GOUDA ACADEMY

however

therefore

# SUPER GUIDE

# RANDOMIZED

# 777

# TRANSITIONS QUESTIONS

for example

meanwhile

All 777 Questions Mixed

Test Yourself

Answer Key + Detailed Explanations

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# Test yourself

All 777 questions from the chapter edition are mixed into one continuous practice set. Question numbers in this edition are new. Use the answer key in this book.

## 1. Answer first

Work in order, or choose a small range to practice. Write your answers on a separate sheet. Mark any question you guessed on.

## 2. Check your answers

Use the answer key after you finish your chosen range. Select a question number in the key to open its explanation.

## 3. Learn from mistakes

Read why the correct answer works and why the other three choices do not. Then try the questions you missed again.

**Questions 1-777:** page 3
**Answer key:** page 198
**Detailed explanations:** page 202

This is a shuffled edition of the same 777 questions, not an additional set. The passages and choices are unchanged. A reference lookup is provided after the explanations.

## 1

In outlining the scope of a new project, a wildlife team explains which materials will be examined. The survey includes birds observed inside the reserve and nowhere else. _____ only sightings within the reserve's boundary count toward the survey. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Regardless,

C) For instance,

D) However,

GAT-R-001

## 2

In 2005, the Fieldnote Project recorded interviews in one village. _____ in 2014, it extended its work to neighboring communities. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Later,

B) Instead,

C) In other words,

D) For example,

GAT-R-002

## 3

A historian investigating two newspapers consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The morning paper devoted most space to international affairs. The evening paper, _____ focused on neighborhood events.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) next,

C) thus,

D) however,

GAT-R-003

## 4

An initial description of a sound experiment explains that listeners heard recordings with altered timing. _____ the researchers inserted a half-second pause before the final note. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Soon,

C) Regardless,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-004

## 5

The evidence for a change in a bird's seasonal range is promising. _____ the observations come from only two years. Nevertheless, both years show the same unusual pattern, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Elsewhere,

C) Of course,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-005

## 6

A community workshop purchased new machinery. At that point, the existing electrical supply was insufficient. _____ the workshop upgraded its wiring. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) By contrast,

C) Similarly,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-006

## 7

One might assume that an old instrument produced only quiet sounds. _____ a working reconstruction generates a remarkably powerful tone. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Second,

B) Consequently,

C) Actually,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-007

## 8

Reusing old construction components is often praised because it reduces the need for newly manufactured parts. _____ the components' dimensions may not match a new design. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) For example,

C) Thus,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-008

## 9

The process of constructing a paper model involves several stages. First, the builder cuts out the separate pieces. _____ the builder folds each piece along the marked lines. Finally, the folded pieces are joined together.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) In sum,

C) Specifically,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-009

## 10

A fallen tree slowed the flow of a narrow stream. This change caused sediment to settle behind the trunk, which, _____ created a shallow area where reeds could take root. Observers documented the developments as part of a longer investigation of the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in reality,

B) in turn,

C) nevertheless,

D) likewise,

GAT-R-010

## 11

During the investigation of a shallow pond, the team initially doubted that fish could survive the dry season, since most of the water disappeared. _____ a small population persisted in a deep hollow at its center. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) For example,

C) That said,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-011

## 12

In 2016, the River Survey published a full regional map. _____ in 2004, its volunteers had mapped only the area around one bridge. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Likewise,

C) Previously,

D) However,

GAT-R-012

## 13

The conservator Sera Moss became known for developing methods for protecting fragile textiles. _____ a textile conservation fellowship was named in her honor. The dedication ceremony brought together people familiar with the work and others learning about it for the first time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Instead,

D) Fittingly,

GAT-R-013

## 14

A catalog uses the term "roof" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a steeply sloped roof sheds water quickly. A nearly level roof, _____ holds water until it reaches a drain. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in addition,

B) therefore,

C) for example,

D) though,

GAT-R-014

## 15

A school started an outdoor science program. At that point, students needed somewhere to keep weather instruments. _____ the school built a secure equipment cabinet beside the garden. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) For instance,

C) Nevertheless,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-015

## 16

In designing a planting schedule, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One team planted all the seeds on a single date. The other team, _____ planted small batches throughout the season. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) for example,

C) on the other hand,

D) previously,

GAT-R-016

## 17

Not every archive has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that archives contain only written documents, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ a neighborhood archive preserves recorded street sounds alongside letters and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In comparison,

B) For example,

C) However,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-017

## 18

The proposal to allow visitors to handle replicas has an evident advantage: the exhibits would offer a richer physical experience. _____ the replicas would need regular cleaning and repair. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Likewise,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-018

## 19

Collecting oral histories is often praised because it preserves experiences absent from official records. _____ memories may change as people retell events. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Indeed,

C) Still,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-019

## 20

According to a report on historic buildings, signs of earlier uses can survive major renovations. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ an old warehouse converted into apartments still has loading doors on its upper floors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In the second place,

B) For example,

C) All the same,

D) On the other hand,

GAT-R-020

## 21

The design of a woven installation suspended in a library draws heavily on the appearance of a net carrying many small objects. _____ the artist named it A Net of Stories. Photographs of the completed work appeared in a catalog alongside drawings made during its development.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Fittingly,

C) Similarly,

D) However,

GAT-R-021

## 22

In outlining the scope of a new project, a theater historian explains which materials will be examined. The project examines the company's first decade of performances. _____ productions staged after its tenth year are not part of the study. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) However,

C) In other words,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-022

## 23

To investigate the order of two landslides, researchers examined the layers they left behind. They discovered that one deposit lay entirely above the other. _____ the upper deposit came from the later event.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) For example,

C) Hence,

D) That said,

GAT-R-023

## 24

A sculpture contains materials that expand at different rates. Temperature changes can create stress where the materials meet. _____ the joints must allow some movement. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Specifically,

C) For example,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-024

## 25

A historical collection is arranged by the dates documents were received. Those dates can differ greatly from the dates the documents were written. _____ a researcher cannot assume that neighboring documents were created at the same time. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) For instance,

C) Nevertheless,

D) However,

GAT-R-025

## 26

In designing a library entrance, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first architects created a single prominent doorway. The second architects, _____ provided several smaller entrances. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,

B) for example,

C) therefore,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-026

## 27

A community group adopted a new approach to preserving neighborhood memories: they interviewed residents from several generations. _____ they assembled accounts that would otherwise have remained unrecorded. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In particular,

B) Conversely,

C) For instance,

D) In so doing,

GAT-R-027

## 28

A database combines records from several older catalogs. The same person may appear under different spellings. _____ the editors need a way to link alternate forms of a name. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Alternatively,

C) For this reason,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-028

## 29

To investigate the function of a stone tool, researchers examined wear along its working edge. They discovered that the wear matched marks produced by scraping hides. _____ the tool was likely used to scrape animal skins.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) By contrast,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-029

## 30

In 2007, the Ridgewalk Club marked a route to the lower viewpoint. _____ in 2016, it completed a second route reaching the summit. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Later,

C) In other words,

D) Rather,

GAT-R-030

## 31

A group of history students adopted a new approach to examining old maps: they compared several editions side by side. _____ they learned to distinguish lasting landmarks from later additions. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In so doing,

B) For instance,

C) Conversely,

D) In particular,

GAT-R-031

## 32

A group of rock fragments was sent to the geological analysis facility for examination. _____ scientists compared their composition with reference samples. The results were recorded in a report that accompanied the material when it was returned.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Conversely,

B) There,

C) For example,

D) In particular,

GAT-R-032

## 33

A theater company planned a production for an outdoor stage. Heavy rain forced the group to cancel several rehearsals. _____ the actors gave a polished performance on opening night. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) In other words,

C) Likewise,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-033

## 34

A report presents data on two public squares. The central square had trees covering sixty percent of its area. The southern square, _____ had tree cover over only five percent. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) as a result,

B) for example,

C) in comparison,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-034

## 35

While preparing an exhibition about a traveling theater company, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Posters listed the towns on the company's route. _____ a performer's notebook recorded changes to the script. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Today,

B) In addition,

C) In other words,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-035

## 36

Presenting research through short videos is often praised because it can reach audiences unfamiliar with technical writing. _____ the short format leaves little room for methodological detail. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For this reason,

B) Specifically,

C) That said,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-036

## 37

In designing a storage unit, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first group built tall shelves to use vertical space. The second group, _____ used low drawers spread across the floor. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,

B) firstly,

C) in other words,

D) for this reason,

GAT-R-037

## 38

In a work of fantasy literature, writer Tomas Rell introduced the term "stormbinding" for the practice of containing weather inside objects. The expression later became common among readers. _____ the book also established a storytelling tradition in which weather itself becomes a character with changing loyalties, influencing many subsequent authors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

B) Beyond the simple coining of a term,

C) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,

D) By achieving such a lofty goal,

GAT-R-038

## 39

To investigate the identity of a letter writer, researchers examined repeated features of the handwriting. They discovered that those features matched signed letters by the same candidate. _____ that candidate was likely the author.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) Hence,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-039

## 40

In designing a window shade, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first designers used fixed slats. The second designers, _____ made every slat adjustable. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) conversely,

B) likewise,

C) thus,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-040

## 41

A museum team adopted a new approach to presenting a complicated mechanism: they built a model visitors could operate. _____ they made the movement of hidden parts easier to understand. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In doing so,

C) By contrast,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-041

## 42

A curator wanted to show how one object could serve different purposes. _____ he displayed photographs of that object being used in several settings. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In sum,

B) To that end,

C) In addition,

D) That is,

GAT-R-042

## 43

One might assume that a remote settlement was isolated from trade. _____ objects made from distant materials appear throughout its excavated buildings. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Consequently,

B) Moreover,

C) Second,

D) Actually,

GAT-R-043

## 44

The process of mounting an exhibition label involves several stages. First, the preparer checks the wording and dimensions. _____ the preparer prints the label on the selected material. Finally, the label is attached beside the object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) For example,

C) Similarly,

D) Next,

GAT-R-044

## 45

A team evaluating a theater renovation collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the new seating improves views of the stage. _____ the redesigned entrance reduces crowding before performances.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Previously,

B) Additionally,

C) In conclusion,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-045

## 46

A mapping team adopted a new approach to checking a route: they compared their measurements with residents' descriptions. _____ they identified a short seasonal path missing from the initial survey. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Nevertheless,

C) In doing so,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-046

## 47

To make a ceramic bowl, the team first completed several preparations. The clay was shaped. Next, the dry bowl was fired. _____ a glaze was applied and the bowl received its final firing.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Finally,

C) Therefore,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-047

## 48

An analysis of older dictionaries has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Some entries preserve words no longer common in speech. _____ older recipe books preserve cooking terms rarely used in modern kitchens. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) For example,

C) To conclude,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-048

**49**

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a scientific illustration deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can show structures too small to see directly. _____ it can separate important features from distracting background detail.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) However,

C) In comparison,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-049

**50**

An initial description of a transport study explains that researchers measured delays at selected locations. _____ they timed buses waiting at the intersection beside the central station. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Specifically,

C) Then,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-050

**51**

When a ceramics experiment first began, most pieces cracked during firing. Over the following years, the potter adjusted the clay mixture and heating schedule. _____ the revised process produced consistently intact vessels. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Thus,

C) Ultimately,

D) For example,

GAT-R-051

**52**

In an investigation of a fabric sample, the researchers found that the fibers absorbed moisture from the air. _____ the sample's mass increased in humid conditions. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In comparison,

B) On the other hand,

C) In the first place,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-052

## 53

In outlining the scope of a new project, a botanical researcher explains which materials will be examined. The collection contains seeds gathered from wild plants. _____ seeds collected from cultivated garden plants are not included. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) For instance,

C) Regardless,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-053

## 54

In a demonstration of making a paper stencil, the instructor begins by drawing the intended shape on stiff paper. _____ he cuts out the area through which paint will pass. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Then,

B) For example,

C) Similarly,

D) Lastly,

GAT-R-054

## 55

The report gives two main reasons for identifying the building as a workshop. First, its floor contains debris from repeated craft activity. _____ its layout includes spaces suited to storing tools and materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Therefore,

C) Instead,

D) Second,

GAT-R-055

## 56

A redesigned trail sign has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the sign uses large lettering that can be read from a distance. _____ its raised symbols can be identified by touch.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Additionally,

C) For example,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-056

## 57

An archivist adopted a new approach to organizing a large letter collection: she linked alternate spellings of each writer's name. _____ she helped researchers find letters that older catalogs had separated. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In doing so,

B) Nevertheless,

C) For example,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-057

## 58

The proposal to move the archive into a larger building has an evident advantage: the collection would have room to expand. _____ the new location would be difficult to reach by public transport. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) For example,

C) Similarly,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-058

## 59

A critic examining two documentary films considers how formal choices affect an audience. One film relies entirely on recorded interviews. The other film, _____ contains no spoken commentary. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) fittingly,

C) likewise,

D) though,

GAT-R-059

## 60

A catalog uses the term "support" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a rigid column keeps its shape under a modest load. A flexible cable, _____ changes its shape as the load shifts. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) likewise,

B) therefore,

C) for instance,

D) however,

GAT-R-060

## 61

A study of urban trees has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Trees growing in sheltered courtyards suffer less wind damage than exposed trees. _____ garden plants behind windbreaks experience less damage than unprotected plants. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Granted,

B) Likewise,

C) For example,

D) Hence,

GAT-R-061

## 62

Researchers studying two groups of novice musicians conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. The first group improves after practicing short passages slowly. _____ the second group improves after adopting the same slow practice method. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Granted,

B) Likewise,

C) For example,

D) Hence,

GAT-R-062

## 63

Not every clock has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that clocks display time with hands or digits, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ a gallery clock marks passing hours by changing the color of a projected circle.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In the second place,

B) For example,

C) On the other hand,

D) All the same,

GAT-R-063

## 64

Shared tasks can encourage conversation. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a community food project. _____ volunteers sorting donated vegetables exchange recipes while they work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Nevertheless,

C) For instance,

D) Meanwhile,

GAT-R-064

## 65

A critic examining two radio dramas considers how formal choices affect an audience. One drama identifies every location through dialogue. The other drama, _____ uses background sounds to establish location. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) secondly,

B) moreover,

C) however,

D) consequently,

GAT-R-065

## 66

Researchers studying song recognition used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that adult listeners recognized the original melody despite changes in speed. Younger listeners, _____ often treated the altered version as a different melody. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) thus,

C) for instance,

D) however,

GAT-R-066

## 67

According to a report on wildlife monitoring, researchers can study animals without capturing them. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a field team identified visiting mammals from images recorded by motion-sensitive cameras.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Soon,

B) For example,

C) However,

D) Elsewhere,

GAT-R-067

## 68

The design of a small riverside pavilion draws heavily on the branching form of a tree. _____ the completed structure was called Branch House. Photographs of the completed work appeared in a catalog alongside drawings made during its development.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Fittingly,

C) Similarly,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-068

## 69

Small archives can contain valuable research material. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a collection of family letters. _____ a historian used letters saved in a kitchen drawer to trace changes in a town's market.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Granted,

C) In addition,

D) Lastly,

GAT-R-069

## 70

Organisms can alter their immediate surroundings. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a colony of burrowing insects. _____ the insects' tunnels change the way water moves through the soil.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) In other words,

C) That said,

D) Rather,

GAT-R-070

## 71

A designer adopted a new approach to testing a handle: she invited users to try several differently shaped versions. _____ she identified the shapes that people could grip most comfortably. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) By contrast,

C) Nevertheless,

D) In doing so,

GAT-R-071

## 72

To investigate the use of a bone object, researchers examined its shape and surface marks. They discovered that the marks matched those made by repeatedly drawing thread through a hole. _____ the object probably served in sewing or weaving.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Alternately,

C) Likewise,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-072

## 73

A group measuring a cave's temperature described the result as "highly stable." _____ the recorded temperature varied by less than half a degree over the entire month. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) By contrast,

C) In other words,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-073

## 74

For several years, a research team tried to recover a complete sequence from a damaged recording. Repeated attempts were unsuccessful, and the effort continued through several revisions. _____ a revised process revealed the missing section.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) Finally,

C) For instance,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-074

## 75

A librarian advocates keeping handwritten catalog cards. _____ the cards are slower to search than a digital database. Even with that limitation, they contain annotations missing from later records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Of course,

B) As a result,

C) In particular,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-075

## 76

In outlining the scope of a new project, a materials researcher explains which materials will be examined. Only samples exposed to outdoor weather are included. _____ samples kept indoors are excluded from the investigation. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That is,

B) Similarly,

C) Furthermore,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-076

## 77

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a handmade map deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can identify paths missing from official surveys. _____ it can preserve the names residents use for local landmarks.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Consequently,

B) That said,

C) Additionally,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-077

## 78

A designer finds traditional baskets instructive. _____ their materials cannot support every modern application. Even with that limitation, their patterns offer useful ideas about strength and flexibility.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Therefore,

C) Furthermore,

D) Of course,

GAT-R-078

## 79

The project description promises "flexible seating," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the hall will use chairs that can be moved into different arrangements. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Similarly,

C) Therefore,

D) Finally,

GAT-R-079

## 80

Names can preserve traces of earlier landscapes. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a street in a developed neighborhood. _____ Willow Marsh Lane recalls wet ground that was drained before houses were built.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Meanwhile,

C) In addition,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-080

## 81

A botanical collection once relied on paper labels as its only record. _____ each specimen is linked to a searchable digital entry. People familiar only with the earlier arrangement may not realize how much the service has changed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Still,

B) Currently,

C) However,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-081

## 82

An object can serve more than one purpose. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a bench installed beside a garden. _____ the bench provides seating while its hollow base stores watering equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Meanwhile,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-082

## 83

An archivist recommends preserving local newsletters. _____ many issues repeat announcements of routine events. Even with that limitation, the collection reveals how community priorities changed over time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) As a result,

C) In particular,

D) Of course,

GAT-R-083

## 84

Engineers evaluating a temporary walkway described the result as "exceptionally light." _____ the entire structure weighed less than one of the old walkway's support beams. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) On the contrary,

C) Lastly,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-084

## 85

In a work of children's fantasy, writer Oren Hale introduced the term "dreamkeeping" for the collection of dreams in a public archive. The expression later became common among readers. _____ the book also established a storytelling tradition in which young characters restore forgotten dreams to their communities, influencing many subsequent authors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,

B) Beyond the simple coining of a term,

C) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

D) By achieving such a lofty goal,

GAT-R-085

## 86

A solar-powered reading lamp has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the lamp works in places without electrical outlets. _____ its flexible neck helps readers direct the light onto a page.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) Consequently,

C) Specifically,

D) That said,

GAT-R-086

## 87

In designing a reading lamp, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first designers used a broad beam to illuminate a desk. The second designers, _____ concentrated the light on a small area. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) as a result,

C) however,

D) in conclusion,

GAT-R-087

## 88

A museum educator wanted to help visitors understand how a loom operates. _____ she designed a working model that visitors could use themselves. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) To that end,

C) In other words,

D) In summary,

GAT-R-088

## 89

To investigate the former course of a river, researchers examined sediment beneath a modern field. They discovered that the sediment contained layers typical of a flowing channel. _____ the river once passed through the area now occupied by the field.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Thus,

C) Next,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-089

## 90

The process of producing a short animation involves several stages. First, the artist draws the key positions of the moving figure. _____ the artist creates the images between those positions. Finally, the images are played in sequence.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) First,

B) In other words,

C) Next,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-090

## 91

The team working on a plant experiment considered moving mature plants, but rejected that approach because the move could damage their established roots. _____ the researchers grew new plants directly in the test plots.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Regardless,

C) Granted,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-091

## 92

A report on a shipping container, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the closure was redesigned. _____ two sliding latches replaced the single central buckle. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Regardless,

C) Subsequently,

D) Conversely,

GAT-R-092

## 93

To investigate the purpose of a damaged vessel, researchers examined material adhering to its interior. They discovered that the material included residue from heated wax. _____ the vessel may have been used to melt wax.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) Accordingly,

C) For example,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-093

## 94

The process of making a simple clay tile involves several stages. First, the artist rolls the clay into an even sheet. _____ the artist cuts the sheet to the required shape. Finally, the tile is dried and fired.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) In contrast,

C) Next,

D) For example,

GAT-R-094

## 95

The report gives two main reasons for retaining the original survey notes. First, they include observations omitted from the published report. _____ they show how uncertain measurements were recorded in the field.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) Instead,

C) For example,

D) Second,

GAT-R-095

## 96

The Riverlight Festival was unusually well attended. _____ visitors filled not only the main square but also every adjoining street. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Second,

C) Indeed,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-096

## 97

In designing a public bench, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first team divided the bench into individual seats. The second team, _____ left the seating surface uninterrupted. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) firstly,

C) for example,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-097

## 98

To build a demonstration bridge, the team first completed several preparations. The supports were assembled. Next, the deck was attached. _____ the finished structure was tested under the planned load.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,

B) For example,

C) Therefore,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-098

## 99

The project description promises "seasonal operation," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the ferry will run only during the six months when the river remains ice-free. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Soon,

C) However,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-099

## 100

The proposal to replace printed guides with an application has an evident advantage: information could be updated immediately. _____ some visitors would lack a suitable device. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Still,

C) Specifically,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-100

## 101

A paper model represents distances at a fixed scale. Every length on the model corresponds to a larger length in the real structure. _____ measurements from the model can be converted into full-size dimensions. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Previously,

B) For example,

C) In contrast,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-101

## 102

Records from successive years reveal a shift in small research collaborations. _____ teams shared their data through publicly accessible repositories, with the proportion rising steadily over the period studied.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Similarly,

C) For this reason,

D) Increasingly,

GAT-R-102

## 103

A biologist supports a limited pilot survey. _____ the survey covers only a small part of the habitat. Even with that limitation, it can identify questions worth testing in a larger study.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) Furthermore,

C) Of course,

D) For example,

GAT-R-103

## 104

The team working on a fragile manuscript considered flattening the pages under heavy weights, but rejected that approach because the pressure could damage the binding. _____ the conservators supported each page in a gently angled cradle.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) For example,

C) Thus,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-104

## 105

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a library catalog deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can organize materials by subject. _____ it can link different editions of the same work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) What's more,

B) For instance,

C) In other words,

D) Conversely,

GAT-R-105

## 106

A study intended to compare two insulation materials must account for the thickness of the layers. If one material is used in a much thicker layer, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the test should use layers of equal thickness.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Earlier,

C) In any case,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-106

## 107

A historian investigating two archives consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The municipal archive preserved documents from public offices. The private archive, _____ collected personal letters and diaries.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) similarly,

C) however,

D) previously,

GAT-R-107

## 108

To construct a garden path, the team first completed several preparations. The route was marked. Next, the foundation layer was laid. _____ the surface material was added and leveled.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,

B) Earlier,

C) For instance,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-108

## 109

The process of making a leaf rubbing involves several stages. First, the student places a leaf beneath a sheet of paper. _____ the student moves a crayon gently across the paper. Finally, the resulting pattern is labeled with the plant's name.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) For example,

C) In contrast,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-109

## 110

A catalog uses the term "shade" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, an opaque shade blocks direct light completely. A translucent shade, _____ lets a softened glow pass through. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) firstly,

B) for instance,

C) in conclusion,

D) in comparison,

GAT-R-110

## 111

In a demonstration of preparing a microscope slide, the instructor begins by placing a drop of the sample on the glass. _____ she lowers a cover slip gently over the drop. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Then,

B) Specifically,

C) By contrast,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-111

## 112

Researchers studying two experimental roof coatings conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. Coating R reflects most incoming sunlight. _____ coating S reflects a comparable share of incoming sunlight. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Earlier,

C) Instead,

D) In particular,

GAT-R-112

## 113

In 2023, the Meadow Library launched a mobile service. _____ in 2011, it had served readers from a single fixed location. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) As a result,

C) However,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-113

## 114

In an investigation of a field camera, the researchers found that wind moved tall grass directly in front of its sensor. _____ the camera recorded many images containing no animals. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) As a result,

C) In any case,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-114

## 115

The evidence for a technique for detecting buried walls is promising. _____ the signal can sometimes be affected by natural rock. Nevertheless, several strong signals corresponded to walls confirmed by excavation, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) In fact,

C) Granted,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-115

## 116

An examination of a collection of performance programs suggests that the play enjoyed a long run. _____ programs document performances in every year of a thirty-year period. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Similarly,

C) Indeed,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-116

## 117

To investigate the circulation of a poem, researchers examined copies preserved in separate towns. They discovered that the copies shared an unusual copying error. _____ they probably descended from a common earlier version.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That being said,

B) For instance,

C) Hence,

D) However,

GAT-R-117

## 118

An examination of a potter's workshop remains suggests that small cups dominated the workshop's production. _____ cup fragments outnumber all other vessel fragments combined by more than ten to one. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Indeed,

C) Instead,

D) Next,

GAT-R-118

## 119

A review of community mapping projects found broadly favorable results across numerous projects, although the outcomes were not uniform. _____ residents identified useful routes missing from existing official maps. A few projects, however, showed little improvement over the approaches they replaced.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Additionally,

C) In many cases,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-119

## 120

A critic examining two stage productions considers how formal choices affect an audience. One production uses a detailed representation of a kitchen. The other production, _____ suggests the room with a single chair. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) for example,

C) however,

D) likewise,

GAT-R-120

## 121

To investigate the use of an old room, researchers examined residue on its stone floor. They discovered that the residue contained large quantities of metalworking debris. _____ the room was likely used as a workshop.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Meanwhile,

C) Accordingly,

D) In contrast,

GAT-R-121

## 122

The project description promises "material recovery," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the workshop will collect usable fabric left over from clothing repairs. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Second of all,

B) Alternatively,

C) In particular,

D) By comparison,

GAT-R-122

## 123

A critic examining two accounts of a voyage considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first account reveals the destination in its opening paragraph. The second account, _____ keeps the destination secret until the ending. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for instance,

B) in other words,

C) thus,

D) however,

GAT-R-123

## 124

The process of preparing a demonstration circuit involves several stages. First, the teacher places the components on the board. _____ the teacher connects them with insulated wires. Finally, the power source is switched on.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Next,

C) In contrast,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-124

## 125

Researchers studying seed germination used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that seeds kept in light sprouted quickly. Seeds kept in darkness, _____ remained unsprouted for several weeks. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) for instance,

C) accordingly,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-125

## 126

A mark on a vessel was made while its clay was still soft. The researchers also established that the mark contains the same unusual symbol used by one workshop. The most reasonable conclusion, _____ is that the vessel may have been produced in that workshop.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,

B) moreover,

C) for example,

D) then,

GAT-R-126

## 127

Researchers studying nest construction used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the coastal birds used mostly dry grasses. The inland birds, _____ used mainly small twigs. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) as a result,

C) by contrast,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-127

## 128

A report presents data on two water filters. Filter A removed nearly all the visible particles. Filter B, _____ removed fewer than half of them. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in contrast,

B) for example,

C) similarly,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-128

## 129

The composer Niko Senn became known for creating pieces that imitate the sound of flowing water. _____ a riverside concert series was named the Senn Sessions. The dedication ceremony brought together people familiar with the work and others learning about it for the first time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) Moreover,

C) However,

D) Fittingly,

GAT-R-129

## 130

In an investigation of a shaded greenhouse, the researchers found that a new building blocked much of the afternoon sunlight. _____ plants inside received fewer hours of direct light. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Similarly,

C) For instance,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-130

## 131

A tree's roots extend beneath the oldest surviving section of a wall. The researchers also established that the roots were already present when that section was built. The most reasonable conclusion, _____ is that the tree is older than the surviving wall section.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,

B) then,

C) moreover,

D) for example,

GAT-R-131

## 132

A conservator adopted a new approach to documenting a damaged sculpture: he photographed it from overlapping angles. _____ he created enough visual information to construct a detailed digital model. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In so doing,

B) Conversely,

C) In particular,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-132

## 133

A sound installation depends on quiet background conditions. Traffic noise would mask its softest tones. _____ the installation requires a location away from busy roads. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Consequently,

C) Next,

D) Still,

GAT-R-133

## 134

Researchers studying feeding behavior used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the larger insects fed mainly at night. The smaller insects, _____ fed mostly during daylight. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) in conclusion,

C) for instance,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-134

## 135

A study intended to compare two music-learning methods must account for the difficulty of the melodies. If one method is used only with easy tunes, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ melody difficulty should be balanced between the methods.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In contrast,

C) As a result,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-135

## 136

A critic praises a translation of a long poem. _____ some wordplay cannot be carried directly into the new language. Even with that limitation, the translation conveys much of the original's rhythm and emotional force.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) On the contrary,

C) In particular,

D) Of course,

GAT-R-136

## 137

A catalog uses the term "container" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a woven basket allows air to pass through its sides. A glazed jar, _____ forms a nearly airtight enclosure. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) on the other hand,

B) in other words,

C) for instance,

D) in summary,

GAT-R-137

## 138

A gardening club adopted a new approach to choosing plants for a small park: they selected species that flowered in different months. _____ they extended the period during which flowers were available to visiting insects. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) For example,

C) In doing so,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-138

## 139

The investigation into a lake's history involved several stages. The team first collected sediment cores, then identified pollen in successive layers. _____ the combined work established that the surrounding vegetation had changed several times.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Ultimately,

B) By comparison,

C) Similarly,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-139

## 140

A review of workshops using hands-on models found broadly favorable results across numerous projects, although the outcomes were not uniform. _____ participants improved their explanations after manipulating the models. A few projects, however, showed little improvement over the approaches they replaced.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) In many cases,

C) Additionally,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-140

## 141

The public summary of a trail survey stated that the route was about twelve kilometers long. _____ the measured distance was 12.36 kilometers. Both the summary and the complete table of measurements were released with the final report, which remains available for consultation in the project archive.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) To be exact,

C) In conclusion,

D) In contrast,

GAT-R-141

## 142

The evidence for a reconstruction of an old instrument is promising. _____ the precise shape of one missing part remains uncertain. Nevertheless, the reconstruction produces the range described in contemporary accounts, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Granted,

C) Indeed,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-142

## 143

In an investigation of a sand dune, the researchers found that vegetation held the surface grains in place. _____ less sand blew away from the planted section. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Finally,

C) Instead,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-143

## 144

A researcher studying an old shipping ledger describes trade in grain as a defining feature of the material. _____ grain accounts for more than half the cargo listed in the entire volume. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Similarly,

C) Indeed,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-144

## 145

In a demonstration of assembling a small frame, the instructor begins by laying the four sides on the workbench. _____ he joins the sides at their corners. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Then,

B) Similarly,

C) For example,

D) Lastly,

GAT-R-145

## 146

A critic examining two photographs of a market considers how formal choices affect an audience. One photograph isolates a single vendor. The other photograph, _____ shows the entire crowded square. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for this reason,

B) however,

C) firstly,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-146

## 147

Teaching with physical models is often praised because it makes abstract structures easier to imagine. _____ a model's simplified shape may leave out important features. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Indeed,

B) Furthermore,

C) Still,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-147

## 148

To investigate the history of a manuscript, researchers examined the paper in several sections. They discovered that some sheets were manufactured much later than the rest. _____ the manuscript probably received additions after its original creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In the end,

B) However,

C) Accordingly,

D) That said,

GAT-R-148

## 149

In 2019, the Lumen Orchestra began an annual festival. _____ in 2007, it had performed only occasional community concerts. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Earlier,

C) As a result,

D) Next,

GAT-R-149

## 150

An experiment with layered fabrics has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Several thin layers trap more air than a single compressed layer. _____ several loosely stacked paper sheets hold more air than a tightly pressed stack. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) However,

C) Second,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-150

## 151

A pottery class doubled in size. At that point, the kiln could not hold everyone's work in one firing. _____ the teacher scheduled additional firings. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Next,

C) Thus,

D) However,

GAT-R-151

## 152

An initial description of a literary study explains that the critic examined changes in the narrator's language. _____ she tracked shifts from confident statements to uncertain questions. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Subsequently,

C) Conversely,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-152

## 153

The report describes the proposed route as inaccessible by road. _____ no road provides a way to reach the route. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) By contrast,

C) That is,

D) Furthermore,

GAT-R-153

## 154

A portable exhibit must fit through narrow doorways. A single large structure would be impossible to move into some venues. _____ the exhibit is built in detachable sections. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Next,

C) However,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-154

## 155

A critic examining two essays about a river considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first essay focuses on measurable physical changes. The second essay, _____ centers on the writer's personal memories. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) second of all,

B) for example,

C) however,

D) thus,

GAT-R-155

## 156

A study intended to compare two fabrics must account for the size of the tested pieces. If one sample has a much larger surface area, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ samples of equal size should be used.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Even so,

C) By contrast,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-156

## 157

During the investigation of a scratched recording, the team initially doubted that any speech could be recovered, since the surface was badly damaged. _____ careful processing revealed several complete sentences. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Still,

B) Therefore,

C) Furthermore,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-157

## 158

A research team finished its final day of field sampling. _____ the team transported the sealed samples to the laboratory. Records of these activities were preserved with the other materials from the event, including planning notes and schedules.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Afterward,

B) Similarly,

C) Additionally,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-158

## 159

A report on a community orchard, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the planting arrangement was altered. _____ young trees were moved from straight rows into widely spaced clusters. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Therefore,

C) Specifically,

D) Finally,

GAT-R-159

## 160

A critic examining two landscape paintings considers how formal choices affect an audience. One painting uses precise outlines for every tree. The other painting, _____ suggests the trees through blurred patches of color. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) for instance,

C) likewise,

D) however,

GAT-R-160

## 161

In an investigation of a storage shed, the researchers found that a damaged roof allowed rain to reach the shelves. _____ the cardboard containers on those shelves softened and collapsed. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Finally,

C) Instead,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-161

## 162

A language teacher wanted to give students more opportunities to speak. _____ she organized lessons around short conversations in pairs. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In other words,

C) In summary,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-162

## 163

The proposal to use automated captions at public talks has an evident advantage: captions could be produced without a dedicated typist. _____ unfamiliar names would often be transcribed incorrectly. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Nevertheless,

C) In other words,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-163

## 164

In an investigation of a hillside, the researchers found that heavy rainfall saturated the loose upper soil. _____ part of the soil slid downhill. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Similarly,

C) Therefore,

D) Afterward,

GAT-R-164

## 165

A designer developed a folding stool. Early testers disliked its unfamiliar appearance. _____ many of those testers praised its comfort after using it. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Furthermore,

C) Still,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-165

## 166

According to a report on public transportation, small changes can make vehicles easier to use. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a bus operator added brightly colored edges to its steps so passengers could see them more clearly.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) For this reason,

C) For example,

D) However,

GAT-R-166

## 167

The team working on a public garden considered removing every existing tree, but rejected that approach because several trees were healthy and mature. _____ the planners designed new paths around the established trees.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Instead,

C) There,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-167

## 168

According to a report on seed dispersal, plants can use moving animals to carry seeds. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a meadow plant has hooked seed cases that catch on the fur of passing mammals.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Soon,

B) Elsewhere,

C) However,

D) For example,

GAT-R-168

## 169

In designing a trail map, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first cartographers emphasized exact distances. The second cartographers, _____ highlighted memorable landmarks. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) in conclusion,

C) afterward,

D) for example,

GAT-R-169

## 170

A report presents data on two pools. The shaded pool lost one centimeter of water. The exposed pool, _____ lost nearly six centimeters. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) therefore,

C) by comparison,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-170

## 171

A study intended to compare two teaching exercises must account for students' prior knowledge. If one group already knows most of the material, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the groups' starting knowledge should be measured.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) For example,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-171

## 172

While preparing an exhibition about a mountain railway, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Engineers' maps traced the route through steep terrain. _____ ticket records revealed changes in passenger numbers. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Actually,

C) However,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-172

## 173

In an investigation of a water tank, the researchers found that sediment blocked the narrow outlet. _____ water left the tank more slowly than expected. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For this reason,

B) On the other hand,

C) In the first place,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-173

## 174

Researchers studying light transmission used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the clear panels allowed most light to pass through. The opaque panels, _____ blocked nearly all incoming light. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) on the other hand,

B) previously,

C) for example,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-174

## 175

A theater director adopted a new approach to developing a scene: she asked actors to perform it without speaking. _____ she revealed how gestures alone could communicate the characters' relationships. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In doing so,

B) For example,

C) By contrast,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-175

## 176

A library's mobile service visits isolated communities. Those communities have no permanent library building. _____ the vehicle provides their main access to borrowed books. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Accordingly,

C) In the end,

D) That said,

GAT-R-176

## 177

Researchers studying route choice used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the first colony used the shortest available path. The second colony, _____ continued using a longer familiar path. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) in other words,

C) on the other hand,

D) previously,

GAT-R-177

## 178

A historian investigating two craft guilds consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The first guild accepted apprentices from outside the town. The second guild, _____ restricted entry to local families.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in contrast,

B) similarly,

C) specifically,

D) for example,

GAT-R-178

## 179

One might assume that a map with an empty interior reflects an uninhabited region. _____ written accounts describe numerous communities living in that supposedly empty area. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) For example,

C) Additionally,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-179

## 180

A new roof gutter directed rainwater into a storage tank. This change caused more water to become available for the garden, which, _____ reduced the amount that gardeners needed to draw from the tap. Observers documented the developments as part of a longer investigation of the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) likewise,

B) nevertheless,

C) in turn,

D) in reality,

GAT-R-180

## 181

A researcher values community bird counts. _____ volunteers do not all have the same level of identification skill. Even with that limitation, their combined observations can reveal broad seasonal patterns.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Of course,

C) Moreover,

D) Elsewhere,

GAT-R-181

## 182

A historian investigating two festival committees consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The waterfront committee charged admission to every performance. The hilltop committee, _____ offered all its events free of charge.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) though,

B) in the second place,

C) therefore,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-182

## 183

In 1999, the Soundhouse Ensemble released its first recording. _____ in 2008, it collaborated with a group of visiting musicians. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Later,

C) However,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-183

## 184

A critic examining two sculptures considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first sculpture has a smooth, continuous surface. The second sculpture, _____ is built from visibly separate fragments. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) moreover,

B) however,

C) secondly,

D) consequently,

GAT-R-184

## 185

The team working on a community concert considered charging a fixed admission fee, but rejected that approach because the fee could exclude some residents. _____ the organizers accepted voluntary contributions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Previously,

C) There,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-185

## 186

The report gives two main reasons for attributing the letters to one writer. First, their handwriting shares several unusual features. _____ their vocabulary contains the same distinctive expressions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Second,

B) Specifically,

C) Instead,

D) Still,

GAT-R-186

## 187

A librarian wanted to encourage readers to explore unfamiliar genres. _____ he arranged displays pairing popular books with less familiar works on related themes. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In other words,

C) In summary,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-187

## 188

A critic examining two musical settings considers how formal choices affect an audience. One setting places the melody in a low register. The other setting, _____ assigns it to the highest voices. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) for instance,

C) however,

D) likewise,

GAT-R-188

## 189

The process of measuring a trail involves several stages. First, the surveyor marks the starting point. _____ the surveyor measures each section between consecutive markers. Finally, the section lengths are added to obtain the total.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) For example,

C) Next,

D) However,

GAT-R-189

## 190

While preparing an exhibition about a coastal trading settlement, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Shipping lists identified the goods entering the harbor. _____ household records showed how residents used those goods. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Actually,

C) In addition,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-190

## 191

The Northmere Archive's volunteer effort was unusually substantial. _____ volunteers contributed a combined fifteen thousand hours in its first year. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Regardless,

C) Instead,

D) After,

GAT-R-191

## 192

A critic examining two versions of a folktale considers how formal choices affect an audience. The older version ends with the travelers returning home. The newer version, _____ ends with them choosing to remain abroad. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) specifically,

B) however,

C) for example,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-192

## 193

The process of creating a printed pattern involves several stages. First, the designer draws the image on a block. _____ the designer cuts away areas that should remain unprinted. Finally, ink is applied and the block is pressed onto paper.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) First,

B) Instead,

C) In other words,

D) Next,

GAT-R-193

## 194

The team working on a stage production considered building a full-size ship, but rejected that approach because the stage could not support its weight. _____ the designers suggested the vessel with ropes and a painted backdrop.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Previously,

C) There,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-194

## 195

The investigation into a damaged instrument involved several stages. The team first documented the surviving parts, then tested several possible reconstructions. _____ the combined work established that one reconstruction matched both the physical evidence and written descriptions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Ultimately,

C) In addition,

D) By comparison,

GAT-R-195

## 196

Not every museum has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that museums keep their displays inside a single building, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ a village museum places historical exhibits in several working shops.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) At last,

B) However,

C) In addition,

D) For example,

GAT-R-196

## 197

Popular descriptions emphasize rare animal sightings recorded in a naturalist's notebook. A detailed review complicates that impression: _____ the naturalist documented familiar species seen near home. The records include both kinds of activity, but their relative frequency differs from what the popular descriptions suggest.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) nevertheless,

B) for this reason,

C) additionally,

D) more often,

GAT-R-197

## 198

The report gives two main reasons for moving the rehearsal room. First, the current room is too small for the full ensemble. _____ noise from the adjacent workshop disrupts practice.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Still,

C) Second,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-198

## 199

A library added hundreds of large-format books. At that point, the old shelves were too shallow for them. _____ the library installed deeper shelving. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Similarly,

C) In other words,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-199

## 200

The investigation into a faded inscription involved several stages. The team first photographed the surface under changing light, then compared the images with known letter forms. _____ the combined work established that the inscription recorded a donation to the town.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) Ultimately,

C) Previously,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-200

## 201

To record the shape of a small artifact, one option is to make a careful drawing from several angles. _____ researchers can create a digital model from overlapping photographs. A practical guide describes the materials required for each method and explains how to carry out the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) For example,

C) As a result,

D) Alternatively,

GAT-R-201

## 202

The evidence for a proposed interpretation of a symbol is promising. _____ the symbol appears in relatively few surviving texts. Nevertheless, its position is consistent with the interpretation in every readable example, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Granted,

C) As a result,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-202

## 203

A critic examining two drawings of a city considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first drawing depicts streets from ground level. The second drawing, _____ presents an imagined view from above. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) for example,

C) however,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-203

## 204

According to a report on language change, familiar words can acquire new meanings. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a community began using its word for a woven basket to mean a collection of digital files.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Regardless,

C) Next,

D) However,

GAT-R-204

## 205

An error can lead to a useful question. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a laboratory observation. _____ an unexpectedly cloudy sample prompted a researcher to investigate contamination from a container.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Meanwhile,

B) For example,

C) In contrast,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-205

## 206

To investigate the former presence of woodland, researchers examined pollen preserved in sediment. They discovered that tree pollen dominated the older layers. _____ the area was once more heavily wooded than it is now.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) For instance,

C) Hence,

D) That being said,

GAT-R-206

## 207

A field researcher adopted a new approach to observing birds: she recorded their calls before attempting visual identification. _____ she detected species concealed by dense vegetation. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In particular,

B) In so doing,

C) For instance,

D) Conversely,

GAT-R-207

## 208

A review of repairs made with replaceable components found broadly favorable results across numerous projects, although the outcomes were not uniform. _____ later maintenance required less time than repairs to permanently joined structures. A few projects, however, showed little improvement over the approaches they replaced.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In many cases,

B) Additionally,

C) As a result,

D) However,

GAT-R-208

## 209

While the performance was being rehearsed, one group practiced the music in the main hall. _____ the other group adjusted the scenery on the stage. Their tasks were carried out during the same work period, and the results were brought together at its end.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Meanwhile,

B) Secondly,

C) Nevertheless,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-209

## 210

A field survey records animals active after sunset. Daytime visits would miss much of the target activity. _____ the observers schedule their work for the evening. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Consequently,

C) Instead,

D) For example,

GAT-R-210

## 211

The Larch Museum's textile exhibit was unusually comprehensive. _____ it displayed examples of every weaving technique documented in the region. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Consequently,

B) In addition,

C) Indeed,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-211

## 212

A historian investigating two lending libraries consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The harbor library allowed any resident to borrow books. The hill library, _____ required borrowers to hold paid memberships.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) in the second place,

C) therefore,

D) though,

GAT-R-212

## 213

In designing a garden irrigation system, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. Team East delivered water continuously at a low rate. Team West, _____ released larger amounts at timed intervals. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in contrast,

B) thus,

C) moreover,

D) for example,

GAT-R-213

## 214

To prepare an exhibit, the team first completed several preparations. The objects were selected. Next, the display supports were constructed. _____ the objects were installed and the labels placed beside them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Earlier,

C) On the contrary,

D) Finally,

GAT-R-214

## 215

The process of repairing a loose chair leg involves several stages. First, the restorer removes old adhesive from the joint. _____ the restorer applies fresh adhesive and fits the leg into place. Finally, the joint is clamped until the adhesive sets.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Next,

C) By contrast,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-215

## 216

Ways of saving space in buildings can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one apartment uses a bed that folds into a wall during the day. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) In other words,

C) In conclusion,

D) For example,

GAT-R-216

## 217

In a study of walking routes, the researchers established a rule for identifying a route interruption. _____ an interruption was any stop lasting longer than ten seconds. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) Specifically,

C) Thus,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-217

## 218

The investigation into a stone's source involved several stages. The team first measured its composition, then compared the measurements with samples from several quarries. _____ the combined work established that the material most closely matched one inland quarry.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) By comparison,

C) Ultimately,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-218

## 219

A school orchestra added more wind players. At that point, the rehearsal room became too crowded. _____ the group moved to the assembly hall. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) For example,

C) Nevertheless,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-219

## 220

The design of a sculpture made from overlapping metal loops draws heavily on the pattern of ripples spreading across water. _____ the artist titled the work Ripples. Photographs of the completed work appeared in a catalog alongside drawings made during its development.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Fittingly,

C) However,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-220

## 221

One might assume that a composer who wrote few works had little influence. _____ later composers repeatedly cited those few works as models. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) Additionally,

C) On the contrary,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-221

## 222

A historian investigating two observatories consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The northern observatory welcomed public visitors. The southern observatory, _____ admitted only its own research staff.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) previously,

B) similarly,

C) in other words,

D) however,

GAT-R-222

## 223

Researchers observed that a beetle species gathered near pale stones. One proposed explanation was that the stones' color attracted the beetles. _____ a later experiment found that the beetles chose warm dark stones over equally cool pale stones.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Confirming this hypothesis,

B) Drawing a similar conclusion,

C) Contrary to this phenomenon,

D) Undermining this explanation,

GAT-R-223

## 224

Researchers studying two narrators conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. The narrator of Harbor Days hides important details until the final chapter. _____ the narrator of Orchard Road withholds crucial information until the ending. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Granted,

B) Hence,

C) Likewise,

D) For example,

GAT-R-224

## 225

Researchers studying pollinator visits used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the pale flowers received most visits near dusk. The dark flowers, _____ were visited mainly around midday. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) by contrast,

C) likewise,

D) as such,

GAT-R-225

## 226

The team working on a library renovation considered closing the entire building, but rejected that approach because residents depended on its daily services. _____ the builders completed the work one section at a time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Additionally,

C) Thus,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-226

## 227

Researchers studying root development used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that plants in loose soil developed widely spreading roots. Plants in compact soil, _____ formed short, tightly clustered roots. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in comparison,

B) in turn,

C) thus,

D) regardless,

GAT-R-227

## 228

A theater uses scenery that is visible from both sides. Some audience members sit behind the area normally treated as the front. _____ the backs of the scenery must be finished as carefully as the fronts. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,

B) For instance,

C) Instead,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-228

## 229

A study intended to compare two filters must account for the amount of sediment in the water. If one filter receives cleaner water, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the incoming water should contain similar sediment levels.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) However,

C) As a result,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-229

## 230

The project description promises "shared ownership," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the members will jointly own the tools used in the community workshop. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Thus,

C) By comparison,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-230

## 231

During the investigation of a small telescope, the team initially doubted that it would reveal the faint object, since its mirror collected little light. _____ a long exposure produced a recognizable image. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Therefore,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-231

## 232

Methods of recording music can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one composer represented changes in volume with increasingly large circles. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Soon,

C) Elsewhere,

D) For example,

GAT-R-232

## 233

Researchers studying nest placement used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that birds on the exposed island nested close to the ground. Birds on the sheltered island, _____ nested high in shrubs. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in turn,

B) in comparison,

C) thus,

D) regardless,

GAT-R-233

## 234

To investigate the date of a portrait, researchers examined a maker's mark on the canvas. They discovered that the mark belonged to a business established after the proposed date. _____ the portrait cannot have been painted as early as previously claimed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For this reason,

B) Nowadays,

C) For example,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-234

## 235

To assemble a seed collection, the team first completed several preparations. Seeds were gathered. Next, they were cleaned and dried. _____ they were sealed in labeled storage packets.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Additionally,

C) Likewise,

D) Finally,

GAT-R-235

## 236

A theater director wanted to draw attention to a character's isolation. _____ she placed that character far from the rest of the cast during key scenes. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In conclusion,

B) With this in mind,

C) On the contrary,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-236

## 237

A museum's education program once relied on printed packets sent to schools. _____ teachers can download activities from the museum's website. People familiar only with the earlier arrangement may not realize how much the service has changed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Today,

C) Additionally,

D) For example,

GAT-R-237

## 238

To investigate the use of a shallow pit, researchers examined remains preserved at its bottom. They discovered that the remains included charred grain and ash. _____ the pit may have been used in processing grain with heat.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) In other words,

C) For example,

D) Accordingly,

GAT-R-238

## 239

To investigate the source of a pigment, researchers examined its chemical composition. They discovered that the composition matched pigment from one known quarry. _____ the quarry was a plausible source of the material.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) Hence,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-239

## 240

A catalog uses the term "hinge" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a flexible strip hinge bends along its entire length. A pin hinge, _____ rotates around a fixed axis. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) though,

B) in fact,

C) moreover,

D) therefore,

GAT-R-240

## 241

A critic examining two accounts of a discovery considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first account emphasizes the work of an individual. The second account, _____ highlights the contributions of a larger group. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) likewise,

B) however,

C) therefore,

D) for example,

GAT-R-241

## 242

A catalog uses the term "filter" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a coarse filter allows fine sediment through. A fine filter, _____ traps much of that sediment. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) thus,

C) by contrast,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-242

## 243

Restoring buildings with original materials is often praised because it can preserve a structure's historic appearance. _____ some original materials are no longer readily available. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) That is,

C) Nonetheless,

D) In turn,

GAT-R-243

## 244

While preparing an exhibition about a community observatory, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Construction drawings showed the size of the original telescope room. _____ visitors' diaries described public viewing nights. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) However,

C) Regardless,

D) Actually,

GAT-R-244

## 245

A historian investigating two art schools consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. One school emphasized careful copying of established works. The other school, _____ encouraged students to invent unfamiliar forms.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) subsequently,

B) in other words,

C) for instance,

D) conversely,

GAT-R-245

## 246

A curator considers replicas useful teaching objects. _____ a replica lacks the full historical significance of an original. Even with that limitation, it can allow visitors to examine a shape that would otherwise be inaccessible.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Of course,

B) For example,

C) Furthermore,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-246

## 247

A research database included new kinds of samples. At that point, the original categories could not describe them accurately. _____ the team revised the classification system. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) For this reason,

C) Similarly,

D) Nowadays,

GAT-R-247

## 248

A report presents data on two archived collections. The first collection included letters from twenty different writers. The second collection, _____ consisted entirely of letters by one writer. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) that is,

B) by contrast,

C) similarly,

D) granted,

GAT-R-248

## 249

When a weaving apprenticeship first began, the learner could produce only simple bands. Over the following years, daily practice introduced more complex patterns. _____ the learner completed an intricate wall hanging. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Ultimately,

C) Similarly,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-249

## 250

The project description promises "improved circulation," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the renovation will widen the corridor connecting the two main rooms. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) Alternatively,

C) In particular,

D) Second of all,

GAT-R-250

## 251

A researcher wanted to avoid disturbing animals during observation. _____ she installed cameras that could be operated from a distant shelter. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) That is,

C) To that end,

D) In sum,

GAT-R-251

## 252

In 2018, the Cedar Museum opened a permanent photography gallery. _____ in 2009, it had displayed photographs only in a temporary hallway exhibit. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Previously,

C) Likewise,

D) However,

GAT-R-252

## 253

The report describes the two events as simultaneous. _____ the events occurred at the same time. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Similarly,

C) By contrast,

D) That is,

GAT-R-253

## 254

In an investigation of a stream channel, the researchers found that fallen branches trapped sediment behind them. _____ a shallow bar gradually formed upstream of the blockage. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Furthermore,

C) Thus,

D) By comparison,

GAT-R-254

## 255

An examination of a town's meeting records suggests that residents cared deeply about the public well. _____ debates about its maintenance occupy more pages than any other topic. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Indeed,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Second,

GAT-R-255

## 256

The investigation into a textile pattern involved several stages. The team first cataloged repeated shapes, then compared the arrangement with examples from nearby regions. _____ the combined work established that the pattern combined two previously separate design traditions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) To that end,

C) Ultimately,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-256

## 257

The design of a new pedestrian shelter draws heavily on the curved shape of an opening flower. _____ the designers named it Bloom. Photographs of the completed work appeared in a catalog alongside drawings made during its development.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Fittingly,

C) Moreover,

D) Next,

GAT-R-257

## 258

A report presents data on two bridges. The narrow bridge carried about fifty vehicles each hour. The broad bridge, _____ carried more than three hundred. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) in contrast,

C) specifically,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-258

## 259

An archive began receiving digital recordings. At that point, paper catalog cards could not provide access to the files. _____ the archive created an electronic catalog. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Regardless,

C) Meanwhile,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-259

## 260

In a study of library use, the researchers established a rule for identifying a completed search. _____ a search counted as complete when the visitor opened a catalog record and wrote down its location. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) Therefore,

C) In addition,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-260

## 261

Researchers studying two insect colonies conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. Colony A sends more workers toward a newly discovered food source. _____ colony B reallocates workers toward a new food supply. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Similarly,

C) Thus,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-261

## 262

The process of making a mosaic panel involves several stages. First, the artist sketches the design on a backing board. _____ the artist arranges small colored pieces along the design. Finally, the pieces are fixed in place.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) However,

C) Next,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-262

## 263

In a work of futuristic fiction, writer Suri Dane introduced the term "thoughtloom" for a machine that combines several people's ideas. The expression later became common among readers. _____ the book also established a storytelling tradition in which inventions emerge through conversations between generations, influencing many subsequent authors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By achieving such a lofty goal,

B) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

C) Beyond the simple coining of a term,

D) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,

GAT-R-263

## 264

A study intended to compare two counting methods must account for the period of observation. If one method is used during a much busier hour, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ observations should cover comparable periods.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Afterward,

B) However,

C) Therefore,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-264

## 265

A study intended to compare two search tools must account for the size of the database. If one tool searches far fewer records, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ both tools should be tested on the same database.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) For this reason,

C) In addition,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-265

## 266

In outlining the scope of a new project, a language scholar explains which materials will be examined. The analysis uses spoken interviews rather than written responses. _____ the evidence consists of answers people said aloud, not answers they wrote down. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) For instance,

C) In other words,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-266

## 267

The public summary of a museum attendance report stated that about thirty-five thousand people visited the exhibition. _____ the recorded total was 35,218 visitors. Both the summary and the complete table of measurements were released with the final report, which remains available for consultation in the project archive.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In conclusion,

B) In contrast,

C) As a result,

D) To be exact,

GAT-R-267

## 268

A museum began receiving many school groups. Soon, the entrance became crowded before morning visits. _____ the museum assigned each group a separate arrival time. Staff documented the change in a report intended to guide future planning.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) For example,

C) Indeed,

D) In response,

GAT-R-268

## 269

Solutions to water shortages in gardens can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one school stores roof runoff in tanks for watering its plants. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) Consequently,

C) Secondly,

D) For example,

GAT-R-269

## 270

The researchers organized their investigation of a classroom model around three questions. _____ could students operate it without assistance? Second, did they understand what its parts represented? Finally, did using it improve their explanations?

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) First,

C) As a result,

D) However,

GAT-R-270

## 271

A geographer regards old maps as valuable evidence. _____ their distances are sometimes inaccurate. Even with that limitation, they preserve information about how people understood the landscape.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Furthermore,

C) Of course,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-271

## 272

According to a report on citizen science, volunteers can contribute observations from places researchers rarely visit. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ hikers photographed flowering plants along remote trails for a regional survey.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In other words,

C) Regardless,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-272

## 273

For several years, a community choir tried to arrange a performance in the restored hall. Repeated attempts were unsuccessful, and the effort continued through several revisions. _____ the renovation ended and the choir gave its concert.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,

B) Actually,

C) Therefore,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-273

## 274

A report on a museum catalog, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the descriptions became more informative. _____ each entry gained a paragraph explaining how the object had been used. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) In contrast,

C) In addition,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-274

## 275

Written records can reveal changing habits. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a collection of shop ledgers. _____ the increasing number of bicycle repairs in the ledgers suggests a rise in local cycling.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Meanwhile,

B) In addition,

C) For instance,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-275

## 276

A museum loaned objects to distant institutions. At that point, the ordinary packing materials provided insufficient protection. _____ the conservators designed fitted transport cases. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) However,

C) Therefore,

D) Afterward,

GAT-R-276

## 277

A team evaluating a mobile library collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the vehicle brings books to isolated neighborhoods. _____ its staff help visitors fill out online forms.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Previously,

B) Instead,

C) Additionally,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-277

## 278

The team working on a classroom demonstration considered using an open flame, but rejected that approach because the room lacked suitable ventilation. _____ the teacher used an electrical heating element.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Granted,

C) Instead,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-278

## 279

Not every poem has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that poems depend on complete sentences, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ one experimental poem arranges isolated words into the shape of a staircase.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) In comparison,

C) For example,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-279

## 280

A water channel depends on gravity. Water will not flow uphill through the open channel. _____ the channel must slope downward toward its outlet. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) As a result,

C) By contrast,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-280

## 281

The researchers organized their investigation of a new seed-storage method around three questions. _____ did the seeds remain dry? Second, did they retain the ability to sprout? Finally, could the method be used with larger batches?

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Additionally,

C) However,

D) First,

GAT-R-281

## 282

Researchers studying memory for images used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that participants who drew the images remembered most of them. Participants who only viewed the images, _____ remembered relatively few. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in conclusion,

B) similarly,

C) as a result,

D) however,

GAT-R-282

## 283

The investigation into a seed's unusual shape involved several stages. The team first examined its structure, then observed how it moved in controlled air currents. _____ the combined work established that the shape slowed its descent through the air.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) Additionally,

C) Previously,

D) Ultimately,

GAT-R-283

## 284

In designing a plant label, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One group printed text directly on the label. The other group, _____ used a code linking to an online description. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) in summary,

C) on the other hand,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-284

## 285

Researchers studying tool selection used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that experienced participants chose small, precise instruments. Beginners, _____ preferred larger, more familiar instruments. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) that is,

B) by contrast,

C) similarly,

D) granted,

GAT-R-285

## 286

The investigation into a collection's origin involved several stages. The team first studied ownership marks, then traced names through household inventories. _____ the combined work established that most of the objects had once belonged to a single family.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Secondly,

C) Ultimately,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-286

## 287

One might assume that a faded textile was originally plain. _____ traces of pigment reveal that it once carried a brightly colored pattern. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) On the contrary,

C) As a result,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-287

## 288

A report presents data on two tree species. Species R grew about thirty centimeters in a season. Species S, _____ grew less than five centimeters. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) by contrast,

C) in other words,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-288

## 289

The proposal to extend the museum's opening hours has an evident advantage: more people could visit after work. _____ the extra hours would require staff the museum cannot currently afford. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For this reason,

B) That said,

C) Specifically,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-289

## 290

In an investigation of a bird enclosure, the researchers found that a gap opened in the mesh near the roof. _____ several birds escaped through the opening. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) By contrast,

C) Even so,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-290

## 291

In an investigation of a shallow pond, the researchers found that several weeks without rain greatly reduced the water level. _____ areas that had been submerged became exposed to the air. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) In comparison,

C) First of all,

D) For example,

GAT-R-291

## 292

A museum introduced hands-on exhibits. At that point, the objects needed more frequent cleaning. _____ the staff established a daily cleaning schedule. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) Furthermore,

C) Still,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-292

## 293

A temporary exhibition includes borrowed objects. The lenders require all objects to be returned on a fixed date. _____ the museum must complete packing before that deadline. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Alternately,

B) Likewise,

C) Therefore,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-293

## 294

Records from successive years reveal a shift in neighborhood gardening projects. _____ participants chose plants native to the surrounding region, with the proportion rising steadily over the period studied.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For this reason,

B) Similarly,

C) Furthermore,

D) Increasingly,

GAT-R-294

## 295

During the investigation of a community survey, the team initially doubted that many residents would respond, since an earlier survey drew little interest. _____ responses arrived from nearly every household. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) In other words,

C) Still,

D) Furthermore,

GAT-R-295

## 296

Researchers studying responses to temperature used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the first strain of algae grew best in cool water. The second strain, _____ grew most rapidly in warm water. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) second of all,

C) however,

D) thus,

GAT-R-296

## 297

A review of language instruction has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Learners recall new terms more easily when they use them in sentences. _____ apprentices remember new tools more easily when they use them in a project. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Second,

B) Likewise,

C) However,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-297

## 298

The team working on a footpath repair considered paving the route with concrete, but rejected that approach because the surface would prevent water from soaking into the ground. _____ the workers installed a permeable gravel surface.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In other words,

C) Instead,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-298

## 299

Researchers observed that a painted surface resisted mold. One proposed explanation was that a chemical in the pigment prevented mold from growing. _____ a later experiment found that an unpainted surface with the same texture resisted mold equally well.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Undermining this explanation,

B) Contrary to this phenomenon,

C) Drawing a similar conclusion,

D) Confirming this hypothesis,

GAT-R-299

## 300

A report on a weather station, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the instrument's position was adjusted. _____ the thermometer was raised one meter farther above the paved ground. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Hence,

B) Specifically,

C) However,

D) Admittedly,

GAT-R-300

## 301

To investigate the history of a musical score, researchers examined corrections written above the notes. They discovered that the corrections appeared in the composer's verified handwriting. _____ the composer likely reviewed this copy.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Likewise,

C) Hence,

D) That said,

GAT-R-301

## 302

A research group tested a promising filter. The device removed particles effectively during short trials. _____ its performance declined sharply after several weeks of continuous use. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Still,

C) Similarly,

D) Furthermore,

GAT-R-302

## 303

A report on a restored concert hall, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the stage was made more accessible. _____ a gently sloping ramp replaced the three steps at its side. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) As a result,

C) Specifically,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-303

## 304

While preparing an exhibition about a neighborhood printing shop, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Advertisements identified the services offered by the business. _____ account books showed how workers were paid. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Today,

B) In other words,

C) On the contrary,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-304

## 305

In an investigation of a clay vessel, the researchers found that tiny holes connected its interior to its outer surface. _____ water slowly seeped through its walls. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) Furthermore,

C) For instance,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-305

## 306

Researchers studying color perception used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that observers under white lighting distinguished the two pigments easily. Observers under amber lighting, _____ frequently confused them. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in contrast,

B) thus,

C) for example,

D) moreover,

GAT-R-306

## 307

In an investigation of a small orchard, the researchers found that the protective netting prevented birds from reaching the fruit. _____ more ripe fruit remained on the trees until harvest. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Earlier,

C) In any case,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-307

## 308

An examination of a notebook of building plans suggests that the designer revised the entrance repeatedly. _____ the notebook contains twenty-seven different drawings of the same doorway. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) In addition,

C) Indeed,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-308

## 309

A theater company began touring. At that point, its heavy scenery was expensive to transport. _____ the designers built lighter sets. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Accordingly,

B) Meanwhile,

C) Nevertheless,

D) In contrast,

GAT-R-309

## 310

The proposal to combine several small databases has an evident advantage: researchers could search the collections in one place. _____ incompatible record formats would make the combination difficult. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nonetheless,

B) In turn,

C) Likewise,

D) That is,

GAT-R-310

## 311

A catalog uses the term "mold" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a single-use mold breaks when the finished object is removed. A reusable mold, _____ separates into sections without breaking. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) in comparison,

C) as a result,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-311

## 312

A report on a river survey, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the sampling method was revised. _____ researchers began collecting water at two depths instead of only at the surface. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Soon,

B) However,

C) Regardless,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-312

## 313

A study intended to compare two compost mixtures must account for the temperature of the containers. If one container is kept in a warmer room, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the containers should be maintained at the same temperature.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In comparison,

C) As a result,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-313

## 314

In a study of reading habits, the researchers established a rule for identifying a return to a passage. _____ a return occurred when a reader moved back to a paragraph already viewed. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Specifically,

C) Regardless,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-314

## 315

When a dictionary project first began, only the most common words had been entered. Over the following years, contributors submitted terms from specialized fields. _____ the dictionary included a broad range of vocabulary. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Ultimately,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Additionally,

D) For example,

GAT-R-315

## 316

Sorting artifacts by color is often praised because it provides a convenient first grouping. _____ objects made from very different materials may share the same color. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Thus,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-316

## 317

A report on a local history course, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the final assignment was changed. _____ students produced recorded interviews rather than written summaries. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) By contrast,

C) As a result,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-317

## 318

A report on museum guides has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Visitors ask more questions when guides leave time for discussion. _____ students ask more questions when lecturers pause for conversation. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) To conclude,

B) In other words,

C) Similarly,

D) For example,

GAT-R-318

## 319

A historian investigating two museums consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The first museum arranged objects by their place of origin. The second museum, _____ grouped objects according to their function.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) for example,

C) therefore,

D) however,

GAT-R-319

## 320

A library extended its evening hours. This change caused more residents to attend after-work workshops, which, _____ increased demand for additional workshop sessions. Observers documented the developments as part of a longer investigation of the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in turn,

B) likewise,

C) in reality,

D) nevertheless,

GAT-R-320

## 321

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a children's song deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can help listeners remember a sequence of words. _____ it can encourage a group to coordinate its movements.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Thus,

C) In sum,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-321

## 322

The evidence for a more efficient kiln design is promising. _____ the small prototype may behave differently at a larger scale. Nevertheless, its early trials used much less fuel than the existing design, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Granted,

C) As a result,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-322

## 323

The Kestrel instrument collection was unusually varied. _____ it included more than two hundred instruments representing dozens of musical traditions. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Consequently,

B) Indeed,

C) In addition,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-323

## 324

A study intended to compare two seed-drying methods must account for the seeds' initial moisture. If one batch begins much wetter than the other, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ starting moisture should be measured and made comparable.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Alternatively,

B) Nevertheless,

C) In other words,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-324

## 325

A community orchestra wanted to include performers who could not read standard notation. _____ it developed an arrangement taught through recordings and demonstrations. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,
B) To that end,
C) Alternatively,
D) Conversely,

GAT-R-325

## 326

A reusable shipping crate has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the crate folds flat when it is empty. _____ its smooth interior can be cleaned without special equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) What's more,
B) Conversely,
C) In other words,
D) For instance,

GAT-R-326

## 327

A catalog uses the term "wheel" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a solid wooden wheel has no gaps between its center and rim. A spoked wheel, _____ contains open spaces between its supports. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,
B) thus,
C) in other words,
D) for instance,

GAT-R-327

## 328

A small museum began digitizing its photograph collection. Its staff had access to only one aging scanner. _____ the staff completed the entire collection before the exhibition opened. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,
B) Furthermore,
C) Still,
D) In other words,

GAT-R-328

## 329

When a tree-planting effort first began, the site offered almost no shade. Over the following years, the young trees grew through successive seasons. _____ their branches formed a nearly continuous canopy. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Eventually,

C) Likewise,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-329

## 330

A report presents data on two audio files. The compressed file occupied five megabytes. The uncompressed file, _____ occupied fifty megabytes. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) previously,

B) however,

C) in other words,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-330

## 331

A critic examining two portraits considers how formal choices affect an audience. One portrait shows its subject in an elaborate interior. The other portrait, _____ places its subject against a plain background. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) specifically,

B) similarly,

C) however,

D) for example,

GAT-R-331

## 332

Not every map has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that maps must represent geographic space, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ a festival map shows relationships among performers without locating them on a landscape.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) For example,

C) However,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-332

## 333

A sediment layer includes fragments of a locally dated eruption. The researchers also established that the layer lies below the foundations of a building. The most reasonable conclusion, _____ is that the building was constructed after the eruption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) then,

B) moreover,

C) for example,

D) however,

GAT-R-333

## 334

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a public sculpture deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can change how people move through a square. _____ it can draw attention to an episode in local history.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) In sum,

C) Thus,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-334

## 335

A public library once relied on a small room in the town hall. _____ its collection occupies a purpose-built building beside the park. People familiar only with the earlier arrangement may not realize how much the service has changed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Currently,

B) Still,

C) However,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-335

## 336

When a manuscript restoration first began, most pages could not be safely opened. Over the following years, conservators treated small areas one at a time. _____ the entire manuscript became available for careful study. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Additionally,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Ultimately,

GAT-R-336

## 337

Researchers studying rhythm perception used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the musicians noticed small timing changes. The nonmusicians, _____ detected only the largest changes. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,

B) therefore,

C) for example,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-337

## 338

Researchers studying reaction to shadows used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that fish from shallow pools hid when a shadow passed overhead. Fish from deeper pools, _____ continued swimming openly. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) secondly,

B) moreover,

C) however,

D) consequently,

GAT-R-338

## 339

Researchers studying two coastal towns conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. Residents of North Cove raise walkways above areas that flood. _____ residents of South Bay elevate their paths above floodwater. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Specifically,

C) Similarly,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-339

## 340

In a study of flowering times, the researchers established a rule for identifying the start of flowering. _____ flowering began on the first day when a fully open flower appeared on the marked plant. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Hence,

B) Specifically,

C) However,

D) Admittedly,

GAT-R-340

## 341

In a demonstration of using a compass, the instructor begins by placing the compass flat on a level surface. _____ she waits for the needle to settle before reading its direction. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) By contrast,

C) Then,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-341

## 342

A survey of neighborhood murals has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Residents identify local history in the murals' images. _____ audiences recognize community stories in locally written plays. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Thus,

C) Regardless,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-342

## 343

The team working on a museum display considered using the original costumes, but rejected that approach because light exposure could weaken their fabrics. _____ the curators exhibited carefully made replicas.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) In other words,

C) For example,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-343

## 344

The report describes the population's distribution as uneven. _____ some areas contain many individuals while other areas contain very few. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Admittedly,

B) Meanwhile,

C) Regardless,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-344

## 345

A study intended to compare two reading formats must account for differences in the texts. If one group receives a much easier passage, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the reading material should be comparable across formats.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Likewise,

C) Next,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-345

## 346

According to a report on sound production, ordinary household objects can become musical instruments. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a performer created a repeating rhythm by striking ceramic cups with wooden sticks.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Next,

C) For example,

D) However,

GAT-R-346

## 347

A conservation group wanted to connect two separated areas of woodland. _____ it planted a corridor of native trees between them. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) To that end,

B) For example,

C) In summary,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-347

## 348

Researchers studying two groups of migrating birds conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. The inland group pauses where food is plentiful. _____ the coastal group chooses rest sites with abundant food. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Instead,

C) Earlier,

D) In particular,

GAT-R-348

## 349

The team working on a historical database considered typing every page manually, but rejected that approach because the collection was too large for the available staff. _____ the team combined text recognition with targeted human checking.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Granted,

C) Instead,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-349

## 350

During the investigation of a wooden mechanism, the team initially doubted that it could still function, since its joints had not moved for years. _____ the mechanism operated after gentle cleaning. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Still,

C) Furthermore,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-350

## 351

A local weather station once relied on staff reading instruments by hand. _____ automatic sensors transmit measurements throughout the day. People familiar only with the earlier arrangement may not realize how much the service has changed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Today,

C) Additionally,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-351

## 352

The investigation into a stream's changing course involved several stages. The team first measured the present channel, then examined older sediment layers. _____ the combined work established that the stream had shifted gradually rather than during one sudden event.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) Ultimately,

C) Previously,

D) Alternatively,

GAT-R-352

## 353

In a demonstration of preparing a watercolor wash, the instructor begins by wetting the paper with clean water. _____ she brushes diluted pigment across the damp surface. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In fact,

C) Then,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-353

## 354

To mark a walking route, one option is to install permanent signs at junctions. _____ planners can provide a map showing recognizable landmarks. A practical guide describes the materials required for each method and explains how to carry out the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In particular,

B) Alternatively,

C) For example,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-354

## 355

In 2021, the Harbor Choir performed a complete opera. _____ in 2013, it had given its first concert of short songs. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) However,

C) As a result,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-355

## 356

A team evaluating a community radio station collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the station broadcasts interviews with local artists. _____ its training sessions teach volunteers how to edit audio.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) For example,

C) In other words,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-356

## 357

A restoration project reopened a blocked channel. This change caused water to reach a formerly dry section of marsh, which, _____ allowed moisture-loving plants to return. Observers documented the developments as part of a longer investigation of the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in reality,

B) likewise,

C) nevertheless,

D) in turn,

GAT-R-357

## 358

In designing a publication, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One editorial team released a complete volume at once. The other editorial team, _____ published short installments over several months. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in contrast,

B) moreover,

C) for example,

D) thus,

GAT-R-358

## 359

In a study of public seating, the researchers established a rule for identifying an occupied bench. _____ a bench counted as occupied when at least one person remained seated for a full minute. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Specifically,

C) Hence,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-359

## 360

According to a report on urban planning, unused spaces can support community activities. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ residents turned the area beneath a raised railway into a weekend craft market.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Lastly,

B) For instance,

C) Granted,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-360

## 361

The investigation into a pottery kiln's performance involved several stages. The team first recorded firing temperatures, then tested vessels placed in different positions. _____ the combined work established that heat was distributed unevenly across the chamber.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Ultimately,

B) Secondly,

C) In addition,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-361

## 362

In an investigation of a stone carving, the researchers found that water repeatedly froze inside narrow cracks. _____ the cracks widened over successive winters. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Alternatively,

B) In other words,

C) For this reason,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-362

## 363

A community newsletter gained many subscribers. At that point, printing every copy by hand became impractical. _____ the editors arranged for commercial printing. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) Furthermore,

C) Still,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-363

## 364

Researchers studying two river restoration projects conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. The first project reconnects a stream to its former floodplain. _____ the second project also allows water to enter an old floodplain. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Likewise,

C) Hence,

D) Granted,

GAT-R-364

## 365

The process of cataloging an object involves several stages. First, the archivist assigns it an identification number. _____ the archivist records its dimensions and condition. Finally, the record is entered into the collection database.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) First,

C) Instead,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-365

## 366

A researcher studying a set of regional folktales describes the role of rivers as a defining feature of the material. _____ a river determines the main character's journey in almost every story. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) That said,

C) Nevertheless,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-366

## 367

While the exhibition was being prepared, one group built the display supports in the workshop. _____ the other group wrote object labels in the archive office. Their tasks were carried out during the same work period, and the results were brought together at its end.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Secondly,

B) Meanwhile,

C) Nevertheless,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-367

## 368

A portable recording booth has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the booth reduces unwanted echoes during interviews. _____ its lightweight panels can be carried by one person.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) In other words,

C) As a result,

D) For example,

GAT-R-368

## 369

To create a digital archive entry, the team first completed several preparations. The document was scanned. Next, its descriptive information was entered. _____ the image and description were linked and published.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,
B) Actually,
C) Therefore,
D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-369

## 370

A research team developed computer models of a restored wetland. The models incorporated rainfall patterns and the rate at which water entered nearby channels and were checked against available observations. _____ the team estimated that the wetland could retain much of the runoff from a typical storm.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Further complicating these issues,
B) Despite these estimates,
C) Based on these models,
D) In addition to these factors,

GAT-R-370

## 371

Records from successive years reveal a shift in local museum publications. _____ curators included contributions written by community members, with the proportion rising steadily over the period studied.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,
B) Furthermore,
C) Increasingly,
D) For this reason,

GAT-R-371

## 372

A damaged manuscript was sent to the university conservation studio for examination. _____ specialists stabilized the binding and cleaned loose surface dirt. The results were recorded in a report that accompanied the material when it was returned.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,
B) Later,
C) There,
D) For example,

GAT-R-372

## 373

Animals' shelters can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one coastal bird in the exhibition builds a nest in a shallow hollow in the sand. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) In conclusion,

C) For example,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-373

## 374

The project description promises "local sourcing," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the builders will obtain the project's timber from a nearby managed woodland. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Regardless,

C) However,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-374

## 375

A researcher attempted to identify an unsigned painting. No written record named its creator. _____ she established a convincing attribution by studying the materials and brushwork. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Still,

C) Similarly,

D) Furthermore,

GAT-R-375

## 376

One might assume that an unsigned manuscript was never read by anyone beyond its author. _____ letters from several readers discuss passages found only in that manuscript. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) On the contrary,

C) Next,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-376

## 377

In 1996, the Riverhall Library established a children's room. _____ in 2004, it created a separate space for group activities. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) For example,

C) Instead,

D) Later,

GAT-R-377

## 378

The report gives two main reasons for expanding the seed collection. First, some local varieties are represented by very few samples. _____ several neighboring areas have not yet been surveyed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Second,

B) Instead,

C) Therefore,

D) For example,

GAT-R-378

## 379

An examination of a survey of repaired tools suggests that the tools had remained useful for many years. _____ some handles show evidence of being replaced five separate times. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Besides,

B) In fact,

C) By contrast,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-379

## 380

In designing a costume, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One designer used historically accurate materials. The other designer, _____ used modern substitutes with a similar appearance. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) however,

C) similarly,

D) for example,

GAT-R-380

## 381

A walking tour added a steep hillside. At that point, some visitors could not complete the entire route. _____ the organizers provided a shorter alternative route. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) In addition,

C) Regardless,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-381

## 382

A catalog uses the term "seal" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a wax seal must be broken to open the package. A reusable rubber seal, _____ can be removed and replaced. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) secondly,

B) consequently,

C) moreover,

D) however,

GAT-R-382

## 383

The evidence for a new method of cleaning stone is promising. _____ the method has been tested on only a few samples. Nevertheless, those samples showed substantial improvement without visible damage, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Indeed,

B) As a result,

C) Granted,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-383

## 384

A critic examining two performances of a song considers how formal choices affect an audience. One singer maintains a steady tempo throughout. The other singer, _____ repeatedly slows and accelerates. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for this reason,

B) firstly,

C) in other words,

D) however,

GAT-R-384

## 385

A trail became popular after a new bus route opened. Soon, heavy foot traffic damaged a wet section of the path. _____ the park installed a raised walkway across that section. Staff documented the change in a report intended to guide future planning.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) For example,

C) Indeed,

D) In response,

GAT-R-385

## 386

A critic examining two dance pieces considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first piece keeps the dancers close together. The second piece, _____ places them far apart across the stage. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) for example,

C) likewise,

D) however,

GAT-R-386

## 387

The evidence for a new teaching exercise is promising. _____ the initial study involved a limited number of students. Nevertheless, their improvement was consistent across several assessments, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Elsewhere,

B) Specifically,

C) Of course,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-387

## 388

Artworks can invite audience participation. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a sculpture in a public square. _____ visitors rearrange its movable panels to create new patterns of light and shade.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Meanwhile,

C) In contrast,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-388

## 389

To investigate the sequence of repairs to a building, researchers examined overlapping patches of plaster. They discovered that one patch covered the edge of another. _____ the covered patch was applied first.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Hence,

B) Likewise,

C) That said,

D) For example,

GAT-R-389

## 390

A survey uses counts from several observers. Observers may interpret the categories differently. _____ the team provides a shared set of definitions. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Accordingly,

B) In contrast,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Meanwhile,

GAT-R-390

## 391

The project description promises "expanded access," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the archive will make its handwritten index searchable online. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) Alternatively,

C) In particular,

D) Second of all,

GAT-R-391

## 392

A research team developed computer models of a proposed pedestrian bridge. The models incorporated expected loads and the stiffness of the selected materials and were checked against available observations. _____ the team estimated that the central support would experience the greatest stress.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Further complicating these issues,

B) Based on these models,

C) In addition to these factors,

D) Despite these estimates,

GAT-R-392

## 393

A group studies flowering times across elevations. Temperature generally differs between the lower and higher sites in its survey. _____ the team records temperature alongside flowering dates. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) However,

C) Therefore,

D) Afterward,

GAT-R-393

## 394

A literary scholar uses unfinished drafts. _____ the drafts do not represent the author's final decisions. Even with that limitation, they show how the author's ideas developed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Elsewhere,

B) Moreover,

C) Specifically,

D) Of course,

GAT-R-394

## 395

The process of creating a sound collage involves several stages. First, the composer selects several short recordings. _____ the composer arranges them in a planned sequence. Finally, the complete track is exported as one file.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) For example,

C) Similarly,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-395

## 396

Researchers studying feeding preferences used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the forest mice selected larger seeds. The grassland mice, _____ preferred smaller seeds. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) similarly,

C) by contrast,

D) fittingly,

GAT-R-396

## 397

In outlining the scope of a new project, a literary researcher explains which materials will be examined. The analysis concerns only the writer's published poems. _____ unpublished poems and works in other forms fall outside the analysis. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) However,

C) For instance,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-397

## 398

A researcher studying a community's oral histories describes memories of a major flood as a defining feature of the material. _____ every person interviewed discusses the flood at length. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) On the contrary,

C) Regardless,

D) Lastly,

GAT-R-398

## 399

Popular descriptions emphasize elaborate illustrated volumes produced by an old printer. A detailed review complicates that impression: _____ the workshop printed short notices and practical forms. The records include both kinds of activity, but their relative frequency differs from what the popular descriptions suggest.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) additionally,

B) more often,

C) nonetheless,

D) on the other hand,

GAT-R-399

## 400

Most of the observed nesting birds returned to the same location each season; however, exceptions occurred. _____ a bird selected a different site nearby. These cases were recorded separately in the researchers' notes, alongside the observations that followed the usual pattern.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Sometimes,

B) Thus,

C) However,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-400

## 401

A historian investigating two schools consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The village school organized classes by age. The estate school, _____ grouped pupils by the subjects they had mastered.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) for example,

C) similarly,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-401

## 402

A conservation team examined a damaged manuscript. Several pages were missing and much of the ink had faded. _____ the team reconstructed the main argument of the text. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Specifically,

C) Thus,

D) Still,

GAT-R-402

## 403

The archivist Dana Holt became known for collecting the spoken memories of neighborhood residents. _____ an oral-history room was named the Holt Room. The dedication ceremony brought together people familiar with the work and others learning about it for the first time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Fittingly,

C) However,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-403

## 404

The evidence for a method of reducing echo is promising. _____ the trials took place in a single room. Nevertheless, the measured reduction was substantial under several seating arrangements, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) For example,

C) Of course,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-404

## 405

A researcher studying a collection of handwritten recipes describes the use of beans as a defining feature of the material. _____ beans are the principal ingredient in two-thirds of the recipes. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Intermittently,

B) Nevertheless,

C) On the other hand,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-405

## 406

A report on a theater production, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the opening scene was shortened. _____ the director removed a two-minute exchange between the first two characters. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Specifically,

C) For this reason,

D) Then,

GAT-R-406

## 407

While the survey was underway, one group measured the stream's width at marked points. _____ the other group collected water samples farther downstream. Their tasks were carried out during the same work period, and the results were brought together at its end.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Meanwhile,

C) Secondly,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-407

## 408

The project description promises "reduced disturbance," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the research team will observe nesting birds from a screened shelter. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) Second of all,

C) Alternatively,

D) In particular,

GAT-R-408

## 409

Not every garden has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that gardens must occupy open ground, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ a school grows herbs in stacked containers attached to an exterior wall.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) In comparison,

C) In conclusion,

D) For example,

GAT-R-409

## 410

A study intended to compare two sound barriers must account for the distance from the sound source. If one barrier is much farther from the source, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the barriers should be placed at the same distance.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) First of all,

B) For example,

C) As a result,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-410

## 411

An examination of a scientist's correspondence suggests that the project involved extensive collaboration. _____ letters from more than sixty contributors discuss the collection of its data. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Indeed,

B) Instead,

C) Similarly,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-411

## 412

A science instructor adopted a new approach to explaining an invisible process: he used colored beads to represent moving particles. _____ he gave students a visible model of the process. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) In doing so,

C) For example,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-412

## 413

Using open shelving in an archive is often praised because it makes frequently used materials easy to reach. _____ the materials receive more exposure to dust and light. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) For this reason,

C) Moreover,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-413

## 414

In 2013, the Stoneleaf Workshop offered an introductory ceramics course. _____ in 2021, it added an advanced course in glaze design. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) However,

C) Later,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-414

## 415

The investigation into a bird's travel route involved several stages. The team first attached tracking devices, then analyzed a full season of location records. _____ the combined work established that the birds used a narrow corridor along the coast.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Ultimately,

C) In addition,

D) Secondly,

GAT-R-415

## 416

The botanist Mira Vale became known for documenting plants that survive in exposed mountain habitats. _____ a new alpine garden was named the Vale Garden. The dedication ceremony brought together people familiar with the work and others learning about it for the first time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) By comparison,

C) Fittingly,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-416

## 417

A critic examining two historical novels considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first novel follows one character through many years. The second novel, _____ follows many characters through a single day. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for instance,

B) thus,

C) however,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-417

## 418

A community orchestra gave its first concert in the renovated hall. _____ the organizers collected audience comments about the acoustics. Records of these activities were preserved with the other materials from the event, including planning notes and schedules.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) Similarly,

C) Indeed,

D) Afterward,

GAT-R-418

## 419

In 2010, the Quarry Museum acquired a collection of tools. _____ in 2018, it opened a gallery devoted to the crafts in which those tools were used. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Later,

B) For example,

C) Instead,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-419

## 420

Conservators examining a repaired fabric described the result as "unusually fragile." _____ even a gentle fold caused several of its fibers to separate. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Indeed,

B) Instead,

C) In addition,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-420

## 421

A study intended to compare two roof coatings must account for differences in sunlight. If one roof remains shaded for most of the day, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the coatings should be tested under similar light conditions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Meanwhile,

C) Thus,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-421

## 422

In a demonstration of loading a weaving shuttle, the instructor begins by winding thread onto a small bobbin. _____ he inserts the bobbin into the shuttle. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) Then,

C) Specifically,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-422

## 423

A study intended to compare two navigation aids must account for familiarity with the route. If one group has walked the route many times, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ participants' previous experience should be controlled.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) By contrast,

C) Therefore,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-423

## 424

Researchers studying responses to sound used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the trained birds approached the speaker. The untrained birds, _____ moved away from it. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) for example,

C) as a result,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-424

## 425

A report on a digital dictionary, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the search function was expanded. _____ users became able to search for a word by its ending as well as its beginning. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Hence,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-425

## 426

The Seabrook Dictionary project was unusually extensive. _____ its editors collected more than ninety thousand entries from speakers across the region. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Indeed,

B) In addition,

C) Consequently,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-426

## 427

In 2003, the Alder Society published a booklet about local trees. _____ in 2011, it produced an expanded guide covering the whole district. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In conclusion,

B) In other words,

C) However,

D) Later,

GAT-R-427

## 428

While preparing an exhibition about a restored public garden, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Early sketches documented the placement of paths. _____ seed catalogs listed the varieties planted there. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Today,

B) In addition,

C) In other words,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-428

## 429

Researchers studying two unfamiliar plant species conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. Species A folds its leaves when water becomes scarce. _____ species B also folds its leaves during dry periods. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Regardless,

C) Similarly,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-429

## 430

Local knowledge can improve a map. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a survey of mountain footpaths. _____ residents identified seasonal paths that had never appeared on the survey team's maps.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) For instance,

C) Granted,

D) Lastly,

GAT-R-430

## 431

A historian investigating two community gardens consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The first garden divided its land into individual plots. The second garden, _____ treated the entire area as shared growing space.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) thus,

B) similarly,

C) by contrast,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-431

## 432

A study intended to compare two plant varieties must account for differences in watering. If one variety receives much more water, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ both varieties should receive comparable amounts of water.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) Regardless,

C) For example,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-432

## 433

The investigation into a building's history involved several stages. The team first read the available records, then compared them with the sequence of wall repairs. _____ the combined work established that the structure had undergone three major expansions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) Previously,

C) Ultimately,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-433

## 434

The investigation into a discolored painting involved several stages. The team first examined the surface coating, then tested tiny samples of the underlying pigment. _____ the combined work established that the coating rather than the pigment had changed color.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Ultimately,

C) In addition,

D) By comparison,

GAT-R-434

## 435

One might assume that a poorly preserved building was constructed carelessly. _____ its surviving joints show unusually precise craftsmanship. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) Second,

C) Consequently,

D) Actually,

GAT-R-435

## 436

To prepare a concert program, the team first completed several preparations. The works were chosen. Next, the performers rehearsed the sequence. _____ the program was performed for the audience.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,

B) Actually,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Therefore,

GAT-R-436

## 437

The team working on a water sample collection considered using metal containers, but rejected that approach because the metal could affect the measurements. _____ the researchers stored the samples in glass bottles.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) Instead,

C) Thus,

D) For example,

GAT-R-437

## 438

While preparing an exhibition about a regional weaving tradition, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Surviving cloth samples displayed the colors commonly used. _____ oral histories explained who taught younger weavers. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Specifically,

C) Instead,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-438

## 439

The report gives two main reasons for revising the museum guide. First, several descriptions refer to objects no longer on display. _____ the route it recommends does not include the newly opened gallery.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Second,

C) Instead,

D) Still,

GAT-R-439

## 440

The evidence for a proposed link between two manuscripts is promising. _____ some pages are too damaged to compare. Nevertheless, the readable passages share several unusual phrases, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Similarly,

C) Thus,

D) Of course,

GAT-R-440

## 441

Popular descriptions emphasize major festivals hosted in the town square. A detailed review complicates that impression: _____ the square accommodated ordinary weekly markets. The records include both kinds of activity, but their relative frequency differs from what the popular descriptions suggest.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) nevertheless,

B) additionally,

C) more often,

D) for this reason,

GAT-R-441

## 442

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a botanical collection deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can preserve physical evidence of a plant's former range. _____ it can contain notes about the conditions in which specimens grew.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) However,

C) Actually,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-442

## 443

A musicologist studies amateur performance recordings. _____ the recordings contain background noise. Even with that limitation, they capture styles absent from professionally produced recordings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Of course,

B) In particular,

C) As a result,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-443

## 444

A catalog uses the term "vessel" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a shallow dish exposes a large surface of its contents. A narrow-necked bottle, _____ exposes only a small surface. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) on the other hand,

B) in summary,

C) in other words,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-444

## 445

Researchers studying water absorption used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that untreated fabric samples absorbed water immediately. Coated fabric samples, _____ kept water on their surfaces. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) specifically,

C) as a result,

D) for example,

GAT-R-445

## 446

The investigation into a mechanical failure involved several stages. The team first inspected the damaged parts, then recreated the operating conditions. _____ the combined work established that a worn bearing had caused the system to stop.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) By contrast,

C) Ultimately,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-446

## 447

A researcher studying a collection of travel diaries describes references to weather as a defining feature of the material. _____ nearly every daily entry includes a description of wind, rain, or temperature. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Nevertheless,

C) By contrast,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-447

## 448

A catalog uses the term "wall" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a thick stone wall changes temperature slowly. A thin metal wall, _____ responds quickly to temperature changes. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for instance,

B) thus,

C) by contrast,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-448

## 449

For several years, a local historical society tried to secure a permanent home for its collection. Repeated attempts were unsuccessful, and the effort continued through several revisions. _____ the society obtained a building and opened its archive.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Additionally,

C) Finally,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-449

## 450

The process of preparing a woven sample involves several stages. First, the weaver stretches parallel threads across a frame. _____ the weaver passes another thread over and under them. Finally, the completed sample is removed from the frame.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) By contrast,

C) Similarly,

D) Next,

GAT-R-450

## 451

A set of soil samples was sent to the regional field laboratory for examination. _____ technicians measured the samples' moisture and mineral content. The results were recorded in a report that accompanied the material when it was returned.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Later,

C) There,

D) For example,

GAT-R-451

## 452

Records from successive years reveal a shift in regional performance programs. _____ ensembles included works by living local composers, with the proportion rising steadily over the period studied.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Increasingly,

B) For this reason,

C) Furthermore,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-452

## 453

In 2014, the Ashbridge Theater opened its second stage. _____ in 1998, the company had begun performing in a converted warehouse. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) However,

C) Earlier,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-453

## 454

The evidence for a proposed ancient road is promising. _____ some sections of the route have not been located. Nevertheless, several surviving sections align with the proposed course, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In particular,

B) Of course,

C) As a result,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-454

## 455

A study intended to compare two storage methods must account for the condition of the original objects. If one group of objects is already badly damaged, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ initial condition should be considered when assigning objects.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Earlier,

D) In any case,

GAT-R-455

## 456

One might assume that a painted scene accurately depicts a real room. _____ the artist's notes describe inventing the entire interior. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Consequently,

B) Actually,

C) Second,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-456

## 457

The proposal to plant fast-growing trees along a street has an evident advantage: shade would become available sooner. _____ the selected trees have roots that could damage nearby paving. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Moreover,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-457

## 458

A garden club offered sessions for younger children. At that point, the full-size tools were difficult for them to handle. _____ the club obtained smaller tools. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) For this reason,

C) Furthermore,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-458

## 459

In an investigation of a painted panel, the researchers found that the underlying wood expanded in damp weather. _____ the rigid paint layer cracked. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Similarly,

C) Therefore,

D) Afterward,

GAT-R-459

## 460

The proposal to publish the field notes online has an evident advantage: other researchers could consult them easily. _____ some notes contain private information that must first be removed. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Earlier,

C) As a result,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-460

## 461

The researchers organized their investigation of a possible bird call around three questions. _____ was the sound produced by a bird? Second, did it occur in a consistent setting? Finally, could it be linked to a particular species?

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) First,

B) Additionally,

C) However,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-461

## 462

During the investigation of a remote trail, the team initially doubted that the route remained in use, since recent maps no longer showed it. _____ fresh footprints appeared along its entire length. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Moreover,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-462

## 463

In an investigation of a garden bed, the researchers found that a thick layer of leaves reduced evaporation from the soil. _____ the soil stayed moist longer than uncovered soil nearby. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Nevertheless,

C) As a result,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-463

## 464

A team cataloging a neglected collection described the result as "unexpectedly rich." _____ it identified hundreds of previously unlisted drawings in the first cabinet alone. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Consequently,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-464

## 465

A garden trial lasts longer than the region's rainy season. Rain alone will not provide water throughout the trial. _____ the researchers must arrange an additional water supply. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) For instance,

C) As a result,

D) However,

GAT-R-465

## 466

An initial description of a garden trial explains that the team varied the conditions around the seedlings. _____ it changed the number of hours each group received direct light. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Thus,

C) By comparison,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-466

## 467

To produce a field map, the team first completed several preparations. The survey points were measured. Next, the measurements were transferred to a scaled drawing. _____ the drawing was checked and printed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Finally,

C) Additionally,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-467

## 468

A historian investigating two mills consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The upstream mill used water to drive its machinery. The downstream mill, _____ relied on animal power.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) by comparison,

C) therefore,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-468

## 469

The Vale family's letter collection was unusually large. _____ the letters filled forty boxes when archivists finally arranged them. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) After,

B) Instead,

C) In fact,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-469

## 470

A report presents data on two insect species. Species K completed development in ten days. Species M, _____ required more than six weeks. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) in conclusion,

C) afterward,

D) for example,

GAT-R-470

## 471

A catalog uses the term "surface" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a polished plate reflects light in a concentrated direction. A rough plate, _____ scatters light in many directions. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in addition,

B) for example,

C) therefore,

D) though,

GAT-R-471

## 472

To investigate the route of an ancient road, researchers examined aligned stretches of buried paving. They discovered that the stretches connected two known settlements. _____ the road likely linked those settlements.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That being said,

B) However,

C) Hence,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-472

## 473

When a botanical survey first began, many areas of the valley remained undocumented. Over the following years, successive teams visited the remote sites. _____ the survey covered the entire valley. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Eventually,

C) Nevertheless,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-473

## 474

A study intended to compare two garden layouts must account for the amount of growing space. If one layout contains twice as much soil, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the layouts should provide comparable growing areas.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) However,

C) For instance,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-474

## 475

A water-saving garden nozzle has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the nozzle directs water toward roots rather than nearby paths. _____ its large handle is easy to grip while wearing gloves.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) Additionally,

C) Consequently,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-475

## 476

In an investigation of a coastal path, the researchers found that waves removed soil from beneath the outer edge. _____ that part of the path could no longer support walkers safely. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) However,

C) Nevertheless,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-476

## 477

A newly discovered recording was sent to the municipal sound archive for examination. _____ engineers transferred the audio to a format suitable for study. The results were recorded in a report that accompanied the material when it was returned.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Conversely,

B) For example,

C) In particular,

D) There,

GAT-R-477

## 478

A team evaluating a public walking route collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the route connects three previously separated parks. _____ residents use its noticeboards to advertise community events.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) As a result,

C) In other words,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-478

## 479

A public garden began welcoming evening visitors. At that point, unlit steps created a visibility problem. _____ the managers installed low-level path lighting. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) For example,

C) Previously,

D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-479

## 480

When a public mural project first began, the design existed only as a rough sketch. Over the following years, artists and residents developed and painted its sections. _____ the completed mural extended along the whole wall. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Ultimately,

C) For example,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-480

## 481

Under the classification system adopted for the project, a hand-built demonstration device qualifies as a prototype. _____ it is used to test the design before a final version is produced. The designation appears beside its entry in the catalog, which records both the subject and the status of each item.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As such,

B) That said,

C) By contrast,

D) For example,

GAT-R-481

## 482

In 2012, the Marsh Study installed its first water-level gauge. _____ in 2020, it added several gauges along the same channel. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) In conclusion,

C) In other words,

D) Later,

GAT-R-482

## 483

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a field notebook deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can record measurements that were never formally published. _____ it can reveal how a researcher's questions changed over time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Consequently,

B) Specifically,

C) That said,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-483

## 484

The records describe problems with a handwritten catalog over many months. _____ staff discovered that the same item had been entered under different names. Reports from successive inspections describe similar incidents continuing throughout the period.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Again and again,

B) Granted,

C) Specifically,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-484

## 485

To restore a wooden sign, the team first completed several preparations. Loose paint was stabilized. Next, missing support pieces were replaced. _____ the sign was returned to its mounting.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,
B) For example,
C) Similarly,
D) Therefore,

GAT-R-485

## 486

For several years, a group of conservators tried to remove a damaged frame without harming the painting. Repeated attempts were unsuccessful, and the effort continued through several revisions. _____ they developed a support that allowed the frame to be lifted safely.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,
B) For example,
C) Therefore,
D) Similarly,

GAT-R-486

## 487

The project description promises "long-term monitoring," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the team will repeat the same shoreline measurements every spring for a decade. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,
B) Similarly,
C) Nevertheless,
D) Hence,

GAT-R-487

## 488

A folding bicycle stand has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the stand can fit inside a small storage locker. _____ its rubber feet protect polished floors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,
B) Previously,
C) Additionally,
D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-488

## 489

In an investigation of a wooden frame, the researchers found that one joint had been cut too loosely. _____ the frame shifted when weight was placed on it. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In comparison,

B) As a result,

C) For example,

D) First of all,

GAT-R-489

## 490

A new museum display case has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the case limits the amount of dust reaching fragile objects. _____ its low-reflection glass makes small details easier to see.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In conclusion,

B) Rather,

C) For example,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-490

## 491

While preparing an exhibition about a historic ferry service, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Timetables established the frequency of crossings. _____ a captain's journal described difficult weather conditions. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) In addition,

C) Specifically,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-491

## 492

A museum acquired a collection of fragile photographs. At that point, the normal display lights could damage them. _____ the museum created a dimly lit viewing area. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Besides,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Subsequently,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-492

## 493

A team evaluating a rainwater collection network collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the storage tanks supply water for street trees. _____ the network gives students opportunities to measure local rainfall.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) That said,

C) Specifically,

D) For example,

GAT-R-493

## 494

The Aurora Observatory's public program was unusually successful. _____ requests for visits exceeded its annual capacity within the first week. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Indeed,

B) Instead,

C) Second,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-494

## 495

In designing a sound installation, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One group placed speakers at the room's center. The other group, _____ positioned speakers around its edges. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) as such,

C) likewise,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-495

## 496

The records describe problems with a wooden footbridge over many months. _____ workers repaired loose boards only to find additional boards loosened during the next inspection. Reports from successive inspections describe similar incidents continuing throughout the period.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Again and again,

B) Granted,

C) To that end,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-496

## 497

The public summary of a restored mosaic stated that the mosaic covered about twenty square meters. _____ its measured area was 20.48 square meters. Both the summary and the complete table of measurements were released with the final report, which remains available for consultation in the project archive.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) To be exact,

C) In conclusion,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-497

## 498

The investigation into a buried water system involved several stages. The team first mapped the visible channels, then excavated selected junctions. _____ the combined work established that the channels had supplied several separate buildings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) Previously,

C) To that end,

D) Ultimately,

GAT-R-498

## 499

The researchers organized their investigation of a proposed water filter around three questions. _____ did it remove visible particles? Second, did its performance remain stable over time? Finally, could it be cleaned and reused?

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Additionally,

C) First,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-499

## 500

The teacher Olan Price became known for introducing generations of students to astronomy. _____ a school observatory was named the Price Observatory. The dedication ceremony brought together people familiar with the work and others learning about it for the first time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Moreover,

C) Fittingly,

D) Next,

GAT-R-500

## 501

The Graywater Bridge restoration was unusually demanding. _____ workers spent six months repairing a single damaged support. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) After,

B) Instead,

C) Regardless,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-501

## 502

In outlining the scope of a new project, a conservation team explains which materials will be examined. The project measures changes to the building's exterior alone. _____ changes inside the building are outside the project's scope. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) In other words,

C) However,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-502

## 503

An initial description of a language project explains that the researchers analyzed a group of related words. _____ they examined terms used to describe different kinds of flowing water. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Earlier,

B) Regardless,

C) However,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-503

## 504

A study intended to compare two recording devices must account for the location of the microphones. If one microphone is closer to the speaker, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ microphone positions should be matched.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Therefore,

C) Afterward,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-504

## 505

In an investigation of a garden wall, the researchers found that roots had grown into small cracks and widened them. _____ several stones became loose. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Thus,

C) However,

D) Next,

GAT-R-505

## 506

A sculptor wanted to allow chance to influence the final pattern. _____ she dropped small clay pieces onto a surface before joining them where they landed. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) Regardless,

C) With this in mind,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-506

## 507

A study of seed storage has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Seeds stored under stable conditions remain usable longer than those exposed to frequent changes. _____ archival papers kept in steady conditions last longer than papers exposed to fluctuating conditions. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Second,

B) Likewise,

C) Indeed,

D) However,

GAT-R-507

## 508

In 2002, the Coastwatch Group began a monthly bird count. _____ in 2010, it introduced a separate survey of nesting sites. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Rather,

B) In other words,

C) Later,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-508

## 509

A researcher studying an architect's sketches describes curved forms as a defining feature of the material. _____ curves appear in all but two of the architect's surviving building designs. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) In fact,

C) Regardless,

D) Lastly,

GAT-R-509

## 510

Researchers studying movement through a maze used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the first group of beetles followed the walls. The second group, _____ crossed open sections directly. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) though,

B) therefore,

C) moreover,

D) in fact,

GAT-R-510

## 511

When a small theater company first began, performances took place in borrowed classrooms. Over the following years, the company attracted a larger audience. _____ it obtained a permanent performance space. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Eventually,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-511

## 512

In an investigation of a footpath, the researchers found that frequent use compressed the surface soil. _____ rainwater had greater difficulty soaking into the ground. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) However,

C) Next,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-512

## 513

The team working on a scientific illustration considered drawing every visible detail, but rejected that approach because minor features would hide the main structure. _____ the illustrator included only the parts relevant to the explanation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) For example,

C) Therefore,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-513

## 514

To investigate the movement of goods, researchers examined fragments of storage jars. They discovered that jars from several distant production centers appeared together. _____ the settlement participated in a broad exchange network.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) That being said,

C) Hence,

D) However,

GAT-R-514

## 515

In an investigation of a paper archive, the researchers found that moist air remained trapped inside sealed storage boxes. _____ the papers developed patches of mold. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) By comparison,

C) Thus,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-515

## 516

When a local music archive first began, its holdings fit on a single shelf. Over the following years, musicians donated recordings from their private collections. _____ the archive required a dedicated storage room. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Similarly,

C) Ultimately,

D) For example,

GAT-R-516

## 517

To investigate the construction of a wall, researchers examined the arrangement of its foundation stones. They discovered that the foundation crossed an earlier filled-in ditch. _____ the wall must have been built after the ditch was filled.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Meanwhile,

D) Accordingly,

GAT-R-517

## 518

A seed bank increased its holdings. At that point, the existing freezers had little space left. _____ the bank added a second storage room. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In the first place,

B) On the other hand,

C) For this reason,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-518

## 519

A study intended to compare two map designs must account for the complexity of the represented area. If one map shows a much simpler street network, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ both designs should represent the same area.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Even so,

B) By contrast,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-519

## 520

An archive allows researchers to handle original photographs. Fingerprints can leave residues on their surfaces. _____ handling procedures must minimize direct contact with the images. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Specifically,

C) Consequently,

D) For example,

GAT-R-520

## 521

In outlining the scope of a new project, a transport analyst explains which materials will be examined. The study concerns weekday travel rather than travel on weekends. _____ only journeys made from Monday through Friday enter the analysis. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) In other words,

C) For instance,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-521

## 522

A transport planner wanted to reduce confusion at a busy interchange. _____ he introduced matching colors for signs, route maps, and platform markings. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) That is,

C) In sum,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-522

## 523

In designing a video lesson, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first group presented the entire procedure without interruption. The second group, _____ paused after each stage for practice. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) moreover,

C) though,

D) in fact,

GAT-R-523

## 524

A review of small-scale rainwater collection projects found broadly favorable results across numerous projects, although the outcomes were not uniform. _____ the stored water supplied a substantial share of the gardens' irrigation needs. A few projects, however, showed little improvement over the approaches they replaced.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) As a result,

C) In many cases,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-524

## 525

A catalog uses the term "frame" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a fixed frame has dimensions that cannot be adjusted. A telescoping frame, _____ can expand to several sizes. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) fittingly,

B) for example,

C) though,

D) likewise,

GAT-R-525

## 526

An initial description of a historical investigation explains that the project considered evidence from business records. _____ the historian compared the shop's weekly orders for flour. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Hence,

B) Specifically,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-526

## 527

Plants' defenses against hungry animals can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one shrub produces bitter leaves that browsing animals tend to avoid. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) For example,

C) Consequently,

D) Secondly,

GAT-R-527

## 528

To investigate the layout of a vanished building, researchers examined postholes beneath the ground. They discovered that the holes formed two long parallel rows. _____ the building likely had an elongated plan.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Hence,

B) Moreover,

C) Next,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-528

## 529

A library staff adopted a new approach to improving access to a collection: they added subject terms to previously unindexed records. _____ they made the materials discoverable through a wider range of searches. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Nevertheless,

C) By contrast,

D) In doing so,

GAT-R-529

## 530

A research team expanded its survey area. At that point, walking between sites consumed most of each field day. _____ the team divided into groups assigned to smaller regions. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Similarly,

C) In comparison,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-530

## 531

A town organized a festival of local crafts. The event received almost no advance publicity. _____ large crowds visited the stalls throughout the weekend. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Still,

B) Similarly,

C) In other words,

D) Furthermore,

GAT-R-531

## 532

A library expanded its collection of borrowed tools. Soon, staff found it difficult to track missing attachments. _____ the library introduced checklists for every tool kit. Staff documented the change in a report intended to guide future planning.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In response,

B) In other words,

C) For example,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-532

## 533

Under the classification system adopted for the project, a signed field notebook qualifies as a primary source. _____ it provides direct evidence from a person who participated in the expedition. The designation appears beside its entry in the catalog, which records both the subject and the status of each item.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) That said,

C) By contrast,

D) As such,

GAT-R-533

## 534

In designing a recycling station, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first team provided separate bins for each material. The second team, _____ used one bin followed by mechanical sorting. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) as a result,

C) in other words,

D) in comparison,

GAT-R-534

## 535

The project description promises "enhanced visibility," a phrase that attracted attention during a public review of the plans. _____ the display will include lighting directed at the labels beneath each object. The proposed work is scheduled to begin after the review is complete.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Specifically,

C) Therefore,

D) In contrast,

GAT-R-535

## 536

The process of building a raised bed involves several stages. First, the gardeners assemble a rectangular frame. _____ the gardeners fill the frame with suitable soil. Finally, they plant the selected seeds.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) For example,

C) Similarly,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-536

## 537

A researcher studying an experimental garden describes the influence of shade as a defining feature of the material. _____ the shaded beds produce markedly different growth patterns in every season measured. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Intermittently,

C) Nevertheless,

D) On the other hand,

GAT-R-537

## 538

A report presents data on two exhibition halls. Hall A received approximately nine hundred visitors per day. Hall B, _____ averaged only two hundred daily visitors. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in conclusion,

B) specifically,

C) by contrast,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-538

## 539

Researchers studying rainwater movement used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that water on the bare slope flowed rapidly downhill. Water on the planted slope, _____ soaked into the soil more gradually. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) as a result,

B) however,

C) similarly,

D) in conclusion,

GAT-R-539

## 540

A researcher studying an ancient road network describes the importance of one crossroads as a defining feature of the material. _____ every major surviving route passes through that location. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Lastly,

C) On the contrary,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-540

## 541

A research team wanted to separate the effects of light from those of temperature. _____ it kept temperature constant while varying the amount of light. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Conversely,

B) Alternatively,

C) In other words,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-541

## 542

A historian argues that personal diaries can illuminate everyday life. _____ a diary presents only its writer's point of view. Even with that limitation, it can preserve details that never entered public records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Of course,

C) Thus,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-542

## 543

A team evaluating a wildlife crossing collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the crossing is used by animals of several sizes. _____ its planted surface supports patches of native flowers.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) On the contrary,

C) Moreover,

D) Fittingly,

GAT-R-543

## 544

The records describe problems with a field recording station over many months. _____ wind-blown vegetation triggered the sensor even when no animals were nearby. Reports from successive inspections describe similar incidents continuing throughout the period.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) To that end,

B) Specifically,

C) Again and again,

D) Granted,

GAT-R-544

## 545

Using a single standardized survey is often praised because it allows straightforward comparisons between sites. _____ the same questions may overlook features unique to one location. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) In other words,

C) Likewise,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-545

## 546

A new footbridge has a maximum load limit. The combined weight of a large crowd could exceed that limit. _____ access must be controlled during heavily attended events. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For this reason,

B) Alternatively,

C) In other words,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-546

## 547

A critic examining two translations considers how formal choices affect an audience. One translation closely follows the original sentence order. The other translation, _____ rearranges sentences for a different rhythm. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in comparison,

B) in other words,

C) for example,

D) as a result,

GAT-R-547

## 548

The report describes the archive's arrangement as chronological. _____ the materials are ordered according to when they were created. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Likewise,

C) That is,

D) For example,

GAT-R-548

## 549

In designing a boat model, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One group favored a wide, stable hull. The other group, _____ selected a narrow hull intended for speed. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) for instance,

C) specifically,

D) in conclusion,

GAT-R-549

## 550

Forms of cooperation among neighbors can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one neighborhood shares a collection of tools that residents can borrow. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In other words,

C) Regardless,

D) In conclusion,

GAT-R-550

## 551

Old methods can inspire new designs. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including a modern ventilation project. _____ engineers adapted the layout of traditional roof openings for a newly built community hall.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) For example,

C) Consequently,

D) Meanwhile,

GAT-R-551

## 552

A museum object is sensitive to repeated vibration. Transport over rough roads could damage it. _____ its shipping case needs cushioning designed to reduce movement. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) Consequently,

C) For example,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-552

## 553

A conservation project reached a remote island. At that point, there was no reliable electrical supply. _____ the team brought portable battery systems. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Next,

C) Still,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-553

## 554

Researchers observed that a fish species favored one side of a tank. One proposed explanation was that the fish preferred the brighter side. _____ a later experiment found that the preference remained unchanged when the lighting was reversed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Undermining this explanation,

B) Drawing a similar conclusion,

C) Confirming this hypothesis,

D) Contrary to this phenomenon,

GAT-R-554

## 555

A critic examining two stories about childhood considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first story uses an adult narrator looking backward. The second story, _____ presents events through a child's immediate impressions. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,

B) therefore,

C) likewise,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-555

## 556

A catalog uses the term "textile" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a tightly woven cloth resists the passage of air. A loosely woven cloth, _____ allows air to move through easily. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for this reason,

B) firstly,

C) however,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-556

## 557

To teach a complex rhythm, one option is to ask students to clap along with a recording. _____ an instructor can demonstrate short sections for the class to repeat. A practical guide describes the materials required for each method and explains how to carry out the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Alternatively,

B) In particular,

C) Similarly,

D) For example,

GAT-R-557

## 558

In 2022, the Stonepath Press released its hundredth book. _____ in 2012, it had published its first small volume of local poems. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Likewise,

C) Previously,

D) However,

GAT-R-558

## 559

To investigate the spread of a decorative pattern, researchers examined dated objects from several sites. They discovered that the oldest examples appeared consistently in one valley. _____ the pattern may have originated in that valley.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Accordingly,

B) That said,

C) In the end,

D) However,

GAT-R-559

## 560

In a work of speculative drama, writer Ivo Sen introduced the term "echoacting" for performing beside a recorded version of oneself. The expression later became common among readers. _____ the book also established a storytelling tradition in which performers argue with versions of their earlier selves, influencing many subsequent authors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Beyond the simple coining of a term,

B) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,

C) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

D) By achieving such a lofty goal,

GAT-R-560

## 561

In a demonstration of labeling a field sample, the instructor begins by writing the location and date on a waterproof tag. _____ he attaches the tag securely to the sample container. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) For example,

C) Then,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-561

## 562

A town council wanted to make the riverfront accessible to wheelchair users. _____ it approved ramps linking the street to the lower walkway. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Conversely,

B) To that end,

C) Alternatively,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-562

## 563

A music teacher adopted a new approach to introducing a difficult rhythm: he divided it into short patterns for students to repeat. _____ he made the full sequence easier to learn. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In doing so,

B) Nevertheless,

C) For example,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-563

## 564

Popular descriptions emphasize long voyages undertaken by coastal trading vessels. A detailed review complicates that impression: _____ the vessels traveled between nearby ports within the same region. The records include both kinds of activity, but their relative frequency differs from what the popular descriptions suggest.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) more often,

B) for this reason,

C) nevertheless,

D) additionally,

GAT-R-564

## 565

Under the classification system adopted for the project, a periodically repeated measurement qualifies as a monitoring record. _____ it can contribute to an account of changes over time. The designation appears beside its entry in the catalog, which records both the subject and the status of each item.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) That said,

C) As such,

D) For example,

GAT-R-565

## 566

A report presents data on two recording methods. Method A captured ninety-five percent of the target sounds. Method B, _____ captured only forty percent. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) subsequently,

B) in other words,

C) for instance,

D) conversely,

GAT-R-566

## 567

A team evaluating a digital archive collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the archive makes fragile documents available without physical handling. _____ its search tool can locate names across many collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) Moreover,

C) Specifically,

D) For example,

GAT-R-567

## 568

Most of the observed performances followed the printed program exactly; however, exceptions occurred. _____ the musicians inserted an unannounced piece between scheduled works. These cases were recorded separately in the researchers' notes, alongside the observations that followed the usual pattern.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Sometimes,

B) Moreover,

C) Thus,

D) However,

GAT-R-568

## 569

An initial description of a ceramics class explains that students studied surface decoration. _____ the lessons focused on carving shallow lines into unfired clay. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Conversely,

B) Subsequently,

C) Specifically,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-569

## 570

In an investigation of a streamside plot, the researchers found that floodwater deposited nutrient-rich sediment. _____ plants in the plot grew vigorously during the following season. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In the first place,

B) On the other hand,

C) In comparison,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-570

## 571

A team evaluating a rooftop garden collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the beds provide nesting material for several visiting birds. _____ the planted roof stays cooler than a neighboring bare roof.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) For example,

C) However,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-571

## 572

A community observatory once relied on visitors looking through a single eyepiece. _____ visitors can view live telescope images on a large shared screen. People familiar only with the earlier arrangement may not realize how much the service has changed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Still,

B) In comparison,

C) Currently,

D) However,

GAT-R-572

## 573

In designing a folding table, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One group attached the legs permanently. The other group, _____ made the legs detachable. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) conversely,

B) subsequently,

C) in other words,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-573

## 574

In outlining the scope of a new project, a music archivist explains which materials will be examined. The catalog covers recordings made before the studio moved. _____ recordings produced at the studio's later location are outside the catalog's scope. The report includes a list of the sources selected for analysis.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Admittedly,

B) Meanwhile,

C) In other words,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-574

## 575

A ferry service once relied on tickets sold only at the dock. _____ passengers can purchase tickets in advance through several outlets. People familiar only with the earlier arrangement may not realize how much the service has changed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In comparison,

B) Currently,

C) Still,

D) However,

GAT-R-575

## 576

While preparing an exhibition about a pottery cooperative, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Tools preserved in the workshop showed how bowls were shaped. _____ meeting minutes recorded the group's decisions about pricing. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) In other words,

C) Today,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-576

## 577

A research team developed computer models of a coastal dune system. The models incorporated wind direction and the movement of loose sand and were checked against available observations. _____ the team estimated that planting a narrow strip of vegetation would reduce sand movement near the path.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition to these factors,

B) Further complicating these issues,

C) Despite these estimates,

D) Based on these models,

GAT-R-577

## 578

An examination of a bird-counting project suggests that one species was exceptionally common at the site. _____ that species accounted for nearly eighty percent of all recorded birds. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) By contrast,

C) In fact,

D) Besides,

GAT-R-578

## 579

Scientists monitoring a sound barrier described the result as "highly effective." _____ sound measured behind the barrier fell to a small fraction of its earlier level. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Nevertheless,

C) On the other hand,

D) Intermittently,

GAT-R-579

## 580

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a restored building deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can retain evidence of older construction methods. _____ it can provide space for activities needed by present-day residents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) Rather,

C) In conclusion,

D) For example,

GAT-R-580

## 581

A raised planting bed has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the bed allows gardeners to work without kneeling. _____ its removable sides make the soil accessible from a wheelchair.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Fittingly,

C) On the contrary,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-581

## 582

In 2017, the Willow Observatory installed a large telescope. _____ in 2005, members had observed the sky using borrowed portable instruments. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) As a result,

C) However,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-582

## 583

A report presents data on two restoration projects. The smaller project was completed in three months. The larger project, _____ required almost four years. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) likewise,

B) conversely,

C) specifically,

D) thus,

GAT-R-583

## 584

To keep seedlings moist, one option is to water each container by hand. _____ gardeners can use a tray that supplies water from below. A practical guide describes the materials required for each method and explains how to carry out the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Similarly,

C) In particular,

D) Alternatively,

GAT-R-584

## 585

The process of preparing a plant specimen involves several stages. First, the collector places the plant between sheets of absorbent paper. _____ the collector presses the sheets beneath a weighted board. Finally, the dried specimen is attached to a labeled mount.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) In sum,

C) Next,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-585

## 586

One might assume that an elaborate stone doorway belonged to a palace. _____ excavation shows that the doorway was the entrance to a public storehouse. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) Additionally,

C) Next,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-586

## 587

The team working on a sound survey considered recording continuously, but rejected that approach because the batteries would not last through the entire field season. _____ the researchers recorded brief samples at fixed intervals.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Therefore,

C) In other words,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-587

## 588

A study of city navigation has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Experienced walkers notice landmarks that beginners overlook. _____ experienced sailors recognize coastal features that new sailors often miss. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) In other words,

C) To conclude,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-588

## 589

A modular greenhouse has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the frame can be enlarged without replacing its original supports. _____ its adjustable roof openings allow gardeners to control ventilation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) That said,

C) Moreover,

D) For example,

GAT-R-589

## 590

A researcher studying a composer's early works describes rhythmic repetition as a defining feature of the material. _____ one short rhythmic pattern recurs more than fifty times in a single movement. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Indeed,

C) Second,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-590

## 591

To prepare an oral-history recording, the team first completed several preparations. The interview was conducted. Next, the recording was transcribed. _____ the transcript was checked against the audio and archived.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Likewise,

C) Finally,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-591

## 592

The investigation into a manuscript's authorship involved several stages. The team first examined handwriting, then compared vocabulary with signed works. _____ the combined work established that the manuscript was likely written by a little-known local teacher.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Previously,

B) Additionally,

C) Ultimately,

D) Alternatively,

GAT-R-592

## 593

A language instructor adopted a new approach to teaching unfamiliar vocabulary: she asked students to use each word in a short conversation. _____ she gave them practice connecting the word to a meaningful situation. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) By contrast,

C) In doing so,

D) For example,

GAT-R-593

## 594

A mountain observatory operates above the nearest town. Clouds below the observatory often block views from the town but leave the summit clear. _____ observers at the summit can sometimes see stars when people below cannot. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Nevertheless,

C) As a result,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-594

## 595

A historian investigating two railway stations consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The city station handled mostly passengers. The rural station, _____ served primarily freight traffic.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) however,

C) previously,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-595

## 596

A study intended to compare two visual signals must account for background lighting. If one signal appears against a brighter background, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the background lighting should remain constant.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Nevertheless,

C) As a result,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-596

## 597

In designing a classroom game, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first designers required players to compete individually. The second designers, _____ required players to cooperate in teams. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) by contrast,

C) fittingly,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-597

## 598

In 2001, the Lantern Press printed a collection of short stories. _____ in 2009, it published a companion volume of poetry. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Later,

C) In other words,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-598

## 599

The gardener Arun Bell became known for preserving unusual varieties of fruit trees. _____ a heritage orchard was named the Bell Orchard. The dedication ceremony brought together people familiar with the work and others learning about it for the first time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) Fittingly,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-599

## 600

During the investigation of a faded mural, the team initially doubted that the original colors could be identified, since the visible surface had deteriorated. _____ protected pigment beneath a frame preserved the color pattern. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) That said,

C) Moreover,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-600

## 601

The Highland Mapping Expedition was unusually ambitious. _____ its surveyors planned to document every footpath across an entire mountain range. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Consequently,

C) In addition,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-601

## 602

In designing a portable shelter, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. Team North used one continuous sheet of fabric. Team South, _____ assembled many small interchangeable panels. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) therefore,

C) though,

D) in the second place,

GAT-R-602

## 603

A report on a school courtyard, prepared after a review of the original plans and subsequent work, states that the drainage system was improved. _____ a narrow channel was installed along the lowest edge of the paving. The revised design appears in the illustrations accompanying the report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Earlier,

B) Specifically,

C) Regardless,

D) However,

GAT-R-603

## 604

The investigation into a puzzling sound involved several stages. The team first recorded it at several locations, then compared its timing with local activity. _____ the combined work established that the sound came from a loose panel on a nearby tower.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Previously,

B) Additionally,

C) Ultimately,

D) Alternatively,

GAT-R-604

## 605

A team testing a new folding joint described the result as "remarkably durable." _____ the joint remained intact after ten thousand cycles of opening and closing. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) On the other hand,

C) Intermittently,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-605

## 606

An experimental sensor responds to changes in pressure. Touching its surface can alter the reading. _____ the sensor must be handled by its frame during measurement. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) Likewise,

C) Nevertheless,

D) Alternately,

GAT-R-606

## 607

The proposal to install transparent roof panels has an evident advantage: the workshop would receive more natural light. _____ the panels could make the room uncomfortably warm in summer. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) In other words,

C) Moreover,

D) For example,

GAT-R-607

## 608

A report presents data on two delivery routes. The eastern route required roughly forty minutes. The western route, _____ took nearly two hours. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) afterward,

C) in conclusion,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-608

## 609

To investigate the use of a coastal shelter, researchers examined food remains found inside. They discovered that nearly all the remains came from marine animals. _____ the shelter's occupants relied heavily on food from the sea.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) That said,

C) In other words,

D) Accordingly,

GAT-R-609

## 610

A concert series moved to a larger hall. At that point, unamplified speech could not reach the back rows clearly. _____ the organizers installed a sound system. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) In comparison,

C) Meanwhile,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-610

## 611

The report describes the narrator's account as incomplete. _____ the narrator leaves out some of the events that occurred. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) In addition,

C) For example,

D) That is,

GAT-R-611

## 612

In 2020, the Elm Archive moved into a restored schoolhouse. _____ in 2010, its collection had occupied two cupboards in a private home. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Previously,

B) However,

C) As a result,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-612

## 613

A catalog uses the term "marker" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a permanent marker leaves ink that resists washing. A washable marker, _____ leaves ink that dissolves in water. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) fittingly,

B) though,

C) likewise,

D) for example,

GAT-R-613

## 614

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a translation deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can preserve the rhythm of the original writing. _____ it can introduce unfamiliar cultural references to new readers.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Additionally,

B) In sum,

C) Instead,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-614

## 615

In designing a recording schedule, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first team recorded continuously for one day. The second team, _____ recorded short samples over many weeks. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) accordingly,

B) in other words,

C) by contrast,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-615

## 616

In a demonstration of setting up a camera tripod, the instructor begins by extending the legs to the required height. _____ she secures the camera to the top plate. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Then,

C) Nevertheless,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-616

## 617

A report presents data on two plant varieties. Variety H produced an average of forty seeds per plant. Variety J, _____ produced an average of six seeds. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for instance,

B) accordingly,

C) in other words,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-617

## 618

A historian investigating two markets consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The eastern market operated every day. The western market, _____ opened only once a week.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) thus,

C) next,

D) however,

GAT-R-618

## 619

A museum completed a week-long workshop for local teachers. _____ the staff assembled the participants' materials into a shared resource folder. Records of these activities were preserved with the other materials from the event, including planning notes and schedules.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Indeed,

C) Additionally,

D) Afterward,

GAT-R-619

## 620

A critic examining two poems about winter considers how formal choices affect an audience. The first poem uses brief, sharply separated lines. The second poem, _____ moves through long, flowing sentences. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) thus,

B) in comparison,

C) regardless,

D) in turn,

GAT-R-620

## 621

A seed collection contains several varieties that look almost identical. Their appearance alone does not reliably reveal their identity. _____ each packet needs an accurate label. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) For example,

C) Previously,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-621

## 622

The report describes the vessel's base as permeable to water. _____ water can pass through the base. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) That is,

C) Likewise,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-622

## 623

A theater began hosting larger audiences. At that point, the single ticket desk could not serve everyone before performances. _____ the theater opened a second ticket desk. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Besides,

C) Subsequently,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-623

## 624

In designing a path surface, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first planners selected smooth paving stones. The second planners, _____ chose loose gravel. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) thus,

B) conversely,

C) specifically,

D) likewise,

GAT-R-624

## 625

While preparing an exhibition about a village music festival, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Programs listed the instruments used in performances. _____ recorded interviews described the volunteers who organized the event. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Instead,

C) For instance,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-625

## 626

To provide shade for a temporary event, one option is to erect a fabric canopy. _____ organizers can place seating beneath existing trees. A practical guide describes the materials required for each method and explains how to carry out the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) For example,

C) As a result,

D) Alternatively,

GAT-R-626

## 627

In an investigation of a temporary bridge, the researchers found that one supporting cable stretched more than the others. _____ the walking surface tilted to one side. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Thus,

C) Meanwhile,

D) In comparison,

GAT-R-627

## 628

In a work of mystery fiction, writer Mara Pell introduced the term "truthmark" for a sign that reveals a statement's hidden assumptions. The expression later became common among readers. _____ the book also established a storytelling tradition in which solving a puzzle requires identifying questions that nobody asked, influencing many subsequent authors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

B) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,

C) Beyond the simple coining of a term,

D) By achieving such a lofty goal,

GAT-R-628

## 629

An examination of a series of coastal photographs suggests that the shoreline changed rapidly. _____ a stretch of beach visible in spring had disappeared entirely by autumn. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Next,

C) Instead,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-629

## 630

A report presents data on two reading rooms. The first room contained seating for eighty people. The second room, _____ accommodated only twelve people. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for instance,

B) in other words,

C) subsequently,

D) conversely,

GAT-R-630

## 631

An initial description of a botanical survey explains that the team concentrated on plants near water. _____ its analysis focused on grasses growing within one meter of the stream. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) Finally,

C) Specifically,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-631

## 632

During the investigation of a forgotten manuscript, the team initially doubted that the work had circulated widely, since only one complete copy survived. _____ quotations from it appeared in many unrelated letters. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) In other words,

C) Therefore,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-632

## 633

The process of restoring a photograph digitally involves several stages. First, the technician scans the original at high resolution. _____ the technician repairs small scratches in a working copy. Finally, the restored version is saved separately from the original scan.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) For example,

C) Next,

D) However,

GAT-R-633

## 634

A study intended to compare two joint designs must account for the weight applied during testing. If one joint bears a much lighter load, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the applied loads should be matched.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) For this reason,

C) In addition,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-634

## 635

Not every bridge has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that bridges remain fixed in one position, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ a small canal bridge rotates sideways to allow boats to pass.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) Rather,

C) In other words,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-635

## 636

Uses of recycled construction materials can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one pavilion incorporates window frames recovered from demolished houses. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Regardless,

C) For example,

D) Next,

GAT-R-636

## 637

The process of preparing a soil sample involves several stages. First, the researcher removes stones and large plant fragments. _____ the researcher mixes the remaining soil thoroughly. Finally, a measured portion is placed in a labeled container.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Next,

C) For instance,

D) In sum,

GAT-R-637

## 638

A catalog uses the term "fastener" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a permanent rivet cannot be removed without damage. A threaded bolt, _____ can be unscrewed and reused. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) that is,

B) similarly,

C) granted,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-638

## 639

A catalog uses the term "pipe" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a rigid pipe holds a straight shape without external support. A flexible hose, _____ bends around obstacles. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in conclusion,

B) by contrast,

C) specifically,

D) for instance,

GAT-R-639

## 640

Researchers studying two classroom experiments conducted observations under carefully recorded conditions. Students remember diagrams better after drawing them from memory. _____ students remember word lists better after recalling them without looking. The researchers plan to extend their investigation to additional groups during the next phase of the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Earlier,

B) Similarly,

C) Instead,

D) In particular,

GAT-R-640

## 641

Researchers studying leaf growth used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that plants receiving steady light produced broad leaves. Plants receiving intermittent light, _____ produced narrower leaves. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) likewise,

B) for example,

C) as such,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-641

## 642

In 1997, the Northgate Theater staged its first outdoor performance. _____ in 2006, it began using a permanent courtyard stage. Records of both events survive in the organization's archive, which documents its activities over several decades.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Later,

B) In other words,

C) For instance,

D) Rather,

GAT-R-642

## 643

In a study of cooperative play, the researchers established a rule for identifying a shared action. _____ an action was shared when two participants handled the same object toward a common goal. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) Similarly,

C) Specifically,

D) Finally,

GAT-R-643

## 644

Not every scientific collection has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that collections preserve whole objects, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ one laboratory stores thin slices of rock rather than complete rock samples.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In conclusion,

B) In comparison,

C) However,

D) For example,

GAT-R-644

## 645

The report describes the symbols as interchangeable in this system. _____ either symbol can be used in the same position without changing the meaning. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Meanwhile,

B) Regardless,

C) In other words,

D) Admittedly,

GAT-R-645

## 646

A study intended to compare two glazing materials must account for the angle of incoming light. If light strikes one sample at a much sharper angle, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the samples should face the light in the same direction.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) As a result,

C) Previously,

D) In contrast,

GAT-R-646

## 647

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a seasonal calendar deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can track recurring changes in the weather. _____ it can record the timing of community celebrations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) Nevertheless,

C) On the contrary,

D) Fittingly,

GAT-R-647

## 648

A ferry service attracted more cyclists. At that point, the vessel's bicycle rack filled on most journeys. _____ the operator installed a larger rack. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) For this reason,

C) In other words,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-648

## 649

In designing a demonstration model, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One team made the internal mechanism visible. The other team, _____ enclosed the mechanism behind a solid cover. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) firstly,

B) specifically,

C) for example,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-649

## 650

A theater group presented a newly written play. _____ the director met with the actors to discuss possible revisions. Records of these activities were preserved with the other materials from the event, including planning notes and schedules.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Indeed,

B) Afterward,

C) Additionally,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-650

## 651

A team comparing handwritten copies described the result as "almost identical." _____ the copies differed in only three words across more than two hundred pages. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) In addition,

C) Consequently,

D) Indeed,

GAT-R-651

## 652

A researcher studying a series of landscape paintings describes the use of blue as a defining feature of the material. _____ blue pigment covers most of the visible surface in nearly every painting. Her account is based on a complete review of the collection rather than a selection of its best-known items.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) To that end,

C) That said,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-652

## 653

Ways of making a story's setting vivid can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one novelist describes the changing smell of a harbor throughout the day. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) At last,

B) In addition,

C) However,

D) For example,

GAT-R-653

## 654

A study intended to compare two exercise instructions must account for the time allowed for practice. If one group practices for much longer, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ practice time should be equalized.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) Consequently,

C) For example,

D) Regardless,

GAT-R-654

## 655

When a community seed exchange first began, only a few gardeners participated. Over the following years, neighbors learned about the exchange. _____ it grew into a regular event serving the whole town. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Additionally,

C) Ultimately,

D) For example,

GAT-R-655

## 656

A broken mechanical clock was sent to the museum's restoration workshop for examination. _____ a conservator examined the worn gears under magnification. The results were recorded in a report that accompanied the material when it was returned.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Later,

C) Likewise,

D) There,

GAT-R-656

## 657

A collection of seeds was sent to the botanical research center for examination. _____ researchers tested how many seeds could still germinate. The results were recorded in a report that accompanied the material when it was returned.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) There,

B) In particular,

C) For example,

D) Conversely,

GAT-R-657

## 658

An initial description of a renovation proposal explains that several features of the entrance would be altered. _____ the proposal called for replacing the revolving door with two automatic sliding doors. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In addition,

B) Specifically,

C) Therefore,

D) In contrast,

GAT-R-658

## 659

Researchers comparing two handmade lenses described the result as "strikingly different." _____ one lens produced a clear image while the other could not resolve even large shapes. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) That said,

C) To that end,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-659

## 660

A research team developed computer models of a new greenhouse. The models incorporated sunlight levels and the insulating properties of its panels and were checked against available observations. _____ the team estimated that interior temperatures would remain above outdoor temperatures during most daylight hours.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Despite these estimates,

B) Based on these models,

C) In addition to these factors,

D) Further complicating these issues,

GAT-R-660

## 661

A recording project moved outdoors. At that point, wind noise obscured the speakers' voices. _____ the crew fitted wind shields to the microphones. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Therefore,

C) For example,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-661

## 662

To investigate the history of a bell, researchers examined inscriptions on its inner surface. They discovered that one inscription recorded a recasting long after its original manufacture. _____ the bell had been remade rather than preserved unchanged.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Consequently,

B) For example,

C) Instead,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-662

## 663

Researchers studying surface wear used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the smooth tiles became slippery after repeated use. The textured tiles, _____ retained their grip. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) firstly,

B) for example,

C) specifically,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-663

## 664

Patterns can be recognized across different materials. Researchers have documented this across several settings, including an exhibition of repeated designs. _____ visitors see similar branching shapes in a metal sculpture and a drawing of a tree.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) Rather,

C) For instance,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-664

## 665

The report describes the experiment's measurements as noninvasive. _____ the measurements did not require entering or damaging the object being studied. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Admittedly,

B) In other words,

C) Regardless,

D) Meanwhile,

GAT-R-665

## 666

The Lantern Theater's first season was unusually popular. _____ every performance sold out within an hour of tickets becoming available. A recent study draws on the surviving records to reconstruct how the work developed and how people responded to it at the time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) Indeed,

C) Instead,

D) Next,

GAT-R-666

## 667

Researchers studying learning from diagrams used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that students given labeled figures identified parts accurately. Students given unlabeled figures, _____ often confused neighboring parts. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) moreover,

B) in fact,

C) therefore,

D) though,

GAT-R-667

## 668

A catalog uses the term "cover" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a transparent cover keeps the enclosed object visible. An opaque cover, _____ conceals the object from view. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) for instance,

C) similarly,

D) thus,

GAT-R-668

## 669

A school established a garden in a paved courtyard. Only a narrow strip of ground was available for planting. _____ the garden produced enough herbs for several classroom cooking activities. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Moreover,

B) In other words,

C) That said,

D) For example,

GAT-R-669

## 670

Growing several crops together is often praised because it can make productive use of limited space. _____ harvesting becomes difficult when the crops mature at different times. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Thus,

C) That said,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-670

## 671

Popular descriptions emphasize large public commissions completed by a local sculptor. A detailed review complicates that impression: _____ the artist produced small objects for private households. The records include both kinds of activity, but their relative frequency differs from what the popular descriptions suggest.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) on the other hand,

B) nonetheless,

C) more often,

D) additionally,

GAT-R-671

## 672

One might assume that a short-lived newspaper had few readers. _____ subscription records indicate that it reached most households in the town. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) On the contrary,

C) Additionally,

D) Next,

GAT-R-672

## 673

In a demonstration of repairing a book cover, the instructor begins by aligning the loose cover with the book's spine. _____ she secures it with a strip of suitable repair material. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Lastly,

B) Similarly,

C) Then,

D) For example,

GAT-R-673

## 674

The proposal to record every rehearsal has an evident advantage: performers could review their work afterward. _____ storing and organizing all the recordings would require substantial time. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Furthermore,

B) Similarly,

C) Still,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-674

## 675

In a study of seed germination, the researchers established a rule for identifying a sprouted seed. _____ a seed was recorded as sprouted when a root extended at least two millimeters beyond its coat. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Subsequently,

B) Specifically,

C) Regardless,

D) Conversely,

GAT-R-675

## 676

A research team adopted a new approach to measuring seasonal change: they returned to the same marked plots each month. _____ they reduced confusion between differences in location and differences over time. A description of the procedure appears in the group's account of its work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) For example,

C) By contrast,

D) In doing so,

GAT-R-676

## 677

The records describe problems with a theater's lighting equipment over many months. _____ a connection failed during rehearsals and had to be restored before work could continue. Reports from successive inspections describe similar incidents continuing throughout the period.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Granted,

B) To that end,

C) Again and again,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-677

## 678

The proposal to use lighter materials for a footbridge has an evident advantage: the structure would be easier to transport. _____ the materials would need more frequent inspection. A committee has been asked to review the proposal before a decision is made about its adoption.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That is,

B) Nonetheless,

C) In turn,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-678

## 679

A report presents data on two rehearsal schedules. The first ensemble met for eight hours each week. The second ensemble, _____ rehearsed for only one hour weekly. The figures were checked against the original records before they were included in the published table.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) for example,

C) fittingly,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-679

## 680

In designing a museum guide, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first team organized information as a fixed walking route. The second team, _____ allowed visitors to select topics in any order. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) as a result,

C) in conclusion,

D) however,

GAT-R-680

## 681

A catalog uses the term "lens" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a convex lens brings parallel light rays together. A concave lens, _____ spreads those rays apart. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by contrast,

B) for example,

C) as a result,

D) specifically,

GAT-R-681

## 682

A historian investigating two musical societies consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The older society required formal auditions. The newer society, _____ accepted anyone willing to attend rehearsals.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) similarly,

C) by comparison,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-682

## 683

According to a report on book design, physical features of a book can shape the reading experience. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a picture book uses holes in its pages to reveal parts of the next illustration.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) For example,

C) Secondly,

D) Consequently,

GAT-R-683

## 684

In 2015, the Westbank Garden expanded across the entire site. _____ in 2002, gardeners had cultivated just a narrow strip beside the road. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Previously,

B) As a result,

C) However,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-684

## 685

In designing a musical exercise, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One instructor asked students to imitate a melody exactly. The other instructor, _____ encouraged students to vary the melody. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) for example,

C) though,

D) in addition,

GAT-R-685

## 686

An examination of a set of rehearsals suggests that the conductor devoted considerable attention to the opening. _____ half of the recorded rehearsal time concerns the first eight measures. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Besides,

C) Likewise,

D) By contrast,

GAT-R-686

## 687

A historian investigating two shipping companies consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The coastal company specialized in short, frequent journeys. The ocean company, _____ undertook a few long voyages each year.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) therefore,

B) in the second place,

C) in other words,

D) though,

GAT-R-687

## 688

An archivist wanted to make the history of a neighborhood easier to research. _____ he created an index linking names in letters to addresses on old maps. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) In conclusion,

C) On the contrary,

D) With this in mind,

GAT-R-688

## 689

A field station began operating in winter. At that point, its water pipes were vulnerable to freezing. _____ the staff insulated the exposed pipes. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Therefore,

B) Afterward,

C) Similarly,

D) However,

GAT-R-689

## 690

Popular descriptions emphasize formal concerts given by a community ensemble. A detailed review complicates that impression: _____ the musicians performed at small neighborhood gatherings. The records include both kinds of activity, but their relative frequency differs from what the popular descriptions suggest.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) nonetheless,

B) more often,

C) additionally,

D) on the other hand,

GAT-R-690

## 691

A faded photograph was sent to the imaging laboratory for examination. _____ technicians captured detailed images under several kinds of light. The results were recorded in a report that accompanied the material when it was returned.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) There,

B) Conversely,

C) In particular,

D) For example,

GAT-R-691

## 692

The evidence for a theory about the purpose of a structure is promising. _____ no written description of its use survives. Nevertheless, its layout closely resembles that of structures with known functions, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Granted,

C) In other words,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-692

## 693

To investigate the age of a garden path, researchers examined roots beneath the paving. They discovered that the paving lay over roots of a tree planted in a documented year. _____ the path was constructed after that tree began growing.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) Next,

C) However,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-693

## 694

Researchers observed that a plant grew more rapidly beside certain rocks. One proposed explanation was that minerals released by those rocks increased growth. _____ a later experiment found that plants grew just as rapidly beside artificial rocks that released no minerals.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Drawing a similar conclusion,

B) Undermining this explanation,

C) Contrary to this phenomenon,

D) Confirming this hypothesis,

GAT-R-694

## 695

A digital archive stores high-resolution images. Each image occupies a substantial amount of storage space. _____ the archive needs sufficient capacity before adding a large new collection. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) For this reason,

C) Nowadays,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-695

## 696

During the investigation of a sealed seed packet, the team initially doubted that the seeds would sprout, since they had been stored for decades. _____ more than half of them germinated under suitable conditions. The observation was documented in the field notes and included in the team's report.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) For example,

C) Thus,

D) Similarly,

GAT-R-696

## 697

A ceramic food container has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the container can withstand repeated heating. _____ its stackable shape saves space on crowded kitchen shelves.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) What's more,

B) For instance,

C) In other words,

D) Conversely,

GAT-R-697

## 698

A critic examining two illustrated books considers how formal choices affect an audience. One book places pictures beside separate blocks of text. The other book, _____ weaves the words directly into the pictures. Both works are included in the critic's forthcoming study, which also discusses the circumstances of their creation.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) however,

B) for example,

C) second of all,

D) thus,

GAT-R-698

## 699

A field team sought to survey a remote valley. Landslides blocked the usual route into the area. _____ the researchers reached every planned survey site by taking longer paths. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nevertheless,

B) In other words,

C) As a result,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-699

## 700

Using aerial photographs to map vegetation is often praised because it covers large areas quickly. _____ dense tree canopies can hide plants growing beneath them. Researchers examining the method have collected observations from several settings and plan to publish their findings in a practical guide.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Nonetheless,

B) In turn,

C) That is,

D) Likewise,

GAT-R-700

## 701

Researcher Amir Vale argues that a neighborhood market deserves attention from scholars outside the field in which it is usually studied. He observes that it can make fresh produce available within walking distance. _____ it can offer small businesses an affordable place to sell goods.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In comparison,

B) However,

C) Additionally,

D) For example,

GAT-R-701

## 702

A historian investigating two clubs consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The scientific club published detailed records of every meeting. The literary club, _____ kept no formal minutes.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) by comparison,

B) therefore,

C) similarly,

D) in other words,

GAT-R-702

## 703

The public summary of a seed collection stated that the collection contained roughly eight thousand samples. _____ the final count was 8,147 samples. Both the summary and the complete table of measurements were released with the final report, which remains available for consultation in the project archive.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In contrast,

B) As a result,

C) In conclusion,

D) To be exact,

GAT-R-703

## 704

According to a report on food storage, traditional containers can serve purposes beyond holding food. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a porous clay vessel allows some moisture to evaporate from its surface.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) Secondly,

C) Consequently,

D) For example,

GAT-R-704

## 705

Under the classification system adopted for the project, a protected seed reserve qualifies as a conservation site. _____ it is managed to preserve the plant populations within its boundaries. The designation appears beside its entry in the catalog, which records both the subject and the status of each item.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As such,
B) That said,
C) For example,
D) By contrast,

GAT-R-705

## 706

Popular descriptions emphasize extensive rebuilding projects in a historic district. A detailed review complicates that impression: _____ residents made modest repairs to existing structures. The records include both kinds of activity, but their relative frequency differs from what the popular descriptions suggest.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) nevertheless,
B) additionally,
C) for this reason,
D) more often,

GAT-R-706

## 707

An engineer sees promise in a lightweight shelter. _____ the prototype is not suitable for every climate. Even with that limitation, it could serve well in the mild conditions for which it was designed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,
B) In particular,
C) Of course,
D) On the contrary,

GAT-R-707

## 708

A town introduced a night bus service. At that point, the route signs were difficult to read after dark. _____ the town added lighting at the stops. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Even so,
B) Thus,
C) Nevertheless,
D) By contrast,

GAT-R-708

## 709

In an investigation of a metal roof, the researchers found that the fasteners had corroded after years of exposure. _____ some panels separated from their supports during strong winds. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) For instance,

C) Nevertheless,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-709

## 710

A regional archive once relied on handwritten cards to locate documents. _____ researchers search an online catalog before requesting materials. People familiar only with the earlier arrangement may not realize how much the service has changed.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Today,

B) Nevertheless,

C) For example,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-710

## 711

Researchers studying responses to crowding used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the first plant variety grew taller in crowded pots. The second variety, _____ reduced its overall growth. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in comparison,

B) regardless,

C) thus,

D) in turn,

GAT-R-711

## 712

Several copies of a text contain the same missing sentence. The researchers also established that the sentence appears in an older complete copy. The most reasonable conclusion, _____ is that the incomplete copies likely share a copying history.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) moreover,

B) however,

C) for example,

D) then,

GAT-R-712

## 713

A study intended to compare two soil treatments must account for the type of seed planted. If different seeds are assigned to each treatment, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ the same seed type should be used in both groups.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) As a result,

B) Previously,

C) For example,

D) In contrast,

GAT-R-713

## 714

Not every library has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that libraries lend only reading materials, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ a neighborhood library also lends telescopes to residents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Rather,

B) For instance,

C) That said,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-714

## 715

A garden designer wanted to provide flowers for pollinators throughout the growing season. _____ she selected plants with different flowering times. The resulting work was described in a report that included an account of the decisions made during the planning process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Alternatively,

C) Conversely,

D) To that end,

GAT-R-715

## 716

The report describes the color change as reversible. _____ the material can return to its original color. Its authors use this terminology throughout their discussion, including in the captions accompanying the figures and in the summary prepared for readers outside the research team.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That is,

B) By contrast,

C) Similarly,

D) Furthermore,

GAT-R-716

## 717

Most of the observed seedlings produced their first leaves within a week; however, exceptions occurred. _____ a seedling took nearly a month to produce visible leaves. These cases were recorded separately in the researchers' notes, alongside the observations that followed the usual pattern.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) However,

C) Sometimes,

D) Moreover,

GAT-R-717

## 718

In designing a research database, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first team allowed only staff members to add records. The second team, _____ accepted submissions from the public. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) though,

C) in addition,

D) therefore,

GAT-R-718

## 719

According to a report on scientific communication, a visual model can make an invisible process easier to understand. The authors gathered material from projects conducted in several locations over a period of years. _____ a teacher used moving beads to represent particles flowing through a narrow tube.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Regardless,

C) Next,

D) For example,

GAT-R-719

## 720

In designing a survey form, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. The first group asked respondents to select fixed options. The second group, _____ invited answers in the respondents' own words. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) on the other hand,

B) for example,

C) in other words,

D) previously,

GAT-R-720

## 721

An initial description of a conservation plan explains that some areas would receive extra protection. _____ the plan designated the island's eastern nesting beach as a restricted zone. The resulting records will be preserved with the other materials produced during the project so that later researchers can review the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By contrast,

B) As a result,

C) Specifically,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-721

## 722

The process of recording an interview involves several stages. First, the interviewer checks the recording equipment. _____ the interviewer asks the prepared questions. Finally, the recording is saved and labeled.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) In sum,

C) Next,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-722

## 723

To investigate the function of a row of stones, researchers examined the spaces between them. They discovered that each space aligned with an ancient doorway. _____ the stones probably supported a covered passage along the entrances.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Accordingly,

C) That said,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-723

## 724

In a study of bird feeding behavior, the researchers established a rule for identifying a successful visit. _____ a visit counted as successful only if the bird left with a seed in its beak. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) By comparison,

B) In addition,

C) Specifically,

D) Thus,

GAT-R-724

## 725

A woven wall panel has attracted the attention of a research group studying ways to improve everyday design. The group notes that the panel absorbs some of the sound in a crowded room. _____ its replaceable sections allow damaged areas to be repaired separately.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Rather,

B) In conclusion,

C) Additionally,

D) For example,

GAT-R-725

## 726

In an investigation of a recording room, the researchers found that bare walls reflected sound repeatedly. _____ recorded speech contained a noticeable echo. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) As a result,

C) On the contrary,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-726

## 727

A shared workshop stores sharp tools. Unsupervised use could cause injuries. _____ new members must receive instruction before borrowing the tools. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Next,

B) Moreover,

C) Hence,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-727

## 728

Volunteers monitoring a restored pond described the result as "a strong recovery." _____ they recorded more species in one spring than had been seen during the previous three years combined. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In fact,

B) Nevertheless,

C) By contrast,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-728

## 729

Techniques for drawing attention in a painting can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one artist places a small yellow shape against a large dark background. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) For example,

C) Likewise,

D) For this reason,

GAT-R-729

## 730

An examination of a historic seed catalog suggests that the nursery served a geographically broad market. _____ orders listed in its margins came from towns hundreds of kilometers apart. The records have recently been made available in a digital collection containing images of the original materials.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) By contrast,

C) Besides,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-730

## 731

To organize a collection of letters, one option is to arrange the letters by date. _____ archivists can group them according to their authors. A practical guide describes the materials required for each method and explains how to carry out the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Specifically,

C) Alternatively,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-731

## 732

In 2010, the Oak Workshop introduced metalworking classes. _____ in 1995, its activities had been limited to woodcarving. Both events are documented in records preserved by the organization, including contemporary descriptions and photographs.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Earlier,

B) As a result,

C) Next,

D) However,

GAT-R-732

## 733

The investigation into a missing passage involved several stages. The team first compared all surviving copies, then studied quotations preserved in later works. _____ the combined work established that the passage could be reconstructed with reasonable confidence.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) To that end,

B) Ultimately,

C) Moreover,

D) Previously,

GAT-R-733

## 734

In a study of river debris, the researchers established a rule for identifying a large fragment. _____ a fragment was classified as large if its longest dimension exceeded five centimeters. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Admittedly,

C) Hence,

D) However,

GAT-R-734

## 735

Ways of preserving community history can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one village records interviews with residents who remember its former railway. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) At last,

B) However,

C) In addition,

D) For example,

GAT-R-735

## 736

In a study of sound recognition, the researchers established a rule for identifying a correct response. _____ a response was correct only when the listener identified both the source and direction of a sound. All observers received the same written instructions before collecting data, allowing the researchers to combine observations from separate sessions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Specifically,

B) Then,

C) For this reason,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-736

## 737

One might assume that a tool's polished surface proves that it was rarely used. _____ repeated handling is what gradually made the surface smooth. Researchers reached this finding by examining material that had previously received little attention, and they included images of the evidence in their published account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) For example,

C) As a result,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-737

## 738

The team working on a sculpture repair considered replacing the missing section completely, but rejected that approach because too little evidence survived to reconstruct its original shape. _____ the conservators stabilized the remaining material without filling the gap.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Granted,

B) Regardless,

C) For instance,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-738

## 739

When a river cleanup first began, debris covered much of the bank. Over the following years, volunteers returned season after season. _____ the bank became suitable for a public walking route. The organization's records preserve details of the work at each stage.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Eventually,

D) In other words,

GAT-R-739

## 740

In a demonstration of constructing a simple sundial, the instructor begins by setting a straight rod upright in a base. _____ he marks the position of its shadow at regular intervals. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Likewise,

B) Then,

C) In fact,

D) For example,

GAT-R-740

## 741

In a work of science fiction, writer Nera Sol introduced the term "memoryglass" for a device that stores a person's recollections. The expression later became common among readers. _____ the book also established a storytelling tradition in which characters negotiate over who may access shared memories, influencing many subsequent authors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Beyond the simple coining of a term,
B) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,
C) By achieving such a lofty goal,
D) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

GAT-R-741

## 742

While the garden was being established, one group assembled the raised beds. _____ the other group sorted seeds and prepared plant labels. Their tasks were carried out during the same work period, and the results were brought together at its end.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Meanwhile,
B) Nevertheless,
C) Secondly,
D) In fact,

GAT-R-742

## 743

In designing a footbridge, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One engineering team supported the deck from below. The other engineering team, _____ suspended the deck from cables above. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in comparison,
B) firstly,
C) in conclusion,
D) for instance,

GAT-R-743

## 744

A study intended to compare two cleaning techniques must account for the amount of dirt present. If one object is far dirtier than the other, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ initial dirt levels should be taken into account.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,
B) Subsequently,
C) Besides,
D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-744

## 745

The cartographer Talia Reed became known for mapping footpaths used by local communities. _____ a public walking-map collection was named the Reed Atlas. The dedication ceremony brought together people familiar with the work and others learning about it for the first time.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) Moreover,

C) Fittingly,

D) Next,

GAT-R-745

## 746

A community group proposed restoring an old fountain. The initial fundraising campaign brought in little money. _____ the group eventually secured enough support to finish the repairs. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Thus,

B) In other words,

C) Still,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-746

## 747

A teacher recommends using models to introduce scientific ideas. _____ a classroom model cannot reproduce every feature of a real system. Even with that limitation, it can help students grasp the system's basic structure.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Of course,

B) In particular,

C) On the contrary,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-747

## 748

The team working on a wetland map considered walking across the entire site, but rejected that approach because foot traffic could disturb nesting birds. _____ the team photographed the area from existing raised paths.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Regardless,

B) Previously,

C) Instead,

D) There,

GAT-R-748

## 749

Researchers timing a new sorting device described the result as "dramatically faster." _____ the device completed in minutes a task that previously required most of a day. The team retained its records in a public archive so that other investigators could examine the observations and the procedures used to obtain them.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) That said,

B) Nevertheless,

C) To that end,

D) In fact,

GAT-R-749

## 750

An ensemble prepared a difficult new score. The musicians had never played together before. _____ they coordinated its rapid changes with remarkable precision. An account of the project, including notes made during the work, is preserved among the organization's records.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Still,

B) Thus,

C) In other words,

D) Specifically,

GAT-R-750

## 751

Not every novel has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that novels follow events in the order they happened, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ one novel begins with a character's retirement and moves backward toward childhood.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) All the same,

B) For example,

C) On the other hand,

D) In the second place,

GAT-R-751

## 752

A team evaluating a school lending program collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that students return most borrowed tools on time. _____ the program introduces families to equipment they have never used.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) On the contrary,

B) Nevertheless,

C) Moreover,

D) Fittingly,

GAT-R-752

## 753

A catalog uses the term "screen" for several objects in a recently acquired collection. Among them, a mesh screen lets small particles pass through. A solid screen, _____ blocks particles of all sizes. The catalog also records the material and dimensions of each object.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) firstly,

B) in conclusion,

C) for instance,

D) in comparison,

GAT-R-753

## 754

To present a sequence of photographs, one option is to display them as a row along a wall. _____ curators can project them one at a time onto a screen. A practical guide describes the materials required for each method and explains how to carry out the work.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In particular,

B) Alternatively,

C) Similarly,

D) For example,

GAT-R-754

## 755

A historian investigating two printing workshops consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The first workshop assigned each worker a specialized task. The second workshop, _____ trained every worker to complete the entire process.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) for example,

B) by contrast,

C) as such,

D) likewise,

GAT-R-755

## 756

A performance uses projected images behind the actors. Strong front lighting would wash out the projection. _____ the lighting designer must balance visibility of the actors with visibility of the images. Those responsible for the work included this consideration in their planning documents.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Similarly,

C) As a result,

D) Nevertheless,

GAT-R-756

## 757

While preparing an exhibition about an abandoned riverside mill, curator Lena Orr consulted materials preserved in a recently cataloged archive. Photographs revealed the arrangement of the machinery. _____ workers' letters described the noise inside the building. The exhibition combines reproductions of documents with objects borrowed from local collections.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Specifically,

C) For instance,

D) In addition,

GAT-R-757

## 758

In a demonstration of using a balance, the instructor begins by checking that the empty pans are level. _____ she places the object on one pan and known masses on the other. Participants observe the procedure before attempting it with their own equipment.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Similarly,

B) Then,

C) For example,

D) Lastly,

GAT-R-758

## 759

A study intended to compare two paints must account for the material beneath the paint. If one is applied to wood and the other to metal, the comparison cannot isolate the factor under investigation. _____ both paints should be tested on the same kind of surface.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For example,

B) Similarly,

C) In comparison,

D) As a result,

GAT-R-759

## 760

A library offered video editing classes. At that point, its old computers could not process the files efficiently. _____ the library replaced them with more capable machines. The organization kept records of the change as part of its regular review of operations.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) For instance,

B) Thus,

C) Furthermore,

D) By comparison,

GAT-R-760

## 761

A team evaluating a seed exchange collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that participants obtain varieties unavailable in nearby stores. _____ experienced growers share advice about local growing conditions.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Instead,

B) Previously,

C) In conclusion,

D) Additionally,

GAT-R-761

## 762

In a work of adventure fiction, writer Alia Venn introduced the term "pathweaving" for the creation of routes between distant places. The expression later became common among readers. _____ the book also established a storytelling tradition in which journeys alter the landscapes through which travelers pass, influencing many subsequent authors.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,

B) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

C) By achieving such a lofty goal,

D) Beyond the simple coining of a term,

GAT-R-762

## 763

The report gives two main reasons for preserving the old footbridge. First, it remains useful to people walking between the two neighborhoods. _____ it is a rare surviving example of a local construction method.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Still,

B) Specifically,

C) Instead,

D) Second,

GAT-R-763

## 764

Methods of helping visitors navigate museums can take several forms. A recent educational exhibition explores this variety through photographs, diagrams, and objects borrowed from several collections. _____ one gallery uses a different floor color for each exhibition area. The display includes notes explaining how the featured object or behavior works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) However,

B) For this reason,

C) Likewise,

D) For example,

GAT-R-764

## 765

To investigate the origin of a painted vessel, researchers examined the clay used in its body. They discovered that the clay matched deposits found far from the excavation site. _____ the vessel was probably brought to the site from another region.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Similarly,

C) For this reason,

D) Furthermore,

GAT-R-765

## 766

A historian investigating two theaters consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The central theater favored newly written plays. The riverside theater, _____ performed almost exclusively older works.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,

B) next,

C) however,

D) thus,

GAT-R-766

## 767

Researchers studying moisture retention used the same procedure to examine two groups. They found that the clay-rich samples remained damp for days. The sandy samples, _____ dried within a few hours. The observations were recorded over several sessions rather than during a single visit.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) fittingly,

B) by contrast,

C) similarly,

D) for example,

GAT-R-767

## 768

A survey of rehearsal habits has prompted questions about how widely its findings might apply. Dancers divide difficult sequences into short sections before joining them together. _____ actors practice short exchanges before rehearsing an entire scene. Researchers are now considering how these observations could inform work in other settings.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In particular,

B) Instead,

C) Similarly,

D) Earlier,

GAT-R-768

## 769

A digital archive attracted users from many countries. Soon, visitors struggled with descriptions available in only one language. _____ the archive added summaries in several languages. Staff documented the change in a report intended to guide future planning.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) In other words,

B) Indeed,

C) For example,

D) In response,

GAT-R-769

## 770

A historian investigating two publishers consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The larger firm printed inexpensive editions in large quantities. The smaller firm, _____ produced costly editions in limited numbers.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) in other words,

B) by contrast,

C) for example,

D) similarly,

GAT-R-770

## 771

A historian investigating two farms consulted records produced during the same decade, including accounts written by people familiar with their daily operation. The smaller farm grew many crops in small plots. The larger farm, _____ devoted nearly all its land to one crop.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) that is,

B) granted,

C) similarly,

D) by contrast,

GAT-R-771

## 772

A team evaluating a shared workshop collected observations over several months, returning to the site at regular intervals. Its report states that the workshop gives residents access to expensive equipment. _____ its weekly meetings allow experienced builders to teach beginners.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) What's more,

B) Conversely,

C) In other words,

D) For instance,

GAT-R-772

## 773

The investigation into a lost trail involved several stages. The team first interviewed residents, then checked suggested routes against old survey notes. _____ the combined work established that the trail followed a ridge above the modern road.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Alternatively,
B) Additionally,
C) Previously,
D) Ultimately,

GAT-R-773

## 774

Not every musical score has the same characteristics. Although familiar descriptions often suggest that scores must use standard notes on a staff, researchers have documented exceptions in material gathered from several different settings. _____ one composer's score consists of instructions for imitating sounds heard outside a window.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Elsewhere,
B) Soon,
C) For example,
D) However,

GAT-R-774

## 775

The evidence for a revised attribution of a drawing is promising. _____ no signature identifies its creator. Nevertheless, the paper and technique closely match the proposed artist's documented work, encouraging the investigators to continue examining the proposal.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Granted,
B) As a result,
C) In other words,
D) In fact,

GAT-R-775

## 776

In designing a display cabinet, two teams worked independently from the same initial instructions. One group arranged objects in chronological order. The other group, _____ organized them by material. Both submitted drawings and written descriptions to the group overseeing the project.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) similarly,
B) specifically,
C) in contrast,
D) for example,

GAT-R-776

## 777

In an investigation of a glass display case, the researchers found that direct sunlight heated the air inside. _____ the temperature rose above that of the surrounding gallery. They documented the condition with measurements and photographs taken during repeated visits to the site.

**Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?**

A) Finally,

B) As a result,

C) For instance,

D) Instead,

GAT-R-777

# Answer key

These numbers match the RANDOMIZED edition. Select a question number to read its explanation.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 **A** | 2 **A** | 3 **D** | 4 **D** | 5 **C** | 6 **D** | 7 **C** | 8 **A** |
| 9 **A** | 10 **B** | 11 **C** | 12 **C** | 13 **D** | 14 **D** | 15 **D** | 16 **C** |
| 17 **B** | 18 **B** | 19 **C** | 20 **B** | 21 **B** | 22 **C** | 23 **C** | 24 **D** |
| 25 **A** | 26 **A** | 27 **D** | 28 **C** | 29 **A** | 30 **B** | 31 **A** | 32 **B** |
| 33 **D** | 34 **C** | 35 **B** | 36 **C** | 37 **A** | 38 **B** | 39 **B** | 40 **A** |
| 41 **B** | 42 **B** | 43 **D** | 44 **D** | 45 **B** | 46 **C** | 47 **B** | 48 **D** |
| 49 **D** | 50 **B** | 51 **C** | 52 **D** | 53 **D** | 54 **A** | 55 **D** | 56 **B** |
| 57 **A** | 58 **A** | 59 **D** | 60 **D** | 61 **B** | 62 **B** | 63 **B** | 64 **C** |
| 65 **C** | 66 **D** | 67 **B** | 68 **B** | 69 **A** | 70 **A** | 71 **D** | 72 **D** |
| 73 **A** | 74 **B** | 75 **A** | 76 **A** | 77 **C** | 78 **D** | 79 **A** | 80 **A** |
| 81 **B** | 82 **A** | 83 **D** | 84 **A** | 85 **B** | 86 **A** | 87 **C** | 88 **B** |
| 89 **B** | 90 **C** | 91 **A** | 92 **A** | 93 **B** | 94 **C** | 95 **D** | 96 **C** |
| 97 **A** | 98 **A** | 99 **D** | 100 **B** | 101 **D** | 102 **D** | 103 **C** | 104 **A** |
| 105 **A** | 106 **D** | 107 **C** | 108 **A** | 109 **A** | 110 **D** | 111 **A** | 112 **A** |
| 113 **D** | 114 **B** | 115 **C** | 116 **C** | 117 **C** | 118 **B** | 119 **C** | 120 **C** |
| 121 **C** | 122 **C** | 123 **D** | 124 **B** | 125 **A** | 126 **D** | 127 **C** | 128 **A** |
| 129 **D** | 130 **D** | 131 **B** | 132 **A** | 133 **B** | 134 **A** | 135 **C** | 136 **D** |
| 137 **A** | 138 **C** | 139 **A** | 140 **B** | 141 **B** | 142 **B** | 143 **D** | 144 **C** |
| 145 **A** | 146 **B** | 147 **C** | 148 **C** | 149 **B** | 150 **A** | 151 **C** | 152 **D** |
| 153 **C** | 154 **A** | 155 **C** | 156 **A** | 157 **A** | 158 **A** | 159 **C** | 160 **D** |
| 161 **A** | 162 **D** | 163 **B** | 164 **C** | 165 **C** | 166 **C** | 167 **B** | 168 **D** |
| 169 **A** | 170 **C** | 171 **D** | 172 **D** | 173 **A** | 174 **A** | 175 **A** | 176 **B** |
| 177 **C** | 178 **A** | 179 **D** | 180 **C** | 181 **B** | 182 **A** | 183 **B** | 184 **B** |
| 185 **A** | 186 **A** | 187 **D** | 188 **C** | 189 **C** | 190 **C** | 191 **A** | 192 **B** |
| 193 **D** | 194 **A** | 195 **B** | 196 **D** | 197 **D** | 198 **C** | 199 **D** | 200 **B** |
| 201 **D** | 202 **B** | 203 **C** | 204 **A** | 205 **B** | 206 **C** | 207 **B** | 208 **A** |
| 209 **A** | 210 **B** | 211 **C** | 212 **D** | 213 **A** | 214 **D** | 215 **B** | 216 **D** |
| 217 **B** | 218 **C** | 219 **A** | 220 **B** | 221 **C** | 222 **D** | 223 **D** | 224 **C** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 225 **B** | 226 **D** | 227 **A** | 228 **D** | 229 **C** | 230 **A** | 231 **B** | 232 **D** |
| 233 **B** | 234 **A** | 235 **D** | 236 **B** | 237 **B** | 238 **D** | 239 **B** | 240 **A** |
| 241 **B** | 242 **C** | 243 **C** | 244 **A** | 245 **D** | 246 **A** | 247 **B** | 248 **B** |
| 249 **B** | 250 **C** | 251 **C** | 252 **B** | 253 **D** | 254 **C** | 255 **B** | 256 **C** |
| 257 **B** | 258 **B** | 259 **A** | 260 **D** | 261 **B** | 262 **C** | 263 **C** | 264 **C** |
| 265 **B** | 266 **C** | 267 **D** | 268 **D** | 269 **D** | 270 **B** | 271 **C** | 272 **A** |
| 273 **A** | 274 **D** | 275 **C** | 276 **C** | 277 **C** | 278 **C** | 279 **C** | 280 **B** |
| 281 **D** | 282 **D** | 283 **D** | 284 **C** | 285 **B** | 286 **C** | 287 **B** | 288 **B** |
| 289 **B** | 290 **D** | 291 **A** | 292 **D** | 293 **C** | 294 **D** | 295 **C** | 296 **C** |
| 297 **B** | 298 **C** | 299 **A** | 300 **B** | 301 **C** | 302 **B** | 303 **C** | 304 **D** |
| 305 **D** | 306 **A** | 307 **A** | 308 **C** | 309 **A** | 310 **A** | 311 **B** | 312 **D** |
| 313 **C** | 314 **B** | 315 **A** | 316 **B** | 317 **A** | 318 **C** | 319 **D** | 320 **A** |
| 321 **D** | 322 **B** | 323 **B** | 324 **D** | 325 **B** | 326 **A** | 327 **A** | 328 **C** |
| 329 **B** | 330 **B** | 331 **C** | 332 **B** | 333 **A** | 334 **D** | 335 **A** | 336 **D** |
| 337 **A** | 338 **C** | 339 **C** | 340 **B** | 341 **C** | 342 **A** | 343 **A** | 344 **D** |
| 345 **D** | 346 **C** | 347 **A** | 348 **A** | 349 **C** | 350 **B** | 351 **B** | 352 **B** |
| 353 **C** | 354 **B** | 355 **D** | 356 **D** | 357 **D** | 358 **A** | 359 **B** | 360 **B** |
| 361 **A** | 362 **C** | 363 **D** | 364 **B** | 365 **A** | 366 **A** | 367 **B** | 368 **A** |
| 369 **A** | 370 **C** | 371 **C** | 372 **C** | 373 **C** | 374 **A** | 375 **B** | 376 **B** |
| 377 **D** | 378 **A** | 379 **B** | 380 **B** | 381 **D** | 382 **D** | 383 **C** | 384 **D** |
| 385 **D** | 386 **D** | 387 **C** | 388 **A** | 389 **A** | 390 **A** | 391 **C** | 392 **B** |
| 393 **C** | 394 **D** | 395 **A** | 396 **C** | 397 **D** | 398 **A** | 399 **B** | 400 **A** |
| 401 **D** | 402 **D** | 403 **B** | 404 **C** | 405 **D** | 406 **B** | 407 **B** | 408 **D** |
| 409 **D** | 410 **C** | 411 **A** | 412 **B** | 413 **A** | 414 **C** | 415 **B** | 416 **C** |
| 417 **C** | 418 **D** | 419 **A** | 420 **A** | 421 **C** | 422 **B** | 423 **C** | 424 **A** |
| 425 **A** | 426 **A** | 427 **D** | 428 **B** | 429 **C** | 430 **B** | 431 **C** | 432 **D** |
| 433 **C** | 434 **B** | 435 **D** | 436 **A** | 437 **B** | 438 **A** | 439 **B** | 440 **D** |
| 441 **C** | 442 **D** | 443 **A** | 444 **A** | 445 **A** | 446 **C** | 447 **A** | 448 **C** |
| 449 **C** | 450 **D** | 451 **C** | 452 **A** | 453 **C** | 454 **B** | 455 **A** | 456 **B** |
| 457 **B** | 458 **B** | 459 **C** | 460 **D** | 461 **A** | 462 **B** | 463 **C** | 464 **D** |
| 465 **C** | 466 **D** | 467 **B** | 468 **B** | 469 **C** | 470 **A** | 471 **D** | 472 **C** |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 473 **B** | 474 **D** | 475 **B** | 476 **D** | 477 **D** | 478 **D** | 479 **A** | 480 **B** |
| 481 **A** | 482 **D** | 483 **D** | 484 **A** | 485 **A** | 486 **A** | 487 **A** | 488 **C** |
| 489 **B** | 490 **D** | 491 **B** | 492 **D** | 493 **A** | 494 **A** | 495 **D** | 496 **A** |
| 497 **B** | 498 **D** | 499 **C** | 500 **C** | 501 **D** | 502 **B** | 503 **D** | 504 **B** |
| 505 **B** | 506 **C** | 507 **B** | 508 **C** | 509 **B** | 510 **A** | 511 **C** | 512 **D** |
| 513 **D** | 514 **C** | 515 **C** | 516 **C** | 517 **D** | 518 **C** | 519 **D** | 520 **C** |
| 521 **B** | 522 **D** | 523 **C** | 524 **C** | 525 **C** | 526 **B** | 527 **B** | 528 **A** |
| 529 **D** | 530 **D** | 531 **A** | 532 **A** | 533 **D** | 534 **D** | 535 **B** | 536 **A** |
| 537 **A** | 538 **C** | 539 **B** | 540 **A** | 541 **D** | 542 **B** | 543 **C** | 544 **C** |
| 545 **D** | 546 **A** | 547 **A** | 548 **C** | 549 **A** | 550 **A** | 551 **B** | 552 **B** |
| 553 **D** | 554 **A** | 555 **A** | 556 **C** | 557 **A** | 558 **C** | 559 **A** | 560 **A** |
| 561 **C** | 562 **B** | 563 **A** | 564 **A** | 565 **C** | 566 **D** | 567 **B** | 568 **A** |
| 569 **C** | 570 **D** | 571 **A** | 572 **C** | 573 **A** | 574 **C** | 575 **B** | 576 **D** |
| 577 **D** | 578 **C** | 579 **A** | 580 **A** | 581 **D** | 582 **D** | 583 **B** | 584 **D** |
| 585 **C** | 586 **A** | 587 **D** | 588 **D** | 589 **C** | 590 **B** | 591 **C** | 592 **C** |
| 593 **C** | 594 **C** | 595 **B** | 596 **C** | 597 **B** | 598 **B** | 599 **B** | 600 **B** |
| 601 **D** | 602 **C** | 603 **B** | 604 **C** | 605 **D** | 606 **A** | 607 **A** | 608 **D** |
| 609 **D** | 610 **D** | 611 **D** | 612 **A** | 613 **B** | 614 **A** | 615 **C** | 616 **B** |
| 617 **D** | 618 **D** | 619 **D** | 620 **B** | 621 **D** | 622 **B** | 623 **A** | 624 **B** |
| 625 **D** | 626 **D** | 627 **B** | 628 **C** | 629 **D** | 630 **D** | 631 **C** | 632 **D** |
| 633 **C** | 634 **B** | 635 **D** | 636 **C** | 637 **B** | 638 **D** | 639 **B** | 640 **B** |
| 641 **D** | 642 **A** | 643 **C** | 644 **D** | 645 **C** | 646 **B** | 647 **A** | 648 **B** |
| 649 **D** | 650 **B** | 651 **D** | 652 **A** | 653 **D** | 654 **B** | 655 **C** | 656 **D** |
| 657 **A** | 658 **B** | 659 **D** | 660 **B** | 661 **B** | 662 **A** | 663 **D** | 664 **C** |
| 665 **B** | 666 **B** | 667 **D** | 668 **A** | 669 **C** | 670 **C** | 671 **C** | 672 **B** |
| 673 **C** | 674 **C** | 675 **B** | 676 **D** | 677 **C** | 678 **B** | 679 **A** | 680 **D** |
| 681 **A** | 682 **C** | 683 **B** | 684 **A** | 685 **C** | 686 **A** | 687 **D** | 688 **D** |
| 689 **A** | 690 **B** | 691 **A** | 692 **B** | 693 **A** | 694 **B** | 695 **B** | 696 **A** |
| 697 **A** | 698 **A** | 699 **A** | 700 **A** | 701 **C** | 702 **A** | 703 **D** | 704 **D** |
| 705 **A** | 706 **D** | 707 **C** | 708 **B** | 709 **D** | 710 **A** | 711 **A** | 712 **D** |
| 713 **A** | 714 **B** | 715 **D** | 716 **A** | 717 **C** | 718 **B** | 719 **D** | 720 **A** |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 721 **C** | 722 **C** | 723 **B** | 724 **C** | 725 **C** | 726 **B** | 727 **C** | 728 **A** |
| 729 **B** | 730 **D** | 731 **C** | 732 **A** | 733 **B** | 734 **A** | 735 **D** | 736 **A** |
| 737 **A** | 738 **D** | 739 **C** | 740 **B** | 741 **A** | 742 **A** | 743 **A** | 744 **A** |
| 745 **C** | 746 **C** | 747 **A** | 748 **C** | 749 **D** | 750 **A** | 751 **B** | 752 **C** |
| 753 **D** | 754 **B** | 755 **B** | 756 **C** | 757 **D** | 758 **B** | 759 **D** | 760 **B** |
| 761 **D** | 762 **D** | 763 **D** | 764 **D** | 765 **C** | 766 **C** | 767 **B** | 768 **C** |
| 769 **D** | 770 **B** | 771 **D** | 772 **A** | 773 **D** | 774 **C** | 775 **A** | 776 **C** |
| 777 **B** | | | | | | | |

## QUESTION 1
## A. In other words,

Back to question 1 | GAT-R-001

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The survey includes birds observed inside the reserve and nowhere else. Saying that only sightings within the reserve's boundary count toward the survey explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 2
## A. Later,

Back to question 2 | GAT-R-002

**Why it works:** The second date, 2014, comes after 2005. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 3
## D. however,

Back to question 3 | GAT-R-003

**Why it works:** The first case devoted most space to international affairs; the second case focused on neighborhood events. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 4
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 4 | GAT-R-004

**Why it works:** The first statement says that listeners heard recordings with altered timing. The next statement explains the exact part involved: the researchers inserted a half-second pause before the final note. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Soon" means after a short time. It would fit an event happening a short time later. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 5
## C. Of course,

Back to question 5 | GAT-R-005

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 6
## D. As a result,

Back to question 6 | GAT-R-006

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the existing electrical supply was insufficient. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 7
## C. Actually,

Back to question 7 | GAT-R-007

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that an old instrument produced only quiet sounds. The evidence says the opposite: a working reconstruction generates a remarkably powerful tone. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why B is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 8
## A. That said,

Back to question 8 | GAT-R-008

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: the components' dimensions may not match a new design. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 9
## A. Next,

Back to question 9 | GAT-R-009

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the builder folds each piece along the marked lines. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why B is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 10
## B. in turn,

Back to question 10 | GAT-R-010

**Why it works:** The first event sets off a chain. It produces a middle change, and that change leads to one more effect. The blank connects the middle change to its effect. Think of one falling domino knocking over another. "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects.

**Why A is wrong:** "in reality" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why C is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why D is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

## QUESTION 11
## C. That said,

Back to question 11 | GAT-R-011

**Why it works:** The team doubted that fish could survive the dry season, since most of the water disappeared. What happened went against that doubt: a small population persisted in a deep hollow at its center. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 12
## C. Previously,

Back to question 12 | GAT-R-012

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2004 comes before 2016. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Previously" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 13
## D. Fittingly,

Back to question 13 | GAT-R-013

**Why it works:** The name suits the person's work: developing methods for protecting fragile textiles. The connection is appropriate, which is what "fittingly" means. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 14
## D. though,

Back to question 14 | GAT-R-014

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One sheds water quickly, whereas the other holds water until it reaches a drain. The missing transition marks that difference. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 15
## D. As a result,

Back to question 15 | GAT-R-015

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: students needed somewhere to keep weather instruments. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 16
## C. on the other hand,

Back to question 16 | GAT-R-016

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One planted all the seeds on a single date; the other planted small batches throughout the season. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 17
## B. For example,

Back to question 17 | GAT-R-017

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 18
## B. Nevertheless,

Back to question 18 | GAT-R-018

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: the exhibits would offer a richer physical experience. But that does not erase the limitation that the replicas would need regular cleaning and repair. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 19
## C. Still,

Back to question 19 | GAT-R-019

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: memories may change as people retell events. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 20
## B. For example,

Back to question 20 | GAT-R-020

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: signs of earlier uses can survive major renovations. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In the second place" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "All the same" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 21
## B. Fittingly,

Back to question 21 | GAT-R-021

**Why it works:** The title matches the design's main feature, the appearance of a net carrying many small objects. The transition should signal that the name is a suitable choice. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 22
## C. In other words,

Back to question 22 | GAT-R-022

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The project examines the company's first decade of performances. Saying that productions staged after its tenth year are not part of the study explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 23
## C. Hence,

Back to question 23 | GAT-R-023

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the upper deposit came from the later event. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 24
## D. Consequently,

Back to question 24 | GAT-R-024

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Temperature changes can create stress where the materials meet, the joints must allow some movement. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 25
## A. As a result,

Back to question 25 | GAT-R-025

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Those dates can differ greatly from the dates the documents were written, a researcher cannot assume that neighboring documents were created at the same time. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 26
## A. however,

Back to question 26 | GAT-R-026

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One created a single prominent doorway; the other provided several smaller entrances. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 27
## D. In so doing,

Back to question 27 | GAT-R-027

**Why it works:** The action is to they interviewed residents from several generations. By doing that, they assembled accounts that would otherwise have remained unrecorded. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In so doing" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 28
## C. For this reason,

Back to question 28 | GAT-R-028

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because The same person may appear under different spellings, the editors need a way to link alternate forms of a name. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 29
## A. As a result,

Back to question 29 | GAT-R-029

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the tool was likely used to scrape animal skins. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 30
## B. Later,

Back to question 30 | GAT-R-030

**Why it works:** The second date, 2016, comes after 2007. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 31
## A. In so doing,

Back to question 31 | GAT-R-031

**Why it works:** The action is to they compared several editions side by side. By doing that, they learned to distinguish lasting landmarks from later additions. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In so doing" means by carrying out that action.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 32
## B. There,

Back to question 32 | GAT-R-032

**Why it works:** The first sentence names a place: the geological analysis facility. The next sentence tells what happened in that same place. "There" points back to it. "There" means in the place just mentioned.

**Why A is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why D is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

## QUESTION 33
## D. Nevertheless,

Back to question 33 | GAT-R-033

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that Heavy rain forced the group to cancel several rehearsals. Even with that difficulty, the actors gave a polished performance on opening night. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 34
## C. in comparison,

Back to question 34 | GAT-R-034

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The central square had trees covering sixty percent of its area, while the southern square had tree cover over only five percent. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 35
## B. In addition,

Back to question 35 | GAT-R-035

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Posters listed the towns on the company's route. The next sentence adds another source: a performer's notebook recorded changes to the script. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Today" focuses on the present time. It would fit a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 36
## C. That said,

Back to question 36 | GAT-R-036

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: the short format leaves little room for methodological detail. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 37
## A. however,

Back to question 37 | GAT-R-037

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One built tall shelves to use vertical space; the other used low drawers spread across the floor. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 38
## B. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

Back to question 38 | GAT-R-038

**Why it works:** Inventing the term was one contribution. Establishing a storytelling tradition was another. The next sentence adds an achievement beyond making up a word. "Beyond the simple coining of a term" adds an achievement beyond creating a word.

**Why A is wrong:** "Ultimately limited in its lasting influence" says the work had little lasting influence. It would fit evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why C is wrong:** "Despite its creation of such an iconic trope" sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. It would fit an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why D is wrong:** "By achieving such a lofty goal" claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. It would fit an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

## QUESTION 39
## B. Hence,

Back to question 39 | GAT-R-039

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that that candidate was likely the author. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 40
## A. conversely,

Back to question 40 | GAT-R-040

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One used fixed slats; the other made every slat adjustable. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 41
## B. In doing so,

Back to question 41 | GAT-R-041

**Why it works:** The action is to they built a model visitors could operate. By doing that, they made the movement of hidden parts easier to understand. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 42
## B. To that end,

Back to question 42 | GAT-R-042

**Why it works:** The goal is to show how one object could serve different purposes. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: he displayed photographs of that object being used in several settings. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "That is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 43
## D. Actually,

Back to question 43 | GAT-R-043

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a remote settlement was isolated from trade. The evidence says the opposite: objects made from distant materials appear throughout its excavated buildings. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 44
## D. Next,

Back to question 44 | GAT-R-044

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the preparer prints the label on the selected material. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 45
## B. Additionally,

Back to question 45 | GAT-R-045

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the new seating improves views of the stage. The next observation is that the redesigned entrance reduces crowding before performances. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 46
## C. In doing so,

Back to question 46 | GAT-R-046

**Why it works:** The action is to they compared their measurements with residents' descriptions. By doing that, they identified a short seasonal path missing from the initial survey. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 47
## B. Finally,

Back to question 47 | GAT-R-047

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: a glaze was applied and the bowl received its final firing. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 48
## D. Similarly,

Back to question 48 | GAT-R-048

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, old reference works preserve language that has become uncommon. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "To conclude" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 49
## D. Additionally,

Back to question 49 | GAT-R-049

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can show structures too small to see directly. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can separate important features from distracting background detail. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 50
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 50 | GAT-R-050

**Why it works:** The first statement says that researchers measured delays at selected locations. The next statement explains the exact part involved: they timed buses waiting at the intersection beside the central station. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

**Why C is wrong:** "Then" usually marks what happens next; it can also mean therefore. It would fit the next event or a conclusion, depending on context. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 51
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 51 | GAT-R-051

**Why it works:** At first, most pieces cracked during firing. After time passed, the revised process produced consistently intact vessels. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Ultimately" means in the end, after time has passed.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 52
## D. For this reason,

Back to question 52 | GAT-R-052

**Why it works:** The reason is that the fibers absorbed moisture from the air. This explains the outcome: the sample's mass increased in humid conditions. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In the first place" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 53
## D. In other words,

Back to question 53 | GAT-R-053

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The collection contains seeds gathered from wild plants. Saying that seeds collected from cultivated garden plants are not included explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 54
## A. Then,

Back to question 54 | GAT-R-054

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After drawing the intended shape on stiff paper, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 55
## D. Second,

Back to question 55 | GAT-R-055

**Why it works:** The first reason is that its floor contains debris from repeated craft activity. The next reason is that its layout includes spaces suited to storing tools and materials. Since the first reason is already labeled, the blank introduces the second point. "Second" introduces the second item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why B is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

## QUESTION 56
## B. Additionally,

Back to question 56 | GAT-R-056

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the sign uses large lettering that can be read from a distance. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its raised symbols can be identified by touch. Neither feature causes the other. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 57
## A. In doing so,

Back to question 57 | GAT-R-057

**Why it works:** The action is to she linked alternate spellings of each writer's name. By doing that, she helped researchers find letters that older catalogs had separated. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 58
## A. That said,

Back to question 58 | GAT-R-058

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: the collection would have room to expand. But that does not erase the limitation that the new location would be difficult to reach by public transport. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 59
## D. though,

Back to question 59 | GAT-R-059

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first relies entirely on recorded interviews; the second contains no spoken commentary. The needed link is a contrast. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 60
## D. however,

Back to question 60 | GAT-R-060

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One keeps its shape under a modest load, whereas the other changes its shape as the load shifts. The missing transition marks that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 61
## B. Likewise,

Back to question 61 | GAT-R-061

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, shelter reduces damage from wind. "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 62
## B. Likewise,

Back to question 62 | GAT-R-062

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: benefiting from slow practice. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 63
## B. For example,

Back to question 63 | GAT-R-063

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In the second place" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "All the same" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 64
## C. For instance,

Back to question 64 | GAT-R-064

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that shared tasks can encourage conversation. The details about a community food project make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 65
## C. however,

Back to question 65 | GAT-R-065

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first identifies every location through dialogue; the second uses background sounds to establish location. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 66
## D. however,

Back to question 66 | GAT-R-066

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: adult listeners recognized the original melody despite changes in speed, but younger listeners often treated the altered version as a different melody. The transition should point out that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 67
## B. For example,

Back to question 67 | GAT-R-067

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: researchers can study animals without capturing them. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Soon" means after a short time. It would fit an event happening a short time later. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 68
## B. Fittingly,

Back to question 68 | GAT-R-068

**Why it works:** The title matches the design's main feature, the branching form of a tree. The transition should signal that the name is a suitable choice. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 69
## A. For instance,

Back to question 69 | GAT-R-069

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that small archives can contain valuable research material. The details about a collection of family letters make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 70
## A. For instance,

Back to question 70 | GAT-R-070

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that organisms can alter their immediate surroundings. The details about a colony of burrowing insects make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 71
## D. In doing so,

Back to question 71 | GAT-R-071

**Why it works:** The action is to she invited users to try several differently shaped versions. By doing that, she identified the shapes that people could grip most comfortably. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 72
## D. Therefore,

Back to question 72 | GAT-R-072

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the object probably served in sewing or weaving. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternately" means taking turns between possibilities. It would fit two things happening in turns. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 73
## A. In fact,

Back to question 73 | GAT-R-073

**Why it works:** The description "highly stable" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. This would repeat the same idea in a new form. The sentence supplies additional evidence showing how strong the earlier claim is.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 74
## B. Finally,

Back to question 74 | GAT-R-074

**Why it works:** After repeated attempts, the goal is reached: a revised process revealed the missing section. The blank marks the end of the long effort described earlier. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 75
## A. Of course,

Back to question 75 | GAT-R-075

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: the cards are slower to search than a digital database. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 76
## A. That is,

Back to question 76 | GAT-R-076

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: Only samples exposed to outdoor weather are included. Saying that samples kept indoors are excluded from the investigation explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "That is" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 77
## C. Additionally,

Back to question 77 | GAT-R-077

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can identify paths missing from official surveys. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can preserve the names residents use for local landmarks. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 78
## D. Of course,

Back to question 78 | GAT-R-078

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: their materials cannot support every modern application. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 79
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 79 | GAT-R-079

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: movable chairs. The writer is zooming in. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 80
## A. For instance,

Back to question 80 | GAT-R-080

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that names can preserve traces of earlier landscapes. The details about a street in a developed neighborhood make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 81
## B. Currently,

Back to question 81 | GAT-R-081

**Why it works:** The first sentence describes the past. The sentence with the blank describes what happens now: each specimen is linked to a searchable digital entry. "Currently" focuses on the present time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

## QUESTION 82
## A. For instance,

Back to question 82 | GAT-R-082

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that an object can serve more than one purpose. The details about a bench installed beside a garden make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 83
## D. Of course,

Back to question 83 | GAT-R-083

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: many issues repeat announcements of routine events. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 84
## A. In fact,

Back to question 84 | GAT-R-084

**Why it works:** The description "exceptionally light" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 85
## B. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

Back to question 85 | GAT-R-085

**Why it works:** Inventing the term was one contribution. Establishing a storytelling tradition was another. The next sentence adds an achievement beyond making up a word. "Beyond the simple coining of a term" adds an achievement beyond creating a word.

**Why A is wrong:** "Despite its creation of such an iconic trope" sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. It would fit an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why C is wrong:** "Ultimately limited in its lasting influence" says the work had little lasting influence. It would fit evidence that the work's lasting influence was limited. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why D is wrong:** "By achieving such a lofty goal" claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. It would fit an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

## QUESTION 86
## A. Additionally,

Back to question 86 | GAT-R-086

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the lamp works in places without electrical outlets. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its flexible neck helps readers direct the light onto a page. Neither feature causes the other. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 87
## C. however,

Back to question 87 | GAT-R-087

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One used a broad beam to illuminate a desk; the other concentrated the light on a small area. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 88
## B. To that end,

Back to question 88 | GAT-R-088

**Why it works:** The goal is to help visitors understand how a loom operates. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: she designed a working model that visitors could use themselves. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "In summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 89
## B. Thus,

Back to question 89 | GAT-R-089

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the river once passed through the area now occupied by the field. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 90
## C. Next,

Back to question 90 | GAT-R-090

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the artist creates the images between those positions. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "First" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 91
## A. Instead,

Back to question 91 | GAT-R-091

**Why it works:** The team rejects moving mature plants. It uses a different approach: the researchers grew new plants directly in the test plots. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 92
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 92 | GAT-R-092

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the closure was redesigned. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: two sliding latches replaced the single central buckle. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 93
## B. Accordingly,

Back to question 93 | GAT-R-093

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the vessel may have been used to melt wax. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 94
## C. Next,

Back to question 94 | GAT-R-094

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the artist cuts the sheet to the required shape. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 95
## D. Second,

Back to question 95 | GAT-R-095

**Why it works:** The first reason is that they include observations omitted from the published report. The next reason is that they show how uncertain measurements were recorded in the field. Since the first reason is already labeled, the blank introduces the second point. "Second" introduces the second item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

## QUESTION 96
## C. Indeed,

Back to question 96 | GAT-R-096

**Why it works:** Calling the project well attended makes a strong claim. The detail that visitors filled not only the main square but also every adjoining street backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 97
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 97 | GAT-R-097

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One divided the bench into individual seats; the other left the seating surface uninterrupted. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 98
## A. Finally,

Back to question 98 | GAT-R-098

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the finished structure was tested under the planned load. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 99
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 99 | GAT-R-099

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: service during ice-free months. The writer is zooming in. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Soon" means after a short time. It would fit an event happening a short time later. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 100
## B. Still,

Back to question 100 | GAT-R-100

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: information could be updated immediately. But that does not erase the limitation that some visitors would lack a suitable device. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 101
## D. As a result,

Back to question 101 | GAT-R-101

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Every length on the model corresponds to a larger length in the real structure, measurements from the model can be converted into full-size dimensions. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 102
## D. Increasingly,

Back to question 102 | GAT-R-102

**Why it works:** The pattern becomes more common as time passes: teams shared their data through publicly accessible repositories. The transition means "more and more." "Increasingly" means more and more over time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why C is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

## QUESTION 103
## C. Of course,

Back to question 103 | GAT-R-103

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: the survey covers only a small part of the habitat. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 104
## A. Instead,

Back to question 104 | GAT-R-104

**Why it works:** The team rejects flattening the pages under heavy weights. It uses a different approach: the conservators supported each page in a gently angled cradle. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 105
## A. What's more,

Back to question 105 | GAT-R-105

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can organize materials by subject. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can link different editions of the same work. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "What's more" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 106
## D. As a result,

Back to question 106 | GAT-R-106

**Why it works:** If one material is used in a much thicker layer, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the test should use layers of equal thickness. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In any case" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 107
## C. however,

Back to question 107 | GAT-R-107

**Why it works:** The first case preserved documents from public offices; the second case collected personal letters and diaries. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 108
## A. Finally,

Back to question 108 | GAT-R-108

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the surface material was added and leveled. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why B is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 109
## A. Next,

Back to question 109 | GAT-R-109

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the student moves a crayon gently across the paper. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 110
## D. in comparison,

Back to question 110 | GAT-R-110

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One blocks direct light completely, whereas the other lets a softened glow pass through. The missing transition marks that difference. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 111
## A. Then,

Back to question 111 | GAT-R-111

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After placing a drop of the sample on the glass, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 112
## A. Similarly,

Back to question 112 | GAT-R-112

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: reflecting sunlight rather than absorbing most of it. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why B is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 113
## D. Previously,

Back to question 113 | GAT-R-113

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2011 comes before 2023. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Previously" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 114
## B. As a result,

Back to question 114 | GAT-R-114

**Why it works:** The reason is that wind moved tall grass directly in front of its sensor. This explains the outcome: the camera recorded many images containing no animals. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In any case" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 115
## C. Granted,

Back to question 115 | GAT-R-115

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. This would strengthen the positive claim. The next sentence admits a weakness before the writer returns to that claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 116
## C. Indeed,

Back to question 116 | GAT-R-116

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: programs document performances in every year of a thirty-year period. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 117
## C. Hence,

Back to question 117 | GAT-R-117

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that they probably descended from a common earlier version. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "That being said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 118
## B. Indeed,

Back to question 118 | GAT-R-118

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: cup fragments outnumber all other vessel fragments combined by more than ten to one. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 119
## C. In many cases,

Back to question 119 | GAT-R-119

**Why it works:** The review finds that residents identified useful routes missing from existing official maps in numerous projects. A few projects do not fit that pattern. The transition should describe a common result without claiming it happened in every case. "In many cases" means in many instances, though not necessarily all.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

## QUESTION 120
## C. however,

Back to question 120 | GAT-R-120

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first uses a detailed representation of a kitchen; the second suggests the room with a single chair. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 121
## C. Accordingly,

Back to question 121 | GAT-R-121

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the room was likely used as a workshop. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 122
## C. In particular,

Back to question 122 | GAT-R-122

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: collecting leftover fabric. The writer is zooming in. "In particular" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Second of all" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 123
## D. however,

Back to question 123 | GAT-R-123

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first reveals the destination in its opening paragraph; the second keeps the destination secret until the ending. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 124
## B. Next,

Back to question 124 | GAT-R-124

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the teacher connects them with insulated wires. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 125
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 125 | GAT-R-125

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: seeds kept in light sprouted quickly, but seeds kept in darkness remained unsprouted for several weeks. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 126
## D. then,

Back to question 126 | GAT-R-126

**Why it works:** The evidence includes the fact that the mark contains the same unusual symbol used by one workshop. This helps support the conclusion that the vessel may have been produced in that workshop. Here, "then" means "therefore," not "at a later time." "then" means therefore in this sentence.

**Why A is wrong:** "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why B is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

## QUESTION 127
## C. by contrast,

Back to question 127 | GAT-R-127

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the coastal birds used mostly dry grasses, but the inland birds used mainly small twigs. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 128
## A. in contrast,

Back to question 128 | GAT-R-128

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: Filter A removed nearly all the visible particles, while Filter B removed fewer than half of them. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "in contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 129
## D. Fittingly,

Back to question 129 | GAT-R-129

**Why it works:** The name suits the person's work: creating pieces that imitate the sound of flowing water. The connection is appropriate, which is what "fittingly" means. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 130
## D. As a result,

Back to question 130 | GAT-R-130

**Why it works:** The reason is that a new building blocked much of the afternoon sunlight. This explains the outcome: plants inside received fewer hours of direct light. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 131
## B. then,

Back to question 131 | GAT-R-131

**Why it works:** The evidence includes the fact that the roots were already present when that section was built. This helps support the conclusion that the tree is older than the surviving wall section. Here, "then" means "therefore," not "at a later time." "then" means therefore in this sentence.

**Why A is wrong:** "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why C is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

## QUESTION 132
## A. In so doing,

Back to question 132 | GAT-R-132

**Why it works:** The action is to he photographed it from overlapping angles. By doing that, he created enough visual information to construct a detailed digital model. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In so doing" means by carrying out that action.

**Why B is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 133
## B. Consequently,

Back to question 133 | GAT-R-133

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Traffic noise would mask its softest tones, the installation requires a location away from busy roads. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 134
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 134 | GAT-R-134

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the larger insects fed mainly at night, but the smaller insects fed mostly during daylight. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 135
## C. As a result,

Back to question 135 | GAT-R-135

**Why it works:** If one method is used only with easy tunes, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: melody difficulty should be balanced between the methods. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 136
## D. Of course,

Back to question 136 | GAT-R-136

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: some wordplay cannot be carried directly into the new language. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 137
## A. on the other hand,

Back to question 137 | GAT-R-137

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One allows air to pass through its sides, whereas the other forms a nearly airtight enclosure. The missing transition marks that difference. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 138
## C. In doing so,

Back to question 138 | GAT-R-138

**Why it works:** The action is to they selected species that flowered in different months. By doing that, they extended the period during which flowers were available to visiting insects. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 139
## A. Ultimately,

Back to question 139 | GAT-R-139

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the surrounding vegetation had changed several times. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

## QUESTION 140
## B. In many cases,

Back to question 140 | GAT-R-140

**Why it works:** The review finds that participants improved their explanations after manipulating the models in numerous projects. A few projects do not fit that pattern. The transition should describe a common result without claiming it happened in every case. "In many cases" means in many instances, though not necessarily all.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

## QUESTION 141
## B. To be exact,

Back to question 141 | GAT-R-141

**Why it works:** The first amount is rounded: the route was about twelve kilometers long. The next amount is exact: the measured distance was 12.36 kilometers. The writer is being more precise, not claiming that one number caused the other. "To be exact" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why D is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

## QUESTION 142
## B. Granted,

Back to question 142 | GAT-R-142

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. This would strengthen the positive claim. The next sentence admits a weakness before the writer returns to that claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 143
## D. As a result,

Back to question 143 | GAT-R-143

**Why it works:** The reason is that vegetation held the surface grains in place. This explains the outcome: less sand blew away from the planted section. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 144
## C. Indeed,

Back to question 144 | GAT-R-144

**Why it works:** The writer says that trade in grain is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 145
## A. Then,

Back to question 145 | GAT-R-145

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After laying the four sides on the workbench, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 146
## B. however,

Back to question 146 | GAT-R-146

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first isolates a single vendor; the second shows the entire crowded square. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 147
## C. Still,

Back to question 147 | GAT-R-147

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: a model's simplified shape may leave out important features. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 148
## C. Accordingly,

Back to question 148 | GAT-R-148

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the manuscript probably received additions after its original creation. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In the end" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. It would fit the eventual result or the main conclusion. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 149
## B. Earlier,

Back to question 149 | GAT-R-149

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2007 comes before 2019. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 150
## A. Likewise,

Back to question 150 | GAT-R-150

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, spaces between layers can retain air. "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 151
## C. Thus,

Back to question 151 | GAT-R-151

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the kiln could not hold everyone's work in one firing. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 152
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 152 | GAT-R-152

**Why it works:** The first statement says that the critic examined changes in the narrator's language. The next statement explains the exact part involved: she tracked shifts from confident statements to uncertain questions. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 153
## C. That is,

Back to question 153 | GAT-R-153

**Why it works:** The phrase "inaccessible by road" means that no road provides a way to reach the route. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "That is" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 154
## A. Thus,

Back to question 154 | GAT-R-154

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because A single large structure would be impossible to move into some venues, the exhibit is built in detachable sections. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 155
## C. however,

Back to question 155 | GAT-R-155

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first focuses on measurable physical changes; the second centers on the writer's personal memories. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "second of all" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 156
## A. Thus,

Back to question 156 | GAT-R-156

**Why it works:** If one sample has a much larger surface area, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: samples of equal size should be used. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Even so" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 157
## A. Still,

Back to question 157 | GAT-R-157

**Why it works:** The team doubted that any speech could be recovered, since the surface was badly damaged. What happened went against that doubt: careful processing revealed several complete sentences. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 158
## A. Afterward,

Back to question 158 | GAT-R-158

**Why it works:** First, A research team finished its final day of field sampling. After that event, the team transported the sealed samples to the laboratory. The blank points forward in time to the next activity. "Afterward" moves to a later event.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

## QUESTION 159
## C. Specifically,

Back to question 159 | GAT-R-159

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the planting arrangement was altered. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: young trees were moved from straight rows into widely spaced clusters. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 160
## D. however,

Back to question 160 | GAT-R-160

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first uses precise outlines for every tree; the second suggests the trees through blurred patches of color. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 161
## A. As a result,

Back to question 161 | GAT-R-161

**Why it works:** The reason is that a damaged roof allowed rain to reach the shelves. This explains the outcome: the cardboard containers on those shelves softened and collapsed. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 162
## D. To that end,

Back to question 162 | GAT-R-162

**Why it works:** The goal is to give students more opportunities to speak. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: she organized lessons around short conversations in pairs. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "In summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 163
## B. Nevertheless,

Back to question 163 | GAT-R-163

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: captions could be produced without a dedicated typist. But that does not erase the limitation that unfamiliar names would often be transcribed incorrectly. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 164
## C. Therefore,

Back to question 164 | GAT-R-164

**Why it works:** The reason is that heavy rainfall saturated the loose upper soil. This explains the outcome: part of the soil slid downhill. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 165
## C. Still,

Back to question 165 | GAT-R-165

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that Early testers disliked its unfamiliar appearance. Even with that difficulty, many of those testers praised its comfort after using it. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 166
## C. For example,

Back to question 166 | GAT-R-166

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: small changes can make vehicles easier to use. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 167
## B. Instead,

Back to question 167 | GAT-R-167

**Why it works:** The team rejects removing every existing tree. It uses a different approach: the planners designed new paths around the established trees. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "There" means in the place just mentioned. It would fit an action located in the place already named. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 168
## D. For example,

Back to question 168 | GAT-R-168

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: plants can use moving animals to carry seeds. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Soon" means after a short time. It would fit an event happening a short time later. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 169
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 169 | GAT-R-169

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One emphasized exact distances; the other highlighted memorable landmarks. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 170
## C. by comparison,

Back to question 170 | GAT-R-170

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The shaded pool lost one centimeter of water, while the exposed pool lost nearly six centimeters. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 171
## D. Therefore,

Back to question 171 | GAT-R-171

**Why it works:** If one group already knows most of the material, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the groups' starting knowledge should be measured. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 172
## D. In addition,

Back to question 172 | GAT-R-172

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Engineers' maps traced the route through steep terrain. The next sentence adds another source: ticket records revealed changes in passenger numbers. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 173
## A. For this reason,

Back to question 173 | GAT-R-173

**Why it works:** The reason is that sediment blocked the narrow outlet. This explains the outcome: water left the tank more slowly than expected. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In the first place" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 174
## A. on the other hand,

Back to question 174 | GAT-R-174

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the clear panels allowed most light to pass through, but the opaque panels blocked nearly all incoming light. The transition should point out that difference. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 175
## A. In doing so,

Back to question 175 | GAT-R-175

**Why it works:** The action is to she asked actors to perform it without speaking. By doing that, she revealed how gestures alone could communicate the characters' relationships. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 176
## B. Accordingly,

Back to question 176 | GAT-R-176

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Those communities have no permanent library building, the vehicle provides their main access to borrowed books. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In the end" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. It would fit the eventual result or the main conclusion. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 177
## C. on the other hand,

Back to question 177 | GAT-R-177

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the first colony used the shortest available path, but the second colony continued using a longer familiar path. The transition should point out that difference. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 178
## A. in contrast,

Back to question 178 | GAT-R-178

**Why it works:** The first case accepted apprentices from outside the town; the second case restricted entry to local families. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "in contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 179
## D. On the contrary,

Back to question 179 | GAT-R-179

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a map with an empty interior reflects an uninhabited region. The evidence says the opposite: written accounts describe numerous communities living in that supposedly empty area. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 180
## C. in turn,

Back to question 180 | GAT-R-180

**Why it works:** The first event sets off a chain. It produces a middle change, and that change leads to one more effect. The blank connects the middle change to its effect. Think of one falling domino knocking over another. "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects.

**Why A is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why B is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why D is wrong:** "in reality" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

## QUESTION 181
## B. Of course,

Back to question 181 | GAT-R-181

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: volunteers do not all have the same level of identification skill. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 182
## A. though,

Back to question 182 | GAT-R-182

**Why it works:** The first case charged admission to every performance; the second case offered all its events free of charge. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in the second place" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 183
## B. Later,

Back to question 183 | GAT-R-183

**Why it works:** The second date, 2008, comes after 1999. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 184
## B. however,

Back to question 184 | GAT-R-184

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first has a smooth, continuous surface; the second is built from visibly separate fragments. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 185
## A. Instead,

Back to question 185 | GAT-R-185

**Why it works:** The team rejects charging a fixed admission fee. It uses a different approach: the organizers accepted voluntary contributions. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "There" means in the place just mentioned. It would fit an action located in the place already named. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 186
## A. Second,

Back to question 186 | GAT-R-186

**Why it works:** The first reason is that their handwriting shares several unusual features. The next reason is that their vocabulary contains the same distinctive expressions. Since the first reason is already labeled, the blank introduces the second point. "Second" introduces the second item or step.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why D is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

## QUESTION 187
## D. To that end,

Back to question 187 | GAT-R-187

**Why it works:** The goal is to encourage readers to explore unfamiliar genres. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: he arranged displays pairing popular books with less familiar works on related themes. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "In summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 188
## C. however,

Back to question 188 | GAT-R-188

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first places the melody in a low register; the second assigns it to the highest voices. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 189
## C. Next,

Back to question 189 | GAT-R-189

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the surveyor measures each section between consecutive markers. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 190
## C. In addition,

Back to question 190 | GAT-R-190

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Shipping lists identified the goods entering the harbor. The next sentence adds another source: household records showed how residents used those goods. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 191
## A. In fact,

Back to question 191 | GAT-R-191

**Why it works:** Calling the project substantial makes a strong claim. The detail that volunteers contributed a combined fifteen thousand hours in its first year backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "After" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 192
## B. however,

Back to question 192 | GAT-R-192

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first ends with the travelers returning home; the second ends with them choosing to remain abroad. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 193
## D. Next,

Back to question 193 | GAT-R-193

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the designer cuts away areas that should remain unprinted. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "First" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 194
## A. Instead,

Back to question 194 | GAT-R-194

**Why it works:** The team rejects building a full-size ship. It uses a different approach: the designers suggested the vessel with ropes and a painted backdrop. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "There" means in the place just mentioned. It would fit an action located in the place already named. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 195
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 195 | GAT-R-195

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that one reconstruction matched both the physical evidence and written descriptions. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 196
## D. For example,

Back to question 196 | GAT-R-196

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "At last" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 197
## D. more often,

Back to question 197 | GAT-R-197

**Why it works:** The popular account stresses rare animal sightings recorded in a naturalist's notebook. But the records describe a more common pattern: the naturalist documented familiar species seen near home. The transition should identify what happened more frequently. "more often" means more frequently.

**Why A is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why B is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why C is wrong:** "additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

## QUESTION 198
## C. Second,

Back to question 198 | GAT-R-198

**Why it works:** The first reason is that the current room is too small for the full ensemble. The next reason is that noise from the adjacent workshop disrupts practice. Since the first reason is already labeled, the blank introduces the second point. "Second" introduces the second item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why B is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

## QUESTION 199
## D. For this reason,

Back to question 199 | GAT-R-199

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the old shelves were too shallow for them. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 200
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 200 | GAT-R-200

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the inscription recorded a donation to the town. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 201
## D. Alternatively,

Back to question 201 | GAT-R-201

**Why it works:** One way to do the job is to make a careful drawing from several angles. The next sentence offers another way: researchers can create a digital model from overlapping photographs. The writer is giving a choice between methods, not a result caused by the first method. "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

## QUESTION 202
## B. Granted,

Back to question 202 | GAT-R-202

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. This would strengthen the positive claim. The next sentence admits a weakness before the writer returns to that claim.

## QUESTION 203
## C. however,

Back to question 203 | GAT-R-203

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first depicts streets from ground level; the second presents an imagined view from above. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 204
## A. For example,

Back to question 204 | GAT-R-204

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: familiar words can acquire new meanings. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 205
## B. For example,

Back to question 205 | GAT-R-205

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that an error can lead to a useful question. The details about a laboratory observation make the broad claim concrete. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 206
## C. Hence,

Back to question 206 | GAT-R-206

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the area was once more heavily wooded than it is now. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "That being said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 207
## B. In so doing,

Back to question 207 | GAT-R-207

**Why it works:** The action is to she recorded their calls before attempting visual identification. By doing that, she detected species concealed by dense vegetation. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In so doing" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 208
## A. In many cases,

Back to question 208 | GAT-R-208

**Why it works:** The review finds that later maintenance required less time than repairs to permanently joined structures in numerous projects. A few projects do not fit that pattern. The transition should describe a common result without claiming it happened in every case. "In many cases" means in many instances, though not necessarily all.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

## QUESTION 209
## A. Meanwhile,

Back to question 209 | GAT-R-209

**Why it works:** During the same work period, one group practiced the music in the main hall. At that time, the other group adjusted the scenery on the stage. The writer switches from one group to the other while keeping us in the same period. "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period.

**Why B is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why D is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

## QUESTION 210
## B. Consequently,

Back to question 210 | GAT-R-210

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Daytime visits would miss much of the target activity, the observers schedule their work for the evening. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 211
## C. Indeed,

Back to question 211 | GAT-R-211

**Why it works:** Calling the project comprehensive makes a strong claim. The detail that it displayed examples of every weaving technique documented in the region backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 212
## D. though,

Back to question 212 | GAT-R-212

**Why it works:** The first case allowed any resident to borrow books; the second case required borrowers to hold paid memberships. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in the second place" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 213
## A. in contrast,

Back to question 213 | GAT-R-213

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One delivered water continuously at a low rate; the other released larger amounts at timed intervals. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "in contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 214
## D. Finally,

Back to question 214 | GAT-R-214

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the objects were installed and the labels placed beside them. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why B is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 215
## B. Next,

Back to question 215 | GAT-R-215

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the restorer applies fresh adhesive and fits the leg into place. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 216
## D. For example,

Back to question 216 | GAT-R-216

**Why it works:** The general point is that Ways of saving space in buildings can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: a folding bed. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 217
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 217 | GAT-R-217

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a route interruption. The next sentence gives that exact rule: an interruption was any stop lasting longer than ten seconds. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

## QUESTION 218
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 218 | GAT-R-218

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the material most closely matched one inland quarry. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why B is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 219
## A. Therefore,

Back to question 219 | GAT-R-219

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the rehearsal room became too crowded. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 220
## B. Fittingly,

Back to question 220 | GAT-R-220

**Why it works:** The title matches the design's main feature, the pattern of ripples spreading across water. The transition should signal that the name is a suitable choice. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 221
## C. On the contrary,

Back to question 221 | GAT-R-221

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a composer who wrote few works had little influence. The evidence says the opposite: later composers repeatedly cited those few works as models. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 222
## D. however,

Back to question 222 | GAT-R-222

**Why it works:** The first case welcomed public visitors; the second case admitted only its own research staff. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 223
## D. Undermining this explanation,

Back to question 223 | GAT-R-223

**Why it works:** The observation is that a beetle species gathered near pale stones. The suggested reason is that the stones' color attracted the beetles. But the new result says that the beetles chose warm dark stones over equally cool pale stones. That challenges the reason, not the observation itself. "Undermining this explanation" introduces evidence that weakens an explanation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Confirming this hypothesis" says the evidence supports the proposed explanation. It would fit evidence that strengthens the hypothesis. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

**Why B is wrong:** "Drawing a similar conclusion" says someone reaches a matching conclusion. It would fit another researcher arriving at the same conclusion. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

**Why C is wrong:** "Contrary to this phenomenon" claims that the new information opposes the observed event itself. This would deny the observed event. The new evidence does not deny the event; it challenges the proposed reason for it.

## QUESTION 224
## C. Likewise,

Back to question 224 | GAT-R-224

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: delaying the reader's discovery of key facts. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why B is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 225
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 225 | GAT-R-225

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the pale flowers received most visits near dusk, but the dark flowers were visited mainly around midday. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "as such" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 226
## D. Instead,

Back to question 226 | GAT-R-226

**Why it works:** The team rejects closing the entire building. It uses a different approach: the builders completed the work one section at a time. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 227
## A. in comparison,

Back to question 227 | GAT-R-227

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: plants in loose soil developed widely spreading roots, but plants in compact soil formed short, tightly clustered roots. The transition should point out that difference. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 228
## D. As a result,

Back to question 228 | GAT-R-228

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Some audience members sit behind the area normally treated as the front, the backs of the scenery must be finished as carefully as the fronts. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 229
## C. As a result,

Back to question 229 | GAT-R-229

**Why it works:** If one filter receives cleaner water, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the incoming water should contain similar sediment levels. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 230
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 230 | GAT-R-230

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: joint ownership of workshop tools. The writer is zooming in. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

## QUESTION 231
## B. Nevertheless,

Back to question 231 | GAT-R-231

**Why it works:** The team doubted that it would reveal the faint object, since its mirror collected little light. What happened went against that doubt: a long exposure produced a recognizable image. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 232
## D. For example,

Back to question 232 | GAT-R-232

**Why it works:** The general point is that Methods of recording music can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: a composer using circles to show volume. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Soon" means after a short time. It would fit an event happening a short time later. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 233
## B. in comparison,

Back to question 233 | GAT-R-233

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: birds on the exposed island nested close to the ground, but birds on the sheltered island nested high in shrubs. The transition should point out that difference. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 234
## A. For this reason,

Back to question 234 | GAT-R-234

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the portrait cannot have been painted as early as previously claimed. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nowadays" focuses on the present time. It would fit a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 235
## D. Finally,

Back to question 235 | GAT-R-235

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: they were sealed in labeled storage packets. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 236
## B. With this in mind,

Back to question 236 | GAT-R-236

**Why it works:** The goal is to draw attention to a character's isolation. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: she placed that character far from the rest of the cast during key scenes. Think "to make that happen." "With this in mind" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 237
## B. Today,

Back to question 237 | GAT-R-237

**Why it works:** The first sentence describes the past. The sentence with the blank describes what happens now: teachers can download activities from the museum's website. "Today" focuses on the present time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

## QUESTION 238
## D. Accordingly,

Back to question 238 | GAT-R-238

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the pit may have been used in processing grain with heat. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 239
## B. Hence,

Back to question 239 | GAT-R-239

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the quarry was a plausible source of the material. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 240
## A. though,

Back to question 240 | GAT-R-240

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One bends along its entire length, whereas the other rotates around a fixed axis. The missing transition marks that difference. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 241
## B. however,

Back to question 241 | GAT-R-241

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first emphasizes the work of an individual; the second highlights the contributions of a larger group. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 242
## C. by contrast,

Back to question 242 | GAT-R-242

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One allows fine sediment through, whereas the other traps much of that sediment. The missing transition marks that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 243
## C. Nonetheless,

Back to question 243 | GAT-R-243

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: some original materials are no longer readily available. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "Nonetheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "That is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 244
## A. In addition,

Back to question 244 | GAT-R-244

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Construction drawings showed the size of the original telescope room. The next sentence adds another source: visitors' diaries described public viewing nights. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 245
## D. conversely,

Back to question 245 | GAT-R-245

**Why it works:** The first case emphasized careful copying of established works; the second case encouraged students to invent unfamiliar forms. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 246
## A. Of course,

Back to question 246 | GAT-R-246

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: a replica lacks the full historical significance of an original. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 247
## B. For this reason,

Back to question 247 | GAT-R-247

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the original categories could not describe them accurately. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nowadays" focuses on the present time. It would fit a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 248
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 248 | GAT-R-248

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The first collection included letters from twenty different writers, while the second collection consisted entirely of letters by one writer. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "that is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 249
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 249 | GAT-R-249

**Why it works:** At first, the learner could produce only simple bands. After time passed, the learner completed an intricate wall hanging. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Ultimately" means in the end, after time has passed.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 250
## C. In particular,

Back to question 250 | GAT-R-250

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: a wider connecting corridor. The writer is zooming in. "In particular" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Second of all" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 251
## C. To that end,

Back to question 251 | GAT-R-251

**Why it works:** The goal is to avoid disturbing animals during observation. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: she installed cameras that could be operated from a distant shelter. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "That is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 252
## B. Previously,

Back to question 252 | GAT-R-252

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2009 comes before 2018. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Previously" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 253
## D. That is,

Back to question 253 | GAT-R-253

**Why it works:** The phrase "simultaneous" means that the events occurred at the same time. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "That is" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 254
## C. Thus,

Back to question 254 | GAT-R-254

**Why it works:** The reason is that fallen branches trapped sediment behind them. This explains the outcome: a shallow bar gradually formed upstream of the blockage. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 255
## B. Indeed,

Back to question 255 | GAT-R-255

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: debates about its maintenance occupy more pages than any other topic. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 256
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 256 | GAT-R-256

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the pattern combined two previously separate design traditions. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why B is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 257
## B. Fittingly,

Back to question 257 | GAT-R-257

**Why it works:** The title matches the design's main feature, the curved shape of an opening flower. The transition should signal that the name is a suitable choice. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 258
## B. in contrast,

Back to question 258 | GAT-R-258

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The narrow bridge carried about fifty vehicles each hour, while the broad bridge carried more than three hundred. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "in contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 259
## A. Thus,

Back to question 259 | GAT-R-259

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: paper catalog cards could not provide access to the files. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 260
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 260 | GAT-R-260

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a completed search. The next sentence gives that exact rule: a search counted as complete when the visitor opened a catalog record and wrote down its location. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

## QUESTION 261
## B. Similarly,

Back to question 261 | GAT-R-261

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: sending workers where food becomes available. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 262
## C. Next,

Back to question 262 | GAT-R-262

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the artist arranges small colored pieces along the design. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 263
## C. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

Back to question 263 | GAT-R-263

**Why it works:** Inventing the term was one contribution. Establishing a storytelling tradition was another. The next sentence adds an achievement beyond making up a word. "Beyond the simple coining of a term" adds an achievement beyond creating a word.

**Why A is wrong:** "By achieving such a lofty goal" claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. It would fit an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why B is wrong:** "Ultimately limited in its lasting influence" says the work had little lasting influence. It would fit evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why D is wrong:** "Despite its creation of such an iconic trope" sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. It would fit an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

## QUESTION 264
## C. Therefore,

Back to question 264 | GAT-R-264

**Why it works:** If one method is used during a much busier hour, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: observations should cover comparable periods. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 265
## B. For this reason,

Back to question 265 | GAT-R-265

**Why it works:** If one tool searches far fewer records, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: both tools should be tested on the same database. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 266
## C. In other words,

Back to question 266 | GAT-R-266

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The analysis uses spoken interviews rather than written responses. Saying that the evidence consists of answers people said aloud, not answers they wrote down explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 267
## D. To be exact,

Back to question 267 | GAT-R-267

**Why it works:** The first amount is rounded: about thirty-five thousand people visited the exhibition. The next amount is exact: the recorded total was 35,218 visitors. The writer is being more precise, not claiming that one number caused the other. "To be exact" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why B is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

## QUESTION 268
## D. In response,

Back to question 268 | GAT-R-268

**Why it works:** The problem is that the entrance became crowded before morning visits. The next action is a response intended to deal with that problem: the museum assigned each group a separate arrival time. "In response" introduces a reaction to a problem or event.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why C is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

## QUESTION 269
## D. For example,

Back to question 269 | GAT-R-269

**Why it works:** The general point is that Solutions to water shortages in gardens can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: collecting rainwater for a school garden. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 270
## B. First,

Back to question 270 | GAT-R-270

**Why it works:** The next questions are explicitly labeled "Second" and "Finally." The blank must introduce the first question in that ordered list. "First" introduces the first item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

## QUESTION 271
## C. Of course,

Back to question 271 | GAT-R-271

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: their distances are sometimes inaccurate. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 272
## A. For example,

Back to question 272 | GAT-R-272

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: volunteers can contribute observations from places researchers rarely visit. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 273
## A. Finally,

Back to question 273 | GAT-R-273

**Why it works:** After repeated attempts, the goal is reached: the renovation ended and the choir gave its concert. The blank marks the end of the long effort described earlier. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why B is wrong:** "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 274
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 274 | GAT-R-274

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the descriptions became more informative. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: each entry gained a paragraph explaining how the object had been used. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

## QUESTION 275
## C. For instance,

Back to question 275 | GAT-R-275

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that written records can reveal changing habits. The details about a collection of shop ledgers make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 276
## C. Therefore,

Back to question 276 | GAT-R-276

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the ordinary packing materials provided insufficient protection. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 277
## C. Additionally,

Back to question 277 | GAT-R-277

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the vehicle brings books to isolated neighborhoods. The next observation is that its staff help visitors fill out online forms. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 278
## C. Instead,

Back to question 278 | GAT-R-278

**Why it works:** The team rejects using an open flame. It uses a different approach: the teacher used an electrical heating element. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 279
## C. For example,

Back to question 279 | GAT-R-279

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 280
## B. As a result,

Back to question 280 | GAT-R-280

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Water will not flow uphill through the open channel, the channel must slope downward toward its outlet. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 281
## D. First,

Back to question 281 | GAT-R-281

**Why it works:** The next questions are explicitly labeled "Second" and "Finally." The blank must introduce the first question in that ordered list. "First" introduces the first item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

## QUESTION 282
## D. however,

Back to question 282 | GAT-R-282

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: participants who drew the images remembered most of them, but participants who only viewed the images remembered relatively few. The transition should point out that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 283
## D. Ultimately,

Back to question 283 | GAT-R-283

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the shape slowed its descent through the air. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 284
## C. on the other hand,

Back to question 284 | GAT-R-284

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One printed text directly on the label; the other used a code linking to an online description. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 285
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 285 | GAT-R-285

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: experienced participants chose small, precise instruments, but beginners preferred larger, more familiar instruments. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "that is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 286
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 286 | GAT-R-286

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that most of the objects had once belonged to a single family. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

## QUESTION 287
## B. On the contrary,

Back to question 287 | GAT-R-287

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a faded textile was originally plain. The evidence says the opposite: traces of pigment reveal that it once carried a brightly colored pattern. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 288
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 288 | GAT-R-288

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: Species R grew about thirty centimeters in a season, while Species S grew less than five centimeters. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 289
## B. That said,

Back to question 289 | GAT-R-289

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: more people could visit after work. But that does not erase the limitation that the extra hours would require staff the museum cannot currently afford. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 290
## D. Thus,

Back to question 290 | GAT-R-290

**Why it works:** The reason is that a gap opened in the mesh near the roof. This explains the outcome: several birds escaped through the opening. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Even so" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 291
## A. As a result,

Back to question 291 | GAT-R-291

**Why it works:** The reason is that several weeks without rain greatly reduced the water level. This explains the outcome: areas that had been submerged became exposed to the air. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "First of all" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 292
## D. Consequently,

Back to question 292 | GAT-R-292

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the objects needed more frequent cleaning. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 293
## C. Therefore,

Back to question 293 | GAT-R-293

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because The lenders require all objects to be returned on a fixed date, the museum must complete packing before that deadline. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Alternately" means taking turns between possibilities. It would fit two things happening in turns. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 294
## D. Increasingly,

Back to question 294 | GAT-R-294

**Why it works:** The pattern becomes more common as time passes: participants chose plants native to the surrounding region. The transition means "more and more." "Increasingly" means more and more over time.

**Why A is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

## QUESTION 295
## C. Still,

Back to question 295 | GAT-R-295

**Why it works:** The team doubted that many residents would respond, since an earlier survey drew little interest. What happened went against that doubt: responses arrived from nearly every household. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 296
## C. however,

Back to question 296 | GAT-R-296

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the first strain of algae grew best in cool water, but the second strain grew most rapidly in warm water. The transition should point out that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "second of all" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 297
## B. Likewise,

Back to question 297 | GAT-R-297

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, using new information helps people remember it. "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 298
## C. Instead,

Back to question 298 | GAT-R-298

**Why it works:** The team rejects paving the route with concrete. It uses a different approach: the workers installed a permeable gravel surface. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 299
## A. Undermining this explanation,

Back to question 299 | GAT-R-299

**Why it works:** The observation is that a painted surface resisted mold. The suggested reason is that a chemical in the pigment prevented mold from growing. But the new result says that an unpainted surface with the same texture resisted mold equally well. That challenges the reason, not the observation itself. "Undermining this explanation" introduces evidence that weakens an explanation.

**Why B is wrong:** "Contrary to this phenomenon" claims that the new information opposes the observed event itself. This would deny the observed event. The new evidence does not deny the event; it challenges the proposed reason for it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Drawing a similar conclusion" says someone reaches a matching conclusion. It would fit another researcher arriving at the same conclusion. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

**Why D is wrong:** "Confirming this hypothesis" says the evidence supports the proposed explanation. It would fit evidence that strengthens the hypothesis. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

## QUESTION 300
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 300 | GAT-R-300

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the instrument's position was adjusted. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: the thermometer was raised one meter farther above the paved ground. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Admittedly" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 301
## C. Hence,

Back to question 301 | GAT-R-301

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the composer likely reviewed this copy. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 302
## B. Still,

Back to question 302 | GAT-R-302

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that The device removed particles effectively during short trials. Even with that difficulty, its performance declined sharply after several weeks of continuous use. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 303
## C. Specifically,

Back to question 303 | GAT-R-303

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the stage was made more accessible. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: a gently sloping ramp replaced the three steps at its side. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 304
## D. In addition,

Back to question 304 | GAT-R-304

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Advertisements identified the services offered by the business. The next sentence adds another source: account books showed how workers were paid. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Today" focuses on the present time. It would fit a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 305
## D. Thus,

Back to question 305 | GAT-R-305

**Why it works:** The reason is that tiny holes connected its interior to its outer surface. This explains the outcome: water slowly seeped through its walls. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 306
## A. in contrast,

Back to question 306 | GAT-R-306

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: observers under white lighting distinguished the two pigments easily, but observers under amber lighting frequently confused them. The transition should point out that difference. "in contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 307
## A. As a result,

Back to question 307 | GAT-R-307

**Why it works:** The reason is that the protective netting prevented birds from reaching the fruit. This explains the outcome: more ripe fruit remained on the trees until harvest. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In any case" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 308
## C. Indeed,

Back to question 308 | GAT-R-308

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: the notebook contains twenty-seven different drawings of the same doorway. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 309
## A. Accordingly,

Back to question 309 | GAT-R-309

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: its heavy scenery was expensive to transport. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 310
## A. Nonetheless,

Back to question 310 | GAT-R-310

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: researchers could search the collections in one place. But that does not erase the limitation that incompatible record formats would make the combination difficult. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Nonetheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "In turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "That is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 311
## B. in comparison,

Back to question 311 | GAT-R-311

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One breaks when the finished object is removed, whereas the other separates into sections without breaking. The missing transition marks that difference. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 312
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 312 | GAT-R-312

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the sampling method was revised. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: researchers began collecting water at two depths instead of only at the surface. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Soon" means after a short time. It would fit an event happening a short time later. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 313
## C. As a result,

Back to question 313 | GAT-R-313

**Why it works:** If one container is kept in a warmer room, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the containers should be maintained at the same temperature. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 314
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 314 | GAT-R-314

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a return to a passage. The next sentence gives that exact rule: a return occurred when a reader moved back to a paragraph already viewed. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 315
## A. Ultimately,

Back to question 315 | GAT-R-315

**Why it works:** At first, only the most common words had been entered. After time passed, the dictionary included a broad range of vocabulary. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Ultimately" means in the end, after time has passed.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 316
## B. Nevertheless,

Back to question 316 | GAT-R-316

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: objects made from very different materials may share the same color. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 317
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 317 | GAT-R-317

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the final assignment was changed. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: students produced recorded interviews rather than written summaries. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 318
## C. Similarly,

Back to question 318 | GAT-R-318

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, opportunities to speak encourage questions. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "To conclude" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 319
## D. however,

Back to question 319 | GAT-R-319

**Why it works:** The first case arranged objects by their place of origin; the second case grouped objects according to their function. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 320
## A. in turn,

Back to question 320 | GAT-R-320

**Why it works:** The first event sets off a chain. It produces a middle change, and that change leads to one more effect. The blank connects the middle change to its effect. Think of one falling domino knocking over another. "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects.

**Why B is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why C is wrong:** "in reality" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why D is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

## QUESTION 321
## D. Additionally,

Back to question 321 | GAT-R-321

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can help listeners remember a sequence of words. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can encourage a group to coordinate its movements. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 322
## B. Granted,

Back to question 322 | GAT-R-322

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. This would strengthen the positive claim. The next sentence admits a weakness before the writer returns to that claim.

## QUESTION 323
## B. Indeed,

Back to question 323 | GAT-R-323

**Why it works:** Calling the project varied makes a strong claim. The detail that it included more than two hundred instruments representing dozens of musical traditions backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 324
## D. For this reason,

Back to question 324 | GAT-R-324

**Why it works:** If one batch begins much wetter than the other, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: starting moisture should be measured and made comparable. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 325
## B. To that end,

Back to question 325 | GAT-R-325

**Why it works:** The goal is to include performers who could not read standard notation. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: it developed an arrangement taught through recordings and demonstrations. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 326
## A. What's more,

Back to question 326 | GAT-R-326

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the crate folds flat when it is empty. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its smooth interior can be cleaned without special equipment. Neither feature causes the other. "What's more" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 327
## A. however,

Back to question 327 | GAT-R-327

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One has no gaps between its center and rim, whereas the other contains open spaces between its supports. The missing transition marks that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 328
## C. Still,

Back to question 328 | GAT-R-328

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that Its staff had access to only one aging scanner. Even with that difficulty, the staff completed the entire collection before the exhibition opened. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 329
## B. Eventually,

Back to question 329 | GAT-R-329

**Why it works:** At first, the site offered almost no shade. After time passed, their branches formed a nearly continuous canopy. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Eventually" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 330
## B. however,

Back to question 330 | GAT-R-330

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The compressed file occupied five megabytes, while the uncompressed file occupied fifty megabytes. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 331
## C. however,

Back to question 331 | GAT-R-331

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first shows its subject in an elaborate interior; the second places its subject against a plain background. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 332
## B. For example,

Back to question 332 | GAT-R-332

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 333
## A. then,

Back to question 333 | GAT-R-333

**Why it works:** The evidence includes the fact that the layer lies below the foundations of a building. This helps support the conclusion that the building was constructed after the eruption. Here, "then" means "therefore," not "at a later time." "then" means therefore in this sentence.

**Why B is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why D is wrong:** "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

## QUESTION 334
## D. Additionally,

Back to question 334 | GAT-R-334

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can change how people move through a square. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can draw attention to an episode in local history. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 335
## A. Currently,

Back to question 335 | GAT-R-335

**Why it works:** The first sentence describes the past. The sentence with the blank describes what happens now: its collection occupies a purpose-built building beside the park. "Currently" focuses on the present time.

**Why B is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

## QUESTION 336
## D. Ultimately,

Back to question 336 | GAT-R-336

**Why it works:** At first, most pages could not be safely opened. After time passed, the entire manuscript became available for careful study. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Ultimately" means in the end, after time has passed.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 337
## A. however,

Back to question 337 | GAT-R-337

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the musicians noticed small timing changes, but the nonmusicians detected only the largest changes. The transition should point out that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 338
## C. however,

Back to question 338 | GAT-R-338

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: fish from shallow pools hid when a shadow passed overhead, but fish from deeper pools continued swimming openly. The transition should point out that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 339
## C. Similarly,

Back to question 339 | GAT-R-339

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: lifting paths to keep them usable during floods. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 340
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 340 | GAT-R-340

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying the start of flowering. The next sentence gives that exact rule: flowering began on the first day when a fully open flower appeared on the marked plant. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Admittedly" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 341
## C. Then,

Back to question 341 | GAT-R-341

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After placing the compass flat on a level surface, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 342
## A. Similarly,

Back to question 342 | GAT-R-342

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, local art reflects shared community experiences. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 343
## A. Instead,

Back to question 343 | GAT-R-343

**Why it works:** The team rejects using the original costumes. It uses a different approach: the curators exhibited carefully made replicas. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 344
## D. In other words,

Back to question 344 | GAT-R-344

**Why it works:** The phrase "uneven" means that some areas contain many individuals while other areas contain very few. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Admittedly" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 345
## D. Thus,

Back to question 345 | GAT-R-345

**Why it works:** If one group receives a much easier passage, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the reading material should be comparable across formats. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 346
## C. For example,

Back to question 346 | GAT-R-346

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: ordinary household objects can become musical instruments. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 347
## A. To that end,

Back to question 347 | GAT-R-347

**Why it works:** The goal is to connect two separated areas of woodland. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: it planted a corridor of native trees between them. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "In summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 348
## A. Similarly,

Back to question 348 | GAT-R-348

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: selecting food-rich places to rest. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 349
## C. Instead,

Back to question 349 | GAT-R-349

**Why it works:** The team rejects typing every page manually. It uses a different approach: the team combined text recognition with targeted human checking. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 350
## B. Still,

Back to question 350 | GAT-R-350

**Why it works:** The team doubted that it could still function, since its joints had not moved for years. What happened went against that doubt: the mechanism operated after gentle cleaning. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 351
## B. Today,

Back to question 351 | GAT-R-351

**Why it works:** The first sentence describes the past. The sentence with the blank describes what happens now: automatic sensors transmit measurements throughout the day. "Today" focuses on the present time.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

## QUESTION 352
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 352 | GAT-R-352

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the stream had shifted gradually rather than during one sudden event. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 353
## C. Then,

Back to question 353 | GAT-R-353

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After wetting the paper with clean water, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why B is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 354
## B. Alternatively,

Back to question 354 | GAT-R-354

**Why it works:** One way to do the job is to install permanent signs at junctions. The next sentence offers another way: planners can provide a map showing recognizable landmarks. The writer is giving a choice between methods, not a result caused by the first method. "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

## QUESTION 355
## D. Previously,

Back to question 355 | GAT-R-355

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2013 comes before 2021. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Previously" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 356
## D. In addition,

Back to question 356 | GAT-R-356

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the station broadcasts interviews with local artists. The next observation is that its training sessions teach volunteers how to edit audio. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 357
## D. in turn,

Back to question 357 | GAT-R-357

**Why it works:** The first event sets off a chain. It produces a middle change, and that change leads to one more effect. The blank connects the middle change to its effect. Think of one falling domino knocking over another. "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects.

**Why A is wrong:** "in reality" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why B is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

**Why C is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the middle change causes a further change. It is a chain of effects.

## QUESTION 358
## A. in contrast,

Back to question 358 | GAT-R-358

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One released a complete volume at once; the other published short installments over several months. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "in contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 359
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 359 | GAT-R-359

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying an occupied bench. The next sentence gives that exact rule: a bench counted as occupied when at least one person remained seated for a full minute. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 360
## B. For instance,

Back to question 360 | GAT-R-360

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: unused spaces can support community activities. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 361
## A. Ultimately,

Back to question 361 | GAT-R-361

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that heat was distributed unevenly across the chamber. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 362
## C. For this reason,

Back to question 362 | GAT-R-362

**Why it works:** The reason is that water repeatedly froze inside narrow cracks. This explains the outcome: the cracks widened over successive winters. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 363
## D. Consequently,

Back to question 363 | GAT-R-363

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: printing every copy by hand became impractical. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 364
## B. Likewise,

Back to question 364 | GAT-R-364

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: restoring a river's access to its floodplain. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 365
## A. Next,

Back to question 365 | GAT-R-365

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the archivist records its dimensions and condition. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why B is wrong:** "First" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 366
## A. In fact,

Back to question 366 | GAT-R-366

**Why it works:** The writer says that the role of rivers is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 367
## B. Meanwhile,

Back to question 367 | GAT-R-367

**Why it works:** During the same work period, one group built the display supports in the workshop. At that time, the other group wrote object labels in the archive office. The writer switches from one group to the other while keeping us in the same period. "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period.

**Why A is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why D is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

## QUESTION 368
## A. In addition,

Back to question 368 | GAT-R-368

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the booth reduces unwanted echoes during interviews. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its lightweight panels can be carried by one person. Neither feature causes the other. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 369
## A. Finally,

Back to question 369 | GAT-R-369

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the image and description were linked and published. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why B is wrong:** "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 370
## C. Based on these models,

Back to question 370 | GAT-R-370

**Why it works:** The models represent a restored wetland and include rainfall patterns and the rate at which water entered nearby channels. The researchers use them to estimate that the wetland could retain much of the runoff from a typical storm. The blank identifies where the estimate comes from. "Based on these models" identifies the models as the evidence for a finding.

**Why A is wrong:** "Further complicating these issues" adds a new difficulty to problems already identified. It would fit another complication to an existing problem. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why B is wrong:** "Despite these estimates" sets up a contrast with the estimates just given. It would fit a point opposing or qualifying stated estimates. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition to these factors" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

## QUESTION 371
## C. Increasingly,

Back to question 371 | GAT-R-371

**Why it works:** The pattern becomes more common as time passes: curators included contributions written by community members. The transition means "more and more." "Increasingly" means more and more over time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why B is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why D is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

## QUESTION 372
## C. There,

Back to question 372 | GAT-R-372

**Why it works:** The first sentence names a place: the university conservation studio. The next sentence tells what happened in that same place. "There" points back to it. "There" means in the place just mentioned.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why B is wrong:** "Later" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

## QUESTION 373
## C. For example,

Back to question 373 | GAT-R-373

**Why it works:** The general point is that Animals' shelters can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: a bird using a sandy hollow. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 374
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 374 | GAT-R-374

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: timber from a nearby woodland. The writer is zooming in. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 375
## B. Still,

Back to question 375 | GAT-R-375

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that No written record named its creator. Even with that difficulty, she established a convincing attribution by studying the materials and brushwork. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 376
## B. On the contrary,

Back to question 376 | GAT-R-376

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that an unsigned manuscript was never read by anyone beyond its author. The evidence says the opposite: letters from several readers discuss passages found only in that manuscript. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 377
## D. Later,

Back to question 377 | GAT-R-377

**Why it works:** The second date, 2004, comes after 1996. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 378
## A. Second,

Back to question 378 | GAT-R-378

**Why it works:** The first reason is that some local varieties are represented by very few samples. The next reason is that several neighboring areas have not yet been surveyed. Since the first reason is already labeled, the blank introduces the second point. "Second" introduces the second item or step.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

## QUESTION 379
## B. In fact,

Back to question 379 | GAT-R-379

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: some handles show evidence of being replaced five separate times. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Besides" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 380
## B. however,

Back to question 380 | GAT-R-380

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One used historically accurate materials; the other used modern substitutes with a similar appearance. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 381
## D. For this reason,

Back to question 381 | GAT-R-381

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: some visitors could not complete the entire route. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 382
## D. however,

Back to question 382 | GAT-R-382

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One must be broken to open the package, whereas the other can be removed and replaced. The missing transition marks that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 383
## C. Granted,

Back to question 383 | GAT-R-383

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. This would strengthen the positive claim. The next sentence admits a weakness before the writer returns to that claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 384
## D. however,

Back to question 384 | GAT-R-384

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first maintains a steady tempo throughout; the second repeatedly slows and accelerates. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 385
## D. In response,

Back to question 385 | GAT-R-385

**Why it works:** The problem is that heavy foot traffic damaged a wet section of the path. The next action is a response intended to deal with that problem: the park installed a raised walkway across that section. "In response" introduces a reaction to a problem or event.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why C is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

## QUESTION 386
## D. however,

Back to question 386 | GAT-R-386

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first keeps the dancers close together; the second places them far apart across the stage. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 387
## C. Of course,

Back to question 387 | GAT-R-387

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 388
## A. For example,

Back to question 388 | GAT-R-388

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that artworks can invite audience participation. The details about a sculpture in a public square make the broad claim concrete. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 389
## A. Hence,

Back to question 389 | GAT-R-389

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the covered patch was applied first. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 390
## A. Accordingly,

Back to question 390 | GAT-R-390

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Observers may interpret the categories differently, the team provides a shared set of definitions. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 391
## C. In particular,

Back to question 391 | GAT-R-391

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: an online search tool for the index. The writer is zooming in. "In particular" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Second of all" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 392
## B. Based on these models,

Back to question 392 | GAT-R-392

**Why it works:** The models represent a proposed pedestrian bridge and include expected loads and the stiffness of the selected materials. The researchers use them to estimate that the central support would experience the greatest stress. The blank identifies where the estimate comes from. "Based on these models" identifies the models as the evidence for a finding.

**Why A is wrong:** "Further complicating these issues" adds a new difficulty to problems already identified. It would fit another complication to an existing problem. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition to these factors" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why D is wrong:** "Despite these estimates" sets up a contrast with the estimates just given. It would fit a point opposing or qualifying stated estimates. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

## QUESTION 393
## C. Therefore,

Back to question 393 | GAT-R-393

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Temperature generally differs between the lower and higher sites in its survey, the team records temperature alongside flowering dates. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 394
## D. Of course,

Back to question 394 | GAT-R-394

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: the drafts do not represent the author's final decisions. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 395
## A. Next,

Back to question 395 | GAT-R-395

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the composer arranges them in a planned sequence. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 396
## C. by contrast,

Back to question 396 | GAT-R-396

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the forest mice selected larger seeds, but the grassland mice preferred smaller seeds. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 397
## D. In other words,

Back to question 397 | GAT-R-397

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The analysis concerns only the writer's published poems. Saying that unpublished poems and works in other forms fall outside the analysis explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 398
## A. In fact,

Back to question 398 | GAT-R-398

**Why it works:** The writer says that memories of a major flood is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 399
## B. more often,

Back to question 399 | GAT-R-399

**Why it works:** The popular account stresses elaborate illustrated volumes produced by an old printer. But the records describe a more common pattern: the workshop printed short notices and practical forms. The transition should identify what happened more frequently. "more often" means more frequently.

**Why A is wrong:** "additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why C is wrong:** "nonetheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why D is wrong:** "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

## QUESTION 400
## A. Sometimes,

Back to question 400 | GAT-R-400

**Why it works:** The usual pattern is that most of the observed nesting birds returned to the same location each season. The next sentence gives an exception: a bird selected a different site nearby. The blank says this happened on some occasions. "Sometimes" means on some occasions rather than continuously.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

## QUESTION 401
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 401 | GAT-R-401

**Why it works:** The first case organized classes by age; the second case grouped pupils by the subjects they had mastered. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 402
## D. Still,

Back to question 402 | GAT-R-402

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that Several pages were missing and much of the ink had faded. Even with that difficulty, the team reconstructed the main argument of the text. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 403
## B. Fittingly,

Back to question 403 | GAT-R-403

**Why it works:** The name suits the person's work: collecting the spoken memories of neighborhood residents. The connection is appropriate, which is what "fittingly" means. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 404
## C. Of course,

Back to question 404 | GAT-R-404

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 405
## D. In fact,

Back to question 405 | GAT-R-405

**Why it works:** The writer says that the use of beans is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Intermittently" means on some occasions rather than continuously. It would fit a pattern occurring on some occasions. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 406
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 406 | GAT-R-406

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the opening scene was shortened. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: the director removed a two-minute exchange between the first two characters. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

**Why C is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Then" usually marks what happens next; it can also mean therefore. It would fit the next event or a conclusion, depending on context. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 407
## B. Meanwhile,

Back to question 407 | GAT-R-407

**Why it works:** During the same work period, one group measured the stream's width at marked points. At that time, the other group collected water samples farther downstream. The writer switches from one group to the other while keeping us in the same period. "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why C is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why D is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

## QUESTION 408
## D. In particular,

Back to question 408 | GAT-R-408

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: observation from behind a screen. The writer is zooming in. "In particular" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Second of all" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 409
## D. For example,

Back to question 409 | GAT-R-409

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 410
## C. As a result,

Back to question 410 | GAT-R-410

**Why it works:** If one barrier is much farther from the source, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the barriers should be placed at the same distance. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "First of all" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 411
## A. Indeed,

Back to question 411 | GAT-R-411

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: letters from more than sixty contributors discuss the collection of its data. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 412
## B. In doing so,

Back to question 412 | GAT-R-412

**Why it works:** The action is to he used colored beads to represent moving particles. By doing that, he gave students a visible model of the process. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 413
## A. That said,

Back to question 413 | GAT-R-413

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: the materials receive more exposure to dust and light. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 414
## C. Later,

Back to question 414 | GAT-R-414

**Why it works:** The second date, 2021, comes after 2013. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 415
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 415 | GAT-R-415

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the birds used a narrow corridor along the coast. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 416
## C. Fittingly,

Back to question 416 | GAT-R-416

**Why it works:** The name suits the person's work: documenting plants that survive in exposed mountain habitats. The connection is appropriate, which is what "fittingly" means. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why B is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 417
## C. however,

Back to question 417 | GAT-R-417

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first follows one character through many years; the second follows many characters through a single day. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 418
## D. Afterward,

Back to question 418 | GAT-R-418

**Why it works:** First, A community orchestra gave its first concert in the renovated hall. After that event, the organizers collected audience comments about the acoustics. The blank points forward in time to the next activity. "Afterward" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

## QUESTION 419
## A. Later,

Back to question 419 | GAT-R-419

**Why it works:** The second date, 2018, comes after 2010. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 420
## A. Indeed,

Back to question 420 | GAT-R-420

**Why it works:** The description "unusually fragile" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 421
## C. Thus,

Back to question 421 | GAT-R-421

**Why it works:** If one roof remains shaded for most of the day, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the coatings should be tested under similar light conditions. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 422
## B. Then,

Back to question 422 | GAT-R-422

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After winding thread onto a small bobbin, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 423
## C. Therefore,

Back to question 423 | GAT-R-423

**Why it works:** If one group has walked the route many times, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: participants' previous experience should be controlled. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 424
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 424 | GAT-R-424

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the trained birds approached the speaker, but the untrained birds moved away from it. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 425
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 425 | GAT-R-425

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the search function was expanded. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: users became able to search for a word by its ending as well as its beginning. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 426
## A. Indeed,

Back to question 426 | GAT-R-426

**Why it works:** Calling the project extensive makes a strong claim. The detail that its editors collected more than ninety thousand entries from speakers across the region backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 427
## D. Later,

Back to question 427 | GAT-R-427

**Why it works:** The second date, 2011, comes after 2003. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 428
## B. In addition,

Back to question 428 | GAT-R-428

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Early sketches documented the placement of paths. The next sentence adds another source: seed catalogs listed the varieties planted there. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Today" focuses on the present time. It would fit a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 429
## C. Similarly,

Back to question 429 | GAT-R-429

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: responding to dry conditions by folding leaves. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 430
## B. For instance,

Back to question 430 | GAT-R-430

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that local knowledge can improve a map. The details about a survey of mountain footpaths make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 431
## C. by contrast,

Back to question 431 | GAT-R-431

**Why it works:** The first case divided its land into individual plots; the second case treated the entire area as shared growing space. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 432
## D. Consequently,

Back to question 432 | GAT-R-432

**Why it works:** If one variety receives much more water, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: both varieties should receive comparable amounts of water. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 433
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 433 | GAT-R-433

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the structure had undergone three major expansions. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 434
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 434 | GAT-R-434

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the coating rather than the pigment had changed color. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 435
## D. Actually,

Back to question 435 | GAT-R-435

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a poorly preserved building was constructed carelessly. The evidence says the opposite: its surviving joints show unusually precise craftsmanship. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why B is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 436
## A. Finally,

Back to question 436 | GAT-R-436

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the program was performed for the audience. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why B is wrong:** "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 437
## B. Instead,

Back to question 437 | GAT-R-437

**Why it works:** The team rejects using metal containers. It uses a different approach: the researchers stored the samples in glass bottles. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 438
## A. In addition,

Back to question 438 | GAT-R-438

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Surviving cloth samples displayed the colors commonly used. The next sentence adds another source: oral histories explained who taught younger weavers. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 439
## B. Second,

Back to question 439 | GAT-R-439

**Why it works:** The first reason is that several descriptions refer to objects no longer on display. The next reason is that the route it recommends does not include the newly opened gallery. Since the first reason is already labeled, the blank introduces the second point. "Second" introduces the second item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why D is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

## QUESTION 440
## D. Of course,

Back to question 440 | GAT-R-440

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 441
## C. more often,

Back to question 441 | GAT-R-441

**Why it works:** The popular account stresses major festivals hosted in the town square. But the records describe a more common pattern: the square accommodated ordinary weekly markets. The transition should identify what happened more frequently. "more often" means more frequently.

**Why A is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why B is wrong:** "additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why D is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

## QUESTION 442
## D. In addition,

Back to question 442 | GAT-R-442

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can preserve physical evidence of a plant's former range. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can contain notes about the conditions in which specimens grew. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 443
## A. Of course,

Back to question 443 | GAT-R-443

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: the recordings contain background noise. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 444
## A. on the other hand,

Back to question 444 | GAT-R-444

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One exposes a large surface of its contents, whereas the other exposes only a small surface. The missing transition marks that difference. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 445
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 445 | GAT-R-445

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: untreated fabric samples absorbed water immediately, but coated fabric samples kept water on their surfaces. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 446
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 446 | GAT-R-446

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that a worn bearing had caused the system to stop. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 447
## A. In fact,

Back to question 447 | GAT-R-447

**Why it works:** The writer says that references to weather is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. This would repeat the same idea in a new form. The sentence supplies additional evidence showing how strong the earlier claim is.

## QUESTION 448
## C. by contrast,

Back to question 448 | GAT-R-448

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One changes temperature slowly, whereas the other responds quickly to temperature changes. The missing transition marks that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 449
## C. Finally,

Back to question 449 | GAT-R-449

**Why it works:** After repeated attempts, the goal is reached: the society obtained a building and opened its archive. The blank marks the end of the long effort described earlier. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 450
## D. Next,

Back to question 450 | GAT-R-450

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the weaver passes another thread over and under them. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 451
## C. There,

Back to question 451 | GAT-R-451

**Why it works:** The first sentence names a place: the regional field laboratory. The next sentence tells what happened in that same place. "There" points back to it. "There" means in the place just mentioned.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why B is wrong:** "Later" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

## QUESTION 452
## A. Increasingly,

Back to question 452 | GAT-R-452

**Why it works:** The pattern becomes more common as time passes: ensembles included works by living local composers. The transition means "more and more." "Increasingly" means more and more over time.

**Why B is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the pattern grows more common over successive years.

## QUESTION 453
## C. Earlier,

Back to question 453 | GAT-R-453

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 1998 comes before 2014. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 454
## B. Of course,

Back to question 454 | GAT-R-454

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 455
## A. As a result,

Back to question 455 | GAT-R-455

**Why it works:** If one group of objects is already badly damaged, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: initial condition should be considered when assigning objects. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In any case" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 456
## B. Actually,

Back to question 456 | GAT-R-456

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a painted scene accurately depicts a real room. The evidence says the opposite: the artist's notes describe inventing the entire interior. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "Actually" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 457
## B. Nevertheless,

Back to question 457 | GAT-R-457

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: shade would become available sooner. But that does not erase the limitation that the selected trees have roots that could damage nearby paving. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 458
## B. For this reason,

Back to question 458 | GAT-R-458

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the full-size tools were difficult for them to handle. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 459
## C. Therefore,

Back to question 459 | GAT-R-459

**Why it works:** The reason is that the underlying wood expanded in damp weather. This explains the outcome: the rigid paint layer cracked. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 460
## D. Nevertheless,

Back to question 460 | GAT-R-460

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: other researchers could consult them easily. But that does not erase the limitation that some notes contain private information that must first be removed. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 461
## A. First,

Back to question 461 | GAT-R-461

**Why it works:** The next questions are explicitly labeled "Second" and "Finally." The blank must introduce the first question in that ordered list. "First" introduces the first item or step.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

## QUESTION 462
## B. Nevertheless,

Back to question 462 | GAT-R-462

**Why it works:** The team doubted that the route remained in use, since recent maps no longer showed it. What happened went against that doubt: fresh footprints appeared along its entire length. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 463
## C. As a result,

Back to question 463 | GAT-R-463

**Why it works:** The reason is that a thick layer of leaves reduced evaporation from the soil. This explains the outcome: the soil stayed moist longer than uncovered soil nearby. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 464
## D. Indeed,

Back to question 464 | GAT-R-464

**Why it works:** The description "unexpectedly rich" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 465
## C. As a result,

Back to question 465 | GAT-R-465

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Rain alone will not provide water throughout the trial, the researchers must arrange an additional water supply. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 466
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 466 | GAT-R-466

**Why it works:** The first statement says that the team varied the conditions around the seedlings. The next statement explains the exact part involved: it changed the number of hours each group received direct light. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 467
## B. Finally,

Back to question 467 | GAT-R-467

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the drawing was checked and printed. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 468
## B. by comparison,

Back to question 468 | GAT-R-468

**Why it works:** The first case used water to drive its machinery; the second case relied on animal power. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 469
## C. In fact,

Back to question 469 | GAT-R-469

**Why it works:** Calling the project large makes a strong claim. The detail that the letters filled forty boxes when archivists finally arranged them backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "After" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 470
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 470 | GAT-R-470

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: Species K completed development in ten days, while Species M required more than six weeks. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 471
## D. though,

Back to question 471 | GAT-R-471

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One reflects light in a concentrated direction, whereas the other scatters light in many directions. The missing transition marks that difference. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 472
## C. Hence,

Back to question 472 | GAT-R-472

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the road likely linked those settlements. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "That being said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 473
## B. Eventually,

Back to question 473 | GAT-R-473

**Why it works:** At first, many areas of the valley remained undocumented. After time passed, the survey covered the entire valley. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Eventually" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 474
## D. As a result,

Back to question 474 | GAT-R-474

**Why it works:** If one layout contains twice as much soil, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the layouts should provide comparable growing areas. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 475
## B. Additionally,

Back to question 475 | GAT-R-475

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the nozzle directs water toward roots rather than nearby paths. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its large handle is easy to grip while wearing gloves. Neither feature causes the other. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 476
## D. As a result,

Back to question 476 | GAT-R-476

**Why it works:** The reason is that waves removed soil from beneath the outer edge. This explains the outcome: that part of the path could no longer support walkers safely. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 477
## D. There,

Back to question 477 | GAT-R-477

**Why it works:** The first sentence names a place: the municipal sound archive. The next sentence tells what happened in that same place. "There" points back to it. "There" means in the place just mentioned.

**Why A is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why C is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

## QUESTION 478
## D. In addition,

Back to question 478 | GAT-R-478

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the route connects three previously separated parks. The next observation is that residents use its noticeboards to advertise community events. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 479
## A. As a result,

Back to question 479 | GAT-R-479

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: unlit steps created a visibility problem. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 480
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 480 | GAT-R-480

**Why it works:** At first, the design existed only as a rough sketch. After time passed, the completed mural extended along the whole wall. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Ultimately" means in the end, after time has passed.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 481
## A. As such,

Back to question 481 | GAT-R-481

**Why it works:** The subject counts as a prototype. That status explains the next point: it is used to test the design before a final version is produced. Think "because it belongs to that category." "As such" means in that role or with that status.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

## QUESTION 482
## D. Later,

Back to question 482 | GAT-R-482

**Why it works:** The second date, 2020, comes after 2012. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why B is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 483
## D. Additionally,

Back to question 483 | GAT-R-483

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can record measurements that were never formally published. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can reveal how a researcher's questions changed over time. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 484
## A. Again and again,

Back to question 484 | GAT-R-484

**Why it works:** This happened repeatedly, not just once: staff discovered that the same item had been entered under different names. The transition should tell us that the event kept happening. "Again and again" means repeatedly.

**Why B is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why D is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

## QUESTION 485
## A. Finally,

Back to question 485 | GAT-R-485

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the sign was returned to its mounting. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 486
## A. Finally,

Back to question 486 | GAT-R-486

**Why it works:** After repeated attempts, the goal is reached: they developed a support that allowed the frame to be lifted safely. The blank marks the end of the long effort described earlier. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 487
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 487 | GAT-R-487

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: yearly shoreline measurements for ten years. The writer is zooming in. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 488
## C. Additionally,

Back to question 488 | GAT-R-488

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the stand can fit inside a small storage locker. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its rubber feet protect polished floors. Neither feature causes the other. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 489
## B. As a result,

Back to question 489 | GAT-R-489

**Why it works:** The reason is that one joint had been cut too loosely. This explains the outcome: the frame shifted when weight was placed on it. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "First of all" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 490
## D. Additionally,

Back to question 490 | GAT-R-490

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the case limits the amount of dust reaching fragile objects. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its low-reflection glass makes small details easier to see. Neither feature causes the other. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 491
## B. In addition,

Back to question 491 | GAT-R-491

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Timetables established the frequency of crossings. The next sentence adds another source: a captain's journal described difficult weather conditions. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 492
## D. Thus,

Back to question 492 | GAT-R-492

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the normal display lights could damage them. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Besides" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 493
## A. Moreover,

Back to question 493 | GAT-R-493

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the storage tanks supply water for street trees. The next observation is that the network gives students opportunities to measure local rainfall. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Moreover" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 494
## A. Indeed,

Back to question 494 | GAT-R-494

**Why it works:** Calling the project successful makes a strong claim. The detail that requests for visits exceeded its annual capacity within the first week backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 495
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 495 | GAT-R-495

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One placed speakers at the room's center; the other positioned speakers around its edges. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "as such" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 496
## A. Again and again,

Back to question 496 | GAT-R-496

**Why it works:** This happened repeatedly, not just once: workers repaired loose boards only to find additional boards loosened during the next inspection. The transition should tell us that the event kept happening. "Again and again" means repeatedly.

**Why B is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why C is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

## QUESTION 497
## B. To be exact,

Back to question 497 | GAT-R-497

**Why it works:** The first amount is rounded: the mosaic covered about twenty square meters. The next amount is exact: its measured area was 20.48 square meters. The writer is being more precise, not claiming that one number caused the other. "To be exact" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

## QUESTION 498
## D. Ultimately,

Back to question 498 | GAT-R-498

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the channels had supplied several separate buildings. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 499
## C. First,

Back to question 499 | GAT-R-499

**Why it works:** The next questions are explicitly labeled "Second" and "Finally." The blank must introduce the first question in that ordered list. "First" introduces the first item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the blank begins an ordered list whose later points are labeled second and finally.

## QUESTION 500
## C. Fittingly,

Back to question 500 | GAT-R-500

**Why it works:** The name suits the person's work: introducing generations of students to astronomy. The connection is appropriate, which is what "fittingly" means. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 501
## D. In fact,

Back to question 501 | GAT-R-501

**Why it works:** Calling the project demanding makes a strong claim. The detail that workers spent six months repairing a single damaged support backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "After" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 502
## B. In other words,

Back to question 502 | GAT-R-502

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The project measures changes to the building's exterior alone. Saying that changes inside the building are outside the project's scope explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 503
## D. Specifically,

Back to question 503 | GAT-R-503

**Why it works:** The first statement says that the researchers analyzed a group of related words. The next statement explains the exact part involved: they examined terms used to describe different kinds of flowing water. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 504
## B. Therefore,

Back to question 504 | GAT-R-504

**Why it works:** If one microphone is closer to the speaker, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: microphone positions should be matched. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 505
## B. Thus,

Back to question 505 | GAT-R-505

**Why it works:** The reason is that roots had grown into small cracks and widened them. This explains the outcome: several stones became loose. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 506
## C. With this in mind,

Back to question 506 | GAT-R-506

**Why it works:** The goal is to allow chance to influence the final pattern. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: she dropped small clay pieces onto a surface before joining them where they landed. Think "to make that happen." "With this in mind" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 507
## B. Likewise,

Back to question 507 | GAT-R-507

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, stable surroundings help preserve materials. "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 508
## C. Later,

Back to question 508 | GAT-R-508

**Why it works:** The second date, 2010, comes after 2002. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 509
## B. In fact,

Back to question 509 | GAT-R-509

**Why it works:** The writer says that curved forms is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 510
## A. though,

Back to question 510 | GAT-R-510

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the first group of beetles followed the walls, but the second group crossed open sections directly. The transition should point out that difference. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 511
## C. Eventually,

Back to question 511 | GAT-R-511

**Why it works:** At first, performances took place in borrowed classrooms. After time passed, it obtained a permanent performance space. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Eventually" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 512
## D. Thus,

Back to question 512 | GAT-R-512

**Why it works:** The reason is that frequent use compressed the surface soil. This explains the outcome: rainwater had greater difficulty soaking into the ground. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 513
## D. Instead,

Back to question 513 | GAT-R-513

**Why it works:** The team rejects drawing every visible detail. It uses a different approach: the illustrator included only the parts relevant to the explanation. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 514
## C. Hence,

Back to question 514 | GAT-R-514

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the settlement participated in a broad exchange network. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "That being said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 515
## C. Thus,

Back to question 515 | GAT-R-515

**Why it works:** The reason is that moist air remained trapped inside sealed storage boxes. This explains the outcome: the papers developed patches of mold. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 516
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 516 | GAT-R-516

**Why it works:** At first, its holdings fit on a single shelf. After time passed, the archive required a dedicated storage room. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Ultimately" means in the end, after time has passed.

**Why A is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 517
## D. Accordingly,

Back to question 517 | GAT-R-517

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the wall must have been built after the ditch was filled. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 518
## C. For this reason,

Back to question 518 | GAT-R-518

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the existing freezers had little space left. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In the first place" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 519
## D. Thus,

Back to question 519 | GAT-R-519

**Why it works:** If one map shows a much simpler street network, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: both designs should represent the same area. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Even so" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 520
## C. Consequently,

Back to question 520 | GAT-R-520

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Fingerprints can leave residues on their surfaces, handling procedures must minimize direct contact with the images. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 521
## B. In other words,

Back to question 521 | GAT-R-521

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The study concerns weekday travel rather than travel on weekends. Saying that only journeys made from Monday through Friday enter the analysis explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 522
## D. To that end,

Back to question 522 | GAT-R-522

**Why it works:** The goal is to reduce confusion at a busy interchange. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: he introduced matching colors for signs, route maps, and platform markings. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "That is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 523
## C. though,

Back to question 523 | GAT-R-523

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One presented the entire procedure without interruption; the other paused after each stage for practice. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 524
## C. In many cases,

Back to question 524 | GAT-R-524

**Why it works:** The review finds that the stored water supplied a substantial share of the gardens' irrigation needs in numerous projects. A few projects do not fit that pattern. The transition should describe a common result without claiming it happened in every case. "In many cases" means in many instances, though not necessarily all.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

**Why D is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the finding holds in numerous cases, although there are exceptions.

## QUESTION 525
## C. though,

Back to question 525 | GAT-R-525

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One has dimensions that cannot be adjusted, whereas the other can expand to several sizes. The missing transition marks that difference. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 526
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 526 | GAT-R-526

**Why it works:** The first statement says that the project considered evidence from business records. The next statement explains the exact part involved: the historian compared the shop's weekly orders for flour. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 527
## B. For example,

Back to question 527 | GAT-R-527

**Why it works:** The general point is that Plants' defenses against hungry animals can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: bitter leaves discouraging hungry animals. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 528
## A. Hence,

Back to question 528 | GAT-R-528

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the building likely had an elongated plan. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 529
## D. In doing so,

Back to question 529 | GAT-R-529

**Why it works:** The action is to they added subject terms to previously unindexed records. By doing that, they made the materials discoverable through a wider range of searches. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 530
## D. As a result,

Back to question 530 | GAT-R-530

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: walking between sites consumed most of each field day. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 531
## A. Still,

Back to question 531 | GAT-R-531

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that The event received almost no advance publicity. Even with that difficulty, large crowds visited the stalls throughout the weekend. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 532
## A. In response,

Back to question 532 | GAT-R-532

**Why it works:** The problem is that staff found it difficult to track missing attachments. The next action is a response intended to deal with that problem: the library introduced checklists for every tool kit. "In response" introduces a reaction to a problem or event.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why D is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

## QUESTION 533
## D. As such,

Back to question 533 | GAT-R-533

**Why it works:** The subject counts as a primary source. That status explains the next point: it provides direct evidence from a person who participated in the expedition. Think "because it belongs to that category." "As such" means in that role or with that status.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

## QUESTION 534
## D. in comparison,

Back to question 534 | GAT-R-534

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One provided separate bins for each material; the other used one bin followed by mechanical sorting. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 535
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 535 | GAT-R-535

**Why it works:** The phrase could sound broad. The next sentence explains the particular feature it means: lighting for the labels. The writer is zooming in. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 536
## A. Next,

Back to question 536 | GAT-R-536

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the gardeners fill the frame with suitable soil. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 537
## A. In fact,

Back to question 537 | GAT-R-537

**Why it works:** The writer says that the influence of shade is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Intermittently" means on some occasions rather than continuously. It would fit a pattern occurring on some occasions. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 538
## C. by contrast,

Back to question 538 | GAT-R-538

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: Hall A received approximately nine hundred visitors per day, while Hall B averaged only two hundred daily visitors. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 539
## B. however,

Back to question 539 | GAT-R-539

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: water on the bare slope flowed rapidly downhill, but water on the planted slope soaked into the soil more gradually. The transition should point out that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 540
## A. In fact,

Back to question 540 | GAT-R-540

**Why it works:** The writer says that the importance of one crossroads is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 541
## D. To that end,

Back to question 541 | GAT-R-541

**Why it works:** The goal is to separate the effects of light from those of temperature. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: it kept temperature constant while varying the amount of light. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 542
## B. Of course,

Back to question 542 | GAT-R-542

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: a diary presents only its writer's point of view. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 543
## C. Moreover,

Back to question 543 | GAT-R-543

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the crossing is used by animals of several sizes. The next observation is that its planted surface supports patches of native flowers. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Moreover" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 544
## C. Again and again,

Back to question 544 | GAT-R-544

**Why it works:** This happened repeatedly, not just once: wind-blown vegetation triggered the sensor even when no animals were nearby. The transition should tell us that the event kept happening. "Again and again" means repeatedly.

**Why A is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why D is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

## QUESTION 545
## D. Nevertheless,

Back to question 545 | GAT-R-545

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: the same questions may overlook features unique to one location. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 546
## A. For this reason,

Back to question 546 | GAT-R-546

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because The combined weight of a large crowd could exceed that limit, access must be controlled during heavily attended events. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 547
## A. in comparison,

Back to question 547 | GAT-R-547

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first closely follows the original sentence order; the second rearranges sentences for a different rhythm. The needed link is a contrast. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 548
## C. That is,

Back to question 548 | GAT-R-548

**Why it works:** The phrase "chronological" means that the materials are ordered according to when they were created. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "That is" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 549
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 549 | GAT-R-549

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One favored a wide, stable hull; the other selected a narrow hull intended for speed. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 550
## A. For example,

Back to question 550 | GAT-R-550

**Why it works:** The general point is that Forms of cooperation among neighbors can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: neighbors lending tools through a shared collection. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 551
## B. For example,

Back to question 551 | GAT-R-551

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that old methods can inspire new designs. The details about a modern ventilation project make the broad claim concrete. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 552
## B. Consequently,

Back to question 552 | GAT-R-552

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Transport over rough roads could damage it, its shipping case needs cushioning designed to reduce movement. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 553
## D. Consequently,

Back to question 553 | GAT-R-553

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: there was no reliable electrical supply. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 554
## A. Undermining this explanation,

Back to question 554 | GAT-R-554

**Why it works:** The observation is that a fish species favored one side of a tank. The suggested reason is that the fish preferred the brighter side. But the new result says that the preference remained unchanged when the lighting was reversed. That challenges the reason, not the observation itself. "Undermining this explanation" introduces evidence that weakens an explanation.

**Why B is wrong:** "Drawing a similar conclusion" says someone reaches a matching conclusion. It would fit another researcher arriving at the same conclusion. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

**Why C is wrong:** "Confirming this hypothesis" says the evidence supports the proposed explanation. It would fit evidence that strengthens the hypothesis. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

**Why D is wrong:** "Contrary to this phenomenon" claims that the new information opposes the observed event itself. This would deny the observed event. The new evidence does not deny the event; it challenges the proposed reason for it.

## QUESTION 555
## A. however,

Back to question 555 | GAT-R-555

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first uses an adult narrator looking backward; the second presents events through a child's immediate impressions. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 556
## C. however,

Back to question 556 | GAT-R-556

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One resists the passage of air, whereas the other allows air to move through easily. The missing transition marks that difference. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 557
## A. Alternatively,

Back to question 557 | GAT-R-557

**Why it works:** One way to do the job is to ask students to clap along with a recording. The next sentence offers another way: an instructor can demonstrate short sections for the class to repeat. The writer is giving a choice between methods, not a result caused by the first method. "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why B is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

## QUESTION 558
## C. Previously,

Back to question 558 | GAT-R-558

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2012 comes before 2022. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Previously" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 559
## A. Accordingly,

Back to question 559 | GAT-R-559

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the pattern may have originated in that valley. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In the end" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. It would fit the eventual result or the main conclusion. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 560
## A. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

Back to question 560 | GAT-R-560

**Why it works:** Inventing the term was one contribution. Establishing a storytelling tradition was another. The next sentence adds an achievement beyond making up a word. "Beyond the simple coining of a term" adds an achievement beyond creating a word.

**Why B is wrong:** "Despite its creation of such an iconic trope" sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. It would fit an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why C is wrong:** "Ultimately limited in its lasting influence" says the work had little lasting influence. It would fit evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why D is wrong:** "By achieving such a lofty goal" claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. It would fit an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

## QUESTION 561
## C. Then,

Back to question 561 | GAT-R-561

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After writing the location and date on a waterproof tag, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 562
## B. To that end,

Back to question 562 | GAT-R-562

**Why it works:** The goal is to make the riverfront accessible to wheelchair users. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: it approved ramps linking the street to the lower walkway. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 563
## A. In doing so,

Back to question 563 | GAT-R-563

**Why it works:** The action is to he divided it into short patterns for students to repeat. By doing that, he made the full sequence easier to learn. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 564
## A. more often,

Back to question 564 | GAT-R-564

**Why it works:** The popular account stresses long voyages undertaken by coastal trading vessels. But the records describe a more common pattern: the vessels traveled between nearby ports within the same region. The transition should identify what happened more frequently. "more often" means more frequently.

**Why B is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why C is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why D is wrong:** "additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

## QUESTION 565
## C. As such,

Back to question 565 | GAT-R-565

**Why it works:** The subject counts as a monitoring record. That status explains the next point: it can contribute to an account of changes over time. Think "because it belongs to that category." "As such" means in that role or with that status.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

## QUESTION 566
## D. conversely,

Back to question 566 | GAT-R-566

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: Method A captured ninety-five percent of the target sounds, while Method B captured only forty percent. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 567
## B. Moreover,

Back to question 567 | GAT-R-567

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the archive makes fragile documents available without physical handling. The next observation is that its search tool can locate names across many collections. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Moreover" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 568
## A. Sometimes,

Back to question 568 | GAT-R-568

**Why it works:** The usual pattern is that most of the observed performances followed the printed program exactly. The next sentence gives an exception: the musicians inserted an unannounced piece between scheduled works. The blank says this happened on some occasions. "Sometimes" means on some occasions rather than continuously.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

## QUESTION 569
## C. Specifically,

Back to question 569 | GAT-R-569

**Why it works:** The first statement says that students studied surface decoration. The next statement explains the exact part involved: the lessons focused on carving shallow lines into unfired clay. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 570
## D. For this reason,

Back to question 570 | GAT-R-570

**Why it works:** The reason is that floodwater deposited nutrient-rich sediment. This explains the outcome: plants in the plot grew vigorously during the following season. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In the first place" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 571
## A. Additionally,

Back to question 571 | GAT-R-571

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the beds provide nesting material for several visiting birds. The next observation is that the planted roof stays cooler than a neighboring bare roof. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 572
## C. Currently,

Back to question 572 | GAT-R-572

**Why it works:** The first sentence describes the past. The sentence with the blank describes what happens now: visitors can view live telescope images on a large shared screen. "Currently" focuses on the present time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why B is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

## QUESTION 573
## A. conversely,

Back to question 573 | GAT-R-573

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One attached the legs permanently; the other made the legs detachable. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 574
## C. In other words,

Back to question 574 | GAT-R-574

**Why it works:** The study sets a boundary: The catalog covers recordings made before the studio moved. Saying that recordings produced at the studio's later location are outside the catalog's scope explains that same boundary in another way. It does not give just one example from a larger group. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Admittedly" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 575
## B. Currently,

Back to question 575 | GAT-R-575

**Why it works:** The first sentence describes the past. The sentence with the blank describes what happens now: passengers can purchase tickets in advance through several outlets. "Currently" focuses on the present time.

**Why A is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why C is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

## QUESTION 576
## D. In addition,

Back to question 576 | GAT-R-576

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Tools preserved in the workshop showed how bowls were shaped. The next sentence adds another source: meeting minutes recorded the group's decisions about pricing. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Today" focuses on the present time. It would fit a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 577
## D. Based on these models,

Back to question 577 | GAT-R-577

**Why it works:** The models represent a coastal dune system and include wind direction and the movement of loose sand. The researchers use them to estimate that planting a narrow strip of vegetation would reduce sand movement near the path. The blank identifies where the estimate comes from. "Based on these models" identifies the models as the evidence for a finding.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition to these factors" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why B is wrong:** "Further complicating these issues" adds a new difficulty to problems already identified. It would fit another complication to an existing problem. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why C is wrong:** "Despite these estimates" sets up a contrast with the estimates just given. It would fit a point opposing or qualifying stated estimates. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

## QUESTION 578
## C. In fact,

Back to question 578 | GAT-R-578

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: that species accounted for nearly eighty percent of all recorded birds. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Besides" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 579
## A. In fact,

Back to question 579 | GAT-R-579

**Why it works:** The description "highly effective" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Intermittently" means on some occasions rather than continuously. It would fit a pattern occurring on some occasions. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 580
## A. Additionally,

Back to question 580 | GAT-R-580

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can retain evidence of older construction methods. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can provide space for activities needed by present-day residents. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 581
## D. Moreover,

Back to question 581 | GAT-R-581

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the bed allows gardeners to work without kneeling. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its removable sides make the soil accessible from a wheelchair. Neither feature causes the other. "Moreover" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 582
## D. Earlier,

Back to question 582 | GAT-R-582

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2005 comes before 2017. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 583
## B. conversely,

Back to question 583 | GAT-R-583

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The smaller project was completed in three months, while the larger project required almost four years. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 584
## D. Alternatively,

Back to question 584 | GAT-R-584

**Why it works:** One way to do the job is to water each container by hand. The next sentence offers another way: gardeners can use a tray that supplies water from below. The writer is giving a choice between methods, not a result caused by the first method. "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why C is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

## QUESTION 585
## C. Next,

Back to question 585 | GAT-R-585

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the collector presses the sheets beneath a weighted board. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 586
## A. On the contrary,

Back to question 586 | GAT-R-586

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that an elaborate stone doorway belonged to a palace. The evidence says the opposite: excavation shows that the doorway was the entrance to a public storehouse. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 587
## D. Instead,

Back to question 587 | GAT-R-587

**Why it works:** The team rejects recording continuously. It uses a different approach: the researchers recorded brief samples at fixed intervals. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 588
## D. Similarly,

Back to question 588 | GAT-R-588

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, experience changes which details people notice. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "To conclude" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 589
## C. Moreover,

Back to question 589 | GAT-R-589

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the frame can be enlarged without replacing its original supports. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its adjustable roof openings allow gardeners to control ventilation. Neither feature causes the other. "Moreover" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 590
## B. Indeed,

Back to question 590 | GAT-R-590

**Why it works:** The writer says that rhythmic repetition is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Second" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 591
## C. Finally,

Back to question 591 | GAT-R-591

**Why it works:** Two earlier stages have already happened. The blank introduces the last stage, which completes the procedure: the transcript was checked against the audio and archived. "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

**Why D is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the final step or the end of a long effort has been reached.

## QUESTION 592
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 592 | GAT-R-592

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the manuscript was likely written by a little-known local teacher. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 593
## C. In doing so,

Back to question 593 | GAT-R-593

**Why it works:** The action is to she asked students to use each word in a short conversation. By doing that, she gave them practice connecting the word to a meaningful situation. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 594
## C. As a result,

Back to question 594 | GAT-R-594

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Clouds below the observatory often block views from the town but leave the summit clear, observers at the summit can sometimes see stars when people below cannot. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 595
## B. however,

Back to question 595 | GAT-R-595

**Why it works:** The first case handled mostly passengers; the second case served primarily freight traffic. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 596
## C. As a result,

Back to question 596 | GAT-R-596

**Why it works:** If one signal appears against a brighter background, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the background lighting should remain constant. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 597
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 597 | GAT-R-597

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One required players to compete individually; the other required players to cooperate in teams. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 598
## B. Later,

Back to question 598 | GAT-R-598

**Why it works:** The second date, 2009, comes after 2001. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 599
## B. Fittingly,

Back to question 599 | GAT-R-599

**Why it works:** The name suits the person's work: preserving unusual varieties of fruit trees. The connection is appropriate, which is what "fittingly" means. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 600
## B. That said,

Back to question 600 | GAT-R-600

**Why it works:** The team doubted that the original colors could be identified, since the visible surface had deteriorated. What happened went against that doubt: protected pigment beneath a frame preserved the color pattern. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 601
## D. Indeed,

Back to question 601 | GAT-R-601

**Why it works:** Calling the project ambitious makes a strong claim. The detail that its surveyors planned to document every footpath across an entire mountain range backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 602
## C. though,

Back to question 602 | GAT-R-602

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One used one continuous sheet of fabric; the other assembled many small interchangeable panels. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in the second place" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 603
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 603 | GAT-R-603

**Why it works:** The broad change is that the drainage system was improved. The next sentence tells exactly what happened: a narrow channel was installed along the lowest edge of the paving. Think of zooming in with a camera to see the detail. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 604
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 604 | GAT-R-604

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the sound came from a loose panel on a nearby tower. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 605
## D. In fact,

Back to question 605 | GAT-R-605

**Why it works:** The description "remarkably durable" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Intermittently" means on some occasions rather than continuously. It would fit a pattern occurring on some occasions. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 606
## A. Therefore,

Back to question 606 | GAT-R-606

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Touching its surface can alter the reading, the sensor must be handled by its frame during measurement. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Alternately" means taking turns between possibilities. It would fit two things happening in turns. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 607
## A. That said,

Back to question 607 | GAT-R-607

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: the workshop would receive more natural light. But that does not erase the limitation that the panels could make the room uncomfortably warm in summer. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 608
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 608 | GAT-R-608

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The eastern route required roughly forty minutes, while the western route took nearly two hours. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 609
## D. Accordingly,

Back to question 609 | GAT-R-609

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the shelter's occupants relied heavily on food from the sea. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 610
## D. Thus,

Back to question 610 | GAT-R-610

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: unamplified speech could not reach the back rows clearly. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 611
## D. That is,

Back to question 611 | GAT-R-611

**Why it works:** The phrase "incomplete" means that the narrator leaves out some of the events that occurred. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "That is" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 612
## A. Previously,

Back to question 612 | GAT-R-612

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2010 comes before 2020. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Previously" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 613
## B. though,

Back to question 613 | GAT-R-613

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One leaves ink that resists washing, whereas the other leaves ink that dissolves in water. The missing transition marks that difference. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 614
## A. Additionally,

Back to question 614 | GAT-R-614

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can preserve the rhythm of the original writing. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can introduce unfamiliar cultural references to new readers. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 615
## C. by contrast,

Back to question 615 | GAT-R-615

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One recorded continuously for one day; the other recorded short samples over many weeks. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 616
## B. Then,

Back to question 616 | GAT-R-616

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After extending the legs to the required height, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 617
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 617 | GAT-R-617

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: Variety H produced an average of forty seeds per plant, while Variety J produced an average of six seeds. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 618
## D. however,

Back to question 618 | GAT-R-618

**Why it works:** The first case operated every day; the second case opened only once a week. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 619
## D. Afterward,

Back to question 619 | GAT-R-619

**Why it works:** First, A museum completed a week-long workshop for local teachers. After that event, the staff assembled the participants' materials into a shared resource folder. The blank points forward in time to the next activity. "Afterward" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

## QUESTION 620
## B. in comparison,

Back to question 620 | GAT-R-620

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first uses brief, sharply separated lines; the second moves through long, flowing sentences. The needed link is a contrast. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 621
## D. As a result,

Back to question 621 | GAT-R-621

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Their appearance alone does not reliably reveal their identity, each packet needs an accurate label. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 622
## B. That is,

Back to question 622 | GAT-R-622

**Why it works:** The phrase "permeable to water" means that water can pass through the base. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "That is" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 623
## A. Thus,

Back to question 623 | GAT-R-623

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the single ticket desk could not serve everyone before performances. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Besides" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 624
## B. conversely,

Back to question 624 | GAT-R-624

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One selected smooth paving stones; the other chose loose gravel. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 625
## D. In addition,

Back to question 625 | GAT-R-625

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Programs listed the instruments used in performances. The next sentence adds another source: recorded interviews described the volunteers who organized the event. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 626
## D. Alternatively,

Back to question 626 | GAT-R-626

**Why it works:** One way to do the job is to erect a fabric canopy. The next sentence offers another way: organizers can place seating beneath existing trees. The writer is giving a choice between methods, not a result caused by the first method. "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

## QUESTION 627
## B. Thus,

Back to question 627 | GAT-R-627

**Why it works:** The reason is that one supporting cable stretched more than the others. This explains the outcome: the walking surface tilted to one side. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 628
## C. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

Back to question 628 | GAT-R-628

**Why it works:** Inventing the term was one contribution. Establishing a storytelling tradition was another. The next sentence adds an achievement beyond making up a word. "Beyond the simple coining of a term" adds an achievement beyond creating a word.

**Why A is wrong:** "Ultimately limited in its lasting influence" says the work had little lasting influence. It would fit evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why B is wrong:** "Despite its creation of such an iconic trope" sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. It would fit an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why D is wrong:** "By achieving such a lofty goal" claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. It would fit an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

## QUESTION 629
## D. Indeed,

Back to question 629 | GAT-R-629

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: a stretch of beach visible in spring had disappeared entirely by autumn. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 630
## D. conversely,

Back to question 630 | GAT-R-630

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The first room contained seating for eighty people, while the second room accommodated only twelve people. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 631
## C. Specifically,

Back to question 631 | GAT-R-631

**Why it works:** The first statement says that the team concentrated on plants near water. The next statement explains the exact part involved: its analysis focused on grasses growing within one meter of the stream. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 632
## D. Nevertheless,

Back to question 632 | GAT-R-632

**Why it works:** The team doubted that the work had circulated widely, since only one complete copy survived. What happened went against that doubt: quotations from it appeared in many unrelated letters. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 633
## C. Next,

Back to question 633 | GAT-R-633

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the technician repairs small scratches in a working copy. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 634
## B. For this reason,

Back to question 634 | GAT-R-634

**Why it works:** If one joint bears a much lighter load, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the applied loads should be matched. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 635
## D. For instance,

Back to question 635 | GAT-R-635

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 636
## C. For example,

Back to question 636 | GAT-R-636

**Why it works:** The general point is that Uses of recycled construction materials can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: old window frames used in a new pavilion. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 637
## B. Next,

Back to question 637 | GAT-R-637

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the researcher mixes the remaining soil thoroughly. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 638
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 638 | GAT-R-638

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One cannot be removed without damage, whereas the other can be unscrewed and reused. The missing transition marks that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "that is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 639
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 639 | GAT-R-639

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One holds a straight shape without external support, whereas the other bends around obstacles. The missing transition marks that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 640
## B. Similarly,

Back to question 640 | GAT-R-640

**Why it works:** Both cases show the same pattern: learning through active recall. The second case is a matching comparison, not a consequence of the first. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 641
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 641 | GAT-R-641

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: plants receiving steady light produced broad leaves, but plants receiving intermittent light produced narrower leaves. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "as such" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 642
## A. Later,

Back to question 642 | GAT-R-642

**Why it works:** The second date, 2006, comes after 1997. The passage moves forward to a later event rather than explaining the first event in new words. "Later" moves to a later event.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

**Why D is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the second date occurs after the first date.

## QUESTION 643
## C. Specifically,

Back to question 643 | GAT-R-643

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a shared action. The next sentence gives that exact rule: an action was shared when two participants handled the same object toward a common goal. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 644
## D. For example,

Back to question 644 | GAT-R-644

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 645
## C. In other words,

Back to question 645 | GAT-R-645

**Why it works:** The phrase "interchangeable in this system" means that either symbol can be used in the same position without changing the meaning. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Admittedly" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 646
## B. As a result,

Back to question 646 | GAT-R-646

**Why it works:** If light strikes one sample at a much sharper angle, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the samples should face the light in the same direction. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 647
## A. Moreover,

Back to question 647 | GAT-R-647

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can track recurring changes in the weather. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can record the timing of community celebrations. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Moreover" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 648
## B. For this reason,

Back to question 648 | GAT-R-648

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the vessel's bicycle rack filled on most journeys. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 649
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 649 | GAT-R-649

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One made the internal mechanism visible; the other enclosed the mechanism behind a solid cover. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 650
## B. Afterward,

Back to question 650 | GAT-R-650

**Why it works:** First, A theater group presented a newly written play. After that event, the director met with the actors to discuss possible revisions. The blank points forward in time to the next activity. "Afterward" moves to a later event.

**Why A is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the next activity takes place after the event just described.

## QUESTION 651
## D. Indeed,

Back to question 651 | GAT-R-651

**Why it works:** The description "almost identical" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 652
## A. In fact,

Back to question 652 | GAT-R-652

**Why it works:** The writer says that the use of blue is important. The next fact shows just how important it is. This is support that strengthens the same point. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 653
## D. For example,

Back to question 653 | GAT-R-653

**Why it works:** The general point is that Ways of making a story's setting vivid can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: smells helping readers imagine a harbor. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "At last" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 654
## B. Consequently,

Back to question 654 | GAT-R-654

**Why it works:** If one group practices for much longer, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: practice time should be equalized. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 655
## C. Ultimately,

Back to question 655 | GAT-R-655

**Why it works:** At first, only a few gardeners participated. After time passed, it grew into a regular event serving the whole town. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Ultimately" means in the end, after time has passed.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 656
## D. There,

Back to question 656 | GAT-R-656

**Why it works:** The first sentence names a place: the museum's restoration workshop. The next sentence tells what happened in that same place. "There" points back to it. "There" means in the place just mentioned.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why B is wrong:** "Later" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

## QUESTION 657
## A. There,

Back to question 657 | GAT-R-657

**Why it works:** The first sentence names a place: the botanical research center. The next sentence tells what happened in that same place. "There" points back to it. "There" means in the place just mentioned.

**Why B is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why D is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

## QUESTION 658
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 658 | GAT-R-658

**Why it works:** The first statement says that several features of the entrance would be altered. The next statement explains the exact part involved: the proposal called for replacing the revolving door with two automatic sliding doors. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

**Why C is wrong:** "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 659
## D. In fact,

Back to question 659 | GAT-R-659

**Why it works:** The description "strikingly different" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 660
## B. Based on these models,

Back to question 660 | GAT-R-660

**Why it works:** The models represent a new greenhouse and include sunlight levels and the insulating properties of its panels. The researchers use them to estimate that interior temperatures would remain above outdoor temperatures during most daylight hours. The blank identifies where the estimate comes from. "Based on these models" identifies the models as the evidence for a finding.

**Why A is wrong:** "Despite these estimates" sets up a contrast with the estimates just given. It would fit a point opposing or qualifying stated estimates. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition to these factors" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

**Why D is wrong:** "Further complicating these issues" adds a new difficulty to problems already identified. It would fit another complication to an existing problem. Here, the estimate is drawn from the computer models, not opposed to them.

## QUESTION 661
## B. Therefore,

Back to question 661 | GAT-R-661

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: wind noise obscured the speakers' voices. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 662
## A. Consequently,

Back to question 662 | GAT-R-662

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the bell had been remade rather than preserved unchanged. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 663
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 663 | GAT-R-663

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the smooth tiles became slippery after repeated use, but the textured tiles retained their grip. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 664
## C. For instance,

Back to question 664 | GAT-R-664

**Why it works:** The second part is one example of the claim that patterns can be recognized across different materials. The details about an exhibition of repeated designs make the broad claim concrete. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 665
## B. In other words,

Back to question 665 | GAT-R-665

**Why it works:** The phrase "noninvasive" means that the measurements did not require entering or damaging the object being studied. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "In other words" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why A is wrong:** "Admittedly" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period. It would fit another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 666
## B. Indeed,

Back to question 666 | GAT-R-666

**Why it works:** Calling the project popular makes a strong claim. The detail that every performance sold out within an hour of tickets becoming available backs up that claim and makes it stronger. "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 667
## D. though,

Back to question 667 | GAT-R-667

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: students given labeled figures identified parts accurately, but students given unlabeled figures often confused neighboring parts. The transition should point out that difference. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 668
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 668 | GAT-R-668

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One keeps the enclosed object visible, whereas the other conceals the object from view. The missing transition marks that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 669
## C. That said,

Back to question 669 | GAT-R-669

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that Only a narrow strip of ground was available for planting. Even with that difficulty, the garden produced enough herbs for several classroom cooking activities. The second idea remains true despite the first. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 670
## C. That said,

Back to question 670 | GAT-R-670

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: harvesting becomes difficult when the crops mature at different times. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 671
## C. more often,

Back to question 671 | GAT-R-671

**Why it works:** The popular account stresses large public commissions completed by a local sculptor. But the records describe a more common pattern: the artist produced small objects for private households. The transition should identify what happened more frequently. "more often" means more frequently.

**Why A is wrong:** "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why B is wrong:** "nonetheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why D is wrong:** "additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

## QUESTION 672
## B. On the contrary,

Back to question 672 | GAT-R-672

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a short-lived newspaper had few readers. The evidence says the opposite: subscription records indicate that it reached most households in the town. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 673
## C. Then,

Back to question 673 | GAT-R-673

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After aligning the loose cover with the book's spine, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 674
## C. Still,

Back to question 674 | GAT-R-674

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: performers could review their work afterward. But that does not erase the limitation that storing and organizing all the recordings would require substantial time. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 675
## B. Specifically,

Back to question 675 | GAT-R-675

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a sprouted seed. The next sentence gives that exact rule: a seed was recorded as sprouted when a root extended at least two millimeters beyond its coat. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "Subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 676
## D. In doing so,

Back to question 676 | GAT-R-676

**Why it works:** The action is to they returned to the same marked plots each month. By doing that, they reduced confusion between differences in location and differences over time. The blank links an action to the benefit achieved through the action. "In doing so" means by carrying out that action.

**Why A is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the benefit is achieved by carrying out the action just described.

## QUESTION 677
## C. Again and again,

Back to question 677 | GAT-R-677

**Why it works:** This happened repeatedly, not just once: a connection failed during rehearsals and had to be restored before work could continue. The transition should tell us that the event kept happening. "Again and again" means repeatedly.

**Why A is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why B is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, similar events occur repeatedly across a period of time.

## QUESTION 678
## B. Nonetheless,

Back to question 678 | GAT-R-678

**Why it works:** There is a good feature: the structure would be easier to transport. But that does not erase the limitation that the materials would need more frequent inspection. The writer turns from a benefit to a remaining problem. "Nonetheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "That is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "In turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 679
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 679 | GAT-R-679

**Why it works:** The numbers show a difference: The first ensemble met for eight hours each week, while the second ensemble rehearsed for only one hour weekly. The second figure is being compared with the first, not caused by it. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 680
## D. however,

Back to question 680 | GAT-R-680

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One organized information as a fixed walking route; the other allowed visitors to select topics in any order. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 681
## A. by contrast,

Back to question 681 | GAT-R-681

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One brings parallel light rays together, whereas the other spreads those rays apart. The missing transition marks that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "as a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 682
## C. by comparison,

Back to question 682 | GAT-R-682

**Why it works:** The first case required formal auditions; the second case accepted anyone willing to attend rehearsals. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 683
## B. For example,

Back to question 683 | GAT-R-683

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: physical features of a book can shape the reading experience. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 684
## A. Previously,

Back to question 684 | GAT-R-684

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 2002 comes before 2015. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Previously" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 685
## C. though,

Back to question 685 | GAT-R-685

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One asked students to imitate a melody exactly; the other encouraged students to vary the melody. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 686
## A. In fact,

Back to question 686 | GAT-R-686

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: half of the recorded rehearsal time concerns the first eight measures. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Besides" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 687
## D. though,

Back to question 687 | GAT-R-687

**Why it works:** The first case specialized in short, frequent journeys; the second case undertook a few long voyages each year. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in the second place" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 688
## D. With this in mind,

Back to question 688 | GAT-R-688

**Why it works:** The goal is to make the history of a neighborhood easier to research. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: he created an index linking names in letters to addresses on old maps. Think "to make that happen." "With this in mind" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 689
## A. Therefore,

Back to question 689 | GAT-R-689

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: its water pipes were vulnerable to freezing. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Afterward" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 690
## B. more often,

Back to question 690 | GAT-R-690

**Why it works:** The popular account stresses formal concerts given by a community ensemble. But the records describe a more common pattern: the musicians performed at small neighborhood gatherings. The transition should identify what happened more frequently. "more often" means more frequently.

**Why A is wrong:** "nonetheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why C is wrong:** "additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why D is wrong:** "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

## QUESTION 691
## A. There,

Back to question 691 | GAT-R-691

**Why it works:** The first sentence names a place: the imaging laboratory. The next sentence tells what happened in that same place. "There" points back to it. "There" means in the place just mentioned.

**Why B is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why C is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence describes work done in the place just named.

## QUESTION 692
## B. Granted,

Back to question 692 | GAT-R-692

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. This would strengthen the positive claim. The next sentence admits a weakness before the writer returns to that claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 693
## A. Thus,

Back to question 693 | GAT-R-693

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the path was constructed after that tree began growing. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 694
## B. Undermining this explanation,

Back to question 694 | GAT-R-694

**Why it works:** The observation is that a plant grew more rapidly beside certain rocks. The suggested reason is that minerals released by those rocks increased growth. But the new result says that plants grew just as rapidly beside artificial rocks that released no minerals. That challenges the reason, not the observation itself. "Undermining this explanation" introduces evidence that weakens an explanation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Drawing a similar conclusion" says someone reaches a matching conclusion. It would fit another researcher arriving at the same conclusion. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

**Why C is wrong:** "Contrary to this phenomenon" claims that the new information opposes the observed event itself. This would deny the observed event. The new evidence does not deny the event; it challenges the proposed reason for it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Confirming this hypothesis" says the evidence supports the proposed explanation. It would fit evidence that strengthens the hypothesis. Here, the experiment weakens the proposed cause. It does not deny that the original observation happened.

## QUESTION 695
## B. For this reason,

Back to question 695 | GAT-R-695

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Each image occupies a substantial amount of storage space, the archive needs sufficient capacity before adding a large new collection. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nowadays" focuses on the present time. It would fit a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 696
## A. That said,

Back to question 696 | GAT-R-696

**Why it works:** The team doubted that the seeds would sprout, since they had been stored for decades. What happened went against that doubt: more than half of them germinated under suitable conditions. The transition means that this happened despite the reason to expect otherwise. "That said" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 697
## A. What's more,

Back to question 697 | GAT-R-697

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the container can withstand repeated heating. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its stackable shape saves space on crowded kitchen shelves. Neither feature causes the other. "What's more" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 698
## A. however,

Back to question 698 | GAT-R-698

**Why it works:** The two works share a subject but present it differently. The first places pictures beside separate blocks of text; the second weaves the words directly into the pictures. The needed link is a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "second of all" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 699
## A. Nevertheless,

Back to question 699 | GAT-R-699

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that Landslides blocked the usual route into the area. Even with that difficulty, the researchers reached every planned survey site by taking longer paths. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 700
## A. Nonetheless,

Back to question 700 | GAT-R-700

**Why it works:** The praise creates a positive expectation. The next sentence limits that expectation: dense tree canopies can hide plants growing beneath them. The transition means that this limitation is true even given the advantage. "Nonetheless" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "In turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "That is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 701
## C. Additionally,

Back to question 701 | GAT-R-701

**Why it works:** One useful quality is that it can make fresh produce available within walking distance. The next sentence adds a different useful quality: it can offer small businesses an affordable place to sell goods. Both points help explain why the subject deserves attention. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 702
## A. by comparison,

Back to question 702 | GAT-R-702

**Why it works:** The first case published detailed records of every meeting; the second case kept no formal minutes. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 703
## D. To be exact,

Back to question 703 | GAT-R-703

**Why it works:** The first amount is rounded: the collection contained roughly eight thousand samples. The next amount is exact: the final count was 8,147 samples. The writer is being more precise, not claiming that one number caused the other. "To be exact" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the next number makes the earlier rounded number exact.

## QUESTION 704
## D. For example,

Back to question 704 | GAT-R-704

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: traditional containers can serve purposes beyond holding food. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 705
## A. As such,

Back to question 705 | GAT-R-705

**Why it works:** The subject counts as a conservation site. That status explains the next point: it is managed to preserve the plant populations within its boundaries. Think "because it belongs to that category." "As such" means in that role or with that status.

**Why B is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, belonging to a category explains the status or role described next.

## QUESTION 706
## D. more often,

Back to question 706 | GAT-R-706

**Why it works:** The popular account stresses extensive rebuilding projects in a historic district. But the records describe a more common pattern: residents made modest repairs to existing structures. The transition should identify what happened more frequently. "more often" means more frequently.

**Why A is wrong:** "nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why B is wrong:** "additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

**Why C is wrong:** "for this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence identifies the more frequent pattern, correcting an impression about what was typical.

## QUESTION 707
## C. Of course,

Back to question 707 | GAT-R-707

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: the prototype is not suitable for every climate. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 708
## B. Thus,

Back to question 708 | GAT-R-708

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: the route signs were difficult to read after dark. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Even so" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 709
## D. As a result,

Back to question 709 | GAT-R-709

**Why it works:** The reason is that the fasteners had corroded after years of exposure. This explains the outcome: some panels separated from their supports during strong winds. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 710
## A. Today,

Back to question 710 | GAT-R-710

**Why it works:** The first sentence describes the past. The sentence with the blank describes what happens now: researchers search an online catalog before requesting materials. "Today" focuses on the present time.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

**Why D is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer moves from an earlier arrangement to the present one.

## QUESTION 711
## A. in comparison,

Back to question 711 | GAT-R-711

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the first plant variety grew taller in crowded pots, but the second variety reduced its overall growth. The transition should point out that difference. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "in turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. It would fit one result producing another result. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 712
## D. then,

Back to question 712 | GAT-R-712

**Why it works:** The evidence includes the fact that the sentence appears in an older complete copy. This helps support the conclusion that the incomplete copies likely share a copying history. Here, "then" means "therefore," not "at a later time." "then" means therefore in this sentence.

**Why A is wrong:** "moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why B is wrong:** "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer draws a conclusion from evidence. The passage is not listing events in time order.

## QUESTION 713
## A. As a result,

Back to question 713 | GAT-R-713

**Why it works:** If different seeds are assigned to each treatment, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: the same seed type should be used in both groups. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 714
## B. For instance,

Back to question 714 | GAT-R-714

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 715
## D. To that end,

Back to question 715 | GAT-R-715

**Why it works:** The goal is to provide flowers for pollinators throughout the growing season. The action that follows is meant to reach that goal: she selected plants with different flowering times. Think "to make that happen." "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why B is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

**Why C is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, someone chooses an action in order to achieve a goal.

## QUESTION 716
## A. That is,

Back to question 716 | GAT-R-716

**Why it works:** The phrase "reversible" means that the material can return to its original color. Both versions describe the same thing. The second version makes the first easier to understand. "That is" explains the same idea in different words.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

**Why D is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the same idea is explained in different words. No new result is being introduced.

## QUESTION 717
## C. Sometimes,

Back to question 717 | GAT-R-717

**Why it works:** The usual pattern is that most of the observed seedlings produced their first leaves within a week. The next sentence gives an exception: a seedling took nearly a month to produce visible leaves. The blank says this happened on some occasions. "Sometimes" means on some occasions rather than continuously.

**Why A is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

**Why D is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the sentence describes exceptions that happen on some occasions.

## QUESTION 718
## B. though,

Back to question 718 | GAT-R-718

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One allowed only staff members to add records; the other accepted submissions from the public. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "though" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "therefore" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 719
## D. For example,

Back to question 719 | GAT-R-719

**Why it works:** The report first makes a general point: a visual model can make an invisible process easier to understand. It then gives a particular case that shows what that point looks like. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 720
## A. on the other hand,

Back to question 720 | GAT-R-720

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One asked respondents to select fixed options; the other invited answers in the respondents' own words. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 721
## C. Specifically,

Back to question 721 | GAT-R-721

**Why it works:** The first statement says that some areas would receive extra protection. The next statement explains the exact part involved: the plan designated the island's eastern nesting beach as a restricted zone. It narrows the same point rather than adding a separate topic. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 722
## C. Next,

Back to question 722 | GAT-R-722

**Why it works:** The first step is already complete, and the final step has not happened yet. The blank introduces the step between them: the interviewer asks the prepared questions. "Next" introduces the following step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why B is wrong:** "In sum" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the middle step between the first and final steps.

## QUESTION 723
## B. Accordingly,

Back to question 723 | GAT-R-723

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the stones probably supported a covered passage along the entrances. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "Accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 724
## C. Specifically,

Back to question 724 | GAT-R-724

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a successful visit. The next sentence gives that exact rule: a visit counted as successful only if the bird left with a seed in its beak. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why A is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why B is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

**Why D is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 725
## C. Additionally,

Back to question 725 | GAT-R-725

**Why it works:** The first useful feature is that the panel absorbs some of the sound in a crowded room. The next sentence adds a different useful feature: its replaceable sections allow damaged areas to be repaired separately. Neither feature causes the other. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Rather" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 726
## B. As a result,

Back to question 726 | GAT-R-726

**Why it works:** The reason is that bare walls reflected sound repeatedly. This explains the outcome: recorded speech contained a noticeable echo. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 727
## C. Hence,

Back to question 727 | GAT-R-727

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Unsupervised use could cause injuries, new members must receive instruction before borrowing the tools. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 728
## A. In fact,

Back to question 728 | GAT-R-728

**Why it works:** The description "a strong recovery" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. This would repeat the same idea in a new form. The sentence supplies additional evidence showing how strong the earlier claim is.

## QUESTION 729
## B. For example,

Back to question 729 | GAT-R-729

**Why it works:** The general point is that Techniques for drawing attention in a painting can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: a bright shape against a dark background. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 730
## D. In fact,

Back to question 730 | GAT-R-730

**Why it works:** The first sentence makes a claim. The next sentence gives stronger evidence for that same claim: orders listed in its margins came from towns hundreds of kilometers apart. It does not restate the claim word for word or switch to an opposing idea. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "Besides" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 731
## C. Alternatively,

Back to question 731 | GAT-R-731

**Why it works:** One way to do the job is to arrange the letters by date. The next sentence offers another way: archivists can group them according to their authors. The writer is giving a choice between methods, not a result caused by the first method. "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

## QUESTION 732
## A. Earlier,

Back to question 732 | GAT-R-732

**Why it works:** Check the dates: 1995 comes before 2010. The blank takes the reader back to an earlier event. "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why C is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the dates show that the sentence moves backward to an earlier event.

## QUESTION 733
## B. Ultimately,

Back to question 733 | GAT-R-733

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the passage could be reconstructed with reasonable confidence. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why C is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 734
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 734 | GAT-R-734

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a large fragment. The next sentence gives that exact rule: a fragment was classified as large if its longest dimension exceeded five centimeters. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Admittedly" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

## QUESTION 735
## D. For example,

Back to question 735 | GAT-R-735

**Why it works:** The general point is that Ways of preserving community history can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: recorded memories of a village railway. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "At last" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 736
## A. Specifically,

Back to question 736 | GAT-R-736

**Why it works:** The researchers need a rule for identifying a correct response. The next sentence gives that exact rule: a response was correct only when the listener identified both the source and direction of a sound. It makes the general statement precise. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details.

**Why B is wrong:** "Then" usually marks what happens next; it can also mean therefore. It would fit the next event or a conclusion, depending on context. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why C is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the next sentence explains exactly what the earlier broad statement means.

**Why D is wrong:** "In addition" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The new sentence narrows the earlier statement to its precise meaning.

## QUESTION 737
## A. On the contrary,

Back to question 737 | GAT-R-737

**Why it works:** The mistaken assumption is that a tool's polished surface proves that it was rarely used. The evidence says the opposite: repeated handling is what gradually made the surface smooth. The transition should correct the earlier impression. "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption.

**Why B is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why C is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

**Why D is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the evidence corrects the assumption introduced at the start.

## QUESTION 738
## D. Instead,

Back to question 738 | GAT-R-738

**Why it works:** The team rejects replacing the missing section completely. It uses a different approach: the conservators stabilized the remaining material without filling the gap. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 739
## C. Eventually,

Back to question 739 | GAT-R-739

**Why it works:** At first, debris covered much of the bank. After time passed, the bank became suitable for a public walking route. The transition points to the outcome eventually reached. "Eventually" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why D is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 740
## B. Then,

Back to question 740 | GAT-R-740

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After setting a straight rod upright in a base, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why C is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 741
## A. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

Back to question 741 | GAT-R-741

**Why it works:** Inventing the term was one contribution. Establishing a storytelling tradition was another. The next sentence adds an achievement beyond making up a word. "Beyond the simple coining of a term" adds an achievement beyond creating a word.

**Why B is wrong:** "Despite its creation of such an iconic trope" sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. It would fit an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why C is wrong:** "By achieving such a lofty goal" claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. It would fit an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why D is wrong:** "Ultimately limited in its lasting influence" says the work had little lasting influence. It would fit evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

## QUESTION 742
## A. Meanwhile,

Back to question 742 | GAT-R-742

**Why it works:** During the same work period, one group assembled the raised beds. At that time, the other group sorted seeds and prepared plant labels. The writer switches from one group to the other while keeping us in the same period. "Meanwhile" turns to what is happening during the same period.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why C is wrong:** "Secondly" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

**Why D is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, two groups are working during the same time period.

## QUESTION 743
## A. in comparison,

Back to question 743 | GAT-R-743

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One supported the deck from below; the other suspended the deck from cables above. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why B is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 744
## A. Thus,

Back to question 744 | GAT-R-744

**Why it works:** If one object is far dirtier than the other, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: initial dirt levels should be taken into account. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why B is wrong:** "Subsequently" moves to a later event. It would fit an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Besides" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 745
## C. Fittingly,

Back to question 745 | GAT-R-745

**Why it works:** The name suits the person's work: mapping footpaths used by local communities. The connection is appropriate, which is what "fittingly" means. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why B is wrong:** "Moreover" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

**Why D is wrong:** "Next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the name or title is an appropriate match for the work being honored or described.

## QUESTION 746
## C. Still,

Back to question 746 | GAT-R-746

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that The initial fundraising campaign brought in little money. Even with that difficulty, the group eventually secured enough support to finish the repairs. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why A is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why B is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 747
## A. Of course,

Back to question 747 | GAT-R-747

**Why it works:** The writer briefly admits a limitation: a classroom model cannot reproduce every feature of a real system. The following sentence keeps the main positive claim. The blank introduces the admission, not the final defense. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

## QUESTION 748
## C. Instead,

Back to question 748 | GAT-R-748

**Why it works:** The team rejects walking across the entire site. It uses a different approach: the team photographed the area from existing raised paths. The transition introduces the replacement. "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. It would fit a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

**Why D is wrong:** "There" means in the place just mentioned. It would fit an action located in the place already named. Here, one approach is rejected and a different approach takes its place.

## QUESTION 749
## D. In fact,

Back to question 749 | GAT-R-749

**Why it works:** The description "dramatically faster" is strengthened by the evidence that follows. The next sentence shows why that description is reasonable. "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point.

**Why A is wrong:** "That said" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. It would fit a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, a strong detail supports the claim just made. It is not a separate opposing claim.

## QUESTION 750
## A. Still,

Back to question 750 | GAT-R-750

**Why it works:** The difficulty is that The musicians had never played together before. Even with that difficulty, they coordinated its rapid changes with remarkable precision. The second idea remains true despite the first. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

**Why D is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, a difficulty or limitation is set against something that remains true despite it.

## QUESTION 751
## B. For example,

Back to question 751 | GAT-R-751

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "All the same" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "On the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "In the second place" introduces the second item or step. It would fit the second item after a first item. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 752
## C. Moreover,

Back to question 752 | GAT-R-752

**Why it works:** The first observation is that students return most borrowed tools on time. The next observation is that the program introduces families to equipment they have never used. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Moreover" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "On the contrary" corrects an earlier impression or assumption. It would fit a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 753
## D. in comparison,

Back to question 753 | GAT-R-753

**Why it works:** The shared label does not mean the objects work the same way. One lets small particles pass through, whereas the other blocks particles of all sizes. The missing transition marks that difference. "in comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "firstly" introduces the first item or step. It would fit the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "in conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 754
## B. Alternatively,

Back to question 754 | GAT-R-754

**Why it works:** One way to do the job is to display them as a row along a wall. The next sentence offers another way: curators can project them one at a time onto a screen. The writer is giving a choice between methods, not a result caused by the first method. "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility.

**Why A is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why C is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

**Why D is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the writer offers a different possible method. Both methods are options.

## QUESTION 755
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 755 | GAT-R-755

**Why it works:** The first case assigned each worker a specialized task; the second case trained every worker to complete the entire process. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "as such" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 756
## C. As a result,

Back to question 756 | GAT-R-756

**Why it works:** The earlier fact tells us why the next statement follows. Because Strong front lighting would wash out the projection, the lighting designer must balance visibility of the actors with visibility of the images. The transition connects a reason with its logical result. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 757
## D. In addition,

Back to question 757 | GAT-R-757

**Why it works:** The exhibition uses two kinds of evidence. First, Photographs revealed the arrangement of the machinery. The next sentence adds another source: workers' letters described the noise inside the building. The new source contributes information of its own. "In addition" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 758
## B. Then,

Back to question 758 | GAT-R-758

**Why it works:** The passage is describing a procedure in order. After checking that the empty pans are level, the instructor performs the following action. Here, "then" means "next." "Then" introduces the next action in time.

**Why A is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

**Why D is wrong:** "Lastly" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the blank introduces the next action in a procedure.

## QUESTION 759
## D. As a result,

Back to question 759 | GAT-R-759

**Why it works:** If one is applied to wood and the other to metal, the test would not be fair. The team therefore needs to follow this rule: both paints should be tested on the same kind of surface. The testing decision follows from the problem just explained. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 760
## B. Thus,

Back to question 760 | GAT-R-760

**Why it works:** The earlier information gives a reason for changing the plan: its old computers could not process the files efficiently. The next sentence tells what people did because of that reason. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 761
## D. Additionally,

Back to question 761 | GAT-R-761

**Why it works:** The first observation is that participants obtain varieties unavailable in nearby stores. The next observation is that experienced growers share advice about local growing conditions. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "Additionally" adds another point.

**Why A is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why B is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In conclusion" wraps up or summarizes the main points. It would fit a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 762
## D. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

Back to question 762 | GAT-R-762

**Why it works:** Inventing the term was one contribution. Establishing a storytelling tradition was another. The next sentence adds an achievement beyond making up a word. "Beyond the simple coining of a term" adds an achievement beyond creating a word.

**Why A is wrong:** "Despite its creation of such an iconic trope" sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. It would fit an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why B is wrong:** "Ultimately limited in its lasting influence" says the work had little lasting influence. It would fit evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

**Why C is wrong:** "By achieving such a lofty goal" claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. It would fit an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the writer adds a second contribution after describing the invention of a term.

## QUESTION 763
## D. Second,

Back to question 763 | GAT-R-763

**Why it works:** The first reason is that it remains useful to people walking between the two neighborhoods. The next reason is that it is a rare surviving example of a local construction method. Since the first reason is already labeled, the blank introduces the second point. "Second" introduces the second item or step.

**Why A is wrong:** "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. It would fit a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why B is wrong:** "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

**Why C is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the blank introduces the second reason after an explicitly labeled first reason.

## QUESTION 764
## D. For example,

Back to question 764 | GAT-R-764

**Why it works:** The general point is that Methods of helping visitors navigate museums can take several forms. The next sentence gives one example: floor colors identifying different galleries. An example is one case that fits the general point. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why C is wrong:** "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 765
## C. For this reason,

Back to question 765 | GAT-R-765

**Why it works:** The discovery is evidence. It gives the researchers a reason to conclude that the vessel was probably brought to the site from another region. A conclusion follows from evidence; it is not merely another example. "For this reason" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why B is wrong:** "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Furthermore" adds another point. It would fit another related point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

## QUESTION 766
## C. however,

Back to question 766 | GAT-R-766

**Why it works:** The first case favored newly written plays; the second case performed almost exclusively older works. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "however" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "next" introduces the following step. It would fit the next step in an ordered process. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 767
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 767 | GAT-R-767

**Why it works:** The two groups behave differently: the clay-rich samples remained damp for days, but the sandy samples dried within a few hours. The transition should point out that difference. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. It would fit an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 768
## C. Similarly,

Back to question 768 | GAT-R-768

**Why it works:** The passage moves from one case to another case with a matching relationship. In both, breaking a complex performance into smaller parts helps practice. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way.

**Why A is wrong:** "In particular" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why B is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

**Why D is wrong:** "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the two cases share a pattern. The second case is a comparison, not an effect produced by the first.

## QUESTION 769
## D. In response,

Back to question 769 | GAT-R-769

**Why it works:** The problem is that visitors struggled with descriptions available in only one language. The next action is a response intended to deal with that problem: the archive added summaries in several languages. "In response" introduces a reaction to a problem or event.

**Why A is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why B is wrong:** "Indeed" confirms or strengthens a point. It would fit a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

**Why C is wrong:** "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, an action is taken to deal with a problem that has arisen.

## QUESTION 770
## B. by contrast,

Back to question 770 | GAT-R-770

**Why it works:** The first case printed inexpensive editions in large quantities; the second case produced costly editions in limited numbers. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 771
## D. by contrast,

Back to question 771 | GAT-R-771

**Why it works:** The first case grew many crops in small plots; the second case devoted nearly all its land to one crop. These are opposing approaches, so the passage needs a contrast. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "that is" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. It would fit an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why C is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 772
## A. What's more,

Back to question 772 | GAT-R-772

**Why it works:** The first observation is that the workshop gives residents access to expensive equipment. The next observation is that its weekly meetings allow experienced builders to teach beginners. This adds a separate finding; it does not replace the first one or explain it in different words. "What's more" adds another point.

**Why B is wrong:** "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

**Why D is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence adds another feature or fact. The two facts are not presented as cause and effect.

## QUESTION 773
## D. Ultimately,

Back to question 773 | GAT-R-773

**Why it works:** The team performs several stages of work. Its final finding is that the trail followed a ridge above the modern road. The transition points to the outcome of the whole investigation. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

**Why B is wrong:** "Additionally" adds another point. This would add a separate point. The sentence instead gives the final outcome of the stages already described.

**Why C is wrong:** "Previously" looks back to an earlier time. It would fit something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence identifies the outcome reached after several stages or a period of development.

## QUESTION 774
## C. For example,

Back to question 774 | GAT-R-774

**Why it works:** The passage says there are exceptions to a common assumption. The last sentence gives one such exception. An exception is still an example of the broader claim about exceptions. "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim.

**Why A is wrong:** "Elsewhere" means in a different place. It would fit a shift to another location. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why B is wrong:** "Soon" means after a short time. It would fit an event happening a short time later. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

**Why D is wrong:** "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. It would fit a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the writer gives one case of a general claim. The claim is not being reversed or summarized.

## QUESTION 775
## A. Granted,

Back to question 775 | GAT-R-775

**Why it works:** The passage first sounds positive, then openly accepts a weakness. The next sentence returns to a positive reason. The blank belongs before the accepted weakness. "Granted" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation.

**Why B is wrong:** "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. It would fit a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why C is wrong:** "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. It would fit a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the writer admits a limitation before returning to the main positive claim.

**Why D is wrong:** "In fact" confirms or strengthens a point. This would strengthen the positive claim. The next sentence admits a weakness before the writer returns to that claim.

## QUESTION 776
## C. in contrast,

Back to question 776 | GAT-R-776

**Why it works:** The teams chose different methods. One arranged objects in chronological order; the other organized them by material. A transition showing difference connects these two choices. "in contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea.

**Why A is wrong:** "similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. It would fit a similarity between two cases. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why B is wrong:** "specifically" zooms in on precise details. It would fit precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

**Why D is wrong:** "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the two cases differ. Neither case is described as causing the other.

## QUESTION 777
## B. As a result,

Back to question 777 | GAT-R-777

**Why it works:** The reason is that direct sunlight heated the air inside. This explains the outcome: the temperature rose above that of the surrounding gallery. The blank needs a link like "so," connecting the reason to what follows. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion.

**Why A is wrong:** "Finally" marks the last step or the end of a wait. It would fit a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why C is wrong:** "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. It would fit a specific example of a general point. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

**Why D is wrong:** "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. It would fit an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the earlier facts give a reason for the outcome, decision, or conclusion that follows.

# Reference lookup

Use this table to find the same question in the chapter edition. The original practice ID is preserved here. Its middle number identifies the model question in the 213-question guide; the last number is the variant. These are Gouda Academy practice IDs, not official College Board question IDs.

All 777 passages and answer choices are unchanged. These independently written SAT-style passages use invented examples. Difficulty has not been calibrated through student testing. This is not an official College Board publication.

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| 442 | 63 | GAT777-001-4 |
| 443 | 216 | GAT777-107-4 |
| 444 | 366 | GAT777-091-1 |
| 445 | 367 | GAT777-082-3 |
| 446 | 594 | GAT777-123-3 |
| 447 | 184 | GAT777-050-2 |
| 448 | 402 | GAT777-075-1 |
| 449 | 668 | GAT777-176-1 |
| 450 | 689 | GAT777-180-2 |
| 451 | 777 | GAT777-204-1 |
| 452 | 738 | GAT777-209-3 |
| 453 | 662 | GAT777-188-2 |
| 454 | 391 | GAT777-107-1 |
| 455 | 570 | GAT777-140-3 |
| 456 | 443 | GAT777-113-3 |
| 457 | 385 | GAT777-105-4 |
| 458 | 604 | GAT777-133-2 |
| 459 | 484 | GAT777-165-2 |

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| 460 | 258 | GAT777-083-3 |
| 461 | 691 | GAT777-183-1 |
| 462 | 221 | GAT777-105-3 |
| 463 | 574 | GAT777-124-2 |
| 464 | 176 | GAT777-057-1 |
| 465 | 561 | GAT777-126-2 |
| 466 | 97 | GAT777-036-2 |
| 467 | 676 | GAT777-176-2 |
| 468 | 387 | GAT777-069-4 |
| 469 | 191 | GAT777-047-2 |
| 470 | 239 | GAT777-085-3 |
| 471 | 268 | GAT777-084-4 |
| 472 | 539 | GAT777-157-4 |
| 473 | 659 | GAT777-186-4 |
| 474 | 515 | GAT777-126-3 |
| 475 | 6 | GAT777-018-3 |
| 476 | 466 | GAT777-137-2 |
| 477 | 748 | GAT777-208-1 |
| 478 | 44 | GAT777-004-1 |
| 479 | 502 | GAT777-125-1 |
| 480 | 721 | GAT777-202-1 |
| 481 | 504 | GAT777-160-1 |
| 482 | 678 | GAT777-194-2 |
| 483 | 51 | GAT777-018-1 |
| 484 | 745 | GAT777-210-3 |
| 485 | 657 | GAT777-198-4 |
| 486 | 647 | GAT777-198-1 |
| 487 | 87 | GAT777-034-4 |
| 488 | 55 | GAT777-003-2 |
| 489 | 529 | GAT777-139-3 |
| 490 | 36 | GAT777-012-3 |

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| 493 | 32 | GAT777-017-1 |
| 494 | 179 | GAT777-051-3 |
| 495 | 308 | GAT777-102-3 |
| 496 | 773 | GAT777-210-2 |
| 497 | 94 | GAT777-032-2 |
| 498 | 597 | GAT777-162-4 |
| 499 | 710 | GAT777-183-3 |
| 500 | 743 | GAT777-213-3 |
| 501 | 185 | GAT777-047-1 |
| 502 | 158 | GAT777-058-3 |
| 503 | 93 | GAT777-035-2 |
| 504 | 496 | GAT777-165-4 |
| 505 | 575 | GAT777-167-2 |
| 506 | 624 | GAT777-170-3 |
| 507 | 17 | GAT777-009-1 |
| 508 | 638 | GAT777-191-2 |
| 509 | 201 | GAT777-044-3 |
| 510 | 274 | GAT777-098-1 |
| 511 | 651 | GAT777-186-3 |
| 512 | 599 | GAT777-166-3 |
| 513 | 414 | GAT777-116-2 |
| 514 | 459 | GAT777-157-3 |
| 515 | 456 | GAT777-154-4 |
| 516 | 642 | GAT777-202-2 |
| 517 | 602 | GAT777-147-1 |
| 518 | 447 | GAT777-141-4 |
| 519 | 460 | GAT777-155-1 |
| 520 | 453 | GAT777-145-2 |
| 521 | 161 | GAT777-058-2 |

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| 524 | 775 | GAT777-205-1 |
| 525 | 263 | GAT777-099-3 |
| 526 | 148 | GAT777-034-3 |
| 527 | 86 | GAT777-023-2 |
| 528 | 521 | GAT777-151-4 |
| 529 | 593 | GAT777-169-1 |
| 530 | 595 | GAT777-129-2 |
| 531 | 401 | GAT777-108-4 |
| 532 | 619 | GAT777-172-3 |
| 533 | 499 | GAT777-160-2 |
| 534 | 317 | GAT777-110-2 |
| 535 | 131 | GAT777-041-4 |
| 536 | 707 | GAT777-180-4 |
| 537 | 213 | GAT777-046-1 |
| 538 | 275 | GAT777-088-4 |
| 539 | 386 | GAT777-060-4 |
| 540 | 168 | GAT777-044-1 |
| 541 | 632 | GAT777-174-1 |
| 542 | 333 | GAT777-096-2 |
| 543 | 24 | GAT777-013-4 |
| 544 | 762 | GAT777-210-4 |
| 545 | 355 | GAT777-087-3 |
| 546 | 488 | GAT777-149-3 |
| 547 | 237 | GAT777-110-1 |
| 548 | 159 | GAT777-053-1 |
| 549 | 313 | GAT777-088-2 |
| 550 | 151 | GAT777-020-3 |
| 551 | 111 | GAT777-026-2 |
| 552 | 461 | GAT777-144-2 |

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| 553 | 458 | GAT777-153-1 |
| 554 | 444 | GAT777-117-3 |
| 555 | 304 | GAT777-077-1 |
| 556 | 223 | GAT777-074-1 |
| 557 | 416 | GAT777-119-2 |
| 558 | 649 | GAT777-181-3 |
| 559 | 537 | GAT777-163-3 |
| 560 | 19 | GAT777-019-3 |
| 561 | 715 | GAT777-199-2 |
| 562 | 630 | GAT777-174-2 |
| 563 | 540 | GAT777-169-2 |
| 564 | 744 | GAT777-211-1 |
| 565 | 495 | GAT777-160-4 |
| 566 | 283 | GAT777-086-4 |
| 567 | 59 | GAT777-017-3 |
| 568 | 740 | GAT777-206-3 |
| 569 | 81 | GAT777-040-3 |
| 570 | 494 | GAT777-141-2 |
| 571 | 3 | GAT777-005-4 |
| 572 | 653 | GAT777-178-1 |
| 573 | 279 | GAT777-086-2 |
| 574 | 160 | GAT777-049-2 |
| 575 | 672 | GAT777-178-3 |
| 576 | 64 | GAT777-002-1 |
| 577 | 545 | GAT777-142-2 |
| 578 | 200 | GAT777-048-4 |
| 579 | 198 | GAT777-046-2 |
| 580 | 26 | GAT777-012-2 |
| 581 | 43 | GAT777-013-2 |
| 582 | 701 | GAT777-188-1 |
| 583 | 406 | GAT777-078-3 |

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| 584 | 415 | GAT777-119-3 |
| 585 | 726 | GAT777-179-1 |
| 586 | 438 | GAT777-121-2 |
| 587 | 429 | GAT777-116-3 |
| 588 | 50 | GAT777-007-3 |
| 589 | 52 | GAT777-017-2 |
| 590 | 192 | GAT777-051-1 |
| 591 | 722 | GAT777-176-3 |
| 592 | 565 | GAT777-158-4 |
| 593 | 505 | GAT777-164-1 |
| 594 | 527 | GAT777-124-1 |
| 595 | 345 | GAT777-068-2 |
| 596 | 506 | GAT777-130-2 |
| 597 | 408 | GAT777-100-1 |
| 598 | 673 | GAT777-187-2 |
| 599 | 755 | GAT777-203-3 |
| 600 | 296 | GAT777-080-2 |
| 601 | 162 | GAT777-055-3 |
| 602 | 338 | GAT777-070-4 |
| 603 | 117 | GAT777-035-3 |
| 604 | 584 | GAT777-158-1 |
| 605 | 190 | GAT777-046-4 |
| 606 | 576 | GAT777-146-3 |
| 607 | 404 | GAT777-080-4 |
| 608 | 329 | GAT777-085-1 |
| 609 | 579 | GAT777-159-3 |
| 610 | 554 | GAT777-131-1 |
| 611 | 206 | GAT777-053-2 |
| 612 | 640 | GAT777-197-1 |
| 613 | 373 | GAT777-099-2 |
| 614 | 49 | GAT777-014-3 |

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| 616 | 641 | GAT777-196-3 |
| 617 | 348 | GAT777-094-3 |
| 618 | 378 | GAT777-066-1 |
| 619 | 682 | GAT777-193-1 |
| 620 | 284 | GAT777-109-2 |
| 621 | 563 | GAT777-125-3 |
| 622 | 183 | GAT777-053-3 |
| 623 | 524 | GAT777-148-2 |
| 624 | 293 | GAT777-078-1 |
| 625 | 42 | GAT777-010-1 |
| 626 | 422 | GAT777-118-3 |
| 627 | 497 | GAT777-131-2 |
| 628 | 33 | GAT777-019-1 |
| 629 | 167 | GAT777-052-2 |
| 630 | 334 | GAT777-086-3 |
| 631 | 123 | GAT777-033-2 |
| 632 | 321 | GAT777-087-2 |
| 633 | 718 | GAT777-195-1 |
| 634 | 573 | GAT777-135-3 |
| 635 | 126 | GAT777-024-1 |
| 636 | 75 | GAT777-027-1 |
| 637 | 666 | GAT777-179-2 |
| 638 | 351 | GAT777-079-1 |
| 639 | 353 | GAT777-088-1 |
| 640 | 8 | GAT777-011-2 |
| 641 | 240 | GAT777-102-4 |
| 642 | 675 | GAT777-191-3 |
| 643 | 103 | GAT777-033-1 |
| 644 | 146 | GAT777-025-2 |
| 645 | 169 | GAT777-049-1 |

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| 646 | 562 | GAT777-134-2 |
| 647 | 61 | GAT777-013-3 |
| 648 | 489 | GAT777-133-4 |
| 649 | 288 | GAT777-072-1 |
| 650 | 655 | GAT777-193-4 |
| 651 | 175 | GAT777-055-1 |
| 652 | 199 | GAT777-056-1 |
| 653 | 152 | GAT777-043-1 |
| 654 | 548 | GAT777-144-3 |
| 655 | 703 | GAT777-177-3 |
| 656 | 774 | GAT777-204-2 |
| 657 | 766 | GAT777-208-2 |
| 658 | 153 | GAT777-041-2 |
| 659 | 195 | GAT777-056-2 |
| 660 | 469 | GAT777-142-3 |
| 661 | 492 | GAT777-150-4 |
| 662 | 526 | GAT777-145-4 |
| 663 | 377 | GAT777-072-3 |
| 664 | 100 | GAT777-024-3 |
| 665 | 204 | GAT777-049-3 |
| 666 | 181 | GAT777-052-3 |
| 667 | 376 | GAT777-098-4 |
| 668 | 332 | GAT777-075-3 |
| 669 | 278 | GAT777-080-3 |
| 670 | 307 | GAT777-097-3 |
| 671 | 754 | GAT777-212-2 |
| 672 | 425 | GAT777-121-4 |
| 673 | 677 | GAT777-175-2 |
| 674 | 229 | GAT777-108-2 |
| 675 | 70 | GAT777-040-1 |
| 676 | 580 | GAT777-127-2 |

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| 677 | 759 | GAT777-210-1 |
| 678 | 236 | GAT777-089-1 |
| 679 | 320 | GAT777-100-3 |
| 680 | 286 | GAT777-060-1 |
| 681 | 218 | GAT777-082-2 |
| 682 | 257 | GAT777-069-2 |
| 683 | 83 | GAT777-023-3 |
| 684 | 683 | GAT777-197-2 |
| 685 | 358 | GAT777-084-2 |
| 686 | 174 | GAT777-048-3 |
| 687 | 375 | GAT777-070-1 |
| 688 | 628 | GAT777-170-1 |
| 689 | 476 | GAT777-136-1 |
| 690 | 750 | GAT777-212-3 |
| 691 | 770 | GAT777-208-4 |
| 692 | 339 | GAT777-101-2 |
| 693 | 525 | GAT777-167-3 |
| 694 | 409 | GAT777-117-1 |
| 695 | 582 | GAT777-138-3 |
| 696 | 245 | GAT777-097-2 |
| 697 | 57 | GAT777-016-4 |
| 698 | 252 | GAT777-073-2 |
| 699 | 369 | GAT777-083-2 |
| 700 | 289 | GAT777-089-2 |
| 701 | 30 | GAT777-005-1 |
| 702 | 248 | GAT777-069-1 |
| 703 | 142 | GAT777-032-3 |
| 704 | 88 | GAT777-023-4 |
| 705 | 542 | GAT777-160-3 |
| 706 | 758 | GAT777-211-3 |
| 707 | 225 | GAT777-111-2 |

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| 708 | 608 | GAT777-155-3 |
| 709 | 485 | GAT777-137-3 |
| 710 | 719 | GAT777-192-3 |
| 711 | 301 | GAT777-109-3 |
| 712 | 596 | GAT777-156-3 |
| 713 | 510 | GAT777-134-3 |
| 714 | 112 | GAT777-024-2 |
| 715 | 623 | GAT777-174-4 |
| 716 | 203 | GAT777-054-3 |
| 717 | 757 | GAT777-206-1 |
| 718 | 337 | GAT777-084-3 |
| 719 | 79 | GAT777-027-2 |
| 720 | 374 | GAT777-064-4 |
| 721 | 113 | GAT777-029-1 |
| 722 | 650 | GAT777-179-4 |
| 723 | 490 | GAT777-159-2 |
| 724 | 114 | GAT777-036-1 |
| 725 | 35 | GAT777-012-1 |
| 726 | 586 | GAT777-125-2 |
| 727 | 518 | GAT777-151-3 |
| 728 | 172 | GAT777-050-1 |
| 729 | 154 | GAT777-031-1 |
| 730 | 178 | GAT777-048-1 |
| 731 | 427 | GAT777-118-2 |
| 732 | 732 | GAT777-188-4 |
| 733 | 468 | GAT777-162-3 |
| 734 | 120 | GAT777-038-2 |
| 735 | 71 | GAT777-043-2 |
| 736 | 73 | GAT777-037-1 |
| 737 | 419 | GAT777-122-2 |
| 738 | 431 | GAT777-120-1 |

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| 739 | 685 | GAT777-186-1 |
| 740 | 731 | GAT777-199-1 |
| 741 | 4 | GAT777-008-2 |
| 742 | 693 | GAT777-184-4 |
| 743 | 398 | GAT777-062-3 |
| 744 | 463 | GAT777-148-3 |
| 745 | 772 | GAT777-213-2 |
| 746 | 357 | GAT777-090-2 |
| 747 | 262 | GAT777-107-2 |
| 748 | 417 | GAT777-115-2 |
| 749 | 186 | GAT777-056-4 |
| 750 | 397 | GAT777-090-4 |
| 751 | 91 | GAT777-022-1 |
| 752 | 41 | GAT777-013-1 |
| 753 | 331 | GAT777-062-1 |
| 754 | 432 | GAT777-119-1 |
| 755 | 224 | GAT777-102-2 |
| 756 | 571 | GAT777-124-4 |
| 757 | 11 | GAT777-010-3 |
| 758 | 733 | GAT777-175-1 |
| 759 | 535 | GAT777-129-1 |
| 760 | 551 | GAT777-154-1 |
| 761 | 58 | GAT777-003-3 |
| 762 | 45 | GAT777-019-2 |
| 763 | 667 | GAT777-200-1 |
| 764 | 84 | GAT777-031-2 |
| 765 | 457 | GAT777-133-1 |
| 766 | 303 | GAT777-066-2 |
| 767 | 254 | GAT777-100-2 |
| 768 | 2 | GAT777-011-1 |
| 769 | 635 | GAT777-172-2 |

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| 772 | 14 | GAT777-016-2 |
| 773 | 615 | GAT777-158-3 |
| 774 | 139 | GAT777-028-2 |
| 775 | 363 | GAT777-101-4 |
| 776 | 234 | GAT777-071-4 |
| 777 | 572 | GAT777-128-3 |