

Indeed **However**



PEGAS
PREP

On the other hand

ตัวฟรี! SAT Writing

หัวข้อ Punctuation & Connector

March 7 (จันทร์) รอบ 18:00-19:30 ผ่าน Zoom



In addition

Nevertheless



สมัครฟรี! ทาง Line: PEGASPREP

การ์นต์ความสำเร็จมาแล้วกว่า 10 รุ่น และนักเรียนกว่า 2,000 คน

700
Evidence-Based Reading and Writing

Listening: 8.5
Reading: 8.5
Writing: 6.5
Speaking: 6.0
Overall: 7.5

Congratulations to N' MEW

730
Evidence-Based Reading and Writing

Listening: 8.5
Reading: 8.5
Writing: 6.5
Speaking: 6.0
Overall: 7.5

Congratulations to N' BANK

730
Evidence-Based Reading and Writing

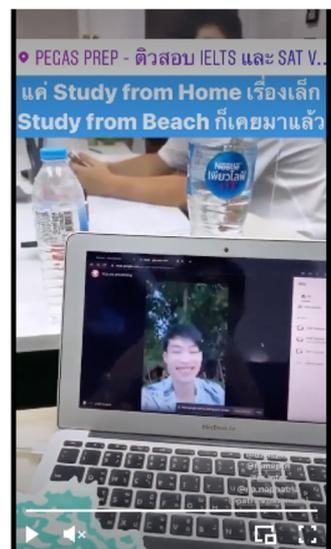
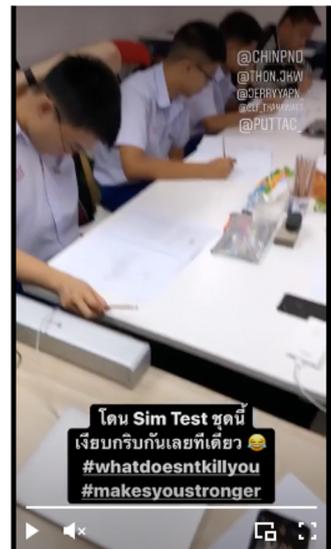
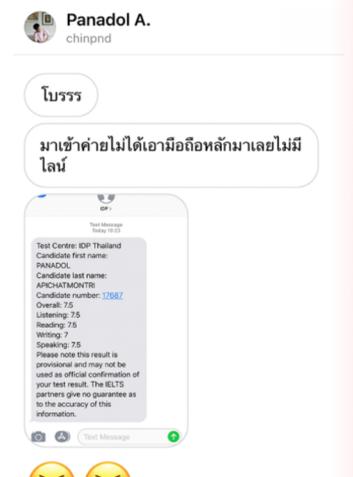
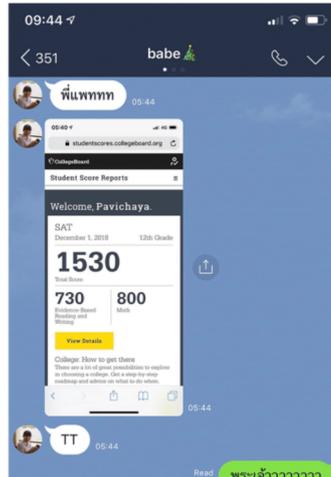
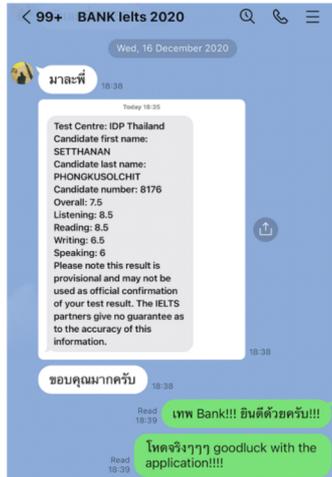
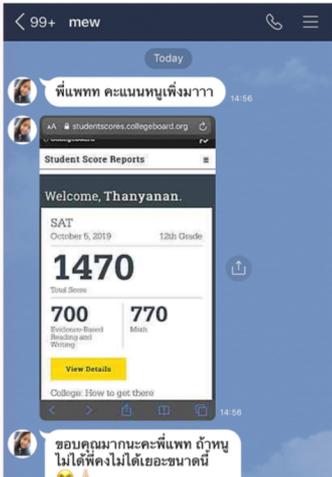
Listening: 7.5
Reading: 7.5
Writing: 7.0
Speaking: 7.5
Overall: 7.5

Congratulations to N' BABE

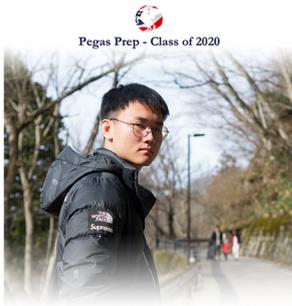
730
Evidence-Based Reading and Writing

Listening: 7.5
Reading: 7.5
Writing: 7.0
Speaking: 7.5
Overall: 7.5

Congratulations to N' CHIN



ความสำเร็จของน้องๆ PEGAS PREP รุ่นที่ 10



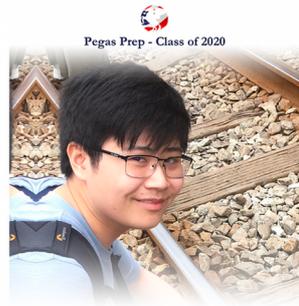
Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
Full Scholarship
Sophia University, Japan
Chin - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
COMMARTS
Meiji - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BBA CU
Beck - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BBA CU
Bill - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
EBA CU
Taeya - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BE TU
Nhoon - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
ISE CU
Roong - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BE TU
Thon - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
ISE CU
Bank - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
ISE CU
Minnie - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
EBA CU
Harry - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BBA TU
Petch - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
EBA CU
Mint - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BBA CU
Jayy - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2019
BBA TU
Winnie - Class of 2019



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BE TU
Reaw - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BBA TU
Bee - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
ISE CU
Oat - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BBA CU
Nhung Suec - Class of 2020



Pegas Prep - Class of 2020
BBA TU
Pongpun - Class of 2020



Your Instructor

Kru P' Patrick Patamalai

- 11 Years of Teaching Experience
- Over 2,000 students counseled and admitted to Chula-Thammasat

Education Background

- Studied Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University, Osaka, Japan
- 1st Class Honors in Business Administration, Thammasat University
 - Northwest Rankin High School, Mississippi, U.S.A
 - Cocoa Beach High School, Florida, U.S.A
 - Redmond Junior High School, Washington, U.S.A

Awards & Experience

- IELTS Reading Band 9.0/9.0 (Overall 8.5)
- Winner of the English Breakfast S.O.S Gameshow
- 1st Runner-Up Singha English National Competition
 - 1st Runner-Up CES English Essay Contest
- International Baccalaureate Program Student, U.S.A

Sample Test Layout!

It's important to know what you are doing:

Questions 1-11 are based on the following passage.

“What Route I’m Going”: Elizabeth Cotten and Her Guitar

Long before she was known for her innovative guitar playing and her songs became standards in American folk **1** music, and Elizabeth Cotten was just a left-handed girl from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, with a drive to make music. “[For] everything I play for y’all tonight,” she would later tell her **2** audience, thinking back to her beginnings, “I give myself credit.”

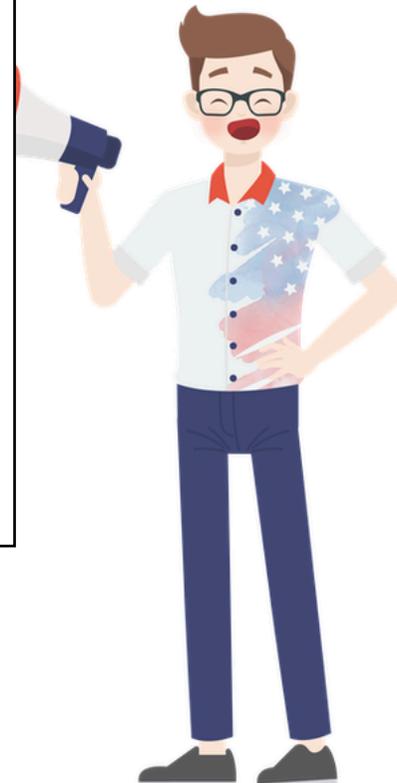
1

A) NO CHANGE
B) music,
C) music; also
D) music;

2

A) NO CHANGE
B) audience, thinking back to her beginnings
C) audience thinking back to her beginnings
D) audience thinking back, to her beginnings,

CONTINUE →



Sample Test Layout!

It's important to know what you are doing:

Writing and Language Test 35 MINUTES, 44 QUESTIONS

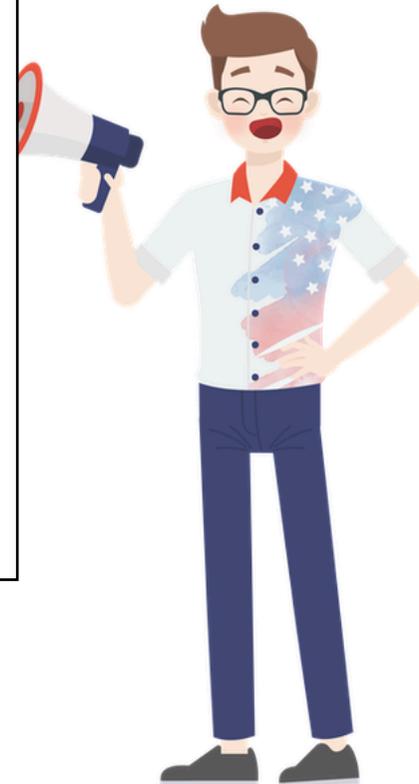
Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Each passage below is accompanied by a number of questions. For some questions, you will consider how the passage might be revised to improve the expression of ideas. For other questions, you will consider how the passage might be edited to correct errors in sentence structure, usage, or punctuation. A passage or a question may be accompanied by one or more graphics (such as a table or graph) that you will consider as you make revising and editing decisions.

Some questions will direct you to an underlined portion of a passage. Other questions will direct you to a location in a passage or ask you to think about the passage as a whole.

After reading each passage, choose the answer to each question that most effectively improves the quality of writing in the passage or that makes the passage conform to the conventions of standard written English. Many questions include a "NO CHANGE" option. Choose that option if you think the best choice is to leave the relevant portion of the passage as it is.



SAT Writing

1. Noun (Page 10)
2. Verb Type and Tenses (Page 11)
3. Adjective and Adverb (Page 12)
4. Preposition (Page 13)

5. Connectors (Page 14)

6. Punctuation Marks (Page 15)

7. Subject-Verb Agreement (Page 18)
8. Language Formality (Page 18)
9. Wordiness (Page 19)
10. Modifier (Page 20)
11. Relative Pronoun (Page 20)
12. Appositive (Page 21)
13. Participle (Page 21)
14. Gerund (Page 22)
15. Parallelism (Page 22)
16. Illogical Comparison (Page 23)
17. Inversion + Idiomatic Expression (Page 24)
18. Expression of Ideas (Page 25)
19. Sentence Combination (Page 26)



Topic: Connectors

1. Coordinator (For / And / Nor / But / Or / Yet / So)

Structure: Sentence [, but] Sentence .

Sentence 1: He is handsome.

Sentence 2: He is not a nice person.



Topic: Connectors

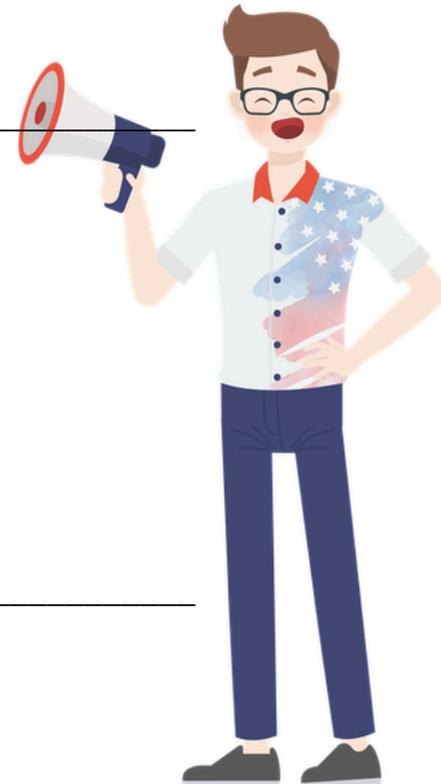
1. Subordinator (Because / Although / While ...)

Structure 1: **Sentence [, although] Sentence .**

Sentence 1: He is handsome.
Sentence 2: He is not a nice person.

Structure 2: **[Although] Sentence , Sentence .**

Sentence 1: He is handsome.
Sentence 2: He is not a nice person.



Topic: Connectors

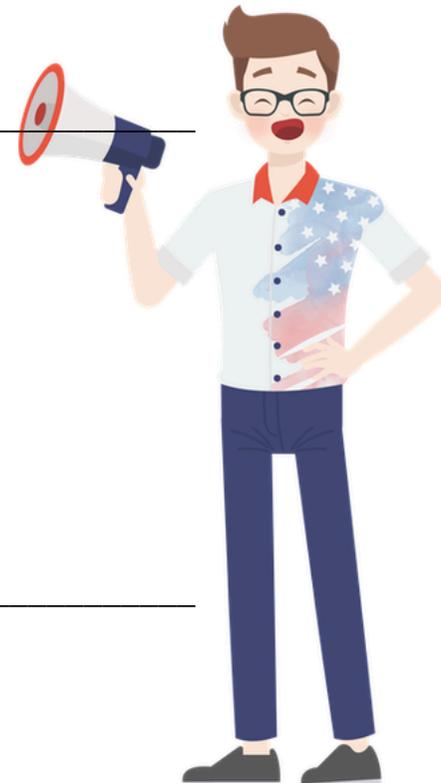
3. Linker (However / Moreover / For example ...)

Structure 1: **Sentence . [However ,] Sentence .**

Sentence 1: He is handsome.
Sentence 2: He is not a nice person.

Structure 2: **Sentence ; [however ,] Sentence .**

Sentence 1: He is handsome.
Sentence 2: He is not a nice person.



Topic: Connectors

3. Linker (However / Moreover / For example ...)

Structure 1: SVO . [However ,] SVO .

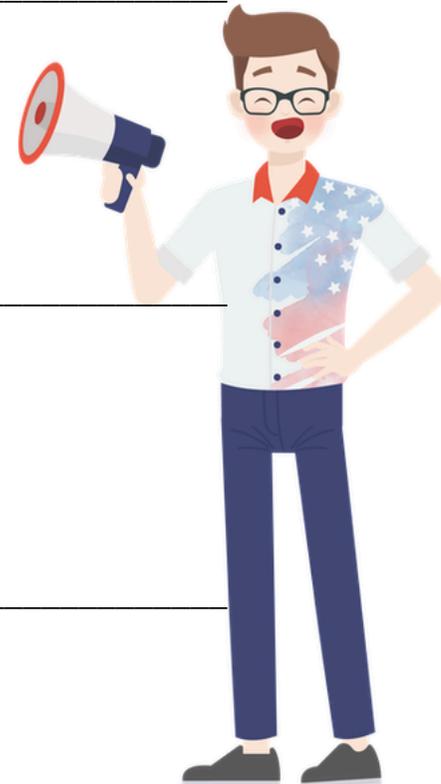
Sentence:

Structure 1: SVO . S [, however ,] VO .

Sentence:

Structure 1: SVO . SVO [, however] .

Sentence:



Topic: Connectors

4. Preposition (despite / ... of / for / from / in / on / to / with / by)

Structure 1: Sentence (,) [despite] Non Sentence .

Sentence 1: He is handsome.
Sentence 2: He is not a nice person.

Structure 1: [Despite] Non Sentence , Sentence .

Sentence 1: He is handsome.
Sentence 2: He is not a nice person.



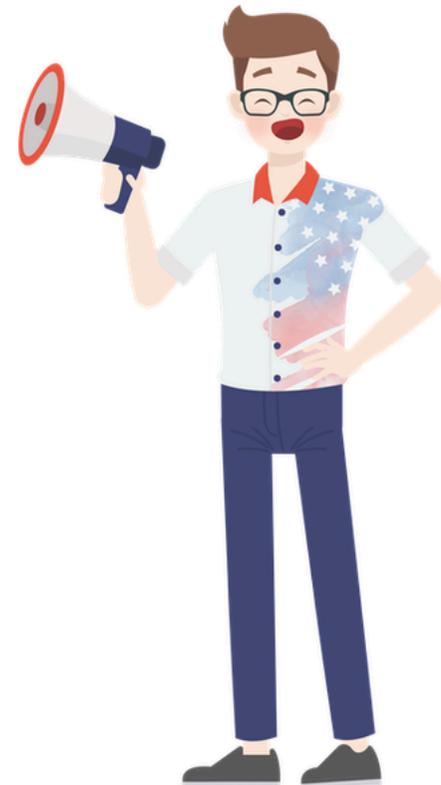
Topic: Connectors

1. Which of the following is correct?

- A. I like that sweater; however it only comes in one color.
- B. I like that sweater. However, it only comes in one color.
- C. I like that sweater, however, it only comes in one color.

2. Which of the following is correct?

- A. We hurried indoors because of it was raining.
- B. We hurried indoors although it was raining.
- C. We hurried indoors because it was raining.



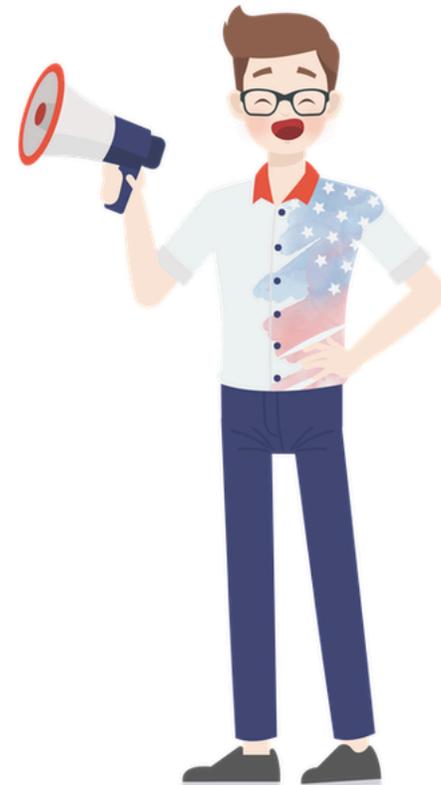
Topic: Connectors

3. Which of the following is correct?

- A. Although she was tired, she could not sleep.
- B. She could not sleep; although she was tired.
- C. Although she was tired she could not sleep.

4. Which of the following is correct?

- A. The movie got good reviews. It was too long, however.
- B. The movie got good reviews. However it was too long.
- C. The movie got good reviews, however, it was too long.



Topic: Punctuation

Semicolon (;)

1. Sentence ; Sentence . (หลังขยายหน้า)

Ex: Peter looks extremely tired; he has been playing football all day.

2. Sentence ; Linker , Sentence . (ใช้กับ Linker เท่านั้น)

Ex: He stepped on my foot; however, I'm not hurt.

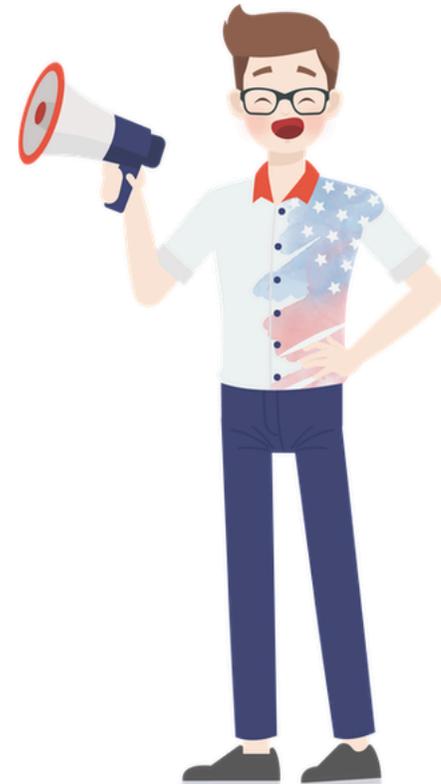
Colon (:)

1. Sentence : Sentence . (หลังขยายหน้า)

Ex: Peter looks extremely tired: he has been playing football all day.

2. Sentence : Non Sentence . (เป็นสมาชิกกัน)

Ex: During vacation last year, I went to several places: Rome, Paris, and Bangkok.



Topic: Punctuation

Comma (,)

1. คั่นตามสูตรคำเชื่อม

Ex: Jeff loves fruits, but Jill loves vegetables.

Ex: However, I am not hurt.

2. Non Sentence , Non Sentence

Ex: I went to Rome, Paris, and Bangkok.

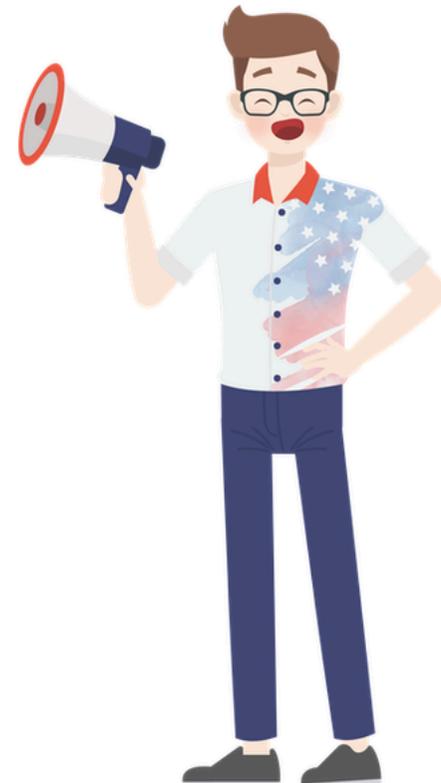
3. Sentence , Non Sentence หรือ Non sentence , Sentence

Ex: They failed the experiment, not having studied the lab manual carefully.

Not having studied the lab manual carefully, they failed the experiment

4. แบ่งหรือครอบ ส่วนขยายที่ไม่จำเป็น

Ex: J.K. Rowling, author of the the best selling book Harry Potter, is British.



Topic: Punctuation

Dash (—)

1. ใช้แทน Colon Case 2 [Sentence — Non Sentence .]

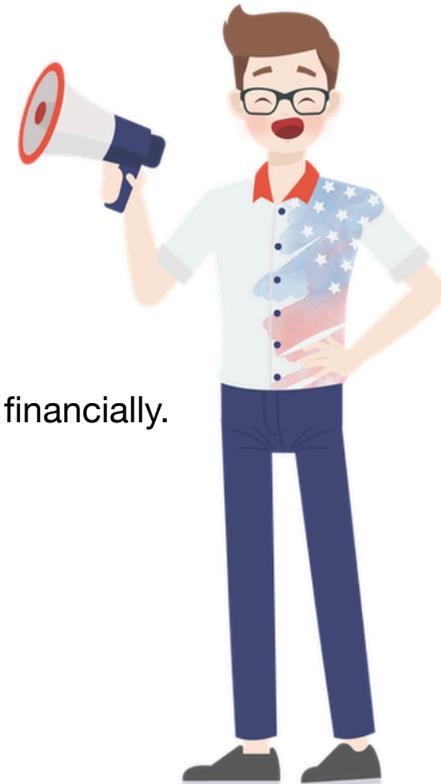
Ex: During vacation last year, I went to several places: Rome, Paris, and Bangkok.

2. ใช้แทน Comma Case 4 [แบ่งหรือครอบ ส่วนขยายที่ไม่จำเป็น]

Ex: J.K. Rowling — author of the the best selling book Harry Potter — is British.

3. ใช้พ่วง Dramatic Shift หรือ Unexpected Event [เหตุการณ์ที่พีคๆ หรือดูย้อนแย้งกับข้างหน้า]

Ex: He increased the employee's salary without any costly problem — performing even better financially.



Topic: Punctuation

Apostrophe (_ ')

1. ใช้แสดงความเป็นเจ้าของ [ใส่ S เพิ่มหรือไม่ดูที่ประเภทคำ และความเป็น Singular/Plural]

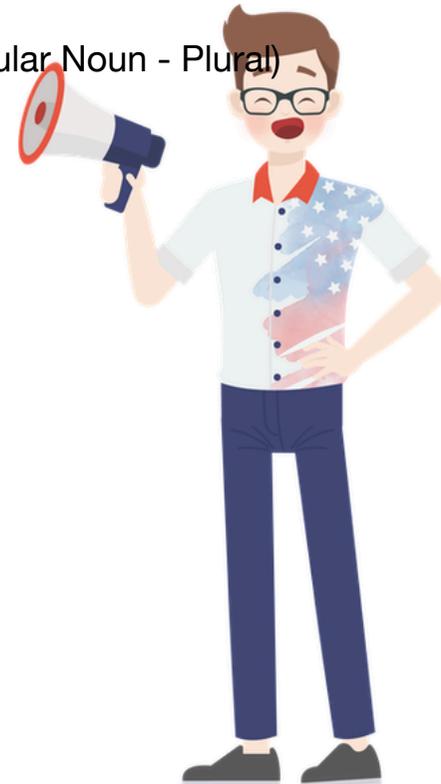
Ex: Peter's book is more expensive than Jill's. (กรณี Regular Noun - Singular)

The boys' car is larger than that those girls' car. (กรณี Regular Noun - Plural)

The children's plates are white but the adults' plates are black. (กรณี Irregular Noun - Plural vs. Regular Noun - Plural)

CHECK YOURSELF: Which of the following is/are correct?

1. ____ The boss's order was delayed.
2. ____ The bosses's orders were delayed.
3. ____ The boss' order was delayed.
4. ____ The bosses' orders were delayed.



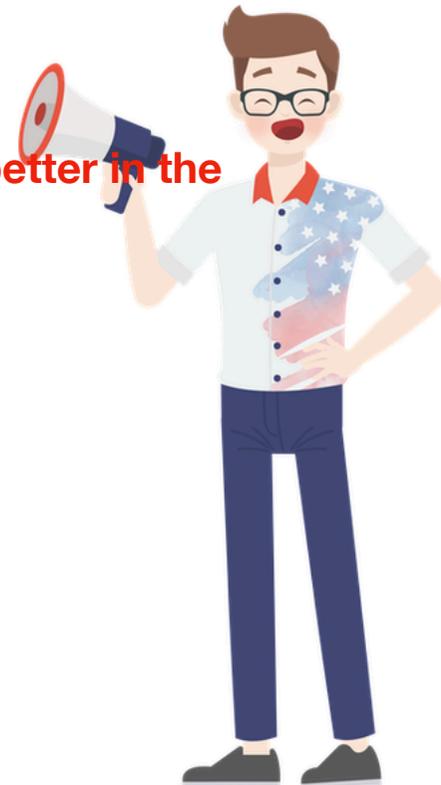
Topic: Punctuation

1. Julie was thoroughly [1] confused: she couldn't figure out where she put her car keys.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. confused, she
- C. confused she,
- D. confused she

2. Studies show that [2] children; who are physically active may perform better in the classroom.

- A. NO CHANGE
- B. children,
- C. children
- D. children:



Topic: Punctuation

3. The shift from the Golden to the Silver Age is probably the most successful [3] example: of publishers responding to changing times and preferences.

A. NO CHANGE

B. example, of publishers

C. example of publishers,

D. example of publishers

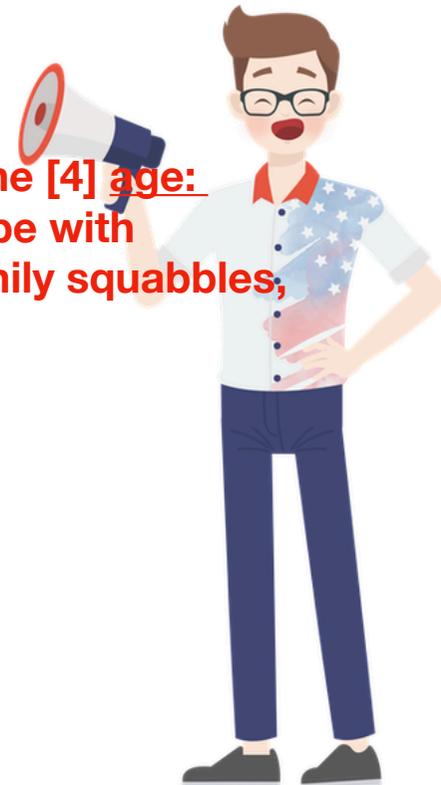
4. In addition to super villains, the new, soon-to-be-iconic characters of the [4] age: Spider-Man, the Fantastic Four, and the Hulk among them — had to cope with mundane, real-life problems, including paying the rent, dealing with family squabbles, and facing anger, loneliness, and ostracism.

A. NO CHANGE

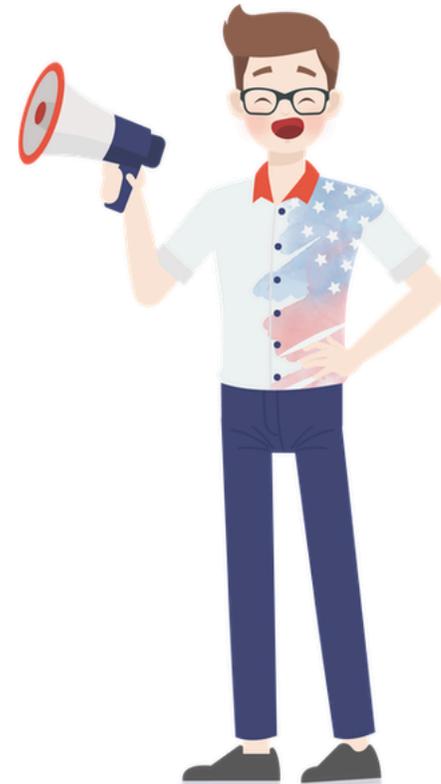
B. age;

C. age,

D. age —



TEST TIME: CONNECTORS



The researchers hope that their findings can be used to improve coral conservation plans. **11** For example, some plans propose moving threatened shallow-water corals to deep waters, but this study suggests that without the right fluorescent pigments, those corals might not survive relocation. Therefore, as team member Jörg Wiedenmann points out, “it is of [the] utmost importance [that] we do our best to keep their homes in shallow water habitable.”

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Conversely,
- C) Meanwhile,
- D) As a result,

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Another small business that has made sustainability profitable is Transcendentist, a dental practice in Berkeley, California. While most dental offices rely on wasteful disposable products, **18** Transcendentist, however, introduced a line of reusable supplies, including cotton cloth headrests. Not only does Transcendentist save money by cutting spending on disposable products, it also profits by selling its reusable products to dentists across the country.

Green initiatives also strengthen a company's image, **19** which can yield tangible benefits. The founder of AJ's, Bob **20** Anderson estimates, that the company's

18

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) but Transcendentist
- C) whereas Transcendentist
- D) Transcendentist

19

Which choice results in the most effective transition to the next sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) rewarding the company's loyal customers.
- C) although image isn't everything.
- D) a key component in attracting new employees.

20

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Anderson, estimates
- C) Anderson, estimates:
- D) Anderson estimates

Other architects, of course, conduct and rely on research when they design buildings, **32** but Adjaye's body of work has been defined by it. **33** Whether or not you like Adjaye's buildings, you have to admit that they're interesting to look at.

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) however,
- C) nonetheless,
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

33

Which choice results in the most effective conclusion for the passage?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Because of this process, each building tells a unique story—if not about Adjaye's aesthetic style, then about the place in which, and the people for whom, it is built.
- C) In his career thus far, Adjaye has provided us with many spectacular buildings—each of which has some very interesting features and puts on display his considerable talent as an architect.
- D) Architecture firms that don't include a similar research-based approach would do well to consider implementing one.

Psychologist Robert Epstein has shown how filtered **27** results, can lead to political biases. In an experiment conducted before the 2014 general election in India, Epstein created a fake search engine and asked 2,000 undecided voters to use it to research candidates running for the office of prime minister. Voters were divided into three groups, and each group was presented with results favoring a different major-party candidate. Participants whose searches favored a given candidate **28** was 12 percent more likely to report a positive view of that candidate than were participants in other groups. While there is no evidence that commercial search engines intentionally skew their results in favor of certain candidates or **29** positions, filters based on **30** user's browsing history's could produce similarly slanted results.

27

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) results can lead to:
- C) results, can lead to,
- D) results can lead to

28

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

29

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) positions, however,
- C) positions
- D) positions, however

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) users' browsing history's
- C) users browsing histories
- D) users' browsing histories

While the organizations behind the project ultimately aim to open a permanent art space and gallery on the reservation to serve as a fixed cultural **43** hub; the art in motion of Rolling Rez Arts will continue. As

44 Warren “Guss” Yellow Hair, an artist trainer for First Peoples Fund, said, “What I do is contact some of the established artists and utilize some of their skills.”

43

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) hub, and while
- C) hub, and
- D) hub,

44

The writer wants to incorporate a direct quotation into a conclusion that summarizes and reflects upon the main idea of the passage. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Jeremy Staab, the program manager of First Peoples Fund, said, part of the success of Rolling Rez Arts depends on “thinking about asset building”—that is, determining how to get residents “comfortable with banking.”
- C) Brandie Macdonald, the former program manager of First Peoples Fund, said, Rolling Rez Arts “provides access to capital” and addresses other needs in the community as it passes through the space where the community resides, which “is beautiful to think about.”
- D) Lori Pourier, the president of First Peoples Fund, said of the founding of Rolling Rez Arts, “We had a conversation about doing something on wheels.”

STOP

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section.**

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

A Man of Many Words

In 1747 the author Samuel **23** Johnson announced an ambitious plan for a new English-language dictionary. He did so with the encouragement of a group of London booksellers. Johnson's goal was to produce an authoritative guide to the language "by which its purity may be preserved." The completed *Dictionary of the English Language* finally appeared in **24** 1755, its release was every bit the publishing event that the writer and his backers had imagined. Along **25** one's laborious journey from planning to publication, however, Johnson's *Dictionary* had become a book with more humble ambitions—one that no longer aspired to preserve the purity of the language. Johnson had come to realize that, like all languages, the English language was a living, changing thing that could not be preserved, only described.

23

Which choice best combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) Johnson announced an ambitious plan for a new English-language dictionary and was encouraged by a group of London booksellers.
- B) Johnson, announcing an ambitious plan for a new English-language dictionary, was encouraged by a group of London booksellers.
- C) Johnson announced an ambitious plan for a new English-language dictionary; he was encouraged in this by a group of London booksellers.
- D) Johnson, encouraged by a group of London booksellers, announced an ambitious plan for a new English-language dictionary.

24

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) 1755, and
- C) 1755, as
- D) 1755 with

25

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

This recognition did not mean that Johnson had no opinions about how words should be used. On the contrary, Johnson **30** used the *Dictionary* to promote words he favored and to protest words he disliked. **31** In the definition for “pictorial,” a term coined by Sir Thomas Browne, Johnson described the word as one “not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.” **32** By the same token, the word “writative,” which Johnson had found in the letters of Alexander Pope, was not even granted a definition; Johnson simply wrote “A word of Pope’s coining: not to be imitated.” Johnson understood that he could not preserve his language—but he **33** could—at the very least, try to shape its future use. In that more modest goal he appears to have succeeded: Johnson’s work stood as the definitive English dictionary for well over a century, influencing generations of English writers and readers.

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) had used
- C) will use
- D) uses

31

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

When it was finished, Johnson’s *Dictionary* contained 42,773 words, which made it neither the longest nor the shortest dictionary of the eighteenth century.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides relevant contextual information about eighteenth-century dictionaries.
- B) Yes, because it puts in perspective just how many words Johnson had influence over.
- C) No, because it interrupts the discussion of how Johnson used his *Dictionary* to affect the English language.
- D) No, because it merely repeats information about Johnson’s *Dictionary* that appears earlier in the passage.

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) On the other hand,
- C) For example,
- D) Nevertheless,

33

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) could, at the very least—
- C) could, at the very least,
- D) could; at the very least,

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Free Public Transportation

City planners, concerned about vehicle traffic clogging their cities' roadways, are trying to find ways to get people out of their cars and onto buses and trains. One radical proposal some planners have considered is to make public transportation free to passengers. While fare-free policies do increase **12** ridership, but they have not been found to be an effective way to address traffic problems. Moreover, these policies may result in serious budget shortfalls.

Not surprisingly, **13** public transportation is used by more people when people do not have to pay a fare. According to a report by the Center for Urban Transportation Research, public transit systems that abolish fares typically see a short-term increase in ridership of about 50 percent. However, this increase does not necessarily correlate with a decrease in car traffic. Evidence suggests that when buses and subways are free, people often take bus and train trips they would not have taken otherwise while still using their cars nearly as much as they did before. In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare-free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly **14** declined; as a 2014 study by the KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since **15** it was enacted.

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) ridership, and while
- C) ridership,
- D) ridership;

13

Which choice is the most effective version of the underlined portion?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) more people use public transportation if they do not have to pay a fare.
- C) if people do not have to pay a fare, more of those people use public transportation.
- D) using public transportation is done by more people when they do not have to pay a fare.

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) declined:
- C) declined,
- D) declined. As

15

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) that
- C) one
- D) the policy

Instituting a fare-free system **16** can also have a devastating effect on a city's transportation budget. All public transportation systems are subsidized by the government to some extent, but large systems gain a substantial portion of their operating revenue from fares. Since systems that go fare-free see increases in ridership, they often must operate more buses and trains and hire more drivers and other personnel at the same time that they are losing a key source of funding. Advocates of fare-free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various **17** savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare-free policies in different cities found this outlook to be **18** way too sunny. For example, in San Francisco, CA, fare-free

16

Which choice best introduces the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) also requires planners to make careful considerations about changes in service.
- C) might also have a negative impact on the environment as more service is added.
- D) also has the drawback of increasing crowding on public transportation.

17

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

18

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) looking too much on the bright side.
- C) pretty upbeat.
- D) overly optimistic.

TEST TIME: PUNCTUATION



Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

Interpreting Diplomatically at the United Nations

The job of a simultaneous interpreter is to translate a **12** speaker's words' into a language that an audience understands—at the moment the words **13** were spoken. Lynn Visson performs this important task at the United Nations (UN) headquarters. She is one of about 120 language experts employed by the UN to translate diplomats' remarks into the organization's six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) speaker's words
- C) speakers word's
- D) speakers' words

13

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) had been
- C) are
- D) will be

Other computer models measured the possible effects of either a complete shutdown of the AMOC or a significant change in negative radiative forcing—the tendency of the atmosphere to reflect rather than absorb energy from the Sun. **28** Next, none of these models provided a good fit with the actual temperature changes recorded from geological findings. But when researchers designed a computer **29** model, that accounted for both freshwater infusions associated with melting glaciers and changes in negative radiative forcing, the results were a good fit for the geological data.

28

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) In addition,
- C) Conversely,
- D) Still,

29

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) model that—
- C) model that
- D) model, that,

The researchers concluded that more than one factor contributed to the Younger Dryas. Glacial melt played a role, but so did changes in atmospheric conditions. Scientists hope to build on this more complicated model of climate change in the Younger **33** Dryas by: studying the causes of atmospheric change during this period and the relative importance of the different contributing factors.

33

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Dryas, by
- C) Dryas: by
- D) Dryas by

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persuasively impersonate such thought. For another, its assessment of intelligence is based on **40** users' reactions rather than on programmers' knowledge. By **41** emphasizing the programmers, the Lovelace test produces a more definitive measure of intelligence. The programmer knows everything that has been put into the **42** system, he or she is in the best position to judge whether something inexplicably original has been generated.

40

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) user's reaction's rather on programmers
- C) users reactions rather on programmer's
- D) users' reactions' rather on programmers'

41

Which choice provides the most effective transition to the sentence that follows in the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) training carefully, programmers can avoid making the kinds of mistakes that render computer programs inoperative.
- C) possessing a certain degree of free will, machines may be able to pass the Lovelace test.
- D) making creativity the crucial sign of intelligence, the Lovelace test proves more difficult for machines to master.

42

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) system, therefore,
- C) system; so that
- D) system, so

Some exodusters returned to the familiar **6** expanse of their home **7** states: but others—including Hickman and her husband, Daniel, decided to stay in their new farming villages. These farmers faced many difficulties. In Nicodemus, the lack of trees for home construction or fuel forced settlers to build houses out of sod and burn materials such as sunflowers for heat. Possessing less wealth than settlers from Europe or other parts of the United States, **8** horses or farm implements could not be afforded by many exodusters, who had to do agricultural work with inadequate hand tools. In the first years, many could not raise enough crops to sustain themselves and had to seek aid from neighbors or state governments.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) terrain
- C) spread
- D) locale

7

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) states—but others
- C) states; but, others
- D) states, but others,

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) affording horses or farm implements was impossible for many exodusters, who
- C) many exodusters could not afford horses or farm implements and
- D) the lack of affordability of horses or farm implements meant many exodusters

The prosperity of exoduster settlements depended on the yields of their farms. **9** Eventually, harvests in Nicodemus grew, which allowed residents to purchase lumber for their houses and attracted **10** banks, grocery stores, and other businesses. But the challenges of small-scale farming, **11** exacerbated and made worse by economic volatility, slowed the Great Exodus. By the twentieth century, Nicodemus had stopped growing, with many businesses moving away, and other exoduster communities had disappeared altogether. As settlers left the region, Nicodemus became the only original exoduster town to endure to the present day. It remains, in the words of a 1996 congressional bill establishing it as a National Historic Site, “symbolic of the pioneer spirit of African Americans who dared to leave the only region they had been familiar with to seek personal freedom and the opportunity to develop their talents and capabilities.”

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Still,
- C) Rather,
- D) Next,

10

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) banks, grocery, stores
- C) banks; grocery stores,
- D) banks; grocery stores

11

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) exacerbated and worsened
- C) exacerbated
- D) made worse by exacerbation

CONTINUE 

VISTAs' salaries may be low, but the VISTA experience is very rewarding in other ways. The program's dedication to assisting people in need makes the work especially **26** reassuring to those who, like Dyson, find joy in serving and helping others. **27** However, VISTAs' responsibilities tend to be at a higher level than those found in private-sector jobs. VISTAs are typically not hired to offer direct services such as delivering **28** food, rather they use their talents on big-picture initiatives such as building the capacity and improving the financial health of the organizations that employ them. Dyson enthusiastically **29** explains that: her role at the farmers' market involves, "enhancing the organization's reach and visibility" as well as "increasing and diversifying financial and in-kind resources."

26

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) thankful
- C) satisfactory
- D) gratifying

27

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) To that end,
- C) What's more,
- D) Nevertheless,

28

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

29

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) explains that her role at the farmers' market involves:
- C) explains, that her role at the farmers' market involves
- D) explains that her role at the farmers' market involves

CONTINUE 

Officials from the British Museum have long argued that the expertise of their curators **39** has protected the sculptures from the elements. In support of their argument, they note that the sculptures that Elgin did not remove have suffered from pollution. In an effort to **40** beautify Athens, the Greek government constructed a large, state-of-the-art museum, which opened in 2009, to house the Parthenon sculptures that remain in the country. This **41** museums facility's would also be capable of housing the sculptures that are currently in Britain should they be returned.

39

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) have protected
- C) are protecting
- D) were protecting

40

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) generate more revenue from tourism,
- C) prove its commitment to the sculptures' well-being,
- D) attract more art enthusiasts to its collection of antiquities,

41

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) museum's facilities
- C) museum facilities
- D) museums' facility

CONTINUE 

restoration is the repair of artworks such as paintings that have been **3** damaged; be it by the passing of time, natural disasters, or human error. While restoration **4** attempts are sometimes unsuccessful, the effort can result in a rewarding career path for artists and art enthusiasts alike.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) damaged. Be
- C) damaged be
- D) damaged—be

4

Which choice most effectively establish is one of the passage's main ideas?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) requires specialized training,
- C) requires special attention to lighting conditions,
- D) efforts often involve borrowing tools from other industries,

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Retailers Profit from Paying Well

Many retailers rely on discount prices to attract customers, and these companies' executives and managers often assume that they must maintain low employee costs to preserve these discounts. However, in recent years, several retailers have challenged this **34** conventional wisdom, offering better-than-average wages and **35** benefits, and they have done so, while keeping costs down and performing well financially.

The cost of better compensation for employees is lower than many employers may realize. A 2012 study by Demos, a public policy research and advocacy organization, noted that if retail workers' annual earnings were increased so that on average the lowest-paid workers received a 27 percent raise, the additional cost to employers would amount to only 0.5 percent of total retail sales. **36** Stores could increase their prices to make up for this expenditure. The additional cost to consumers if they did so would average 30 cents per shopping trip—hardly enough to keep most customers away.

34

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) habitual
- C) routine
- D) accustomed

35

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) benefits—and they have done so
- C) benefits: and they have done so,
- D) benefits and they have done so,

36

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

- A) If stores increased their prices to make up for this expenditure, the additional cost to consumers
- B) Increasing their prices to make up for this expenditure, stores could make an additional cost to consumers that
- C) The additional cost to consumers to make up for this expenditure would be increased store prices so that they
- D) If the additional cost to consumers made up for this expenditure by increasing store prices, it

[1] One of the **2** big reasons behind workers' lack of sleep is the work itself. [2] To combat the problem of sleep deprivation in a demanding work environment, some companies have begun allowing workers to take naps. [3] The hours the average American **3** spend working have increased dramatically since the 1970s, making it hard for many workers to get a good night's sleep. [4] Although employees who sleep on the job are often considered lazy and unproductive, napping in the workplace has been shown to improve workers' efficiency and quality of life. [5] As long as companies continue to demand long hours from **4** workers, and managers should champion napping as a means to keep employees happy, healthy, and functional. **5**

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) main things leading up to
- C) huge things about
- D) primary causes of

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) have spent
- C) spends
- D) are spent

4

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) workers; managers
- C) workers, managers,
- D) workers, managers

5

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

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

Questions 23-33 are based on the following passage.

Lunar Farming

Late last autumn, Giuseppe Ferrua **23** stood, on the hillside he farms overlooking Italy's Serchio River valley, a landscape of low mountains dotted **24** with vineyards. Ferrua grows grapes and olives, and he does so according to the phases of the Moon. He didn't always farm this way. When he began, he exercised modern, one-size-fits-all farming methods but says he soon became convinced that "plants are completely prone to elements in the cosmos, the rhythms of day and night."

Following the lunar calendar, this type of farming is driven by the belief that the Moon influences levels of moisture in the soil, just as the Moon's gravitational pull affects great bodies of water. Lunar farmers believe, **25** for example, that from the new Moon to quarter Moon phases, when the Moon is waxing, a soil's moisture content increases, whereas drier periods occur during the waning phase. **26** Although moisture influences seed germination, a lunar guide on when to plant and weed can be advantageous to a grower.

23

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

24

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) inside
- C) for
- D) on

25

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) however,
- C) by contrast,
- D) thereafter,

26

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Given that
- C) So
- D) DELETE the underlined portion and begin the sentence with a capital letter.

27 Nature has been around forever. First-century Roman naturalist Pliny the Elder stated in his *Natural History* that the Moon “replenishes the Earth; when she approaches it, she fills all bodies, while, when she recedes, she empties them.” Chinese and Egyptian people performed agricultural tasks according to the lunar calendar for millennia, and, to this day, the vaunted *Old Farmer’s Almanac* includes regional lunar calendars and advice on **28** when to conduct farm chores. The **29** almanacs editor, Janice Stillman, says, “That information is of value to our readers who practice these traditional methods—and claim great success.”

27

Which choice most effectively sets up the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) People all over the world farm by the Moon.
- C) Farming by the Moon is not new.
- D) Talk of the Moon’s influence is far-reaching.

28

Which choice provides the most specific information on the type of advice a lunar calendar offers?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) actions relevant to farming.
- C) points in time at which to undertake certain tasks.
- D) optimal times to plant, weed, prune, and harvest.

29

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) almanacs’s
- C) almanac’s
- D) almanacs’

[1] The library is working hard to publicize the project and encourage the public to try the recipes. [2] It has formed a club dedicated to cooking manuscript recipes. [3] Some recipes don't fare well in the twenty-first century (one club member called her 1800s gingerbread a "molasses-laden brick"), while others **42** had worked just fine. [4] In another instance of library outreach, a competition at the 2013 Iowa State Fair, contestants baked desserts in three categories—**43** almond cheesecake, summer mince pie, and Marlborough pie—using recipes from the Szathmary collection. **44**

The efforts of the library and the volunteers are clearly bearing fruit. By January 2014, more than 38,000 manuscript pages had been transcribed, thanks to the volunteers who answered DIY History's call to "help build the historical record by doing it yourself."

42

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) work
- C) worked
- D) could have worked

43

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) almond, cheesecake summer, mince,
- C) almond cheesecake summer, mince
- D) almond, cheesecake, summer, mince,

44

The writer plans to add the following sentence to this paragraph.

The judges reported that the entries were delicious.

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

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

STOP

If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.

Do not turn to any other section.

Questions 12-22 are based on the following passage.

A Little to the Left, but Not Too Much!

Italy's Tower of Pisa has been leaning southward since the initial **12** stages of it's construction over 800 years ago. **13** Indeed, if the tower's construction had not taken two centuries and involved significant breaks due to war and civil unrest, which allowed the ground beneath the tower to settle, the tower would likely have collapsed before it was completed.

12

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) stage's of its'
- C) stage's of it's
- D) stages of its

13

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Therefore,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) However,

Luckily, the tower survived, and its tilt has made it an Italian **14** icon, it attracts visitors from all over who flock to Pisa to see one of the greatest architectural **15** weirdnesses in the world. **16** By the late twentieth century, the angle of the tower's tilt had reached an astonishing 5.5 degrees; in **17** 1990, Italy's government closed the tower to visitors and appointed a committee to find a way to save it.

14

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) icon, attracting
- C) icon, its attracting
- D) icon; attracting

15

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) deviations
- C) oddities
- D) abnormalities

16

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

Unfortunately, the tower's tilt has steadily increased over the centuries, placing the structure in danger of collapse.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it provides an important restatement of the main claim in the previous sentence.
- B) Yes, because it establishes an important shift in emphasis in the paragraph's discussion about the tower's tilt.
- C) No, because it interrupts the paragraph's discussion with irrelevant information.
- D) No, because it repeats information that is already presented in the first paragraph.

17

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) 1990, Italy's government, closed
- C) 1990 Italy's government, closed,
- D) 1990: Italy's government closed

26 By virtue of 27 there medical training, PAs can perform many of the jobs traditionally done by doctors, including treating chronic and acute conditions, performing minor 28 surgeries; and prescribing some medications. However, although well 29 compensated earning in 2012 a median annual salary of \$90,930, PAs cost health care providers less than do the physicians who

26

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

Several factors argue in favor of such an expanded role.

Should the writer make this addition here?

- A) Yes, because it introduces a counterargument for balance.
- B) Yes, because it frames the points that the paragraph will examine.
- C) No, because it does not specify the education required to be a PA.
- D) No, because it presents information that is only tangential to the main argument.

27

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

28

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) surgeries; and
- C) surgeries, and,
- D) surgeries, and

29

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) compensated (earning in 2012 a median annual salary of \$90,930),
- C) compensated, earning in 2012 a median annual salary of \$90,930
- D) compensated: earning in 2012 a median annual salary of \$90,930,

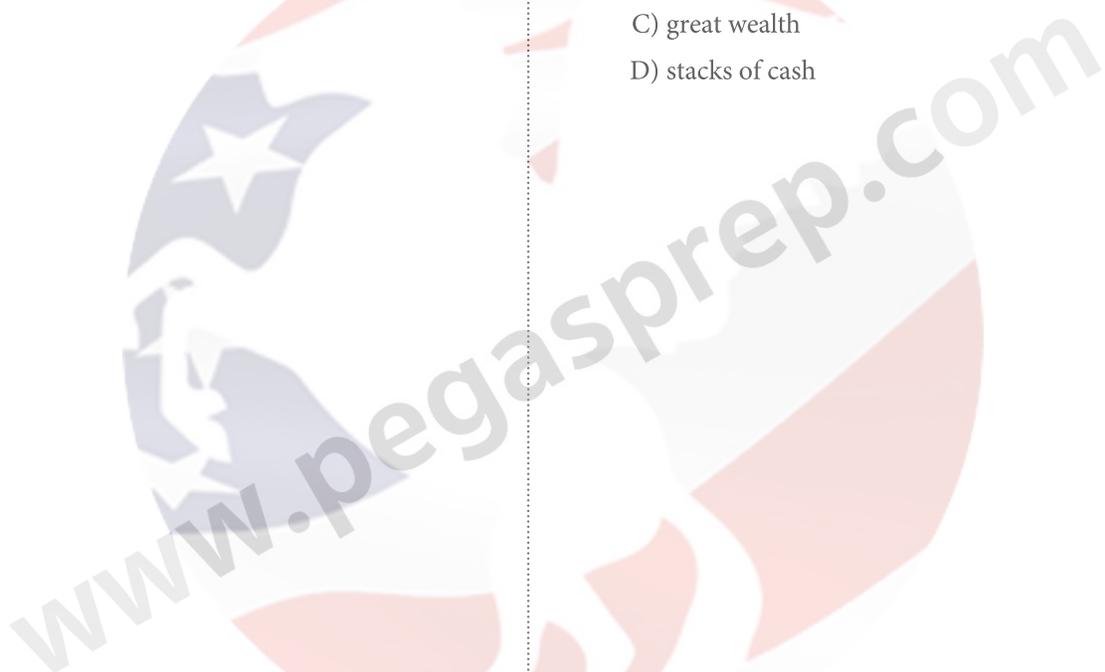
for any similar games. The deal made millions for Parker Brothers and Darrow and about \$500 for **21** Magie effectively illustrating the very point her game was attempting to teach. It is a lesson worth reflecting on as the global economy continues to produce **22** ridiculous remuneration for a few, and for most everyone else, the “usual outcomes and consequences.”

21

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Magie—effectively
- C) Magie; effectively
- D) Magie. Effectively

22

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) big money
- C) great wealth
- D) stacks of cash





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