is the study of meaning and the values underlying thought and behavior. But more pragmatically, the discipline encourages students to analyze complex material, question conventional beliefs, and express thoughts in a concise manner.

Because philosophy teaching students not what to think but how to think, the age-old discipline offers consistently useful tools for academic and professional achievement. A 1994 survey concluded that only 18 percent of American colleges required at least one philosophy course. Therefore, between 1992 and 1996, more than 400 independent philosophy departments were eliminated from institutions.
More recently, colleges have recognized the practicality and increasing popularity of studying philosophy and have markedly increased the number of philosophy programs offered. By 2008 there were 817 programs, up from 765 a decade before. In addition, the number of four-year graduates in philosophy has grown 46 percent in a decade. Also, studies have found that those students who major in philosophy often do better than students from other majors in both verbal reasoning and analytical writing. These results can be measured by standardized test scores. On the Graduate Record Examination (GRE), for example, students intending to study philosophy in graduate school has scored higher than students in all but four other majors.

These days, many student’s majoring in philosophy have no intention of becoming philosophers; instead they plan to apply those skills to other disciplines. Law and business specifically benefit from the complicated theoretical issues raised in the study of philosophy, but philosophy can be just as useful in engineering or any field requiring complex analytic skills. That these skills are transferable across professions

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**39** Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?
A) writing as
B) writing, and these results can be
C) writing, which can also be
D) writing when the results are

**40**
A) NO CHANGE
B) have scored
C) scores
D) scoring

**41**
A) NO CHANGE
B) students majoring
C) students major
D) student’s majors

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

The ancient Greek philosopher Plato, for example, wrote many of his works in the form of dialogues. Should the writer make this addition here?
A) Yes, because it reinforces the passage’s main point about the employability of philosophy majors.
B) Yes, because it acknowledges a common counterargument to the passage’s central claim.
C) No, because it blurs the paragraph’s focus by introducing a new idea that goes unexplained.
D) No, because it undermines the passage’s claim about the employability of philosophy majors.
which makes them especially beneficial to twenty-first-century students. Because today’s students can expect to hold multiple jobs—some of which may not even exist yet—during our lifetime, studying philosophy allows them to be flexible and adaptable. High demand, advanced exam scores, and varied professional skills all argue for maintaining and enhancing philosophy courses and majors within academic institutions.

STOP
If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only. Do not turn to any other section.
Section 2: Writing and Language Test

QUESTION 1.
Choice D is the best answer because “outweigh” is the only choice that appropriately reflects the relationship the sentence sets up between “advantages” and “drawbacks.”

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because each implies a competitive relationship that is inappropriate in this context.

QUESTION 2.
Choice B is the best answer because it offers a second action that farmers can undertake to address the problem of acid whey disposal, thus supporting the claim made in the previous sentence (“To address the problem of disposal, farmers have found a number of uses for acid whey”).

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not offer examples of how farmers could make use of acid whey.

QUESTION 3.
Choice A is the best answer because it results in a sentence that is grammatically correct and coherent. In choice A, “waterways,” the correct plural form of “waterway,” conveys the idea that acid whey could impact multiple bodies of water. Additionally, the compound verb “can pollute” suggests that acid whey presents an ongoing, potential problem.

Choices B and D are incorrect because both use the possessive form of “waterway.” Choice C is incorrect because it creates an unnecessary shift in verb tense. The present tense verb “can pollute” should be used instead, as it is consistent with the other verbs in the paragraph.

QUESTION 4.
Choice C is the best answer because it utilizes proper punctuation for items listed in a series. In this case those items are nouns: “Yogurt manufacturers, food scientists, and government officials.”

Choices A and B are incorrect because both fail to recognize that the items are a part of a series. Since a comma is used after “manufacturers,” a semicolon or colon should not be used after “scientists.” Choice D is incorrect because the comma after “and” is unnecessary and deviates from grammatical conventions for presenting items in a series.

QUESTION 5.
Choice C is the best answer because sentence 5 logically links sentence 2, which explains why Greek yogurt production yields large amounts of acid whey.
whey, and sentence 3, which mentions the need to dispose of acid whey properly.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because each would result in an illogical progression of sentences for this paragraph. If sentence 5 were left where it is or placed after sentence 3, it would appear illogically after the discussion of “the problem of disposal.” If sentence 5 were placed after sentence 1, it would illogically discuss “acid-whey runoff” before the mention of acid whey being “difficult to dispose of.”

**QUESTION 6.**

*Choice D is the best answer* because the paragraph includes several benefits of consuming Greek yogurt, particularly in regard to nutrition and satisfying hunger, to support the sentence’s claim that the conservation efforts are “well worth the effort.” This transition echoes the passage’s earlier claim that “the advantages of Greek yogurt outweigh the potential drawbacks of its production.”

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because they inaccurately describe the sentence in question.

**QUESTION 7.**

*Choice B is the best answer* because it provides a grammatically standard preposition that connects the verb “serves” and noun “digestive aid” and accurately depicts their relationship.

Choice A is incorrect because the infinitive form “to be” yields a grammatically incorrect verb construction: “serves to be.” Choices C and D are incorrect because both present options that deviate from standard English usage.

**QUESTION 8.**

*Choice C is the best answer* because it presents a verb tense that is consistent in the context of the sentence. The choice is also free of the redundant “it.”

Choice A is incorrect because the subject “it” creates a redundancy. Choices B and D are incorrect because they present verb tenses that are inconsistent in the context of the sentence.

**QUESTION 9.**

*Choice A is the best answer* because it properly introduces an additional health benefit in a series of sentences that list health benefits. “Also” is the logical and coherent choice to communicate an addition.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because none of the transitions they offer logically fits the content that precedes or follows the proposed choice.
QUESTION 10.

Choice A is the best answer because “satiated” is the only choice that communicates effectively that Greek yogurt will satisfy hunger for a longer period of time.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because each is improper usage in this context. A person can be “fulfilled” spiritually or in other ways, but a person who has eaten until he or she is no longer hungry cannot be described as fulfilled. Neither can he or she be described as being “complacent” or “sufficient.”

QUESTION 11.

Choice B is the best answer because it provides a syntactically coherent and grammatically correct sentence.

Choices A and C are incorrect because the adverbial conjunctions “therefore” and “so,” respectively, are unnecessary following “Because.” Choice D is incorrect because it results in a grammatically incomplete sentence (the part of the sentence before the colon must be an independent clause).

QUESTION 12.

Choice B is the best answer because the graph clearly indicates that, on March 5, average low temperatures are at their lowest point: 12 degrees Fahrenheit.

Choice A is incorrect because the phrase “as low as” suggests that the temperature falls no lower than 20 degrees Fahrenheit, but the chart shows that in January, February, and March, the temperature frequently falls below that point. Choices C and D are incorrect because the information each provides is inconsistent with the information on the chart.

QUESTION 13.

Choice A is the best answer because it concisely combines the two sentences while maintaining the original meaning.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because each is unnecessarily wordy, thus undermining one purpose of combining two sentences: to make the phrasing more concise.

QUESTION 14.

Choice B is the best answer because it provides a conjunctive adverb that accurately represents the relationship between the two sentences. “However” signals an exception to a case stated in the preceding sentence.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because each provides a transition that does not accurately represent the relationship between the two sentences, and as a result each compromises the logical coherence of these sentences.
QUESTION 15.

Choice C is the best answer because it provides commas to offset the non-restrictive modifying clause “an associate professor of geology at Ohio State.”

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because each provides punctuation that does not adequately separate the nonrestrictive modifying clause about Jason Box from the main clause.

QUESTION 16.

Choice C is the best answer because the colon signals that the other factor that contributed to the early thaw is about to be provided.

Choice A is incorrect because it results in a sentence that deviates from grammatical standards: a semicolon should be used to separate two independent clauses, but in choice A the second clause only has a subject, not a verb. Choice B is incorrect because it is unnecessarily wordy. Choice D is incorrect because “being” is unnecessary and creates an incoherent clause.

QUESTION 17.

Choice C is the best answer because it provides the correct preposition (“of”) and relative pronoun (“which”) that together create a dependent clause following the comma.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because each results in a comma splice. Two independent clauses cannot be joined with only a comma.

QUESTION 18.

Choice A is the best answer because the verb tense is consistent with the preceding past tense verbs in the sentence, specifically “produced” and “drifted.”

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because each utilizes a verb tense that is not consistent with the preceding past tense verbs in the sentence.

QUESTION 19.

Choice D is the best answer because “their” is the possessive form of a plural noun. In this case, the noun is plural: “snow and ice.”

Choices A and B are incorrect because the possessive pronoun must refer to a plural noun, “snow and ice,” rather than a singular noun. Choice C is incorrect because “there” would result in an incoherent sentence.

QUESTION 20.

Choice D is the best answer. The preceding sentences in the paragraph have established that a darker surface of soot-covered snow leads to more melting
because this darker surface absorbs heat, whereas a whiter surface, free of soot, would deflect heat. As the passage points out, exposed land and water are also dark and cannot deflect heat the way ice and snow can. Only choice D reflects the self-reinforcing cycle that the preceding sentences already imply.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because the information each provides fails to support the previous claim that the “result” of the soot “is a self-reinforcing cycle.”

**QUESTION 21.**

**Choice B is the best answer** because it is free of redundancies.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because each of the three presents a redundancy: Choice A uses “repeat” and “again”; Choice C uses “damage” and “harmful effects”; and Choice D uses “may” and “possibly.”

**QUESTION 22.**

**Choice D is the best answer** because sentence 5 describes the information Box seeks: “to determine just how much the soot is contributing to the melting of the ice sheet.” Unless sentence 4 comes after sentence 5, readers will not know what the phrase “this crucial information” in sentence 4 refers to.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because each results in an illogical sentence progression. None of the sentences that would precede sentence 4 provides details that could be referred to as “this crucial information.”

**QUESTION 23.**

**Choice D is the best answer** because it is free of redundancies and offers the correct form of the verb “wear” in this context.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because all three contain a redundancy. Considering that “quickly” is a fixed part of the sentence, choice A’s “soon” and choice B and C’s “promptly” all result in redundancies. Choices A and B are also incorrect because each uses an incorrect form of the verb.

**QUESTION 24.**

**Choice D is the best answer** because it is the only choice that provides a grammatically standard and coherent sentence. The participial phrase “Having become frustrated . . .” functions as an adjective modifying “I,” the writer.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because each results in a dangling modifier. The participial phrase “Having become frustrated . . .” does not refer to choice A’s “no colleagues,” choice B’s “colleagues,” or choice C’s “ideas.” As such, all three choices yield incoherent and grammatically incorrect sentences.
QUESTION 25.

Choice B is the best answer because it provides the correct preposition in this context, “about.”

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because each provides a preposition that deviates from correct usage. One might read an article “about” coworking spaces but not an article “into,” “upon,” or “for” coworking spaces.

QUESTION 26.

Choice A is the best answer because it provides the correct punctuation for the dependent clause that begins with the phrase “such as.”

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because each presents punctuation that deviates from the standard way of punctuating the phrase “such as.” When “such as” is a part of a nonrestrictive clause, as it is here, only one comma is needed to separate it from the main independent clause.

QUESTION 27.

Choice B is the best answer because it provides a transitional phrase, “In addition to equipment,” that accurately represents the relationship between the two sentences connected by the transitional phrase. Together, the sentences describe the key features of coworking spaces, focusing on what the spaces offer (equipment and meeting rooms).

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because each provides a transition that does not accurately represent the relationship between the two sentences.

QUESTION 28.

Choice C is the best answer because the sentence is a distraction from the paragraph's focus. Nothing in the paragraph suggests that the cost of setting up a coworking business is relevant here.

Choices A and D are incorrect because neither accurately represents the information in the paragraph. Choice B is incorrect because it does not accurately represent the information in the next paragraph.

QUESTION 29.

Choice B is the best answer because it logically follows the writer’s preceding statement about creativity and accurately represents the information in the graph.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because they present inaccurate and unsupported interpretations of the information in the graph. In addition, none of these choices provides directly relevant support for the main topic of the paragraph.
QUESTION 30.

Choice D is the best answer because it provides a relative pronoun and verb that create a standard and coherent sentence. The relative pronoun “who” refers to the subject “the people,” and the plural verb “use” corresponds grammatically with the plural noun “people.”

Choices A and B are incorrect because “whom” is the relative pronoun used to represent an object. The noun “people” is a subject performing an action (using the coworking space). Choices B and C are also incorrect because they display a form of the verb “to use” that does not correspond to the plural noun “people.”

QUESTION 31.

Choice C is the best answer because the proposed sentence offers a necessary and logical transition between sentence 2, which introduces the facility the writer chose, and sentence 3, which tells what happened at the facility “Throughout the morning.”

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because each would result in an illogical progression of sentences.

QUESTION 32.

Choice A is the best answer because the punctuation it provides results in a grammatically standard and coherent sentence. When an independent clause is followed by a list, a colon is used to link the two.

Choice B is incorrect because the punctuation creates a fragment (a semicolon should be used to link two independent clauses). Choice C is incorrect because its use of the comma creates a series in which “several of my coworking colleagues” are distinguished from the “website developer” and others, although the logic of the sentence would suggest that they are the same. Choice D is incorrect because it lacks the punctuation necessary to link the independent clause and the list.

QUESTION 33.

Choice A is the best answer because it provides a phrase that is consistent with standard English usage and also maintains the tone and style of the passage.

Choice B is incorrect because “give some wisdom” deviates from standard English usage and presents a somewhat colloquial phrase in a text that is generally free of colloquialisms. Choices C and D are incorrect because both are inconsistent with the tone of the passage as well as its purpose. The focus of the paragraph is on sharing, not on proclaiming opinions.
QUESTION 34.

**Choice A is the best answer** because it offers a phrase that introduces a basic definition of philosophy and thereby fits the sentence.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because each offers a transition that does not suit the purpose of the sentence.

QUESTION 35.

**Choice A is the best answer** because it offers the most succinct comparison between the basic definition of philosophy and the fact that students can gain specific, practical skills from the study of philosophy. There is no need to include the participle “speaking” in this sentence, as it is clear from context that the writer is offering a different perspective.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because they provide options that are unnecessarily wordy.

QUESTION 36.

**Choice B is the best answer** because it provides a verb that creates a grammatically complete, standard, and coherent sentence.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because each results in a grammatically incomplete and incoherent sentence.

QUESTION 37.

**Choice D is the best answer** because it most effectively sets up the information in the following sentences, which state that (according to information from the 1990s) “only 18 percent of American colleges required at least one philosophy course,” and “more than 400 independent philosophy departments were eliminated” from colleges. These details are most logically linked to the claim that “colleges have not always supported the study of philosophy.”

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because none of these effectively sets up the information that follows, which is about colleges’ failure to support the study of philosophy.

QUESTION 38.

**Choice C is the best answer** because it provides a transition that logically connects the information in the previous sentence to the information in this one. Both sentences provide evidence of colleges’ lack of support of philosophy programs, so the adverb “Moreover,” which means “In addition,” accurately captures the relationship between the two sentences.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because each presents a transition that does not accurately depict or support the relationship between the two sentences. The second sentence is not a result of the first (“Therefore,” “Thus”), and the sentences do not provide a contrast (“However”).
QUESTION 39.

**Choice A is the best answer** because it succinctly expresses the idea that “students who major in philosophy often do better . . . as measured by standardized test scores.”

Choices B and D are incorrect because they introduce a redundancy and a vague term, “results.” The first part of the sentence mentions a research finding or conclusion but does not directly address any “results,” so it is confusing to refer to “these results” and indicate that they “can be” or “are measured by standardized test scores.” The best way to express the idea is simply to say that some students “often do better” than some other students “in both verbal reasoning and analytical writing as measured by standardized test scores.” Choice C is incorrect because there is no indication that multiple criteria are used to evaluate students’ “verbal reasoning and analytical writing”: test scores and something else. Only test scores are mentioned.

QUESTION 40.

**Choice B is the best answer** because it provides subject-verb agreement and thus creates a grammatically correct and coherent sentence.

Choice A is incorrect because the verb “has scored” does not correspond with the plural subject “students.” Similarly, Choice C is incorrect because the verb “scores” would correspond with a singular subject, but not the plural subject present in this sentence. Choice D is incorrect because it results in a grammatically incomplete and incoherent sentence.

QUESTION 41.

**Choice B is the best answer** because it provides a coherent and grammatically standard sentence.

Choices A and D are incorrect because both present “students” in the possessive form, whereas the sentence establishes “students” as the subject (“many students . . . have”). Choice C is incorrect because the verb form it proposes results in an incomplete and incoherent sentence.

QUESTION 42.

**Choice C is the best answer** because it accurately depicts how inserting this sentence would affect the overall paragraph. The fact that Plato used the dialogue form has little relevance to the preceding claim about the usefulness of a philosophy background.

Choices A and B are incorrect because the proposed sentence interrupts the progression of reasoning in the paragraph. Choice D is incorrect because, as with Choice A, Plato’s works have nothing to do with “the employability of philosophy majors.”
QUESTION 43.

Choice D is the best answer because it creates a complete and coherent sentence.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because each inserts an unnecessary relative pronoun or conjunction, resulting in a sentence without a main verb.

QUESTION 44.

Choice D is the best answer because it provides a possessive pronoun that is consistent with the sentence’s plural subject “students,” thus creating a grammatically sound sentence.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because each proposes a possessive pronoun that is inconsistent with the plural noun “students,” the established subject of the sentence.

Section 3: Math Test — No Calculator

QUESTION 1.

Choice D is correct. Since \( k = 3 \), one can substitute 3 for \( k \) in the equation \( \frac{x - 1}{3} = k \), which gives \( \frac{x - 1}{3} = 3 \). Multiplying both sides of \( \frac{x - 1}{3} = 3 \) by 3 gives \( x - 1 = 9 \) and then adding 1 to both sides of \( x - 1 = 9 \) gives \( x = 10 \).

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because the result of subtracting 1 from the value and dividing by 3 is not the given value of \( k \), which is 3.

QUESTION 2.

Choice A is correct. To calculate \( (7 + 3i) + (−8 + 9i) \), add the real parts of each complex number, \( 7 + (−8) = −1 \), and then add the imaginary parts, \( 3i + 9i = 12i \). The result is \( −1 + 12i \).

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect and likely result from common errors that arise when adding complex numbers. For example, choice B is the result of adding \( 3i \) and \( −9i \), and choice C is the result of adding 7 and 8.

QUESTION 3.

Choice C is correct. The total number of messages sent by Armand is the 5 hours he spent texting multiplied by his rate of texting: \( m \) texts/hour \( \times \) 5 hours = \( 5m \) texts. Similarly, the total number of messages sent by Tyrone is the 4 hours he spent texting multiplied by his rate of texting: \( p \) texts/hour \( \times \) 4 hours = 4\( p \) texts. The total number of messages sent by Armand and Tyrone is the sum of the total number of messages sent by Armand and the total number of messages sent by Tyrone: \( 5m + 4p \).