

ELA Exam 02

Answer Key:

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|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 23. C | 45. A |
| 2. D | 24. A | 46. B |
| 3. B | 25. A | 47. A |
| 4. B | 26. B | 48. C |
| 5. D | 27. D | 49. C |
| 6. A | 28. C | 50. A |
| 7. D | 29. B | 51. A |
| 8. B | 30. C | 52. D |
| 9. D | 31. B | 53. C |
| 10. B | 32. A | 54. D |
| 11. D | 33. D | 55. D |
| 12. A | 34. C | 56. D |
| 13. C | 35. C | 57. A |
| 14. B | 36. B | |
| 15. D | 37. B | |
| 16. C | 38. C | |
| 17. B | 39. A | |
| 18. B | 40. D | |
| 19. C | 41. B | |
| 20. D | 42. A | |
| 21. A | 43. D | |
| 22. A | 44. A | |

REVISING EDITING PART A

Question Type: Language – Question Marks, Comma Rules

1. Which edit should be made to correct this sentence?

Correct Answer: Option A (Replace the question mark with a period) The sentence contains an indirect question, which does not take a question mark. Only direct questions take a question mark. e.g. Jane said, "Are you happy?"

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: *Insert a comma after food.* There is no reason to insert a comma after the word food. None of the typical comma rules apply. The following participle phrase, "using traditional methods," modifies the verb growing.

Option C: *Remove the after production.* The prepositional phrase, "as opposed to mass production," modifies the traditional methods. It is not essential information that identifies the particular traditional methods. It is an extra descriptive detail that can be removed from the sentence entirely without changing the idea of the sentence. As a result, the phrase must be separated by commas on both sides. The comma at the end of the phrase is required.

Option D: *Remove all commas.* The prepositional phrase, "as opposed to mass production," modifies the traditional methods. It is not essential information that identifies the particular traditional methods. It is an extra descriptive detail that can be removed from the sentence entirely without changing the idea of the sentence. As a result, the phrase must be separated by commas on both sides. The commas at the beginning and end of the phrase are required.

Question Type: Language – Precise Language, Concise Language

2. What is the most precise revision of the words *investing in the staff they have rather than hiring new employees when the skills of current workers get old and worn out*?

Correct Answer: Option D (investing in existing staff rather than hiring new employees when the skills of current workers become obsolete.) There are two imprecise parts of the sentence that could be improved and are made more precise by option D. First, the employees "they have" is replaced by existing employees. Secondly, the phrase "get old and worn out" can be replaced by two words: become obsolete. Both changes use more precise language and simplify the sentence while maintaining the original intent.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: *investing in the staff they have rather than hiring new employees when the skills of current workers become obsolete.* Option A replaces the phrase "get old and worn out" with the more concise language "become obsolete." It is partly correct, but option A could be improved by also replacing "employees they have" with a single, more precise adjective like "existing employees" used in the correct answer.

Option B: *investing in existing staff rather than hiring new employees when the skills of current workers are no good anymore.* The phrase "are no good anymore" at the end of the sentence is not an improvement from the end of the original example in the question prompt. The description of the employees' skills can be replaced by one precise word, obsolete.

Option C: *investing in future staff rather than hiring new employees when the skills of current workers get old and worn out.* Option C changes the meaning of the sentence. It is not the "future" employees in which the employer should invest according to the original sentence. It is the "old" employees whose skills became obsolete. The investment should be made to upgrade their skills according to the original sentence, not the other way around.

3. Which sentence should be revised to correct an inappropriate shift in verb tense?

Correct Answer: Option B (Sentence 2) The participle "coming" in sentence 2 should be replaced with the simple past tense of the verb "to come": came. The subject of the sentence, "the contribution," refers to the NASA contribution in sentence 1, which occurred in the past according to the verb tense and date provided in sentence 1. Moreover, sentence 2 does not complete a full thought as it stands with the participle phrase. The existing sentence 2 is a fragment and must be revised.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: *Sentence 1.* Sentence 1 needs no revision. The verb is in the past tense, which corresponds to the date the action in sentence 1 takes place.

Option C: *Sentence 3.* Sentence 3 does not require any change. Although the verbs change tense within the sentence from the present tense, *translates*, to the past tense, *received*, the change in verb tense is appropriate. The verb *translates* is consistent with the author writing the paragraph in the current tense while referencing a past event. The event from the past is today an excellent return. The tense in sentence 4 is also present, which demonstrates consistency with the main tense. The verb *received* refers to the action that happened "the year before (2006)" according to sentence 3. As a result, the verb is correctly conjugated in the past tense.

Option D: *Sentence 4.* Sentence 4 reflects the present tense, which corresponds to the main tense or time-period used by the author. Essentially, the author claims NASA is a productive asset in the present based on past evidence.

TIP: Changes in tense do not always denote verb tense errors. The shift can occur for definite reasons. Students should look to surrounding verbs, dates, or other related information that can provide clues to identify appropriate shifts in verb tense.

REVISING EDITING PART B

4. Which sentence inserted immediately before the claim in sentence 4 provides the best supporting detail?

Relevant Sentences: (4) This widely reported version of events grew to a legend that Welles’s broadcast caused as many as twelve million people to panic.

Correct Answer: Option B (Other newspapers also ran stories claiming that the broadcast had incited mass hysteria.) The correct answer must provide evidence in support of the claim in sentence 4, which states the broadcast of an alien invasion was widely reported. Sentence 3 provides the example of the report in the NY Times. “Widely” reported means another, if not several other news sources, broadcast the report. Only option B meets that criteria.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: *The Times article claimed that people had fled their homes and that police stations had been overwhelmed with calls.* Option A is irrelevant to the question. The reaction of people, however extreme, provides no supporting detail to the idea in sentence 4, which claims the news about the radio broadcast was widely reported.

Option C: *Recently, various newspapers and magazines featured articles about the seventy-fifth anniversary of the broadcast.* Option C refers to the wrong time period. Although reports of the event may be widely reported 75 years later, that does not support the part of sentence 4 that suggests the widely reported news resulted in the creation of a legend. Option C is an example of a story that has already become a legend and is widely reported, so it does not meet the requirements of the question.

Option D: *The NY Times has always been one of the United States’ most popular news sources.* Option D also fails to meet the condition “widely” reported, which refers not to the number of people who read about the event but the number of sources telling the legendary version of the broadcast. Although the NY Times may be so popular that millions of people read about the version of events from the NY Times article, that would equate to “widely read” not “widely reported.”

TIP: Pay careful attention to the question prompt and the goal it defines. While option A may provide additional useful examples that plausibly follow sentence 3, that is not the goal of the question. The correct answer provides the best supporting detail for sentence 4, which states the news was widely reported.

5. What is the best way to combine sentences 4 and 5 to clarify the relationship between ideas?

Relevant Sentences: (4) This widely reported version of events grew to a legend that Welles’ broadcast caused as many as twelve million people to panic. (5) People believed Martians had invaded.

Correct Answer: Option D (This widely reported version of events grew to a legend that Welles’ broadcast caused as many as twelve million people to panic because they believed Martians had invaded.) The correct relationship between sentence 4 and sentence 5 is cause and effect. Twelve million people supposedly panicked (the effect) because they thought Martians invaded (the cause). Option D reflects this transition correctly.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: *This widely reported version of events grew to a legend that Welles’ broadcast caused as many as twelve million people to panic; people believed Martians had invaded.* A semicolon does not capture the correct relationship between the sentences. Note the question prompt does not just ask for the answer that is grammatically correct. The correct answer must include the cause-effect relationship between sentence 4 and 5.

Option B: *Martians had invaded, so this widely reported version of events grew to a legend that Welles’ broadcast caused as many as twelve million people to panic.* Option B reverses the order of the sentences. However, the conclusion indicated by the transition word “so” does not follow from the first independent clause. Option B states Martians did invade, not simply that people believed Martians invaded. There is a difference. A legend would not grow out of an actual invasion. The matter would be fact.

Option C: *This widely reported version of events grew to a legend that Welles’ broadcast caused as many as twelve million people to panic as people believed Martians had invaded.* On the one hand, option C looks like it captures the relationship. The transition word “as” suggests the legend grew commensurately with the belief that Martians invaded. The relationship suggested by option C is thus a correlation rather than a causation. The two ideas are similar, but not quite the same: a causation transition would be more powerful and accurate. Further, the question prompt asks for the “best” combination. That is not only limited to the transition word or relationship between sentences. The correct answer must be concise and not alter the ideas of either sentence. Option C is arguably redundant. There is no need to repeat the word “people” in the sentence. It might be better to avoid the repetition and use a pronoun in place of the second “people.”

TIP: The best sentence combinations concisely capture the relationship between sentences, typically with the appropriate transition to reflect the relation, and they do not change the meaning of the text.

6. Which transition word or phrase should be added to the beginning of sentence 6?

Relevant Sentences: (6) Scholars question the accuracy of this legend, suggesting that reports exaggerate the degree of public hysteria.

Correct Answer: Option A (However.) The correct transition word to begin sentence 6 is a contrasting transition word. “However,” takes the passage in a new direction for sentence 6, which is to question or contradict the veracity of the reports of widespread panic.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: *On one hand*, Option B sets up a contrast, and a contrast is the correct relationship between sentence 6 and the following sentences and the previous paragraph. That said, option B is not the correct execution of the contrasting relationship. “On one hand” must be contradicted by the “other hand.” The previous paragraph would equate to the claims made on the one hand, and sentence 6 would amount to the contrasting argument made on the other hand. As a result, “on the one hand” would not be an appropriate transition phrase to begin sentence 6.

Option C: *Consequently*, Sentence 6 is not a result of the previous sentences. The correct relationship is not cause-effect, so option C cannot be the correct transition word to begin sentence 6.

Option D: *For instance*, Sentence 6 is not an example of the previous sentences. Sentence 6 starts the second paragraph by questioning the veracity of the reports presented in the first paragraph. The correct relationship is not illustrative, so option D cannot be the correct transition word to begin sentence 6.

7. Which choice most effectively combines sentences 8 and 9?

Relevant Sentences: (8) In the article, two professors of communication studies suggest that the newspaper industry sought to discredit the emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers’ profits. (9) The newspaper industry attempted to do this by characterizing the new medium as irresponsible.

Correct Answer: Option D (In the article, two professors of communication studies suggest that the newspaper industry sought to discredit the emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers’ profits, by characterizing the new medium as irresponsible.) The goal of an “effective” combination is to preserve the relationships between sentences and provide the most concise language. Option D is the most concise version of the combined sentences among the answer options. The start of sentence 9, “what the newspapers attempted to do,” or, the same thing restated, “which the newspaper portrayed,” both refer to details provided in sentence 8. There is no need to repeat the reference in one combined sentence, so these clauses are the most likely sentence parts to be eliminated when constructing a concise, combined sentence.

The extra verbiage in the other answer choices makes the combinations repetitive, awkward, and perhaps even grammatically incorrect. For example, option C includes the extra clause “and attempted to do this by.” Option B includes the extra clause “which the newspaper industry portrayed,” and option A is a hybrid of the previous two.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: *In the article, two professors of communication studies suggest that the newspaper industry sought to discredit the emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers’ profits, which is what the newspaper industry attempted to do when it portrayed this by characterizing the new medium as irresponsible.* Option A includes a substantial amount of unnecessary words and phrases. The dual dependent “which” clauses side by side are extremely awkward and redundant even if technically correct grammar, which they are not. There is no need to mention the newspaper industry “attempted” something “when it portrayed” it “by characterizing” the new medium. The first two parts can be eliminated entirely. The pronouns “it” and “this” in these two parts of the sentence are common vague pronouns. Option A is the least concise answer option.

Option B: *In the article, two professors of communication studies suggest that the newspaper industry sought to discredit the emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers’ profits, by which the newspaper industry portrayed this by characterizing the new medium as irresponsible.* Option B includes unnecessary words and phrases. The dual prepositional “by” clauses side by side are awkward and redundant even if technically correct grammar, which they are not. There is no need to include the clause, “by which the newspaper industry portrayed.” The sentence would be simpler and easier to read without the extra language. Option B is not a concise answer option and, therefore, not the most effective combination of sentences.

Option C: *In the article, two professors of communication studies suggest that the newspaper industry sought to discredit the emerging technology of radio, which was cutting into newspapers’ profits and attempted to do this by characterizing the new medium as irresponsible.* Option C includes unnecessary words and phrases. There is no need to include the clause, “attempted to do this.” The sentence would be simpler and easier to read without the extra language. Option C is not a concise answer option and, therefore, not the most effective combination of sentences.

8. Which revision of sentence 10 best establishes the main idea of the third paragraph?

Relevant Sentences: Sentence 10 begins the third paragraph. (10) Proof of ulterior motives is scarce. (11) For instance, the ratings indicate that a mere 2 percent of households had listened to the broadcast. (12) The professors also debate the validity of a report based on a survey conducted several weeks after the broadcast...

Correct Answer: Option B (Proof of ulterior motives is scarce, but the evidence does suggest that reports of panic have been overblown.) The goal of the correct answer is to “establish” the main idea of the third paragraph. As a result, it is essential to identify the main idea of the third paragraph *and only the third paragraph*. The sentences in the third paragraph provide examples to indicate the story is completely exaggerated. Only option B picks up on the same idea: evidence suggests the reports of panic were overblown.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: *Proof of ulterior motives is scarce, thus weakening the claim of the two professors.* The main idea of the paragraph is not the ulterior motive of newspapers. The examples provided focus on the exaggeration of the claims by the newspapers. The weakness of the ulterior motive argument made by the professors is irrelevant to the ideas established in the paragraph, so option A is not the correct sentence to establish the paragraph’s main idea.

Option C: *Proof of ulterior motives is scarce, yet the two professors maintain that the newspaper industry purposely misreported the story.* Option C also focuses on “purposely” misreporting the story, but the main idea of the following paragraph is to provide evidence that the story was misreported. The paragraph does not address the issue of purposeful motive. Also, the paragraph develops from the evidence, not from the claims of the professors. As a result, option C does not best establish the third paragraph.

Option D: *Proof of ulterior motives is scarce, making it difficult to determine what happened in 1938.* The main idea or purpose of the third paragraph is to develop the evidence in support of the idea that the story was exaggerated by newspapers. Option D makes a different claim entirely. The main idea of the paragraph is not to call into question or create uncertainty around the events of the 1938 broadcast as suggested by option D. It is to show that reporting of the events was definitely exaggerated. The examples in the paragraph support a definite claim, not a claim of uncertainty, and the object of the claim is the follow-on reporting about the radio broadcast, not the event itself.

9. Where should sentence 13 be moved to improve the organization of the third paragraph (sentences 10-16)?

Relevant Sentences: (10) Proof of ulterior motives is scarce. (11) For instance, the ratings indicate that a mere 2 percent of households had listened to the broadcast. (12) The professors also debate the validity of a report based on a survey conducted several weeks after the broadcast. (13) Just because the report was somewhat unsettling, it doesn’t mean people reacted with real terror. (14) According to this report, one million people indicated that they had been “frightened” by the broadcast. (15) Ratings, however, reveal that fewer than a million people had been listening to the broadcast. (16) Furthermore, the professors note that this survey equated being “disturbed” or “excited” by the program with being “panicked.”

Correct Answer: Option D (After sentence 16) Sentence 13 highlights the difference between a mild form of fear like “unsettling” and a more extreme reaction, “terror.” As a result, sentence 13 likely follows a sentence that explores one or both extremes. Sentence 16 provides the ideal sentence to lead into sentence 13. It indicates that surveys about the event equated words like “excited” with “terror.” Sentence 13 logically follows by highlighting the difference between these reactions and points out that many of the mild reactions do not amount to terror or outright fear.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: *After sentence 11.* Sentence 11 provides an example indicating the audience was much smaller than previously thought. This addresses a different argument and is irrelevant to sentence 13. Sentence 13 indicates that people who did hear the broadcast and said they were excited did not necessarily feel terror.

Option B: *After sentence 12.* Sentence 12 makes the claim that the surveys about the broadcast are unreliable. This addresses a different argument and is irrelevant to sentence 13. Sentence 13 indicates that people who did hear the broadcast and said they were excited did not necessarily feel terror.

Option C: *After sentence 14.* Sentence 14 states the result of the survey: many people were frightened. This sentence is approaching a more relevant idea to sentence 13. Sentence 14, however, makes no mention of the accuracy of the “frightened” claim versus milder forms of concern. Sentence 13 indicates that people who did hear the broadcast and said they were excited did not necessarily feel terror. This differentiation is not explored until sentence 16, which is the best location for sentence 13 to improve the organization and logical flow of the third paragraph.

READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1 Outline: Non-Fiction Expository, History

Paragraph 1: Introduce the main characters (Connecticut Four librarians) and set up the plot: FBI presents an NSL that the librarians believe is unconstitutional. **Paragraph 2:** Highlight the personal difficulties faced by the librarians as a result of the NSL. e.g., unable to speak out publicly against the NSL. **Paragraph 3:** Review general consequences of NSLs (poor track record catching terrorists, certain provisions allowed to expire, changes to library online security) and praise the heroism of the Connecticut Four.

Question Type: Main Idea-Big Picture

10. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

- A. National Security Letters present a danger to individual privacy rights.
- B. Brave librarians who fought to defend civil rights.
- C. The consequences of NSA spying on American citizens after 2001.
- D. The Connecticut Four's victory reversing the Patriot Act.

Correct Answer: Option B (Brave librarians who fought to defend civil rights) The librarians' bravery and the pursuit of civil rights is highlighted in all parts of the passage indicating it is the main idea. Option B restates the text and describes the examples provided. George Christian, for example, demonstrated a willingness to face pain or punishment in lines (17-22)—the definition of bravery—when he chose not to comply with the NSL which carried the risk of jail time. Lines (30-32) indicate that all the librarians believed the demands of the letter violated civil rights and lines (37-38) confirm the librarians chose to defend against that violation of civil rights. The librarians' brave defense of civil rights is again restated in the conclusion on lines (79-81).

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (17-22) bound to comply and banned from speaking about the letter to anyone else or face up to five years in jail. George mustered enough courage to say, "I believe this is unconstitutional," and he refused to comply.
2. Lines (30-32) The librarians believed that the NSL not only violated their civil rights and those of their patrons.
3. Lines (37-38) The Connecticut Four turned to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) for defense.
4. Lines (79-81) Thanks in large part to four fearless patriots, the civil rights of library patrons remain intact

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow, Interpretation**) *National Security Letters present a danger to individual privacy rights.* Lines (12-16) demonstrate that NSLs allowed the FBI to collect personal information, and lines (17-22) indicate one librarian thought the collection of that data was unconstitutional. However, the passage does not explore the "dangers" related to government collection of personal information. It may seem like a plausible interpretation but not one covered in the passage let alone discussed as the main idea throughout. Be careful to analyze every word of the answer choices because a single inappropriate restatement of the text will result in a wrong answer.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *The consequences of NSA spying on American citizens after 2001* Option C refers to details not mentioned in the passage. The text makes no mention of the NSA, not to be confused with the acronym NSL. Further, the passage says nothing of spying on citizens. Untrained test takers may interpret the FBI request for library patron records as spying, but that is an interpretation rather than a restatement or demonstration of the text in the passage, and the agency doing the spying in option C is not the FBI.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *The Connecticut Four's victory reversing the Patriot Act.* Option D contradicts the text in lines (67-70), which states that the Patriot Act is still an active law. This answer choice is designed to trick untrained test takers who do not check the details in the text. A section of the Act expired but not the Act itself.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (12-16) a National Security Letter (NSL): a document promoted by the Patriot Act which allowed federal agents to acquire telephone, e-mail, travel and financial records.
2. Lines (67-70) the NSLs for the Connecticut Four (section 215) have expired, yet much of the Patriot Act remains in place.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

11. What is the most likely reason the court case by the Connecticut Four drew to a close?

- A. The judge agreed the plaintiffs' civil rights had been compromised, and the librarians should be able to tell their story to Congress.
- B. The FBI eliminated the terrorist threat related to the NSL.
- C. The Patriot Act was repealed and ruled unconstitutional.
- D. The story of the Connecticut Four could no longer affect the renewal of the Patriot Act.

Correct Answer: Option D (The story of the Connecticut Four could no longer affect the renewal of the Patriot Act.) Lines (45-47) and lines (52-56) indicate the future of Patriot Act was being discussed at the time of the librarians' court case, and the librarians had information relevant for Congress to consider that contradicted official statements made in lines (49-51). The quote by the ACLU lawyer demonstrates the time for the Connecticut Four to tell their story to Congress was before the reauthorization of the Act in lines (58-60). Option D indicates the Connecticut Four's story in defense of their rights was no longer relevant to the Patriot Act reauthorization, which is true because lines (58-60) tell the reader that Congress already renewed the Act. While this is one plausible explanation and not the only potential reason supported by the text, none of the other answer choices present correct restatements of the text.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (58-60) In 2006, Congress reauthorized the Patriot Act, and several months later a judge lifted the NSL.
2. Lines (61-64) Authorities dropped their demand for the library records, indicating they discounted the potential threat that gave rise to the initial request in the NSL.

3. Lines (45-47) At the same time, the debate for the 2006 reauthorization of the Patriot Act began
4. Lines (52-56) The NSL banned the librarians from telling their story to the public or Congress. "Our clients were gagged by the government at a time when Congress needed to hear their voices the most,"

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *The judge agreed the plaintiffs' civil rights had been compromised, and the librarians should be able to tell their story to Congress.* Option A indicates the judge dropped the gag order because of a violation of the librarians' civil rights and to permit the librarians to speak to Congress. However, the text never specifically states whether the judge ruled on the violation of civil rights or not. It is a reasonable interpretation, but not one supported in the text. Moreover, there is no indication the Connecticut Four had the opportunity to tell their story to Congress who already renewed the Patriot Act.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *The FBI eliminated the terrorist threat related to the NSL.* Option B is designed to sound like one reason for ending the court case provided in the text, but it confuses the actual details in the text. In lines (60-63) the authorities or FBI stated the original threat no longer existed, so they would no longer pursue the NSL. The passage does not say the FBI actively eliminated the threat, which is option B.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *The relevant sections of the Patriot Act had been repealed and ruled unconstitutional.* Lines (67-69) state that section 215 (a relevant section of the Patriot Act according to option D) is no longer in effect, but the passage does not state any parts of the Act were repealed or ruled unconstitutional, only that the relevant sections expired. Despite having the same outcome, the two explanations are different. The text does not support the explanation in option C, so option C is incorrect.

Relevant Text:

- Line (60-63) Authorities dropped their demand for the library records, indicating they discounted the potential threat that gave rise to the initial request in the NSL.
- Lines (67-69) the provisions that gave rise to the NSLs for the Connecticut Four (section 215) have expired.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

12. Which of the following can be concluded about National Security Letters?

- NSLs existed before the anti-terrorism laws enacted after the World Trade Center bombing in 2001.
- They were unconstitutional and violated the First Amendment rights of citizens.
- NSLs required librarians to divulge personal information or face potential jail time.
- The Patriot Act created NSLs including a lifetime gag order.

Correct Answer: Option A (NSLs existed before the anti-terrorism laws enacted after the World Trade Center bombing in 2001.)

Option A restates the text in lines (12-14) which state that the Patriot Act *promoted* National Security Letters. To promote something, it must already exist. Untrained test takers will assume the Patriot Act also enacted the NSLs into law, but that is not exactly what the passage indicates. Pay careful attention to each word.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (12-14) It was a National Security Letter (NSL): a document promoted by the Patriot Act.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type –**Not In Passage**) *They were unconstitutional and violated the First Amendment rights of citizens.* While one of the librarians in lines (20-21) claimed the use of NSLs was unconstitutional, nothing in the passage states the court or any official body ruled the use of NSLs to be unconstitutional. A personal opinion or assumption cannot be used to find the correct answer for the reading section. Correct answers rely on the evidence in the text only.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *NSLs required librarians to divulge personal information or face potential jail time.* Option C is partly correct and partly incorrect, which makes the answer entirely wrong. Correct answers for SHSAT reading must be accurate in all parts. The librarians did face potential jail time for violating the terms of the NSL as indicated by lines (17-19), but the personal information requested from the librarians was information about patrons to the libraries in lines (12-16), not information about the librarians themselves.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *The Patriot Act created NSLs including a lifetime gag order.* Lines (12-14) specifically state the NSLs proliferated—grew rapidly in number—under the Patriot Act, which indicates they existed before the Patriot Act. The text does not state the Patriot Act also created the first NSLs, which is a common assumption made by untrained test takers.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (20-21) George mustered enough courage to say, "I believe this is unconstitutional."
- Lines (17-19) the recipient was bound to comply (to the NSL)...or face up to five years in jail.
- Lines (12-16) It was a National Security Letter (NSL): a document promoted by the Patriot Act which allowed federal agents to acquire telephone, e-mail, travel and financial records (of library patrons) without a judge's approval.

TIP: Correct answers for SHSAT reading must accurately restate or demonstrate all parts of the relevant text.

1. **Relevance:** Does the text answer the question prompt.
2. **Restate or Demonstrate:** Is the evidence in the text or could you be making subtle assumptions?
3. **Complete:** Are all parts of the question addressed or is any part wrong or missing?

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

13. Why does the author state the librarians became “infected” in line 28 while reading the NSL?

- A. To suggest terrorists poisoned the letter presented by the FBI.
- B. To explain the extent of the trouble the librarians faced.
- C. To describe how the NSL affects the lives of anyone who knows about its contents.
- D. To demonstrate the contents of an NSL were secretive.

Correct Answer: Option C (To describe how the NSL affects the lives of anyone who knows about its contents.) Option C is the correct answer because it describes in full the relevant examples in the passage, which demonstrate the effect on anyone who came into contact with the NSL. According to lines (17-20), any recipient of the letter was forced to comply with its contents. Lines (28-30) further indicate recipients would have to maintain secrecy. These particular examples of the effects on the letter's recipients are not themselves the reason why the author uses the word “infected.” They are examples of the diseases that are transmitted upon contact in the author's analogy.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (17-20) Moreover, once opened the recipient was bound to comply and banned from speaking about the letter to anyone else or face up to five years in jail.
2. Lines (28-30) became infected merely by reading the contents of the NSL. Each would be required to keep the letter secret.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *To suggest terrorists poisoned the letter presented by the FBI.* Option A indicates test takers did not understand the context of the relevant section of the text. The imagery of infection and disease is used by the author to reflect that the NSL harmed the recipient immediately upon contact. The passage does not indicate it contained a literal disease or poison.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *To explain the extent of the trouble the librarians faced.* While lines (17-20) indicate some of the consequences to readers of the NSL, the verb “infect” on line 28 does not *explain* the extent or depth of any trouble the librarians faced. The verb is not used to explain anything. The verb creates imagery to describe the ease with which the letter could touch the librarians lives potentially in a negative manner merely by reading the contents according to line 29.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *To demonstrate the contents of an NSL were secretive.* Option D restates an example of how the NSL “infected” each reader. It required each librarian to keep the NSL a secret. It does not, however, answer the question in the prompt: why did the author use the verb “infected?” The precise word “infect” used by the author says nothing directly about the secretive nature of the letter. It illustrates the ease of transmission of the letter’s contents with potentially negative results.

Question Type: Function

14. How does the third paragraph contribute to the passage?

- A. It hails an ordinary librarian as a civil rights hero.
- B. It outlines certain general consequences of the rise in the use of NSLs after 2001.
- C. It illustrates the personal difficulties experienced by individuals subject to NSLs.
- D. It reassures library patrons that their online data is completely secure.

Correct Answer: Option B (It outlines certain general consequences of the rise in the use of NSLs after 2001.) Unlike paragraph 2, which demonstrates various consequences the NSL had on the lives of the librarians, paragraph 3 describes some of the consequences of NSLs beyond the individual lives touched. According to paragraph 3, the prevalence of NSLs proved largely unsuccessful in capturing terrorists given the example of one success out of hundreds of thousands of issued letters. Also, the paragraph indicates libraries have adapted their policies as result of the NSLs to protect patrons better. These are examples of general consequences described in option B.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (64-66) Despite hundreds of thousands of NSLs, there has only been one known conviction of a terrorist resulting from NSLs.
2. Lines (72-74) Today, our libraries have responded by increasing the privacy protection of their patrons.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow, Off By One Word**) *It hails an ordinary librarian as a civil rights hero.* Lines (79-80) refer to the librarians as a group of fearless patriots who helped protect the civil rights of library patrons. Option A references only one librarian as a civil rights hero. The answer choice is singular when it should be plural. The passage does not address any specific librarian as a hero.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationships**) *It illustrates the personal difficulties experienced by individuals subject to NSLs.* Option C refers to paragraph 2, which illustrates the personal difficulties of the librarians including their frustrations and the ban on telling their story. The question prompt asks about paragraph 3, so option C is mixing up sections of the passage and wrong as a result.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Extreme**) *It reassures library patrons that their online data is completely secure.* Option D is off by one word, “completely,” which is too extreme. Although lines (77-79) indicate that libraries have taken steps to improve individual data security, the passage provides evidence that “completely” secure is an exaggerated description. Lines (69-70) indicate the Patriot Act, the law that gave rise to the NSLs, remains in place despite the expiration of section 215. As a result, the risk to data security remains, at least to some extent.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (79-80) Thanks in large part to four fearless patriots (the Connecticut Four), the civil rights of library patrons remain intact.
2. Lines (77-79) Personal data is arguably more secure on a library computer today than ever before.
3. Lines (69-70) yet much of the Patriot Act remains in place.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

15. The details in the first paragraph suggest that some members of the Connecticut Four

- A. may themselves have been terrorists if they did not comply with the law.
- B. viewed the FBI as trouble that could potentially change their lives forever.
- C. did not believe the Patriot Act thwarted terrorism.
- D. believed civil rights are an important weapon against terror.

Correct Answer: Option D (believed civil rights are an important weapon against terror) Lines (24-25) present a quote by one librarian that demonstrates he believes the fight against terrorism fails when citizens lose their civil rights. If the absence of civil rights results in a loss, then the presence of civil rights must be one requirement for victory. As a result, the maintenance of rights in the face of fear is an example of a weapon against terror as described Option D.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (24-25) “Terrorists win when the fear of them induces us to destroy the rights that make us free.”

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *may themselves have been terrorists if they did not comply with the law.* Option A makes a claim nowhere supported in the passage: the librarians were themselves, terrorists. The Connecticut Four were not the target of the data collection in the NSL according to line 16. If the librarians failed to comply with the NSL, they might have faced punishment including jail time according to line 19, but that would not result from being terrorists.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *viewed the FBI as trouble that could potentially change their lives forever.* The passage indicates trouble found the librarians when the FBI presented a National Security Letter that compelled the library consortium to reveal patron information and also keep the request secret for life. However, nothing in the passage suggests the Connecticut Four viewed the FBI as trouble. This assignment of opinion might be a natural interpretation untrained test takers will make given the circumstances of the story, but the text does not support it.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage, Interpretation**) *did not believe the Patriot Act thwarted terrorism.* Nothing in the passage suggests any librarians believed the Patriot Act did not stop terrorism. George Christian’s quote only indicates the terrorists win if we let fear restrict our rights. That is not an opinion about the Patriot Act. Further, the data in the concluding paragraph that indicates NSLs were ineffective is a fact included by the author, not a librarian opinion, and it only applies to one section of the Patriot Act. Option C may seem like a reasonable interpretation based on the experience of the librarians, but it is not supported directly by the text.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (6-11) But trouble found them one afternoon in 2005. While sitting in his office...in walked two special agents of the FBI with a letter in hand—no ordinary letter.

Passage 2 Outline: Fiction, Novel Excerpt

Paragraph 1: Basil reveals to Lord Henry he didn’t talk about Dorian Gray because he likes to keep certain secrets. **Paragraph 2:** Lord Henry responds he is married and he too keeps secrets from his wife who occasionally catches him but laughs. **Paragraph 3&4:** Basil says he hates that Lord Henry pretends to be immoral, but he never does bad things. Lord Henry responds being normal is a pose. **Paragraph 5:** Lord Henry goes to leave but insists again on the real reason for keeping Gray a secret. **Paragraph 6:** Basil responds that when a painter gives up a subject, then he reveals a part of himself—the soul, which Basil doesn’t want to reveal.

Question Type: Words In Context

16. As used in line 12, "delightful" most nearly means?

- A. glorious.
- B. sinful.
- C. pleasurable.
- D. distracting.

Correct Answer: Option C (pleasurable) The character claims that secrecy can make even the "commonest thing" in life "mysterious" and "marvelous." This describes something that makes the character happy or gives him pleasure.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Extreme**) Glory suggests praise and the author is not using “delightful” to suggest keeping a secret is praiseworthy or honorable.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Although keeping a secret can be considered bad to most people, the author is telling us that keeping a secret can be the exact opposite. Sinful is not delightful.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Distracting is not synonymous with delightful. Something delightful can be distracting, but one word means to divert attention and delightful means full of happiness.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

17. Basil wants to withhold Dorian Gray's name from Lord Henry because

- A. Basil is ashamed that he knows Dorian Gray.
- B. Basil enjoys withholding the names of people whose company he enjoys.
- C. Basil believes that Lord Henry will be jealous of his friendship with Dorian Gray.
- D. Basil is generally secretive about his personal life with Lord Henry.

Correct Answer: Option B (Basil enjoys withholding the names of people whose company he enjoys.) In lines (6-8) Basil states, “When I like people immensely, I never tell their names to anyone.” Option B accurately rephrases this relevant quote from Basil.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Nothing in the text suggests that Basil is ashamed of knowing Dorian Gray.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Nothing in the text suggests that Basil is worried Lord Henry will be jealous of Dorian Gray.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) The remainder of the passage describes two friends sharing personal information about marriage and the joy of secrets. This evidence indicates that Basil has no problem sharing general information about his personal life, so option D contradicts the text.

Question Type: Function

18. Lord Henry talks to Basil about marriage primarily to

- A. shift the conversation away from Dorian Gray.
- B. explain why he can relate to Basil's fondness for secrecy.
- C. explain how deeply in love he is with his wife.
- D. encourage Basil to get married.

Correct Answer: Option B (explain why he can relate to Basil's fondness for secrecy) Basil is willing to admit he knows Dorian Gray when asked, and then Basil turns the conversation to marriage and secrets to explain his desire to keep a secret. Lord Henry continues the discussion by empathizing with Basil and recounting he too is married and enjoys keeping secrets. Option B best describes Lord Henry's line of response about marriage.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Basil has already shifted the conversation from Dorian Gray to marriage and secrets. Lord Henry is not making the shift in conversation. He is relating to Basil's desire to keep secrets in marriage and elsewhere.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) No evidence suggests Lord Henry is deeply in love with his wife.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Lord Henry's tale isn't exactly a compelling temptation to get married. More to the point, nothing in the text indicates Lord Henry wants Basil to marry.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

19. Based on paragraph 5 (lines 19 - 33), it can be inferred that Lord Henry's wife

- A. has a cruel sense of humor.
- B. is well-respected among her peers.
- C. is a skillful liar.
- D. has little respect for Harry.

Correct Answer: Option C (is a skillful liar.) In lines (24-28) Lord Henry states, “when we dine out ...we tell each other the most absurd stories(not true stories) with the most serious faces. My wife is very good at it much better, in fact, than I am.” Option C describes the example from the relevant text. His wife is a skilled liar.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Lines (30-33) “But when she does find me out, she makes no row at all... she merely laughs at me.” Some students may assume this means she has a cruel sense of humor, but nothing suggests she is cruel. The text states that she “makes no row” or doesn’t even get angry at him.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) No text in the passage suggests his wife is well-respected. That is an unsubstantiated inference often based on the husband’s status as Lord.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) Like option A, the wife’s laughter at her husband’s inability to lie well does not necessarily suggest she lacks respect for him. Another option is that she finds it humorous.

Question Type: Inference-Examination of Views

20. Which contradiction does Basil use to characterize Lord Henry?

- A. Lord Henry appears confident but is filled with self-doubt.
- B. Lord Henry claims to be adventurous but rarely tries new things.
- C. Lord Henry's predictable behaviors belie his supposed love of deception.
- D. Lord Henry's virtuous actions undermine the immorality he espouses

Correct Answer: Option D (Lord Henry's virtuous actions undermine the immorality he espouses.) Basil says in lines (39-41), “You never say a moral thing, and you never do a wrong thing. Your cynicism is simply a pose.” Option D restates the relevant lines of text, so it is correct. Lord Henry talks a “good game” about immorality, yet he never does a wrong thing.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation**) The text does not support the supposition in option A.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confused Relationship**) “Adventure” isn’t the claim Lord Henry makes and does not follow. It is moral and immoral things and talk, which is different than adventurous. Don’t make the mistake that secrets and immoral acts are adventurous unless the text provides that connection. It may be true, but not necessarily.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) The contradiction made in the text is not between predictability and deception; It is between virtue and lack thereof.

Question Type: Words In Context

21. As used in line 41, "pose" most nearly means

- A. charade.
- B. position.
- C. posture.
- D. stance.

Correct Answer: Option A (charade.) Lines (39-41) provide the context to correctly assess the meaning. “You never say a moral thing, and you never do a wrong thing. Your cynicism is simply a *pose*.” The short summary of this part of the conversation(the context) is that Basil is telling Lord Henry he plays like he is immoral, but he always does the right thing. Lord Henry is putting forth a false representation of himself, which is best rephrased as a “charade.”

TIP: In other examples of questions like this we have plugged the answers back into the text or played positive-negative to test the answers for the correct attitude. In this case, we assessed what is going on in the surrounding few lines of text to get the best meaning. It is a big picture skill applied to just a few lines of text, and it may be the best of the different methods to get the precise answer.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) Position, posture, and stance all relate to the primary meaning of the word pose, which is something a model might do. The correct answer is the secondary meaning of pose, to pretend to be something else.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) Position, posture, and stance all relate to the primary meaning of the word pose, which is something a model might do. The correct answer is the secondary meaning of pose, to pretend to be something else.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) Position, posture, and stance all relate to the primary meaning of the word pose, which is something a model might do. The correct answer is the secondary meaning of pose, to pretend to be something else.

TIP: Answer options frequently include the main definition and secondary definition for words. More often than not, the correct answer that fits the context of the lines under question is the secondary definition.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

22. The passage suggests that Basil wants to keep which secret to himself?

- A. The personal complexion of his artwork
- B. The reason he infrequently paints portraits
- C. The biggest challenges he faces when painting
- D. The reason he decided to become an artist

Correct Answer: Option A (The personal complexion of his artwork) Basil states in lines (69-73), “It is not he(the subject) who is revealed by the painter; it is rather the painter who, on the colored canvas, reveals himself. The reason I will not exhibit this picture is that I am afraid that I have shown in it the secret of my own soul.” The statement describes an example of the “personal” nature or complexion of his artwork, which he chooses to keep secret.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Nothing suggests in the text that Basil rarely paints portraits. That is a possible inference and not the reason for keeping Dorian Gray secret in either case.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Basil does not discuss his main challenges as a painter let alone try to keep them secret.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Basil does not discuss his reason for becoming a painter let alone try to keep the reason a secret.

Question Type: Inference-Examination of Views

23. In the context of the passage, Basil and Lord Henry differ in that

- A. Basil encourages social interaction whereas Lord Henry begrudgingly accepts it.
- B. Basil values the beauty provided by nature whereas Lord Henry prefers city life.
- C. Basil maintains secrecy through silence whereas Lord Henry maintains secrecy through deception.
- D. Basil appreciates the subjectivity of art whereas Lord Henry prefers rationality and objectivity.

Correct Answer: Option C (Basil maintains secrecy through silence whereas Lord Henry maintains secrecy through deception.) Option C restates the positions of two characters in the scene. Basil does not want to reveal the name of Dorian Gray, so he keeps secrets through silence, and Lord Henry keeps secrets from his wife thus deceiving her.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Nothing in the passage suggests Lord Henry begrudgingly accepts social interaction and Basil encourages it. This is one of those muddled answers that actually has little to do with the passage text but sounds like it could.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Nothing in the passage suggests Lord Henry prefers city life and Basil values beauty. These ideas are not even directly related, which is a good tip this may be an incorrect answer.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) The subjectivity or objectivity of art is never addressed in the excerpt.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

24. The conversation between Basil and Harry most closely resembles that between

- A. brothers urging each other to be open and honest.
- B. casual acquaintances sharing their intimate stories.
- C. family members bickering over unimportant matters.
- D. secret rivals attempting to outdo each other.

Correct Answer: Option A (brothers urging each other to be open and honest) The scene of the excerpt includes two close friends talking about their personal lives and the desire to keep secrets. Lord Henry wants information about Dorian Gray, and he shares intimate details of his own life with Basil. The best analogy is a brotherly relationship, and the text illustrates they are prompting each other to be more open.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) “Casual” acquaintances suggests the two might share occasional conversations without any depth. In fact, they are sharing intimate details of their lives; the second part of the answer option is correct. The two parts are incompatible. Option B Is not correct.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) The two characters are not bickering, so the analogy fails.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) The two characters are friends, and nothing in the passage suggests they are rivals or in competition.

Passage 3 Outline: Expository, Paleontology

Paragraph 1: Introduce the new dinosaur Anzu Wyliei and how it was discovered.

Paragraph 2: Detail how the new dinosaur was named.

Paragraph 3: Connect the dinosaur bones to details about the life of Anzu Wyliei.

Paragraph 4: Classify the Anzu and conclude.

Question Type: Main Idea/Big Picture

25. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. Anzu Wyliei: A New Dinosaur Discovery
- B. Chicken from Hell: Part of a Rare Dinosaur Family
- C. Classifying the Dinosaurs of North America
- D. The Challenges of Making a New Dinosaur Discovery

Correct Answer: Option A (Anzu Wyliei: A New Dinosaur Discovery) The introduction announces a new dinosaur discovery, the Anzu Wyliei. The passage then continues on the topic of the Anzu including how it was named (paragraph 2) and how it behaved based on the bone discoveries (paragraph 3) and, finally, the concluding paragraph classifies the dinosaur. All aspects of the passage are about a particular new dinosaur discovery restated by option A.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (1-6) Paleontologists discovered a new bird-like, crested dinosaur in both North and South Dakota... The new dinosaur, dubbed Anzu Wyliei

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Vague**) *Chicken from Hell: Part of a Rare Dinosaur Family* The “chicken form hell” is a nickname used for the Anzu, which is the main topic of the passage. Option B, however, does not mention that the Anzu is a new dinosaur discovery. Much of the passage develops from the key concept that the Anzu is a new discovery unlike a T. Rex or other well-known dinosaurs. The Anzu had to be named and classified in the passage because it was a new discovery. The second part of option B is only suggested near the end of the passage on lines (61-62). The mysterious or rare dinosaur family group is one of many details provided about the Anzu; it is not part of the main idea repeated throughout the text.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Broad**) *Classifying the Dinosaurs of North America* The passage does devote part of one paragraph discussing the classification of the Anzu on lines (61-62). The text does not discuss classification of dinosaurs in general, which is too broad a statement to correctly depict the passage. Aside from lines (63-65), which mention the relation between dinosaurs and modern birds, there is no general discussion of other North American dinosaurs being classified, so option C is wrong.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *The Challenges of Making a New Dinosaur Discovery* The passage does not directly outline the challenges of making a new dinosaur discovery. Untrained test takers might interpret certain parts of the passage to mean that the discovery entailed challenges. For example, it might be reasonable to assume from lines (26-27) that the extra 10 years to study and classify the Anzu presented a challenge. However, the text does not specifically make that claim in the passage, so test takers cannot rely on that potential viewpoint to correctly answer the question. There little to no mention of obstacles and challenges to the new discovery, so option D is not the best title to reflect the main ideas of the passage.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (61-62) The Anzu Wyliei dinosaur is part of a mysterious oviraptorosaur subgroup called the caenagnathids.
2. Lines (63-65) However, like all dinosaurs, the oviraptorosaurs including the Anzu Wyliei are closely related to birds.
3. Lines (26-27) The two groups worked together over the next decade to study and classify this new species.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

26. Which close relative of Anzu Wyliei most likely had feathers (lines 34-35)?

- A. Mesopotamian feathered demon
- B. Birds
- C. Tyrannosaurus Rex
- D. Oviraptors

Correct Answer: Option B (Birds) Option B is demonstrated by the text. Lines (30-33) indicate the Anzu’s close relatives had feathers. The close relative is not identified until later in the passage on lines (64-65): birds are the close relative. Birds have feathers. Therefore the passage indicates the Anzu likely did too. Untrained test-takers might be thrown off because the relevant text to answer the question is located in two different places and students may not associate birds with dinosaurs.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (33-36) The new fossils were not found with feathers, of course, but the dinosaur's close relatives had them, and it's highly likely Anzu Wyliei did, too.
2. Lines (64-65) the Anzu Wyliei are closely related to birds

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *Mesopotamian feathered demon* is the meaning of the name Anzu. It is not a separate, but closely related dinosaur to the Anzu. As a result, option A does not answer the question. It does not identify a close relative with feathers. Untrained test-takers might be tempted by the word “feathers” in option A and by the fact that it appears on lines (32-33) immediately before relevant text to answer the question. However, the name likely includes feathers because relatives of the Anzu dinosaur, birds, had feathers, and that fact answers the question.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *Tyrannosaurus Rex* At no point in the text does the author suggest the Anzu is a close relative of the Tyrannosaurus Rex. Lines (8-10) only indicate the two dinosaurs lived in the same period.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship, Not In Passage**) *Oviraptors* Option D sounds curiously like potentially relevant text in the passage, but the name Oviraptor does not restate the text, so it is not the correct answer. Oviraptor is not a word mentioned in the relevant lines of text, lines (61-62) that define the parent group, Oviraptorosaur. It is a mix between that group name, and a popular dinosaur test takers may know from outside the passage, raptors.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (32-33) The first, Anzu, translates to mean "Mesopotamian feathered demon."
2. Lines (8-10) Anzu Wyliei lived at the same time as Tyrannosaurus Rex but was more lithe and graceful.
3. Lines (61-62) The Anzu Wyliei dinosaur is part of a mysterious oviraptorosaur subgroup called the caenagnathids.

TIP: The exam will try to lure students into making a mistake by using common knowledge about a topic covered in the passage. Even if the knowledge is accurate and obvious, students should avoid relying on the ideas to find the correct answer unless the text provides direct evidence.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation**27. In line 61, *oviraptorosaur* most likely means**

- A. a small cousin of the raptor, caenagnathid.
- B. chicken from hell.
- C. a classification of dinosaur species.
- D. a group classification close to birds

Correct Answer: Option D (a group classification close to birds) in all its parts restates the relevant text in lines (61-62) of the passage. The oviraptorosaur is a group classification that includes the Anzu Wyliei.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (61-62) The Anzu Wyliei dinosaur is part of a mysterious oviraptorosaur subgroup called the caenagnathids.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *a small cousin of the raptor, caenagnathid*. The text never mentions the word “cousin,” a term used by humans to assign a familial relationship. It mischaracterizes the definition of “caenagnathid” from the text, which is a subgroup of oviraptorosaur. Also, the text never mentions raptors, not to be confused with the term oviraptorosaur.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *chicken from hell*. Option B provides a name used to refer to the Anzu Wyliei in lines (3-6). It does not provide a definition for oviraptorosaur in the context of line 61.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *a classification of dinosaur species*. Option C seems like an obvious answer to untrained test takers. However, the text on lines (61-62) only indicates that oviraptorosaur is a group classification. Nothing in the text states that oviraptorosaur is a dinosaur. The names may suggest a connection, but the text doesn't provide the connection. Be careful of subtle assumptions.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (3-6) —the "chicken from hell." Although nicknamed a "chicken," it was not one you'd want to stumble across in the barnyard. The new dinosaur, dubbed Anzu Wyliei.

TIP: Take care to read a few lines above and below any line citations in the question in order to gain a greater sense of context and correctly identify the relevant text evidence.

Question Type: Function

28. The author includes the sentence in lines (3-5) in order to

- A. convey a lesson learned to the reader: appearances are not always reality.
- B. introduce the thesis claim of the passage.
- C. capture the readers' attention by bringing elements of the story to life.
- D. set up the main idea of the following paragraph.

Correct Answer: Option C (capture the readers' attention by bringing elements of the story to life.) Option C is an example of a hook designed to capture the reader's attention and make him or her interested in reading further. The hook is usually included in the first few sentences to make the passage more appealing. The author accomplishes this task by making a hypothetical comparison between a dinosaur that lived 65 million years ago and a modern barnyard animal. The goal is to help readers visualize or experience an animal they otherwise cannot touch or see.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (3-5) "chicken from hell." Although nicknamed a "chicken," it was not one you'd want to stumble across in the barnyard.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *convey a lesson learned to the reader: appearances are deceiving.* The example of a 10-foot dinosaur with similar features to a "chicken" may suggest appearances are deceiving. However, no other parts of the passage discuss this theme or lesson, so the warning in option A does not demonstrate the correct contribution. The Anzu in the barnyard is a hypothetical scenario that conveys no beneficial lesson to readers, but it does serve as an unusual comparison to peak reader interest.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *introduce the thesis claim of the passage.* Option B is false. The thesis or main idea of the passage is stated on line 1: the Anzu is a new dinosaur discovery. Lines (3-5) introduce the curious nickname of the Anzu dinosaur, chicken from hell, and make a comparison between the two different animals. Although an interesting anecdote, the sentence in lines (3-5) provides humorous support to the passage, but it does not restate the main idea.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *set up the main idea of the following paragraph.* The sentence on lines (3-5) does not set up the ideas in the second paragraph, which begins on line 26. It is too far removed from the following paragraph to serve that function in the passage.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (1-2) Paleontologists discovered a new bird-like, crested dinosaur.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

29. The Anzu was originally found in which of the following locations according to the passage?

- A. North Dakota
- B. South Dakota
- C. Cretaceous Period, 100 million to 66 million years ago
- D. North Texas

Correct Answer: Option B (South Dakota) Lines (15-17) indicate that the team from the Smithsonian discovered Anzu Wyliei bones in North Dakota. Lines (20-25) further down in the second paragraph indicate that a larger set of Anzu dinosaur bones were also discovered. The second paragraph follows a chronological structure, so many readers will be tempted to select option A, North Dakota, as the original discovery given it is the first discovery of Anzu mentioned in the passage. The language of the text provides contrary evidence: the South Dakota bones were discovered first. The text states in the past perfect tense that the South Dakota discovery "had been" made at the time of the paleontology conference. Furthermore, the South Dakota find had "already" been sold at the time of the unveiling of the North Dakota discovery. The South Dakota discovery must have been first given the text evidence.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (15-17) His team was on a dig in western North Dakota near Montana when they discovered some bones from an unknown species.
2. Lines (20-25) It turns out those bones were not the only example of this new species discovered in the same area. A private collector had found two nearly complete skeletons of the same animal in South Dakota, and the Carnegie Museum had already acquired those fossils.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *North Dakota* Option A is the first discovery mentioned in the passage, so it is the wrong answer choice students most often select. The text evidence indicates the South Dakota bones pre-dated the North Dakota discovery.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *Cretaceous Period, 100 million to 66 million years ago* Option C correctly describes the period in which the Anzu dinosaur lived, but that is not the question. The question asks for the location, not the timeframe of the discovery. Even the timeframe is too extreme. The discovery was not made by humans in that timeframe according to the text, so there is no evidence in the passage to indicate the Cretaceous Period was the time of first discovery. Readers may ascertain that humans as we know them, have lived only 100,000-250,000 years, not 65 million years. This example is one case where the outside knowledge is so extreme in content that it can be useful rather than deceptive. Even so, test takers should rely first on the absence of evidence to identify option C as the wrong answer.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *North Texas* Option D, North Texas, is nowhere mentioned in the passage. Students may recall that some dinosaur discoveries hail from Texas, but that outside information would lure test takers to the wrong answer in this case. Find the evidence in the text without subtle assumptions or use of outside information.

TIP: Test makers will confuse test takers by introducing ideas in the passage in an order that does not necessarily represent the accurate order or sequence of events. Be careful to pay attention to the details in the text rather than always assume events unfold in the same order in which the author chooses to present them.

Question Type: Function

30. How does the third paragraph (lines 43-60) contribute to the passage?

- A. It compares the bone specimens of the Anzu to other delicate dinosaurs of the period.
- B. It identifies the name and classification of a new species of dinosaur.
- C. It constructs a profile of the Anzu dinosaur based on the fossil discoveries.
- D. It explains why researchers believe the Anzu was likely an omnivore.

Correct Answer: Option C (It constructs a profile of the Anzu dinosaur based on the fossil discoveries.) The examples from the text describe the various patterns and behaviors of the Anzu Wyliei's life. For example, lines (55-60) indicate the Anzu had a "rough and tumble" lifestyle based on injuries to bones. Lines (46-51) suggest the dinosaur was also a meat eater based on the small animal bones found in the interior of the Anzu's bones. Each is an example of how scientists used the bones to hypothesize how the Anzu lived.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (55-60) The bones do, however, show evidence of the dinosaurs' rough and tumble lifestyle. The North Dakota specimen appears to have a broken and slightly healed rib. One of the South Dakota specimens reveals bony healing that would result from an injury to the toe.
2. Lines (46-51) Scientists believe the Anzu Wyliei was omnivorous, eating both plants and animals. Its diet likely consisted of plants, eggs, and even small animals. Researchers discovered one of the specimens with the debris of shells and tiny vertebrae between the Anzu's ribs and pelvis,

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *It compares the bone specimens of the Anzu to other delicate dinosaurs of the period.* The function of the third paragraph is not to compare the bones of the Anzu to other dinosaurs. A small dinosaur's bones were discovered within Anzu bones, but the purpose of those lines was to suggest the Anzu was a meat eater, not to make a comparison. Lines (10-11), not in the third paragraph, do compare the Anzu to other larger dinosaurs, but that comparison is not based on the bones and most definitely not covered in paragraph 3, the only section covered in the question prompt.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) *It identifies the name and classification of a new species of dinosaur.* Paragraph 2 describes the process of naming the Anzu dinosaur, not paragraph 3. The classification of the Anzu is mentioned in paragraph 4. Option B mentions parts of the passage that are not covered in the question prompt, and cannot be the correct answer.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow, Confuses Relationship**) *It explains why researchers believe the Anzu was likely an omnivore.* Option D describes a detail mentioned in paragraph 3. However, it is only one of several details about the Anzu mentioned in the paragraph. The one example helps contribute to the passage by building a profile of the Anzu dinosaur based on different observations of the fossil records, not the other way around. The third paragraph does not contribute to proving the more narrow case that the Anzu was an omnivore as described in option D.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (10-11) "It's a fairly delicate animal compared to the large predators that were living at the time,"

Passage 4 Outline: Expository, Science

Paragraph 1: Introduce the unexpected melting in northeast Greenland due to rising temperatures. **Paragraph 2:** Review the observed results and method of data collection for the northeast Zacharie glacier. **Paragraph 3:** Provides additional observations from northeast glaciers and highlights their importance: last bulwark against melting. **Paragraph 4:** Review known observations (northeastern Greenland is a new, unexpected change) that could lead to changing sea levels, but there is still uncertainty.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

31. Which of the following best states the author's purpose for writing the passage?

- A. To educate readers about global warming and potential changes in the climate
- B. To educate readers about unexpected changes in the Greenland Ice Sheet
- C. To sound the alarm about rising sea levels
- D. To highlight the uncertainties of climate science

Correct Answer: Option B (To educate readers about unexpected changes in the Greenland Ice Sheet) Option B restates the main idea that appears in the introduction, conclusion, and throughout the passage. Lines (1-5) indicate that northeast Greenland is a critical component to Greenland's melting. The start of paragraph 2, lines (18-20), and paragraph 3, lines (46-48) also discuss the glacier losses in northeastern Greenland. Northeast Greenland's changes are unexpected according to the text in lines (8-10) supporting the claim in option B. According to lines (53-55), that change is creating instability across the entire Greenland Ice Sheet.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (1-5) Greenland is losing the fight against rising sea levels and air temperatures, new research shows. The last rampart to collapse is the northeast corner of the Greenland Ice Sheet.
2. Lines (8-10) We don't expect huge ice loss in northeast Greenland.
3. Lines (18-20) The study found that northeast Greenland's Zachariae glacier retreated 12.4 miles in the last decade.
4. Lines (46-48) The land in northeast Greenland started to spring up in 2003.
5. Lines (53-55) . This study reveals that ice loss in the northeast is now accelerating. It seems that all of the margins of the Greenland ice sheet are unstable."

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Broad**) *To educate readers about global warming and potential changes in the climate.* Option B is too broad in scope. The passage focuses more narrowly on the changes in Greenland, which do potentially have a significant impact on the climate. The author does not discuss global warming in general or its causes. There is no discussion of pollution. There is no detailed discussion of rising temperatures. The passage only focuses on the unexpected changes in Greenland due to higher temperatures.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Extreme**) *To sound the alarm about rising sea levels.* Option C is too extreme. Test takers may interpret that the author is providing evidence to suggest a warning about Greenland, but there is no text evidence to support the sounding of an alarm about rising sea levels. First, there is little discussion of the nature and history of rising sea levels in the passage. Secondly, there is no discussion of the potential consequences of rising sea levels or any related call to action. It is easy to assume that the author presumes Greenland is a major factor contributing to potentially rising sea levels, but more information would be necessary to indicate the author's purpose is to discuss sea levels in general and make the claim that she is sounding an alarm.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow**) *To highlight the uncertainties of climate science.* Option D reflects text from a part of the passage, but it does not suggest the author's main purpose is to cast doubt or uncertainty on climate science. Lines (63-69) in the final paragraph indicate some models suggest the current observations of change will not last, and the text suggests conclusions can be difficult because climate science is complex. However, this section of the text only creates a counterclaim within the main passage idea: the Greenland Ice Sheet is melting in unexpected ways. The author's likely purpose for these lines is to provide a balanced review while educating readers about the change in Greenland's glaciers.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (63-69) Some models show that many of Greenland's glaciers will eventually slow or even halt their retreat as they shrink back toward choke points in their rocky valleys. "Greenland is extremely complex, and it's very, very difficult to predict what will happen in the future," said researchers.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

32. To which "fight" is the author most likely referring in line 1 of the passage?

- A. The battle against global warming
- B. The battle to preserve the northeastern corner of the Greenland Ice Sheet
- C. The battle against rising temperatures and sea levels in the Atlantic
- D. The battle against human-kinds' willingness to ignore obvious changes to earth's environment

Correct Answer: Option A (The battle against global warming) Option A demonstrates the examples provided in the relevant text; therefore, it is the correct answer. Lines (1-2) state Greenland is losing the fight against rising sea levels and rising air temperatures, which are the qualifiers of global warming.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (1-2) Greenland is losing the fight against rising sea levels and air temperatures.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *The battle to preserve the northeastern corner of the Greenland Ice Sheet.* The main idea of the passage is the unexpected changes observed in the northeast corner of Greenland and what the potential consequences might be. However, the fight in line 1 is not a fight to preserve a glacier. The text clearly states it is a battle against rising temperatures. The passage provides one example of the consequences of that larger battle to combat rising temperatures or global warming.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow, Off By One Word**) *The battle against rising temperatures and sea levels in the Atlantic.*

Option C is partially correct. The text defines the “fight” to be against rising temperatures, but not sea levels in the Atlantic. Untrained test takers may note that Greenland’s melting would drain water into the Atlantic Ocean, but that is utilizing information outside of the text evidence. No evidence suggests the “fight” is limited to the Atlantic Ocean, so option C is off by one word.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *The battle against human-kinds' willingness to ignore obvious changes to earth's environment.*

Nothing in the text indicates humans are ignoring obvious changes to the environment. Human behaviors are simply not part of the passage. Untrained test takers may know there is a need for further education about the facts surrounding global warming and view this passage as the author’s attempt to bridge that gap, but it is an interpretation not based on the text evidence. Subjective interpretations, however obvious, cannot be used as evidence to support the correct answer to an SHSAT reading question.

Question Type: Little Picture-Detail

33. Which of the following is not identified as a glacier in northeast Greenland according to the passage?

- Nioghlavfjersfjorden
- 79 North
- Zacharie
- Jakobshavn

Correct Answer: Option D (Jakobshavn) Lines (200-22) indicate the Jakobshavn glacier is in southwestern Greenland, not the northeast. All other options are located in the northeast according to the text.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (20-22) For comparison, southwest Greenland's Jakobshavn glacier has retreated 21.7 miles in the past 150 years

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **True**) *Nioghlavfjersfjorden.* Option A is mentioned as one of the main glaciers in northeast Greenland in lines (32-36).

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **True**) *79 North.* Option B is mentioned as one of the main glaciers in northeast Greenland in lines (32-36).

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **True**) *Zacharie.* Option C is mentioned as one of the main glaciers in northeast Greenland in lines (32-36).

Relevant Text:

- Lines (32-36) Satellite pictures show that the northeast's three main glaciers; Nioghalvfjersfjorden glacier, also called 79 North, the Zachariae glacier and the Storstrømmen glacier all lost ice recently.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

34. The study suggests northeast Greenland's Zacharie glacier is retreating at an annual rate how many times that of Jakobshavn glacier in the southwest?

- Just over 2 times
- Almost twice as fast
- Almost 10 times
- Over 20 times

Correct Answer: Option C (Almost 10 times) Lines (19-22) indicate Zacharie retreated 12.4 miles in a decade or 1.24 miles per year. The Jakobshavn glacier receded 21.7 miles in 150 years or just under 0.15 miles per year.

Rate of Zacharie/Rate of Jakobshavn = $1.24/0.15 \sim 10$. Answer C, almost 10, is the best choice.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (19-22) Zachariae glacier retreated 12.4 miles in the last decade. For comparison, southwest Greenland's Jakobshavn glacier has retreated 21.7 miles in the past 150 years

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *Just over 2 times.* Lines (19-22) indicates option A is not the correct calculation of the rates of change. Other parts of the text, lines (40-43), indicate the Zacharie glacier is flowing twice as fast, but that is not the answer to the question. The retreat of a glacier as it melts may be closely related to the flow, but they are not the same measure.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *Almost twice as fast.* Lines (19-22) indicates option B is not the correct calculation of the rates of change. Other parts of the text, lines (40-43), indicate the Zacharie glacier is flowing twice as fast, but that is not the answer to the question. The retreat of a glacier as it melts may be closely related to the flow, but they are not the same measure.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *Over 20 times.* Lines (19-22) indicates option D is not the correct calculation of the rates of change.

Question Type: Function

35. What is the importance of the Zacharie glacier described in the passage?

- A. It represents a useful barometer for measuring changes in Greenland's ice sheet.
- B. It provides the conduit for several fast-flowing glaciers like the Jakobshavn.
- C. It helps explain recent, unexpected losses of Greenland's ice sheet.
- D. It dams all of northeast Greenland's ice from flowing to the sea.

Correct Answer: Option C (It helps explain recent, unexpected losses of Greenland's ice sheet.) Lines (3-7) and lines (72-75) confirm that there were unexpected losses to Greenland's glaciers due in part to the unexpected losses in the northeastern glaciers. Lines (18-20) present the Zacharie glacier as one example of the northeast glacier losses, and lines (24-28) connect those losses directly to the unexpected changes in the northeast ice sheet in total. The text provides direct evidence to support answer Option C in all its parts, which is not exactly the case for the incorrect answer options.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (18-20) The study found that northeast Greenland's Zachariae glacier retreated 12.4 miles in the last decade.
2. Lines (24-28) The disturbing results have already sparked debate among Greenland experts because the rate of ice loss for the northeast exceeds the estimates in other studies.
3. Lines (3-7) The last rampart to collapse is the northeast corner of the Greenland Ice Sheet, which began to shrink rapidly in 2003. "This is a new record,"
4. Lines (72-75) until now, researchers thought northeast Greenland's glaciers weren't part of the equation.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation, Off By One Word**) *It represents a useful barometer for measuring changes in Greenland's sea level.* Option A is partly correct. The author uses the Zacharie glacier as a barometer for measurement. Lines (18-22) compare the Zacharie glacier's rate of melting to other glaciers; however, the text does not mention the measurement or changes in sea level resulting from the Zacharie retreat. Lines (15-18) directly preceding the comparison do indicate Greenland is likely contributing to sea level increases. The proximity of the text does not indicate the Zacharie is a measuring stick for sea level changes. That would be an interpretation not directly stated in the passage.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relation, Off By One Word**) *It provides the conduit for several fast-flowing glaciers like the Jakobshavn.* Option B confuses two ideas shared in the same sentence in lines (40-43). The Zacharie glacier is a conduit for much of the Greenland Ice Sheet, but the Jakobshavn glacier is in the southwest of Greenland, not the northeast, so the Zacharie is unlikely the conduit for the Jakobshavn. The Jakobshavn glacier is mentioned in the same sentence only to compare the magnitude of the Zacharie (undergoing unexpected changes) to the Jakobshavn (a previously known melting glacier). The Zacharie is twice as large, but no text specifies it is the conduit for the Jakobshavn.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation, Too Extreme**) *It dams all of northeast Greenland's ice from flowing to the sea.* Option D seems like a reasonable interpretation of the text. After all, lines (3-5) indicate the northeast is the last rampart or "dam" to collapse, and lines (40-43) indicate the Zacharie is a conduit for much of Greenland's ice sheets (to the sea). That said, the word "all" is too extreme when the text evidence includes words like "much of." Option D is an exaggeration of the text, which never states that Zacharie blocks all of the northeast of Greenland ice from flowing to the sea. Lines (60-63) suggest there is some debate about whether all the northeast will flow to the sea or if the ice retreat will halt naturally, so it is not clear the Zacharie blocks all melting ice from the sea.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (15-22) Greenland could significantly boost Greenland's contribution to sea level rise. The study found that northeast Greenland's Zachariae glacier retreated 12.4 ... For comparison, southwest Greenland's Jakobshavn glacier has retreated 21.7 miles.
2. Lines (40-43) Zachariae covers an area twice as large as southwest Greenland's fastest-flowing glacier, the Jakobshavn, and it serves as a conduit for much of the Greenland ice sheet.
3. Lines (3-5) The last rampart to collapse is the northeast corner of the Greenland Ice Sheet.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

36. According to the passage, why does the ground rise when enormous ice sheets melt?

- A. Water in liquid form contracts in volume permitting the ground to expand.
- B. The land is no longer weighed down by the mass of ice on top.
- C. The increase in local sea level pushes the land mass upward.
- D. The ground material expands as the air and water temperatures rise.

Correct Answer: Option B (The land is no longer weighed down by the mass of ice on top.) Option B restates lines (44-46). The “land is no longer weighed down by the mass” restates “the ground...is released from a heavy burden.”

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (44-46) Upon melting, the newly exposed ground previously beneath the glacier rises because it is released from the heavy burden.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *Water in liquid form contracts in volume permitting the ground to expand.* Test takers may know that liquid water contracts in volume when it changes from solid ice to liquid form unlike most materials, but that is knowledge obtained from outside the passage. The text never provides evidence that a change in volume causes the ground to swell upward.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) *The increase in local sea level pushes the land mass upward.* Lines (15-17) indicate the Greenland Ice Sheet is potentially causing sea levels to rise, but that information is not relevant to the rise of the ground level after the glaciers melt. Nothing in the text suggests rising sea levels cause the grounds levels to increase.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation, Not In Passage**) *The ground material expands as the air and water temperatures rise.* Some test takers may surmise that most materials expand with increasing temperature, but that is never addressed in the text, and there is no connection between option D and the evidence in the passage.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

37. Which of the following is a reasonable conclusion based on the passage?

- A. Climate science is complicated and inexact.
- B. The unexpected glacier melting in Greenland might not raise sea levels.
- C. Global warming is a reality that will challenge the next generation.
- D. Sea levels will increase with time if Greenland’s northeast glacier continues to melt.

Correct Answer: Option B (The unexpected glacier melting in Greenland might not raise sea levels.) Lines (15-17) indicate the melting ice in Greenland might cause sea levels to rise. That also means it might not. The text is not definite. Lines (61-63) indicate there is disagreement on the matter. Option B correctly restates the relevant text.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (15-17) Greenland could significantly boost Greenland’s contribution to sea level rise.
2. Lines (61-63) there is disagreement on what the ice loss in Greenland means for the future sea level rise.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word, Confuses Relationship**) *Climate science is complicated and inexact.* The last paragraph raises doubt about the impact of Greenland’s changes on sea levels. The main idea in the passage is that unexpected changes are occurring in Greenland’s northeast. Both of these arguably demonstrate that climate science is inexact, so option A is partially correct. However, there is no support in the text for climate science being “complicated.” Test takers may make that subtle, barely noticeable assumption based on knowledge of the topic outside the passage, but the text does not support the former claim. Untrained test takers who cite lines (67-69) as evidence are confusing the subject of the sentence with the subject of the question prompt. Greenland is complex or complicated according to the text, not climate science.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *Global warming is a reality that will challenge the next generation.* Option C is partially correct. The passage begins by indicating Greenland is losing the battle to rising temperatures (global warming). The text supports the claim that global warming is a reality. However, it is not clear the next generation will be challenged because Greenland is losing the battle. It may seem like an obvious conclusion, but it is an interpretation that leverages outside knowledge of the topic. The passage provides no call to action. It does not refer to future generations at any point.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Extreme, Confuses Relationship**) *The rise in sea levels will increase with time if Greenland’s northeast glacier continues to melt.* Option D contradicts the text in lines (61-63), which indicates there may be no rise in sea levels as a result of glaciers in northeast Greenland melting further. Lines (15-17) highlight that is a significant risk, but option D makes a definite statement (too extreme), which cannot be supported by the evidence in the text.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (67-69) "Greenland is extremely complex, and it's very, very difficult to predict what will happen in the future," said researchers.
2. Lines (61-63) there is disagreement on what the ice loss in Greenland means for the future sea level rise.

Question Type: Little Picture-Detail

38. According to the figure, Greenland's total ice melt

- A. throughout the year is increasing gradually every year.
- B. for the summer months is increasing exponentially every year.
- C. during spring and summer months is variable year to year.
- D. from April to October is increasing linearly every year.

Correct Answer: Option C (during spring and summer months is variable year to year.) Although the data follows a longer-term trend, the data bounces around from year to year, so option C is correct.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) The graph shows the amount of ice melt from April-October. It does not present data for the complete year, only the summer melting seasons.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) The summer months is too narrow to express the period April-October, and the data appears to be on a linear trend long term, not exponential which would curve upward with time.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) The long-term trend is linear, but the data does not follow that line "every" year. It bounces around the trend sometimes decreasing and sometimes increasing, so option D's claim is not technically accurate.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

39. The ice melt maps of Greenland are consistent with which of the following concepts in the passage?

- A. The southwestern Jakobshavn glacier has been Greenland's fastest flowing for many years.
- B. Unexpected melting has begun in the northeastern glaciers like Zacharie in recent years.
- C. Greenland has contributed to a rise in sea level in the Atlantic Ocean.
- D. The loss of glaciers will be complete in just over a century.

Correct Answer: Option A (The southwestern Jakobshavn glacier has been Greenland's fastest flowing for many years.) Although the maps themselves do not comment on any one glacier flow, the maps show an increase in melting in southwestern Greenland, which suggests the glaciers in that region would be flowing faster. The map is consistent with this idea from the passage even if it does not definitively measure the flow of the Jakobshavn glacier, so option A answers the question.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Map**) The more recent northeastern glacier melting is a main theme of the passage, but the maps only include the time period up to 2007. They do not show increased melting in the northeast yet, so the somewhat dated map does not support the idea in option B.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) The map does not measure sea level rise; it measures melting in regions of Greenland. There is no direct connection between melting in summer months and sea level rise in the passage, so option C is not supported by any evidence provided.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Map**) The correct information for option D is not obtained from the map. It is contained in the graph, so option D does not answer the specific question.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

40. The graph suggests

- A. Greenland's ice losses are anticipated to accelerate downward in the next half century due to the unexpected melting of the northeastern glaciers.
- B. Fears of Greenland's ice losses have been exaggerated because changes have only been gradual over the last half century.
- C. The best model to predict Greenland's ice losses over time is a cotangent function.
- D. Greenland's glaciers are expected to lose nearly three-quarters of their thickness by 2060.

Correct Answer: Option D (Greenland is expected to lose nearly three-quarters of its original ice mass by 2060.) The graph indicates the glacier depth will fall to almost 20% of its original depth(thickness) in meters. The assumption is that the glacier density is constant, so a measure a change in thickness is directly related to a change of mass.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) The first part of option A is correct. Greenland ice losses are expected to accelerate in the coming 50 years, but the graph does not indicate if it is due to the northeastern glacier losses or not.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation**) The map indicates that losses have been gradual in the last 50 years compared to the expected changes in the coming 50 years. However, that says nothing about people’s fears or whether they might be exaggerated or not.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) The graph indicates the best model for predicting the glacier depth is a tangent function, not a cotangent function.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

41. According to the graph associated with the map, the cumulated ice melt area

- A. increased by approximately 20,000,000 square kilometers in the 30 years since 1978.
- B. decreased year over year almost as often as it increased.
- C. from 1978 to 2008 is best modeled by a linear equation with a positive slope.
- D. is offset by the cumulated ice freezing in other parts of the world.

Correct Answer: Option B (decreased year over year almost as often as it increased.) The graph increases year over year 15 times and decreases year over year 14 times. The frequency of down moves almost equals the frequency of up movements in the graph even if the typical upward move is greater in magnitude.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) The graph indicates the cumulate melt increases from 15 million square kilometers to 25 million square kilometers, an increase of only 10 million square kilometers.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) The graph shows a potential linear fit. Nothing indicates it is the best model to fit the data, however. It is simply the fit shown.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Graph**) The graph says nothing about melting or freezing outside of Greenland.

Passage 5 Outline: Fiction, Poetry

Stanza 1: The narrator lives in a fairytale like setting with his love Annabelle Lee. **Stanza 2:** He and she were young and so in love the angels were jealous. **Stanza 3:** The angels from the clouds kill Annabelle Lee. According to the narrator, we only know she is dead because her kin take her away to a tomb(sepulchre). **Stanza 4:** The reason the angels killed her (he says directly she was killed) was due to jealousy. **Stanza 5:** The narrator’s and Annabelle’s love was too great, however, for even the angels or any demon to separate. **Stanza 6:** The narrator sees his love in the moon and stars as he lays down next to her every night(kind of creepy) in her tomb by the sea.

Question Type: Main Idea-Big Picture

42. What are the main themes of the poem?

- A. love and mortality
- B. obsession and fantasy
- C. spirituality and sadness
- D. mourning and marriage

Correct Answer: Option A (love and mortality) The main theme of the poem, in case the author doesn’t say it enough, is love. The narrator claims his love is so great it even outlasts the life of Anabel Lee and not even the powers of heaven and hell can separate the lovers, which calls into question the idea of mortality.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation**) The narrator’s repetition of his love and desire to sleep in the tomb of his dead love every night certainly raises the idea of obsession. His claim about the angels causing Annabel’s death certainly seems like a fantasy. However, these ideas are not explicitly stated and would not be the main themes above love and mortality.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Spirituality is a curious term that means different things to different people. It is not mentioned in the poem and thus not defined, so it isn’t the main theme. Sadness is never brought up in the poem. The narrator is not sad even if that would seem like a normal emotion. This was, however, not a normal love because it superseded death according to the narrator.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) Marriage is never mentioned. The reader does not know if the lovers ever married.

Question Type: Little Picture-Detail

43. What is the setting of this poem?

- A. In the past in a beautiful king’s castle by the ocean.
- B. A secret realm by the sea in the present day
- C. A fantasy kingdom many years ago by the sea
- D. A monarchy that bordered on the water

Correct Answer: Option D (A monarchy that bordered on the water) Option D rephrases the passage text in all its parts. A “kingdom” is a monarchy and “by the sea” indicates the realm bordered on the water.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) The image of a kingdom by the sea may naturally conjure images of royalty and kings, but nothing in the poem suggests the narrator is a king in his beautiful castle.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) The poem never says the kingdom is secret, and it clearly indicates that the setting took place many years ago, not in the current timeframe of the poem.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) Option C gets the time period correct. The fairytale beginning and the fantastical story might suggest this poem is a fantasy, but it never says the kingdom is made up or part of the fantasy if indeed it is a fantasy.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

44. Read stanza 1.

The imagery in stanza 1 suggests the poem is most likely going to be

- A. a fairytale
- B. a horror story
- C. adventurous
- D. a mystery

Correct Answer: Option A (a fairytale) The introduction to a kingdom by the sea and a story of unbounded love are most consistent with a fairytale even if the fairytale takes a dark turn later in the poem.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) The narrator’s love doesn’t die until after the 1st stanza, so a horror story does not fit for stanza 1.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) The narrator does not go on any adventure in the poem.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Extreme**) The reader might have some questions about certain details, but the poem is not a tale of mystery.

Question Type: Inference-Examination of Views

45. **The speaker might characterize his attitude toward Annabel Lee mainly as**

- A. deeply in love
- B. creepy
- C. obsessed
- D. mournful

Correct Answer: Option A (deeply in love) The narrator indicates he is in love—no ordinary love. Option A best restates the poem text.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type –) Any character that sleeps in the tomb of his dead lover may seem creepy, but the narrator would hardly characterize himself as creepy.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type –) The narrator is obsessed, but he would not consider himself to be obsessed, only in love.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type –) No statements by the narrator suggest he feels sad or mourns his lover. In his words, he is not separated from her even in death.

Question Type: Tone-Attitude

46. **What is the tone of the poem?**

- A. formal
- B. somber
- C. uplifting
- D. humorous

Correct Answer: Option B: (somber) The poem is a serious tale about love. It covers dark and gloomy ideas like angels killing the narrator's love and sleeping in tombs. As a result, somber, which means serious and gloomy is the best tone to depict the key aspects of the poem.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) The poem is not respectful and does not take a formal tone. The accusation against angels is one example to demonstrate its lack of formality.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) The narrator's love dies at the hands of angels. This storyline is hardly uplifting.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Option D contradicts the text. There is nothing funny about the death of the narrator's lover.

Question Type: Function

47. Read line 10 in stanza 2.

But we loved with a love that was more than love—

The repetition of words serves primarily to

- A. emphasize that the speaker's love was no ordinary love.
- B. create doubt about whether the speaker's love was in fact childish
- C. compare the speaker's young love to Romeo & Juliet
- D. create a hypnotic tone in the poem.

Correct Answer: Option A (emphasize that the speaker's love was no ordinary love) The narrator uses the word "love" three times in one line. As a result, it is hard to miss that the emphasis of this line is love.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) The lovers were children, but the claim of the narrator is that the love was great and real and anything but childish.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Poem**) The tale of youth and tragic death parallels the story of Romeo & Juliet, but nothing in the poem makes any comparison or mention of Shakespeare's play.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Line**) Edgar Allen Poe is famous for creating hypnotic tones through use of repetition in many of his poems and he does the same in this poem by repeating kingdom by the sea in every stanza. This line may not be the best example of the claim in option D, and it is not the primary purpose of repetition in the line.

Question Type: Words In Context

48. The word "coveted" in stanza 2 suggests the seraphs(angels)

- A. protected the speaker and his love from harm.
- B. celebrated the love between Annabel Lee and the narrator.
- C. badly wanted the kind of love shared by the speaker and his love.
- D. ignored the love shared between the speaker and Annabel Lee.

Correct Answer: Option C (badly wanted the kind of love shared by the speaker and his love.) Covet means to badly want or keep something for one's self—typically something that is not possessed in the first place. Option C best rephrases the idea of coveting. This idea is also supported in other lines in stanza 4. "The angels, not half so happy in heaven, Went envying her and me."

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) According to the narrator in stanza 4, the angels did not protect the lovers. They killed Annabel Lee.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) The angels did not celebrate the lovers, which might be a plausible expectation for reader who is not following the poem's big picture. The angels envied the love and killed the narrator's love as a result.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Covet is the opposite of ignore, so option D contradicts the text.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

49. Read stanza 3.

And this was the reason ...

A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling

My beautiful Annabel Lee;

The wind from the cloud most likely represents

- A. a hurricane or terrible storm.
- B. an illness that affected Annabel Lee.

- C. the angels' attempt to destroy the love between the narrator and Annabel Lee.
 D. a welcome change from warm weather.

Correct Answer: Option C (the angels attempt to destroy the love between the narrator and Annabel Lee.) Stanza 4 claims, “The angels... Went envying her and me-Yes! - that was the reason...that the wind came out of the cloud by night, Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.” Option C restates the idea that angels caused the wind from the clouds that killed Annabel Lee out of envy in order to destroy the narrator’s and Annabel’s love.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Poem**) A hurricane is never mentioned or suggested by any text.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation**) The chilling wind may be assumed to be an illness, perhaps a bad cold, that killed Annabel Lee, but the poem never clarifies this point. The blame is assigned to the angels, which might also reflect a different interpretation in the absence of specific evidence.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) Option D does not reflect any sensible cause supported by the text.

Question Type: Function

50. Stanza 4 serves mainly to

- A. accuse the angels of murdering Annabel.
 B. change the tone from celebratory to sorrowful.
 C. indicate the narrator might be a little crazy.
 D. alert the reader for the first time that Annabel Lee died.

Correct Answer: Option A (accuse the angels of murdering Annabel) The narrator accuses the angels of killing Annabel Lee. This is the first time the author states Annabel is dead and that the angels are to blame. His main goal is to accuse the angels of murder as rephrased correctly by option A.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) Although it seems normal to presume a lover’s death leads to sorrow, the narrator instead describes how his love is greater than death. As a result, the purpose of stanza 4 is not to shift to sorrow. The narrator doesn’t reveal sorrow.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow**) The lines “Yes! - that was the reason (as all men know, In this kingdom by the sea)” serve to suggest the narrator is trying to make his case for an extreme claim that the angels killed his love. Perhaps he realizes it is the claim of a crazy person? Or perhaps not. Option C requires some assumptions on the reader’s part and includes little text evidence. For the SHSAT it is not the strongest evidence and option C is likely not the *primary* purpose of the stanza.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Confuses Relationship**) Stanza 4 is the first time the narrator explicitly states Annabel is dead, but he alerted in readers in stanza 3 that the family took Annabel to a sepulchre. She would not be taken to a tomb if she did not die, so the first time the narrator alerts readers even without explicitly stating it is in stanza 3.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

51. The most likely lesson to be learned from stanza 5 is

- A. love can conquer all
 B. young love never lasts
 C. dreams do come true
 D. faith is its own reward

Correct Answer: Option A (love can conquer all) The narrator states in stanza 5, “And neither the angels in heaven above, Nor the demons down under the sea, Can ever dissever my soul from the soul Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.” The statement that his love can overcome both heaven and hell indicates love can conquer all. It may only be the narrator’s love, but it can happen.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation**) Option B is not a theme of the poem and likely not the lesson to be learned. The text never states or suggests young love is doomed to failure.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Barely Relevant**) The story, true to Poe’s style, is not about dreams coming true in the usual sense. If he did produce any work with so “Disneyesque” a message, please let us know. It certainly isn’t this poem about lovers dying.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Poem**) The poem does not address faith. The narrator displays faith even after death, but no text suggests that he was rewarded for the effort.

Paragraph 1: Introduce World War 1, a long, bloody war between European nations that changed in favor of Germany when Russians withdrew due to an internal revolution.

Paragraph 2: At the time when it looked like Germany might win, U.S. troops entered the war and put an end to German advancements.

Paragraph 3: The U.S. and its French and British allies began to advance on Germany and, within months, threatened to invade Germany bringing the war to a close.

Question Type: Main Idea-Big Picture

52. Which of the following best tells what this passage is about?

- A. The history of battles in World War I
- B. The reasons why the U.S. entered the Great War in 1917
- C. The extreme difficulties faced by European Allied nations after years of deadlock and trench warfare
- D. The favorable impact of U.S. forces on the Allied cause in the latter stages of WWI.

Correct Answer: Option D (The favorable impact of U.S. forces on the Allied cause in the latter stages of WWI) In lines (1-4), the author makes the thesis claim for the passage: the Allied forces in WWI needed the help of American troops. In paragraph 1, the passage conveys how costly the war had been and how the withdrawal of Russia put the Allies at risk of losing the war. The next paragraph details how American forces entered the war and turned the tide in favor of the Allies. By the conclusion, lines (74-76) indicate the war turned in favor of the Allies permanently thanks to American troops—all the relevant details restated in Option D.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (1-4) In late 1917 the European Allies in World War One including France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Russia desperately needed the help of American soldiers.
2. Lines (54-55) General Pershing wrote that the battles had “turned the tide of war.”
3. Lines (74-76) In six months the tide of the Great War had changed permanently in favor of the Allies thanks to American soldiers.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Broad**) *The history of battles in World War I.* The passage does not provide a complete history of WWI battles. In fact, it only mentions a few battles and does not mention any before 1917, several years into trench warfare. The summary of battles picks up in the text when the Americans entered the fighting toward the end of the war. Option A would have to include earlier battles when Russia was in the war to justify the passage more broadly as a history of WWI battles.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow, Not In Passage**) *The reasons why the U.S. entered the Great War in 1917.* The passage does provide some potential justification for America entering the war: the Germans were able to fight on one front according to lines (21-24), and that resulted in a German advantage used to break the stalemate of trench warfare. Untrained test takers might assume the American forces entered the war to make sure Germany did not win the war at this time of advantage. However, nothing in the text indicates causation. The timing of American entry correlated with the German successes, but nothing suggests it was the cause. While potentially true, there could be several other interpretations or reasons for the entry of American forces not mentioned in the passage. Furthermore, the reason for American forces entering WWI is not the main idea. The events leading up to entry and the successful operations after entry are covered in more detail in the text than any explanations of why the Americans were in Europe.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Too Narrow**) *The extreme difficulties faced by European Allied nations after years of deadlock and trench warfare.* The passage covers the difficulties of trench warfare leading up to 1917 in detail on lines (4-8) and elsewhere in the first paragraph. Despite including true details from the text, the difficulties of trench warfare is only covered in the first paragraph. The topic is too narrow in scope to be considered the main idea. Instead, the hardships of drawn-out battles set the scene for the main idea. Option C makes no mention of American forces and their success leading to victory and an end to WWI, which are essential elements for any correct description of the entire passage.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (21-24) The reinforced German troops launched a powerful offensive against the Allies in the spring of 1918.
2. Lines (29-33) After holding firm through years of stalemate along the Western Front, the area along the French-German border, it suddenly looked as if Germany might break through and win the war.
3. Lines (4-8) Three years of trench warfare had exhausted the Allied armies. Millions of soldiers died. An entire generation of young men, nearly 1 in 2 French below the age of 25, were killed.

TIP: Option B results from a passage that lures readers into a natural assumption that appears to be supported by text: the American forces entered World War 1 in response Germany’s success after Russia’s withdrawal. However, the text never justifies that claim. These subtle assumptions can trap test takers who are not careful to identify the literal text evidence or lack thereof.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

53. According to the passage, which was not a result of Russia withdrawing from the Allied war effort?

- A. Germany moved substantial forces from the east to the French battlefield.
- B. Bolsheviks were able to focus on developing a communist government.
- C. The American Expeditionary Forces built to full strength to counter the Russian loss.
- D. Allied lines were pushed back by reinforced German lines to within 40 miles of Paris.

Correct Answer: Option C (The American Expeditionary Forces built to full strength to counter the Russian loss.) Line 34 provides the only explanation for the timing of the build-up of Allied Forces: fortune. No further explanation is provided, so readers should not presume the American expansion was timed as a response to the Russian withdrawal mentioned immediately prior in lines (31-34). Option C is an interpretation absent text evidence.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (31-36) it suddenly looked as if Germany might break through and win the war. Fortunately, the American Expeditionary Forces reached full strength in Europe in the spring of 1918.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **True**) *Germany moved substantial forces from the east to the French battlefield.* Lines (15-20) directly support the claim in option A. The movement of German troops from the east to France resulted from the Russian withdrawal.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **True**) *Bolsheviks were able to focus on developing a communist government.* Lines (10-15) indicate the second Bolshevik revolution resulted in Russia's withdrawal from World War 1, so the new government could develop into a communist state.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **True**) *Allied lines were pushed back by reinforced German lines to within 40 miles of Paris.* Lines (21-29) indicate the movement of German troops was directly responsible for renewed attacks and German success, which led to Germans forces advancing to within 40 miles of Paris. Option D is one result of Russian withdrawal according to the passage.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (15-20) The withdrawal of Russia changed the dynamics for Germany from a two-front war in the east and west to a one-front war in western Europe. The Germans moved hundreds of thousands of troops from the Eastern Front to the Western Front in France.
2. Lines (10-15) Adding fuel to the fire, a second revolution in Russia by the Bolsheviks, resulted in Russia's withdrawal from the war so the Bolsheviks could focus their energies on setting up a new Communist state.
3. Lines (21-29) The reinforced German troops launched a powerful offensive against the Allies in the spring of 1918...the Germans ruthlessly attacked Allied lines, pushing them back to within 40 miles of Paris.

Question Type: Little Picture-Detail

54. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the AEF?

- A. They fought as a merged force with the allies throughout their campaign.
- B. The AEF was engaged in serious fighting from 1917 onward.
- C. The AEF thwarted German attacks on Paris.
- D. They helped fight back German offensives at the Marne and Somme Rivers.

Correct Answer: Option D (They helped fight back German offensives at the Marne and Somme Rivers.) Lines (42-45) provide direct evidence that the AEF fought back a German offensive at the Marne River. Lines (49-52) also indicate American forces repelled offensives at the Marne and Somme rivers, which is restated by option D. Although the latter lines cite American forces rather than the AEF specifically, the passage has only introduced the AEF, and additional forces join the effort at a later date according to the text.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (42-45) AEF soldiers helped turn back a German offensive at Château-Thierry on the Marne River east of Paris. AEF soldiers helped turn back a German offensive at Château-Thierry on the Marne River east of Paris.
2. Lines (49-52) In July the Americans and the French fought back German attacks on Allied forces along the Marne and the Somme Rivers.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *They fought as a merged force with the allies throughout their campaign.* Lines (36-40) indicate General Pershing kept the AEF a separate fighting force. Option A contradicts the passage.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *The AEF was engaged in serious fighting from 1917 onward.* The AEF did not begin serious fighting until June 1918 according to the passage text in lines (40-42) Option B contradicts the passage.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *The AEF thwarted German attacks on Paris.* Although German forces moved to within 40 miles of Paris, nothing in the text indicates they reached the city or attacked Paris directly. Option D is not supported by evidence from the passage.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (40-42) The American Expeditionary Force saw its first serious fighting in early June 1918.
- Lines (36-40) The French and British wanted to use the American soldiers to build up their troop counts, but General Pershing refused. He decided to keep the AEF a separate fighting force.

Question Type: Inference-Deduction

55. What is meant by "doughboys" in the passage?

- WWI ace pilots on the allied side
- 500,000 American soldiers integrated into the French and British armies
- The heavy artillery guns used by the German army
- U.S. infantry fighting independently from the other allied forces

Correct Answer: Option D (U.S. infantry fighting independently from the other allied forces) Option restates the passage in lines (56-59). "Doughboys" was the name given to the soldiers fighting alone, which means independently from the other Allied troops according to line 40—(General Pershing) decided to keep the AEF a separate fighting force.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (56-59) The Allies soon began an offensive of their own. In mid-September about 500,000 "doughboys," the nickname given to American soldiers fighting alone.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not In Passage**) *WWI ace pilots on the allied side.* Pilots are never mentioned in the passage, so option A cannot be the correct answer.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Off By One Word**) *500,000 American soldiers integrated into the French and British armies.* Or off by one phrase. The first part of option C is correct. "Doughboys" did refer to 500,000 American soldiers, but the last part is incorrect. These soldiers were not integrated into the other Allied Forces. They fought separately according to line 40. Partly correct answers are wrong.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Not in Passage**) *The heavy artillery guns used by the German army.* The passage does not mention heavy artillery guns let alone provide a name for them.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (2-4) After the Civil War, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment, giving voting rights to freedmen, but not to women.

TIP: The SHSAT will muddle answer choices by including partially correct information in the answer choice. The options often look appealing and correct, but they may be incorrect based on only a single word or phrase that isn't supported by the text. These answers are wrong.

Question Type: Inference-Speculation

56. To which battle(s) did Pershing refer to as "turning the tide of the war" on line 55?

- Saint Mihiel
- Verdun
- Argonne Forest
- Marne River

Correct Answer: Option D (Marne River) Lines (49-55) indicate the American forces fought back the Germans at the Marne and Somme rivers. The battles Pershing refers to on Lines (54-55) are the battles at the Marne and Somme. As a result, option D restates one of the battles that turned the tide of the war, so it is the correct answer to the question asked.

Relevant Text:

- Lines (49-55) In July the Americans and the French fought back German attacks on Allied forces along the Marne and the Somme rivers. Within a few short weeks, the Allies had halted the German offensive. General Pershing wrote that the battles had "turned the tide of war."

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option A: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *Saint Mihiel.* Lines (56-60) reference the victory of American forces at San Mihiel, but the date given is September 1918 about two months after the battles referred to by General Pershing according to the text. The Allies went on the offensive after the tide of war turned, and this is one example of the offensive battles.

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **True**) *Verdun*. Lines (60-64) also reference the victory of American forces at a later date, between September and November 1918. The addition of troops east and west of Verdun occurred after the battles referred to by General Pershing. The Allies went on the offensive after the tide of war turned, and this is one example of the offensive battles.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type –**True**) *Argonne Forest*. Lines (60-64) also reference the victory of American forces at a later date, between September and November 1918. The addition of troops east and west of Verdun and the seven-week battle for the Argonne Forest occurred after the battles referred to by General Pershing. The Allies went on the offensive after the tide of war turned, and this is one example of the offensive battles.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (56-60) The Allies soon began an offensive of their own. In mid-September about 500,000 “doughboys,” the nickname given to American soldiers fighting alone, defeated the Germans at Saint Mihiel, east of Verdun.
2. Lines (60-64) More than one million additional American troops joined the Allies in the Battle of the Argonne Forest, west of Verdun. The Battle of the Argonne Forest raged for nearly seven weeks

Question Type: Inference-Examination

57. What would likely have been the result of World War I in the absence of U.S. involvement?

- A. The Allied powers would have been defeated.
- B. Germany would have commanded a hegemony in Europe.
- C. The British would have starved, and the French abandoned resistance.
- D. Trench warfare would have continued for years.

Correct Answer: Option A (The Allied powers would have been defeated.) Option A restates the text presented in lines (27-33). Before the U.S. troops intervened, Germany was pressing forward. The years of stalemate were replaced by German advances. It looked like the war would be lost for the Allies according to the text.

Relevant Text:

1. Lines (27-33) the Germans ruthlessly attacked Allied lines, pushing them back to within 40 miles of Paris. After holding firm through years of stalemate along the Western Front, the area along the French-German border, it suddenly looked as if Germany might break through and win the war.
2. Lines (9-10) As the stalemate wore on, war supplies and food began to run short.

Incorrect Answer Review:

Option B: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation, Not In Passage**) *Germany would have commanded a hegemony in Europe*. Option B speculates on the events that would have transpired after a German victory. The passage never looks forward to the consequences of that outcome. A unified German control of the continent may seem like a reasonable conclusion but not one based on the passage.

Option C: (Incorrect Answer Type – **Interpretation**) *The British would have starved, and the French abandoned resistance*. Option C also entertains common assumptions untrained test takers might make. Lines (9-10) indicate food and war supplies were running low. The presumption that Allied Forces would have gone without food and begun starving, and that weapons and ammunition would have run out forcing troops to abandon the fight seems like a reasonable conclusion that might be rewarded in literary class. On the SHSAT, option C is only one possible option or outcome. It is not justified by the text. In fact, a trained test taker would dismiss the answer choice based on the text evidence. The decline of supplies was the result of prolonged trench warfare, which was no longer the situation when the Germans took control of the war before American involvement. The evidence suggests the end of the war would have been more swift and the Allies would not have lost not because they gradually ran out of food of munitions but because they were soundly defeated on the battlefield.

Option D: (Incorrect Answer Type – **False**) *Trench warfare would have continued for years*. The passage contradicts option D. Although trench warfare exhausted Allies for years according to the first paragraph, the Germans broke through those stalemates in lines (27-33). Trench warfare was replaced by German advancements because of their focus on one single front of the war.

TIP: Do not approach standardized reading exams like a reading or literature class. On the SHSAT, option C is only one possible option or outcome. It is not the outcome justified by the text evidence, so test takers are unlikely to be rewarded for a sensible or creative idea as they would in class . In fact, a trained test taker would dismiss the answer choice based on the text evidence. The conditions from one part of the text—a prolonged war—did not apply to the situation at the end of the war, so any related conclusions would not be correct.

END EXAM 3 WALKTHROUGH