

SAT Writing and Language: Timing and Section Management Strategies

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

- Move quickly and efficiently through the Writing and Language section so that you have a fair chance at every question

Timing

You have 35 minutes to complete 4 passages with 11 questions each. To finish on time, you need to complete each passage and its accompanying questions in an average of 8 minutes and 45 seconds. This means that after 17.5 minutes, you should be halfway done with the section. When the proctor informs you that there are 5 minutes remaining, you should have a little more than half of a passage to finish.

Section Management

While you do want to spend approximately the same amount of time on each passage, you definitely do not need to spend the same amount of time on each question. Every question counts for the same number of points, so be sure to complete the questions you find easiest to answer first. If a particular question is challenging, take a guess and come back to it if you have time. The test rewards students for conciseness, so when you guess, choose the shortest option.

Moving efficiently through this section is important, but that does not mean that you should skip over any text. Even if sections of a passage may not be underlined, you need an understanding of the passage as a whole to answer certain questions. Reading all of the text in the passage is essential to answering questions efficiently and accurately.

There is a full Writing and Language section in the “How Much Have You Learned?” section of this chapter. Use it to practice timing: skip questions you find too time-consuming and return to them if you have time while keeping an eye on the clock. When you are finished, check your work—and reflect on how well you managed the section.

If you’re still looking for more practice with Writing and Language question sets after finishing this chapter, **go online** (www.kaptest.com/moreonline) and use the Qbank to generate additional practice sets for yourself.

How Much Have You Learned?

Directions: For testlike practice, give yourself 35 minutes to complete this question set, which is the equivalent of a full Writing and Language section. Be sure to study the explanations, even for questions you got right. They can be found at the end of this chapter.

Questions 1–11 refer to the following passage.

Long History, Short Poem: The Haiku

1 Of the many forms poetry can take, triolet, ballad, ode, and epigram, to name a few, none is quite as briefly beautiful as the Japanese haiku. With a **2** complex history and a challenging structure, the haiku is as popular as it is difficult to master. Composed of only three lines and 17 or fewer syllables, haiku have been written by some of the world's most prominent poets.

3 [1] Pre-Buddhist and early Shinto ceremonies included narrative poems called “uta,” or songs. [2] These songs were written about common activities like planting and prayer. [3] The most popular “uta” were “waka,” or songs featuring 31 syllables broken into five different lines. [4] Later, the “waka” format was distilled into the 5-7-5-7-7 syllables-per-line format that is still used and recognized today. [5] During the same time period, writers played word games. [6] The syllabic 5-7-5-7-7 structure would remain throughout the work, adhering to the guidelines used in ceremonies and royal court proceedings. [7] They would compose lines of poetry, alternating turns, until long strings of text called “renga” were created. [8] It was not until the 15th and 16th centuries that writers of “renga” broke with tradition and shortened the form, writing “hokku,” meaning “first verse.” [9] **4** This name changed into

1. A) NO CHANGE
B) Of the many forms poetry can take—triolet, ballad, ode, and epigram, to name a few—none is quite as briefly beautiful as the Japanese haiku.
C) Of the many forms poetry can take, triolet, ballad, ode and epigram to name a few—none is quite as briefly beautiful as the Japanese haiku.
D) Of the many forms poetry can take: triolet, ballad, ode, and epigram to name a few, none is quite as briefly beautiful as the Japanese haiku.
2. A) NO CHANGE
B) composite
C) compound
D) variegated
3. Which choice, if added here, would provide the most appropriate introduction to the topic of the paragraph?
A) Although the format remained unknown to Americans until the 1950s, haiku dates back as early as the seventh century.
B) The art of haiku includes specific rules about how lines are to be structured, but these rules are difficult to pin down.
C) Despite its difficult reputation and the years it takes to master, haiku is highly entertaining.
D) Haiku is a Japanese poetic art form and many poets enjoy the challenge of writing a poem within its rules.

“haiku” over time. 5

6 Previously, hokku master Matsunaga Teitoku began teaching renga in an attempt to ignite a classical renaissance. He founded a writing school where he taught Matsuo Basho, who is now known as one of Japan’s most famous writers. Basho traveled throughout Japan writing about nature and his travels.

It is through Basho’s many poems that 7 haiku came to be known as being closely connected with nature and the seasons. 8 Basho influenced many students of verse over the course of his lifetime and was declared the saint of the haiku in the Shinto religion. One of Basho’s literary heirs was Fukuda Chiyo-ni, whose popularity during the Edo period, in the eighteenth century, opened opportunities for women poets who followed her.

4. A) NO CHANGE
B) Nobody is quite sure when it became known as “haiku.”
C) These days, we know this word as “haiku.”
D) DELETE the underlined portion.
5. To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 7 should be placed
A) where it is now.
B) after sentence 1.
C) after sentence 5.
D) after sentence 8.
6. A) NO CHANGE
B) However
C) In the next century
D) As a result
7. A) NO CHANGE
B) haiku transformed into a mode of artistic expression that was irreversibly intertwined with the themes of
C) haiku became popular because it was seen as having something to do with
D) haiku developed its common association with
8. Which choice, if added here, would provide the most relevant detail?
A) However, haiku can be used to communicate many other ideas as well, from love to humor.
B) His words emphasized contentment and solitary contemplation, ideals linked to Japanese religions.
C) Basho’s poetic influence continues to be felt even now in the work of several modern poets.
D) For example, a Basho haiku might focus on a frog or on the coming of spring.

It was not until 1827 that hokku was renamed haiku by Masaoka Shiki. **9** Shiki was a poet, and he most famously shrank the structure of the haiku to its current format of 5-7-5. His work **10** helped Western writers like e. e. cummings and Ezra Pound, but haiku did not become the easily recognizable, popular type of poetry that it is today until writers like Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac popularized it.

These writers were taken by **11** the brevity of the form, but it provided them a new, challenging form of expression while enabling them to share full ideas in such a short form. Both Japanese and American poets continue to use the haiku structure to create snapshots of beauty and calm.

9. A) NO CHANGE
B) Shiki was a poet who also shrank the structure of the haiku to the current 5-7-5 format.
C) Shiki was the poet who shrank the structure of the haiku to its current 5-7-5 format.
D) Shiki was the poet who was also known for shrinking the structure of the haiku to its current format of 5-7-5.
10. A) NO CHANGE
B) inspired
C) aided
D) started
11. A) NO CHANGE
B) the brevity of the form, it
C) the brevity of the form, and it
D) the brevity of the form, as it

Questions 12–22 refer to the following passage.

Physical Therapy Careers: Health Care in Motion

Physical therapy is a health care field that is

12 concurrently rated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as one of today’s best career choices. Featuring considerable variety in work environments, patient relationships, and job activity levels, the work of a physical therapist has the potential to be both highly motivating and satisfying. **13** Current projections indicate that this particular field of physical therapy should grow significantly over the next decade and continue to be one of the more flexible—not to mention enjoyable and fun—jobs in health care.

14 A license is required to practice as a physical therapist, whether in the United States or elsewhere. After completing a bachelor’s degree (and specific science-related prerequisites), students must obtain a Doctor of Physical Therapy (DPT) degree. This program typically lasts three years. All graduates of DPT programs must then pass the National Physical Therapy Examination. After the exam, they must complete any additional requirements for licensure in the state in which they intend to practice. Once licensed by the state, physical therapists (PTs) are equipped to begin their careers.

15 PTs work with a broad range of patients in a wide variety of settings, such as hospitals or private clinics. Some clientele, for example, are elderly or ill.

12. A) NO CHANGE
 B) consistently
 C) unusually
 D) finally
13. A) NO CHANGE
 B) And current projections indicate that the field should grow significantly over the next several years and the next decade and remain one of the more flexible—not to mention enjoyable—jobs in health care.
 C) Current projections and predictions by the Bureau of Labor indicate that the field should grow significantly over the next decade and remain one of the more flexible and even enjoyable—jobs in the health care industry.
 D) Current projections indicate that the field should grow significantly over the next decade and remain one of the more flexible and enjoyable jobs in health care.
14. Which choice most effectively establishes the main topic of the second paragraph?
 A) NO CHANGE
 B) Those pursuing careers in physical therapy must undergo the appropriate education and licensure processes.
 C) Requirements vary from state to state to practice physical therapy, just as they do for physicians and physicians’ assistants.
 D) Physical therapists must pass a national exam that covers a wide range of material.
15. A) NO CHANGE
 B) PTs work with a broad range of patients, in a wide variety of settings some work in hospitals, while others work in private clinics.
 C) PTs work with a broad range of patients; in a wide variety of settings. Some work in hospitals; others in private clinics.
 D) PTs work with a broad range of patients: the variety of settings, includes hospitals and private clinics.

Other patients include athletes ranging from elite professionals and college sports stars to middle school sports players. ¹⁶ Some kinds of PTs have personal, long-term patient ¹⁷ relationships, while others focus on research or testing and interact with patients minimally.

[1] ¹⁸ A physical therapist primarily works with patients who have suffered motion loss from illness or injury. The goal is to restore mobility while managing and limiting pain.

16. At this point, the writer is considering adding a sentence to support the main topic of the paragraph. Which choice best supports the main topic of paragraph 3?
- A) PTs must demonstrate their willingness to spend long hours on the job.
 - B) Still others include people who have been injured at work.
 - C) The clientele pay for their physical therapy services according to their ability, so some PTs earn more than others.
 - D) No special license is required to work with patients who are professional athletes, but some states may require additional courses to work with students.
17. A) NO CHANGE
B) relationships, while others, who focus on research or testing, interact minimally with patients.
C) relationships; others minimal interact with patients and focus on research or testing.
D) relationships. Others focus on research or testing and interact with patients minimally.
18. Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences to provide a smooth flow of ideas?
- A) NO CHANGE
 - B) A physical therapist primarily works with patients. They have suffered motion loss from illness or injury. And the therapist's goal is to restore mobility. While managing and limiting pain.
 - C) A physical therapist, whose goal is to restore mobility and manage pain primarily works with patients who have suffered motion loss or illness or injury.
 - D) A physical therapist primarily works with patients who have suffered motion loss from illness or injury to restore mobility while managing and limiting pain.

[2] ¹⁹ This job often involves long-term planning, creatively personalized application, and patience, in addition to highly refined medical knowledge.

[3] In many cases, physical therapists invite and rely on patients to participate actively in their own recovery. [4] This interpersonal and ²⁰ collaborative aspect of physical therapy is often essential to the medical work itself. [5] For example, recovering athletes must often commit to long-term conditioning programs before returning to their sports. [6] Surgery or medication alone isn't always enough to restore full mobility; many PT patients must relearn their muscle use and work hard to increase flexibility. [7] PTs determine the course of action and coach their patients through the steps to recovery. ²¹

[1] The horizon for employment rates in physical therapy is exceptionally bright. [2] The Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that the coming decade will see a 36 percent growth in PT jobs. [3] This means that there should be a need for over 70,000 new PTs nationwide. [4] Physical therapist assistants (PTAs) will also be needed. [5] For those willing to commit the time and effort to become experts in physical therapy, the possibilities and quality of the PT work environment are among the most desirable in health care, and considering projected employment rates, such a career seems to be an especially prudent choice. ²²

19. A) NO CHANGE
 B) This job often involves long-term planning, creatively personalized application, patience, and highly refined medical knowledge.
 C) This job often involves long-term planning, creative personalized application and patience, in addition to highly refined medical knowledge.
 D) This job often involves long-term planning, creatively personal application and patience, as well as highly refined medical knowledge.
20. A) NO CHANGE
 B) concentrated
 C) planned
 D) consolidated
21. To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 2 should be placed
 A) before sentence 1.
 B) after sentence 3.
 C) after sentence 5.
 D) after sentence 7.
22. Which sentence should be removed in order to improve the focus of this paragraph?
 A) Sentence 1
 B) Sentence 2
 C) Sentence 3
 D) Sentence 4

Questions 23–33 refer to the following passage.

Feeling the Burn of Lactic Acid

As a person works a muscle excessively or for a long period of time, that person will most likely feel a burning sensation. Coaches and trainers often encourage ²³ they're athletes to exercise until they “feel the burn” because that is an indication that the muscle is working hard. Some people ²⁴ bond the burning feeling with “burning” calories, but the burning sensation has nothing to do with the energy released during exercise; ²⁵ first, it is caused by chemicals that form when muscles use more oxygen than they have available.

²⁶ Blood brings the energy muscles need to move in the form of glucose. The muscles cannot use the glucose directly, however; they can use only adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which is a molecule formed when cells break down glucose. First, the muscle cells break the six-carbon glucose into two three-carbon molecules of pyruvic acid. This makes two ATP molecules available for the muscle cells to use. When enough oxygen is available, the cells ²⁷ then continues to break the pyruvic acid down in a series of steps, each of which produces more ATP. The full cycle releases another 34 ATP molecules, as well as carbon dioxide and water, from one molecule of glucose.

When a cell breaks down glucose without oxygen present, however, it can only accomplish the first step. Even the first step will halt, unless the cell converts the pyruvic acid formed into lactic acid. The longer we exercise without enough oxygen, the more lactic acid we build up in our muscle tissues. You are probably familiar with the discomfort acetic ²⁸ acid found in vinegar, causes when it comes in contact with a cut; lactic acid

23. A) NO CHANGE
B) their
C) it's
D) its
24. A) NO CHANGE
B) equate
C) acquaint
D) observe
25. A) NO CHANGE
B) instead,
C) although,
D) consequently,
26. Which choice most effectively establishes the central idea of this paragraph?
- A) NO CHANGE
B) Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is a molecule that is found in all living cells.
C) Glucose is a carbohydrate that is absorbed into the blood during digestion.
D) Muscles are made of soft tissue and require an external energy source to move.
27. A) NO CHANGE
B) did continue
C) continue
D) continued
28. A) NO CHANGE
B) acid, found in vinegar, causes
C) acid found, in vinegar, causes
D) acid found in vinegar causes

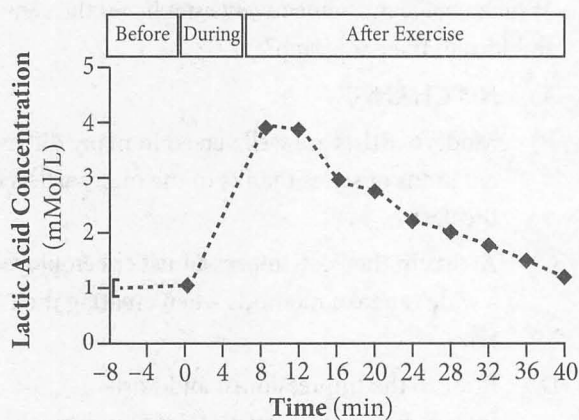
29 **annoys** muscle tissues in a similar way, causing a burning sensation.

30 [1] Lactic acid does not form during normal daily activities because our muscles have a small store of ATP available, which is easily replenished as it is used. [2]

More intense activity, however, quickly uses up that

31 **store once the store** is used up, and if the level of oxygen needed for the activity is greater than the amount reaching the muscles, lactic acid starts to build up. [3] The buildup of lactic acid occurs most quickly while engaging in so-called power sports, such as sprinting. [4] After we stop exercising, 32 **you** continue to breathe harder in order to get enough oxygen to convert the lactic acid back to pyruvic acid, to be used in the normal cycle once again. [5] As a result, lactic acid does not return to normal immediately after we stop exercising. 33

Concentration of Lactic Acid in Blood Before, During, and After Exercise
(5-minute fast run)



Based on data from *Journal of Sport Sciences*, 28(9) pp. 975–982.

29. A) NO CHANGE
B) rubs
C) hurts
D) irritates
30. Which choice provides the least support for the central idea of this paragraph?
A) Sentence 1
B) Sentence 2
C) Sentence 3
D) Sentence 4
31. A) NO CHANGE
B) store once, the store
C) store; once the store
D) store: once the store
32. A) NO CHANGE
B) we
C) they
D) them
33. Based on the information in the graph, which choice, if added here, would provide the most effective conclusion to the passage?
A) Lactic acid concentration peaks at eight minutes then begins to drop.
B) At 28 minutes, lactic acid concentration is half of what it is during exercise.
C) We continue to “feel the burn” for nearly 40 minutes after we stop.
D) Lactic acid concentration declines steadily when exercise stops.

Questions 34–44 refer to the following passage.

Inside Looking Out: Post-Impressionism

Post-Impressionism was an artistic movement that took place between 1886 and 1892 and ³⁴ produces some of the world’s foremost artists. Post-Impressionism emerged as one of the many different artistic styles created in response to the Impressionist movement, which focused on creating realistic representations of human perceptions. ³⁵ Next, Impressionists sought to ³⁶ restate nature in their work. They used small, controlled brush strokes in an effort to capture how the human eye sees light. Post-Impressionism was radically different. Artists of this time focused more on self-discovery than anything else. Instead of looking out on a landscape and ³⁷ attempt to paint exactly what they saw, they turned their eyes inward. They interpreted subjects through their own ³⁸ unique vision, which included their personal experiences and emotions. This change influenced the course of all art created since.

³⁹ Among the Impressionist artists were Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, and Mary Cassatt. Paul Cezanne and Georges Seurat used shape and color to describe their worlds rather than mimic them. Their work acted as a bridge between Impressionist art and the more abstract subcategories of Post-Impressionism. Two such subcategories were Cubism and Abstract Expressionism.

34. A) NO CHANGE
B) produced
C) was producing
D) will produce
35. A) NO CHANGE
B) For example,
C) Consequently,
D) However,
36. A) NO CHANGE
B) clone
C) counterfeit
D) replicate
37. A) NO CHANGE
B) attempting
C) was attempted
D) is attempting
38. A) NO CHANGE
B) single
C) cautious
D) acceptable
39. Which choice most effectively establishes the central idea of the paragraph?
- A) NO CHANGE
B) Modern artists are well versed in many different kinds of styles thanks to the many artists of the past.
C) Artists in the Post-Impressionist era employed a wide range of methods when creating their art.
D) Prior to the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist eras, artists painted in a much more realistic style.

40 Cubism was created by Spanish painter Pablo Picasso and French painter Georges Braque. It featured geometric shapes used to construct conceptual portraits. Both of these artists rejected traditional views on modeling nature and people, as well as classical techniques. Abstract Expressionism used color instead of geometric figures, and artists like Jackson Pollock and Willem de Kooning covered their canvases with color and indistinct forms. Abstract Expressionists aimed to express deep emotional themes. Paul Gauguin and Vincent van Gogh are also considered Abstract Expressionists, as **41** they both prioritized the depiction of their memories and emotions over observations that could be made with the eye. Helen Frankenthaler, whose body of work evolved over the six decades of her career, began painting within this genre as well, before coming to reject its highly personal perspective.

42 Never before had such an emphasis on individualism taken precedence over classical technique, a change that laid the foundation for art in the 20th century and beyond.

40. Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?
- A) NO CHANGE
 - B) Created by Spanish painter Pablo Picasso and French painter Georges Braque, Cubism featured geometric shapes used to construct conceptual portraits.
 - C) Cubism was created by Spanish painter Pablo Picasso and French painter Georges Braque, so it featured geometric shapes.
 - D) Cubism was created by Spanish painter Pablo Picasso and French painter Georges Braque, but it featured geometric shapes.
41. A) NO CHANGE
- B) it
 - C) you
 - D) we
42. Which choice, if added here, most effectively supports the central idea of the paragraph?
- A) Some Impressionist artists, such as Renoir, painted images of children, flowers, and social gatherings.
 - B) Degas often painted ballet dancers at the barre as well as molding sculptures of them.
 - C) Art is often viewed as a window into the minds and experiences of artists as they lived their lives.
 - D) To transfer their emotions to their canvases, Post-Impressionist artists sometimes used violent gestures to apply paint.

[1] These artists worked and created during the same time period and movement. [2] However, they had varying world views and techniques. [3] Today, we can get to know the souls of some of the world's greatest artists by visiting ⁴³ they're Post-Impressionist work in museums around the world. [4] These differences cumulatively succeeded in breaking from the natural guidelines of Impressionism to create something entirely new that dramatically influenced all artists who came after them. [5] In the words of Edvard Munch, another Post-Impressionist painter, "Nature is not only all that is visible to the eye ... it also includes the inner pictures of the soul." ⁴⁴

43. A) NO CHANGE
B) their
C) they are
D) there
44. To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 3 should be placed
- A) where it is now.
B) after sentence 1.
C) before sentence 5.
D) after sentence 5.

Answers and Explanations

1. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Sentence Structure: Commas, Dashes, and Colons

Getting to the Answer: Read the sentence to determine how the list within it should be formatted. If it is more of an aside than a direct part of the sentence’s main structure, the list should be set off by punctuation. As the sentence is written, its many commas are confusing. Because there is a list in the sentence, the commas within that list should remain. However, the list of poetic forms is not directly related to the rest of the sentence, so this should be clarified with punctuation. Dashes are the best way to mark this as a separate thought. Choice (B) correctly adds dashes to both the beginning and end of the list.

2. A

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: This sentence is correct as written. The author wants to convey the idea that the history of the haiku is complicated. Choice (A), “complex,” accurately conveys this thought. The words (B), “composite,” and (C), “compound,” both imply that something is made up of numerous smaller parts and do not describe history. Choice (D), “variegated,” can mean either multicolored or various, neither of which makes sense as a way to describe history.

3. A

Difficulty: Hard

Category: Development: Introductions and Conclusions

Getting to the Answer: Consider the purpose of the paragraph, then determine which answer choice makes the most sense as an introduction to the paragraph. The purpose of this paragraph, based on its other sentences, is to explain the history of haiku and how its structure has changed over time. Choice (A) is the only answer choice related to these ideas. While the other answer choices may briefly mention the structure of haiku or its history, they all focus on other aspects of haiku—its entertainment value, the difficulty of understanding its rules, or the challenge of writing it.

4. D

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Revising Text

Getting to the Answer: The sentence’s placement in the passage is not optimal. The next sentence returns the discussion to the hokku form and readers encounter another explanation of the name “haiku” later, in paragraph 5. Choice (D) is correct because the sentence should be omitted from paragraph 2.

5. C

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Organization: Sentence Placement

Getting to the Answer: Consider the information presented by the rest of the paragraph to determine the meaning of the phrase “alternating turns.” Sentence 7 describes the specifics of different word games introduced in sentence 5, so it makes sense that it would follow sentence 5. Choice (C) is correct.

6. C

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Organization: Transitions

Getting to the Answer: Make sure that this sentence clearly and precisely transitions from the topic of the previous paragraph to the topic of this paragraph. As currently written, the first sentence does not make a clear connection to the preceding paragraph. By making the discussion of time more precise, the beginning of this paragraph flows better from the previous one. The reader understands more clearly how the details in each paragraph connect. Choice (C) is correct.

7. D

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Conciseness

Getting to the Answer: The original underlined portion is far wordier than is needed to convey its meaning. Choice (D) correctly communicates the information of this sentence without using excess words.

8. D

Difficulty: Hard

Category: Development: Relevance

Getting to the Answer: Find the answer choice that clearly supports the topic sentence of the paragraph. The topic sentence of this paragraph emphasizes the themes in Basho's work and how haiku became associated with nature and the seasons. Only **(D)** provides examples of nature-related subjects of Basho haiku and is therefore correct.

9. C

Difficulty: Hard

Category: Conciseness

Getting to the Answer: This sentence uses more words than needed to communicate its point. Combining ideas by making the second clause dependent creates a more concise sentence. Choice **(C)** is correct because it maintains the sentence's meaning while using fewer words. Choices (B) and (D) also make the second clause dependent, but include extra words such as "also."

10. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: Consider the precise relationship between Shiki and the other poets mentioned. The correct answer choice will describe his effect on them. It seems clear that Shiki's work influenced Cummings and Pound. While "helped" and "aided" both generally suggest that his effect on them was positive, "inspired" is more accurate. Shiki had left his mark, and the other poets learned from him. Choice **(B)** is correct.

11. D

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Organization: Transitions

Getting to the Answer: Read the sentence and determine whether its thoughts are joined logically. The two parts of the sentence are directly related; the writers are "taken with the brevity of the form" because of what it provides them. The sentence does not express this relationship as written, so eliminate (A). Eliminate (B) and (C) because neither choice correctly relates the two parts of the sentence. Choice **(D)** correctly combines the sentence while maintaining the relationship between the two clauses.

12. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: Read the entire paragraph to determine if a career in physical therapy is rated as a good career choice by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Concurrently" means at the same time and "unusually" means not common. "Finally" implies that physical therapy was not a good career choice in the past. Choice **(B)** is correct because it means with regularity.

13. D

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Organization: Conciseness

Getting to the Answer: The sentence as written is unnecessarily wordy and includes a redundancy in the phrase "enjoyable and fun." Eliminate (A). Choices (B) and (C) both correct the redundancy but not the overall wordiness of the sentence, and both introduce new errors. Choice **(D)** is the most concise answer and is therefore correct.

14. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Introductions and Conclusions

Getting to the Answer: Read the paragraph to identify its focus. The second paragraph discusses the process of becoming a physical therapist, including education and licensing. Choices (A), (C), and (D) each offer only one component of the paragraph, and (A) and (C) bring up off-topic details like foreign countries and requirements to be a physician. Only choice **(B)** effectively establishes the main topic of the second paragraph.

15. A

Difficulty: Easy

Category: Sentence Structure: The Basics

Getting to the Answer: When an entire sentence is underlined, check that the sentence is structurally sound. Make sure that any independent clauses, dependent clauses, and phrases are correctly joined. Choice (B) forms a run-on with two independent clauses connected without punctuation. (C) includes phrases connected to the sentence with semicolons rather than commas. (D) misuses both colons (not introducing information or ideas) and commas (separating subject from verb). Only the original sentence contains no punctuation errors, so **(A)** is correct.

16. B

Difficulty: Hard**Category:** Development: Relevance

Getting to the Answer: Read the paragraph to determine its main topic. The topic sentence describes PTs working with a wide variety of patients, and the following sentences provide examples. Since (B) is the only sentence that describes potential patients, it is the correct answer. Choices (C) and (D) may be tempting because they both mention patients, but both discuss patients in the context of other topics—income and licensing, respectively—rather than focusing on the patients themselves.

17. B

Difficulty: Hard**Category:** Agreement: Modifiers

Getting to the Answer: This sentence is complex, so spotting the error may be difficult. The modifier “minimally” describes the verb “interact” and so needs to be next to it. Choices (A) and (D) do not correct this error; eliminate them. Choice (C) corrects the error but introduces a different one by changing the adverb “minimally” to the adjective “minimal,” which cannot modify a verb. Choice (B) correctly moves the modifier next to the word it modifies without introducing new errors.

18. D

Difficulty: Medium**Category:** Development: Relevance

Getting to the Answer: As written, the text uses short, choppy sentences. Their topics are related, so combining them by making one no longer an independent clause will both make the paragraph smoother and show the relationship between ideas more clearly. Choice (D) is correct. Choice (C) may be tempting because it also makes the second sentence subordinate, but it introduces a comma error so is incorrect.

19. B

Difficulty: Hard**Category:** Conciseness

Getting to the Answer: This sentence lists qualities necessary to being a physical therapist. There is no reason that medical knowledge should be set apart from the other qualities; doing so makes the sentence unnecessarily wordy and complex. Choice (B) correctly rearranges the sentence so that the four main ideas are combined in a single list, eliminating the unhelpful phrase “in addition to.”

20. A

Difficulty: Easy**Category:** Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: Read the sentence and any necessary context to determine the meaning of the word. The sentence refers to “This interpersonal . . . aspect” of physical therapy; the previous sentence describes how physical therapists “invite” their patients to be active participants. The underlined word must refer to patients and physical therapists working together. Choice (A) is correct.

21. D

Difficulty: Hard**Category:** Organization: Sentence Placement

Getting to the Answer: When determining where to place a sentence, examine the sentence itself and the paragraph as a whole for clues. Sentence 2 summarizes the qualities a physical therapist needs; the paragraph as a whole describes what a physical therapist does and how those qualities impact their work. This suggests sentence 2 should go at either the beginning or the end of the paragraph. Eliminate (B) and (C). Placing sentence 2 at the beginning of the paragraph would disrupt the transition from the previous paragraph, so (A) is incorrect. Choice (D) correctly moves the summative sentence to conclude the paragraph.

22. D

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Relevance

Getting to the Answer: Closely read the paragraph to find the central idea. Then, determine which sentence does not match the content. The evidence regarding physical therapy assistants does not connect with the main idea of this paragraph, which centers on the benefits of choosing to become a certified physical therapist. Choice (D) is correct.

23. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Agreement: Pronouns

Getting to the Answer: Consider the function of the underlined word in the sentence. The underlined word should be a plural possessive pronoun that refers to “coaches and trainers.” Choice (B) is correct.

24. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: Think about the overall meaning of the sentence. Consider which answer choice most closely matches the writer’s intended meaning. The writer explains that some people connect, or equate, the exercise-prompted burning feeling with burning calories. “Equate” is the most precise word to convey this meaning. Choice (B) is correct.

25. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Organization: Transitions

Getting to the Answer: Consider the relationship between the thoughts expressed on either side of the semicolon. The writer presents contrasting ideas in this sentence. The relationship between these ideas is best expressed by inserting the transition word “instead” to indicate the contrast between the thoughts. Choice (B) is correct.

26. A

Difficulty: Hard

Category: Development: Introductions and Conclusions

Getting to the Answer: The correct answer will include an idea that ties together all the information in the paragraph. Paraphrase the central idea in your own words. This paragraph is primarily about how muscles use glucose to get the energy they need to move. Choice (A) is correct because it most effectively states the central idea.

27. C

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Agreement: Verbs

Getting to the Answer: Identify the noun in the clause. Determine whether the noun is singular or plural and what verb tense is used elsewhere in the sentence. The noun “cells” in this clause is plural, and the rest of the sentence is written in present tense. Choice (C) is correct because it features the plural present tense form of the verb.

28. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Sentence Structure: Commas, Dashes, and Colons

Getting to the Answer: Determine the function of the phrase “found in vinegar” within the sentence. Remember that nonrestrictive elements must be set off from the rest of the sentence with commas before and after. The phrase “found in vinegar” modifies “acetic acid” and is not essential to the understanding of the sentence. Choice (B) is correct.

29. D

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: Reread the sentence with each of the answer choices in place of the underlined word. All of the answer choices are similar in meaning, so think about the connotation of each one in relation to the overall meaning of the sentence. In this sentence, the connotation of “irritates” most precisely communicates the meaning of what the writer is trying to convey to the reader: bothers. While “annoys” is similar to this meaning, it is mostly used when referring to people, not inanimate or biological objects like lactic acid. Choice (D) is correct.

30. C

Difficulty: Medium**Category:** Development: Relevance

Getting to the Answer: Identify the central idea of paragraph 4. Think about which sentences are essential to understand the rest of the paragraph. The correct answer could be taken out without changing the meaning or the reader's understanding of the central idea. Although (C) is related to the central idea, the details in this sentence provide the least amount of support because they provide an example of a situation in which lactic acid builds up more quickly. The central idea of the paragraph, however, is the buildup and conversion of lactic acid during exercise. Choice (C) is correct.

31. C

Difficulty: Medium**Category:** Sentence Structure: The Basics

Getting to the Answer: Determine whether two complete thoughts are expressed in this sentence. Two complete sentences, each with a subject and predicate, become a run-on without proper punctuation. As written, this is a run-on sentence. Placing a semicolon between the two complete thoughts makes the sentence grammatically correct. Choice (C) is correct.

32. B

Difficulty: Easy**Category:** Agreement: Pronouns

Getting to the Answer: Make sure that related pronouns agree in number and person. In this sentence, the writer is referring to all human beings and uses “we” to do so. The underlined pronoun “you” does not match the use of the first-person plural pronoun. Choice (B) is correct.

33. C

Difficulty: Hard**Category:** Graphs

Getting to the Answer: The correct answer will both reflect the information presented in the graph and be an appropriate conclusion for the passage. Avoid answers like (B) that do not strengthen the central idea of the passage. Choice (C) is correct because it contains details presented in the graph that are relevant to the central idea of the passage and because it provides an appropriate conclusion to the passage.

34. B

Difficulty: Easy**Category:** Agreement: Verbs

Getting to the Answer: As currently written, this sentence switches verb tense mid-sentence. The other verbs in the sentence, “was” and “took,” indicate that the events happened in the past. The tense of the underlined verb should also be in past tense. Eliminate (A) and (D). The underlined verb forms a compound verb with “took,” so their forms need to match. Choice (B) is correct because it uses the matching past tense.

35. B

Difficulty: Medium**Category:** Organization: Transitions

Getting to the Answer: To choose the correct transition, look for the relationship between this sentence and the previous one. The previous sentence states that Impressionists sought to represent human perception. This sentence and the one that follows describe how Impressionists sought to capture how humans saw nature, giving an example of what kind of art the Impressionists were creating. Choice (B) shows the correct relationship between the two sentences.

36. D

Difficulty: Medium**Category:** Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: The writer wants to convey the idea that the Impressionists tried to paint exactly what they saw in nature. Only (D) has the correct connotation and fits within the context of the sentence. To “restate” something, choice (A), means to say it again a second time. Choice (B), “clone,” means to make an identical genetic copy of something. Finally, (C), “counterfeit,” means to imitate something with the intent to deceive.

37. B

Difficulty: Medium**Category:** Agreement: Verbs

Getting to the Answer: When a sentence has paired verbs like these, the verbs have to be parallel. The correct answer must be in the same form as the first verb in the sentence, “looking.” That means that the verb “attempting” in choice (B) is correct.

38. A

Difficulty: Easy

Category: Development: Word Choice

Getting to the Answer: Check each word for its connotations and pick the answer choice that fits the context of the sentence. This sentence describes how Post-Impressionists focused on self-discovery in art by letting their personal experiences and emotions guide their interpretation of their subjects. Therefore, each artist had his or her own distinct, or “unique,” vision. The underlined portion is correct as written, so choice (A) is correct.

39. C

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Development: Introductions and Conclusions

Getting to the Answer: Read the entire paragraph and determine the central idea. The paragraph discusses different ways artists in the Post-Impressionism era painted. Choice (C) reflects this summary.

40. B

Difficulty: Hard

Category: Conciseness

Getting to the Answer: Choice (B) joins the sentences concisely and correctly by changing the verb tense of the first sentence to make it a dependent clause.

41. A

Difficulty: Easy

Category: Agreement: Pronouns

Getting to the Answer: Read the sentence prior to the pronoun to determine whom the pronoun is referencing. The pronoun “they” refers to Paul Gauguin and Vincent van Gogh, so the pronoun needs to be plural and in the third person. Choice (A) is correct.

42. D

Difficulty: Hard

Category: Development: Relevance

Getting to the Answer: Read the entire paragraph to identify the central idea. Then find the answer choice that provides evidence about this idea. The paragraph concerns the Post-Impressionist period and what kinds of methods Post-Impressionists used to create their art. Choice (D) addresses the central idea by providing additional information about these methods.

43. B

Difficulty: Medium

Category: Agreement: Idioms

Getting to the Answer: “They’re” is a contraction meaning “they are,” which does not make sense in the context of the sentence. What is needed here is a possessive plural pronoun to match the antecedent “artists.” Choice (B) is correct.

44. D

Difficulty: Hard

Category: Organization: Sentence Placement

Getting to the Answer: When deciding where to place a sentence, examine both the sentence itself and the surrounding paragraph for clues. Sentence 3 discusses getting to know artists’ souls by viewing their artwork. Additionally, it begins with the transition word “Today,” which suggests it must come after anything the paragraph discusses from the past. Sentence 4 refers to “these differences.” Since sentence 3 does not describe any differences to which this phrase could be referring, the sentence cannot be correct where it is; eliminate (A). Sentence 5 includes a quote about “pictures of the soul” that sentence 3 invokes with its mention of artists’ souls. Thus, (D) is correct.