

GOUDA ACADEMY

however

therefore

SUPER GUIDE

213 TRANSITIONS QUESTIONS

for example

meanwhile

- ☒ Read
- ☒ Think
- ☒ Connect
- ☒ Choose

Simple Lessons + Word Lists

213 SAT Practice Questions

Answer Key + Detailed Explanations

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Start here

- 1. Read** the ideas on both sides of the blank.
- 2. Ask:** Is the next idea adding, explaining, changing direction, showing a result, or showing time?
- 3. Choose** the word that shows that link. Then check the explanation.

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Answer key: page 74 | **Explanations:** page 76

Remember: The chapter word lists show the correct answers found in this guide. Some words have more than one job. Read the sentence before choosing.

Try the questions first. Then use the answers to learn from mistakes. Original source details are kept at the back.

CHAPTER 1 | QUESTIONS 1-19

Adding or Matching Ideas

What do these words do?

The next sentence gives another related point, or it shows that a second thing works in the same way. Think "also" for another point and "in the same way" for a matching pattern.

Easy example

The bag is light. **In addition**, it is waterproof.
 Mina learns by drawing. **Likewise**, Omar remembers ideas by sketching them.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Add another point	Additionally; In addition; Moreover; What's more
Show a matching pattern	Likewise; Similarly
Add more than inventing a word	Beyond the simple coining of a term

Watch out

A second fact is not always an example. Ask whether it adds a different point or gives one case of a broader idea.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

1

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor was a prominent classical music composer from England who toured the US three times in the early 1900s. The child of a West African father and an English mother, Coleridge-Taylor emphasized his mixed-race ancestry. For example, he referred to himself as Anglo-African. _____ he incorporated the sounds of traditional African music into his classical music compositions.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In addition,
- B) Actually,
- C) However,
- D) Regardless,

QB 660d50dc

2

As a young historian in the 1950s, Alixa Naff began interviewing fellow Arab American immigrants about their experiences straddling two cultures. Over the next few decades, Naff conducted more than 450 such interviews, also known as oral histories. _____ she collected photographs and other artifacts that represented her subjects' experiences.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In other words,
- B) On the contrary,
- C) In addition,
- D) Today,

QB 1b219d14

3

Guard cells are specialized cells that are part of a plant's pores. These cells help regulate the amount of carbon dioxide a plant takes in. _____ they help regulate a plant's water loss.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Additionally,
- B) Previously,
- C) In conclusion,
- D) Instead,

QB 290a5d77

4

The Inca of South America used intricately knotted string devices called quipus to record countable information, like population data and payments. _____ they may have used quipus to record more complex information, like stories and myths, according to researchers.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) In other words,
- C) In addition,
- D) For example,

QB d9dad012

5

Some members of the US Supreme Court have resisted calls to televise the court's oral arguments, concerned that the participants would be tempted to perform for the cameras (and thus lower the quality of the discourse). _____ the justices worry that most viewers would not even watch the full deliberations, only short clips that could be misinterpreted and mischaracterized.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Additionally,
- C) In comparison,
- D) For example,

QB 601b9d18

6

Jhumpa Lahiri's story collection Interpreter of Maladies features multiple stories about romantic relationships. In "This Blessed House," newlyweds argue over whether to replace items left by the previous owners of their new home. _____ in "A Temporary Matter," a husband and wife attempt to rekindle their relationship during a four-night blackout.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Granted,
- B) For example,
- C) Likewise,
- D) Hence,

QB 30438650

7

Before California's 1911 election to approve a proposition granting women the right to vote, activists across the state sold tea to promote the cause of suffrage. In San Francisco, the Woman's Suffrage Party sold Equality Tea at local fairs. _____ in Los Angeles, activist Nancy Tuttle Craig, who ran one of California's largest grocery store firms, distributed Votes for Women Tea.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) To conclude,
- C) Similarly,
- D) In other words,

QB fd24f48f

8

Karel Čapek's 1920 play R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots), in which artificial workers overthrow their masters, left an indelible mark on the science fiction genre, and the English language, by introducing the term "robot" (derived from the Czech word *robota*, meaning "indentured labor" or "drudgery"). _____ Čapek's play also contributed to a venerable literary and mythological tradition: using artificial beings as mirrors and foils for humanity.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Beyond the simple coining of a term,
- B) By achieving such a lofty goal,
- C) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,
- D) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,

QB 7dbcb7f4

9

In the early 1970s, Albert Popa took up graffiti art, spraying his work onto what was at the time an unconventional surface: concrete. _____ Albert's son David has chosen an unusual canvas for his new art project, *Fractured*. In this remarkable work, the artist draws charcoal faces onto fragmented ice floes in Finland, creating the visual effect of a face slowly fracturing.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Indeed,
- C) Second,
- D) Likewise,

QB 29ae4d48

10

In 1933, the Twentieth Amendment to the US Constitution was ratified. The amendment mandates that presidential inaugurations be held on January 20, approximately ten weeks after the November election. _____ this amendment requires newly elected US senators and representatives to be sworn into their respective offices on January 3.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Instead,
- B) For instance,
- C) Specifically,
- D) In addition,

QB 129089b5

11

Originally coined by economist Joan Robinson to refer to markets with multiple sellers of a product but only one buyer, the term “monopsony” can also refer to markets where demand for labor is limited. In a product monopsony, the single buyer can force sellers to lower their prices. _____ in a labor monopsony, employers can force workers to accept lower wages.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Earlier,
- B) Instead,
- C) Similarly,
- D) In particular,

QB d54e16ee

12

In the early 1900s, Jovita Idár fought injustice on both sides of the Mexico–United States border. As a reporter for the Texas newspaper *La Crónica*, she voiced support for the Mexican people’s revolt against authoritarian rule. _____ she founded the League of Mexican Women, a group that advocated for the rights of Mexican Americans.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Additionally,
- B) In conclusion,
- C) For example,
- D) Rather,

QB 2b5f4bdc

13

“Wishcycling”—putting nonrecyclable items into recycling bins under the mistaken belief that those items can be recycled—ultimately does more harm than good. Nonrecyclable items, such as greasy pizza boxes, can contaminate recyclable materials, rendering entire batches unusable. _____ nonrecyclable products can damage recycling plants’ machinery.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Fittingly,
- B) On the contrary,
- C) Moreover,
- D) Nevertheless,

QB eea351c4

14

To discover which fruit varieties were grown in Italy’s Umbria region before the introduction of industrial farming, botanist Isabella Dalla Ragione often turns to centuries-old lists of cooking ingredients. _____ she analyzes Renaissance paintings of Umbria, as they can provide accurate representations of fruits that were grown there long ago.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In sum,
- B) Instead,
- C) Thus,
- D) Additionally,

QB 39d1a519

15

In her poetry collection *Thomas and Beulah*, Rita Dove interweaves the titular characters' personal stories with broader historical narratives. She places Thomas's journey from the American South to the Midwest in the early 1900s within the larger context of the Great Migration. _____ Dove sets events from Beulah's personal life against the backdrop of the US Civil Rights Movement.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Specifically,
- B) Thus,
- C) Regardless,
- D) Similarly,

QB 4d2736f0

16

In Asiya Wadud's 2022 poem "Shorn, Treaded Red," the poet contemplates a painting that has inspired her: Etel Adnan's 2020 work *Satellites 27*. The painting, which features overlapping geometric shapes, fuels the poem's exploration of temporality and identity. _____ in responding to Adnan's artwork, Wadud's poem reflects on the relationship between poetry and other art forms.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

QB 7ce14583

17

When printing paper money for the colony of Pennsylvania in the 1730s, Benjamin Franklin—then a Philadelphia shop owner—took steps to combat the circulation of counterfeit notes, such as weaving blue threads and muscovite (a reflective mineral) into the paper he used. _____ he stamped the notes with detailed imprints of sage leaves that proved difficult for forgers to replicate.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Specifically,
- B) That said,
- C) For example,
- D) Moreover,

QB 1872cd6d

18

In *Color Charts: A History* (2024), anthropologist Anne Varichon uses vivid prose to describe various systems and tools that have been used over the past few centuries for categorizing colors. _____ Varichon's book features many high-quality images of these color presentation tools—from fanlike arrangements of hued fabric swatches to clusters of dyed feathers.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Consequently,
- B) Additionally,
- C) That said,
- D) Specifically,

QB 8fbf206d

19

Karel Čapek's 1920 play R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots), in which artificial workers overthrow their masters, left an indelible mark on the science fiction genre, and the English language, by introducing the term "robot" (derived from the Czech word *robota*, meaning "indentured labor" or "drudgery"). _____ Čapek's play also contributed to a venerable literary and mythological tradition: using artificial beings as mirrors and foils for humanity.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By achieving such a lofty goal,
- B) Beyond the simple coining of a term,
- C) Despite its creation of such an iconic trope,
- D) Ultimately limited in its lasting influence,

Int-B-M1-Q23

CHAPTER 2 | QUESTIONS 20-43

Giving Examples or Details

What do these words do?

An example gives one case that fits a general idea. A detail tells you exactly what the writer means. Think "Here is one case" or "Here is the exact detail."

Easy example

Some animals migrate. **For example**, many swallows travel long distances.
The bridge needs repairs. **Specifically**, two supports must be replaced.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Give one example	For example; For instance
Give a precise detail	In particular; Specifically; To be exact

Watch out

Check the idea right before the blank. The next sentence must be an example or detail of that idea.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

20

A potter choosing which type of clay to use for a piece considers two key factors: the desired look of the piece and its intended use. _____ earthenware clay is often used for decorative pieces because of its rustic look. This type of clay is not often used in industrial settings, though, because it is less durable than other clays.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In other words,
- B) Regardless,
- C) In conclusion,
- D) For example,

QB db8fe023

21

Most conifers (trees belonging to the phylum Coniferophyta) are evergreen. That is, they keep their green leaves or needles year-round. However, not all conifer species are evergreen. Larch trees, _____ lose their needles every fall.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for instance,
- B) nevertheless,
- C) meanwhile,
- D) in addition,

QB 827afb27

22

When following musical scores, professional opera singers like soprano Ana María Martínez take vocal directions from descriptive notations, typically in Italian, that appear alongside the musical notes. _____ these descriptive terms might guide the performer to sing *giocosso* (playfully) or *lento* (at a slow tempo).

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) On the other hand,
- B) All the same,
- C) For example,
- D) In the second place,

QB fc5e83cc

23

Although novels and poems are considered distinct literary forms, many authors have created hybrid works that incorporate elements of both. Bernardine Evaristo's *The Emperor's Babe*, _____ is a verse novel, a book-length narrative complete with characters and a plot but conveyed in short, crisp lines of poetry rather than prose.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) by contrast,
- B) consequently,
- C) secondly,
- D) for example,

QB f33f0892

24

The ancient Spartans were known for their bitingly concise—or laconic—wit, a quality they maintained even in the face of great peril. _____ when Philip II of Macedon threatened Laconia (the region of Greece containing Sparta), he said, “If I invade Laconia, I shall turn you out.” The Spartans replied with a single word: “If.”

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Rather,
- B) In other words,
- C) That said,
- D) For instance,

QB d10e46a2

25

Preston Singletary is a Tlingit glass artist who often collaborates with other artists. _____ he has worked with Tewa pottery artist Jody Naranjo several times. Together, Singletary and Naranjo have created pottery-inspired glass pieces such as Sunset Stampede and Kiva Steps.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In conclusion,
- B) For example,
- C) However,
- D) In comparison,

QB e965fd73

26

Organisms have evolved a number of surprising adaptations to ensure their survival in adverse conditions. Tadpole shrimp (Triops longicaudatus) embryos, _____ can pause development for over ten years during extended periods of drought.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in contrast,
- B) for example,
- C) meanwhile,
- D) consequently,

QB 4f2710ab

27

Resins play several important roles in maintaining the health of conifers and many other kinds of trees. _____ resins quickly seal wounds, which helps prevent harmful insects and fungi from entering trees. These sticky substances also help trees retain water that is needed for them to survive.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Regardless,
- C) Next,
- D) For example,

QB 5803befc

28

Laetitia Ky's hair is her art. Inspired by hairstyles from various African tribes, the Ivorian artist uses wire and thread to sculpt her hair into all kinds of shapes. _____ she once made her hair into the shape of the continent of Africa—including the island of Madagascar!

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Soon,
- B) Elsewhere,
- C) For example,
- D) However,

QB 6916c8e5

29

A research team led by Gal Badihi has discovered that chimpanzees communicate through exchanges of gestures occurring at a pace similar to that of human conversations. _____ chimpanzee gesture exchanges have short pauses of about 120 milliseconds between communications, comparable to the 200-millisecond average pause between turns in human speech.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) Specifically,
- C) By contrast,
- D) Nevertheless,

QB 8a1ad52b

30

In the 1880s, inventor Lewis Latimer improved upon Thomas Edison's design for the electric light bulb. _____ Latimer made the light bulb more durable by placing cardboard around its carbon filament. With this innovation, Latimer became the first Black inventor to contribute to the electrification of the world.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Soon,
- B) Regardless,
- C) However,
- D) Specifically,

QB 60917233

31

Researchers believe that pieces of hull found off Oregon's coast are from a Spanish cargo ship that was lost in 1697. Stories passed down among the area's Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians support this belief. _____ Siletz stories describe how blocks of beeswax, an item the ship had been carrying, began washing ashore after the ship was lost.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For this reason,
- B) For example,
- C) However,
- D) Likewise,

QB f07570bb

32

The Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind project is anticipated to generate 2.6 gigawatts of energy, enough to power almost one million homes. As its name indicates, the project—currently in development—consists of wind turbines located off the Virginia coast. _____ the project plan calls for 176 large turbines to be placed at a site 27 miles east of Virginia Beach.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) To be exact,
- B) In conclusion,
- C) As a result,
- D) In contrast,

QB 0c0d50e1

33

In his 1925 book *The Morphology of Landscape*, US geographer Carl Sauer challenged prevailing views about how natural landscapes influence human cultures. _____ Sauer argued that instead of being shaped entirely by their natural surroundings, cultures play an active role in their own development by virtue of their interactions with the environment.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) Finally,
- C) Therefore,
- D) Specifically,

QB 08be6347

34

Earth's auroras—colorful displays of light seen above the northern and southern poles—result, broadly speaking, from the Sun's activity. _____ the Sun releases charged particles that are captured by Earth's magnetic field and channeled toward the poles. These particles then collide with atoms in the atmosphere, causing the atoms to emit auroral light.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Specifically,
- B) Similarly,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Hence,

QB 8622320e

35

In 1974, Mexican chemist Mario Molina and US chemist F. Sherwood Rowland discovered that chemicals called CFCs were harmful to the ozone layer. Their research was extremely influential in the fight against CFCs. _____ it laid the foundation for a 1987 treaty that phased out the use of CFCs across the globe.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Regardless,
- B) Specifically,
- C) However,
- D) Earlier,

QB 0f9ed134

36

A 2022 study by researchers Hala Altamimi and Qiaozhen Liu investigated the relationship between nonprofit arts organizations' spending and performance. _____ the researchers examined the correlation between how much 22,328 US arts nonprofits spent on overhead—operational costs such as equipment and fundraising—and how many people attended their events (a measure of overall success).

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Thus,
- B) In addition,
- C) By comparison,
- D) Specifically,

QB 9e3a215b

37

Mary Ellen Pleasant, a successful entrepreneur during the gold rush era, earned the moniker "Mother of Human Rights in California" after successfully challenging discrimination in the state. _____ in 1866, she sued a streetcar company for denying her and other Black riders service, a suit she eventually won when the California Supreme Court declared it illegal for carriers to exclude passengers based on race.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For this reason,
- B) Then,
- C) In addition,
- D) Specifically,

QB 855247c7

38

In 2021, a model developed by astrophysicist Catherine Zucker and her research team revealed that the same supernovas responsible for the creation and ongoing expansion of the Local Bubble—a 14-million-year-old cavity in the Milky Way—are likely responsible for the formation of new stars. _____ this model detailed how the bubble’s expansion trapped interstellar clouds of gas and dust that became stars upon their eventual collapse.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Hence,
- B) However,
- C) Admittedly,
- D) Specifically,

QB a3bf0a9d

39

Following the American Revolutionary War, North American foodways underwent a radical transformation, fueled in large part by spiking consumer demand for certain grains. The cultivation, trade, and transportation of maize and wheat, _____ reconfigured the continent’s existing regional foodways into a globally oriented food system.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in particular,
- B) alternatively,
- C) by comparison,
- D) second of all,

QB 4703eafb

40

Riley Black—the author of critically acclaimed books such as *My Beloved Brontosaurus* (2013)—is best known for writing about dinosaurs, but she has also conducted hands-on fieldwork. _____ her fieldwork has included paleontological digs in Utah, Montana, and Wyoming, and her dinosaur fossil discoveries can be seen at places such as the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Regardless,
- B) Subsequently,
- C) Specifically,
- D) Conversely,

QB d3898d32

41

In 2009, the Craft and Folk Art Museum in Los Angeles hosted a special exhibition, *Sueños/Yume*, showcasing the works of local sculptor Dora de Larios. As suggested by the show’s title (*sueños* and *yume* mean “dreams” in Spanish and Japanese, respectively), de Larios’s art reflects a mix of cultural influences. _____ her work is grounded in the artistic traditions of both Mexico and Japan.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In addition,
- B) In contrast,
- C) Specifically,
- D) Therefore,

QB 8e9677e6

42

Historically, most conductors of major orchestras and opera companies have been European men, but a new, more diverse generation of artists is stepping up to the podium. Mexico's Alondra de la Parra took over as conductor for the Queensland Symphony Orchestra in 2017, _____ and Colombia's Lina Gonzalez-Granados did the same for the Los Angeles Opera in 2022.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in addition,
- B) lastly,
- C) granted,
- D) for instance,

QB 1c6e1d55

43

The World Cup of men's soccer, one of the biggest sporting events on the planet, brought 32 national teams from six continents to the host country, Germany, in 2006. The event, which is held every four years, used to be much smaller and more limited geographically. _____ the 1930 World Cup in Uruguay included only 13 teams, all from Europe and the Americas.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In addition,
- B) At last,
- C) For example,
- D) However,

Int-B-M1-Q22

CHAPTER 3 | QUESTIONS 44-59

Explaining or Emphasizing

What do these words do?

Sometimes the writer says the same idea in easier words. Other times, the writer gives a strong fact that supports the idea. Think "That means..." or "Yes, and here is strong support."

Easy example

The path is impassable; **in other words**, we cannot get through.
Her collection is huge. **In fact**, it fills three rooms.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Say the same idea another way	In other words; That is
Make the point stronger	In fact; Indeed

Watch out

A new result is different from a new way of saying the same thing. "She was tired, so she rested" gives a result.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

44

Tyrian purple was a highly prized dye among the Phoenicians (an ancient civilization located in present-day Lebanon). The Phoenicians were famous for using this natural dye to color their clothes a distinctive purple. _____ the name “Phoenicia” itself, some historians claim, may have originally meant “land of purple.”

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In fact,
- B) Regardless,
- C) Lastly,
- D) On the contrary,

QB fc2bcc79

45

Marcel Duchamp intended his 1917 so-called ready-made sculpture Fountain to challenge then-prevailing conceptions about the nature of art. _____ Duchamp’s Fountain did just that, raising the question of whether displaying any object in an art gallery could be said to transform the object—even, as Duchamp’s sculpture was, a urinal—into a legitimate work of art.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) Indeed,
- C) Instead,
- D) In addition,

QB 42870a4e

46

The French directors Colas Koola and Vivien Mermet-Guyenet (known as Koola and Viv) founded the video game studio BlueTwelve. They also love cats. _____ they created an award-winning cat video game, Stray (2021), that lets the player explore a dystopian city from the perspective of a clever orange house cat.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Intermittently,
- B) On the other hand,
- C) In fact,
- D) Nevertheless,

QB 1ccfcea4

47

The Alaska Native Language Archive (ANLA) is known for its impressive audio collection. _____ the ANLA has more than 5,000 audio recordings of Native Alaskan languages dating as far back as 1943.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In fact,
- B) After,
- C) Regardless,
- D) Instead,

QB 0fd4df40

48

Award-winning travel writer Linda Watanabe McFerrin considers the background research she conducts on destinations featured in her travel books to be its own reward. _____ McFerrin admits to finding the research phase of her work just as fascinating and engaging as exploring a location in person.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By contrast,
- B) Likewise,
- C) Besides,
- D) In fact,

QB ec3d7605

49

Plato believed material objects to be crude representations of unseen ideal forms. In his view, such abstract, nonmaterial forms are the ultimate source of knowledge. Aristotle disagreed, positing that knowledge is best obtained through direct engagement with the material world; _____ sensory experience of the material is the ultimate source of knowledge.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) regardless,
- B) admittedly,
- C) in other words,
- D) meanwhile,

QB 2df7b582

50

Biographer Michael Gorra notes that the novelist Henry James “lived in a world of second thoughts,” frequently tinkering with his novels and stories after their initial publication. However, the differences between the 1881 first edition and the 1908 edition of his novel *A Portrait of a Lady* are extreme, even by James’s standards; _____ some critics regard the two editions as two different novels altogether.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) by contrast,
- B) in fact,
- C) nevertheless,
- D) in other words,

QB feble6da

51

With his room-sized installation Unicorn/My Private Sky, Norwegian artist Børre Sæthre succeeds in creating a whimsical yet perplexing experience. _____ when visitors set foot inside the fantastically blue room and encounter the life-sized stuffed unicorn preening at the far end of it, they are both dazzled and confused—as if stepping into a strange and enchanting new world.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Second,
- B) Instead,
- C) Indeed,
- D) Nevertheless,

QB 249508d9

52

With her room-sized installation The Interstitium, Iranian American artist Laleh Mehran succeeded in creating a space that felt, as intended, both “familiar and distant.” _____ with a video screen placed at the far end of the coal slag-encrusted room, her installation was reminiscent of a typical movie theater—albeit one found in a subterranean coal mine.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Next,
- B) Nevertheless,
- C) Indeed,
- D) Instead,

QB b7c404d1

53

In a 2022 analysis of 200 terms, researchers found a broad pattern of valence-dependent mutation for which negative words saw a faster rate of cognate replacement—_____ the rate at which a word will be replaced over time with a noncognate form. Adjectives (e.g., “afraid”) saw the largest effect; nouns (e.g., “attack”), meanwhile, saw the smallest.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for example,
- B) likewise,
- C) in addition,
- D) that is,

QB 7c3f0145

54

In a heated debate in biogeography, the field is divided between dispersalists and vicariancists. _____ there are those who argue that dispersal is the most crucial determining factor in a species’ distribution, and those who insist that vicariance (separation due to geographic barriers) is. Biogeographer Isabel Sanmartín counts herself among neither.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Furthermore,
- B) By contrast,
- C) Similarly,
- D) That is,

QB e3edc138

55

Upper-atmospheric jets—phenomena whereby electrical discharges cause narrow cones of blue light to briefly burst upward from the tops of thunderclouds—have been observed reaching the ionosphere. The extreme altitudes involved (the ionosphere begins about 80 km above Earth) mark these gigantic jets as outliers; _____ the majority of jets reach heights of only 20 to 50 km.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) nevertheless,
- B) consequently,
- C) indeed,
- D) in addition,

QB a266d876

56

Magnetic levitation (maglev) trains are suspended above a track by powerful electromagnets, reducing friction and thus allowing for much faster speeds. Though maglev advocates in the US have long imagined these trains crisscrossing the country, their dream remains unrealized. _____ of the handful of maglev trains currently in operation, all are in Asia.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In fact,
- B) To that end,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) That said,

QB 00e0170f

57

Seismologists Kaiqing Yuan and Barbara Romanowicz have proposed that the magma fueling Iceland's more than 30 active volcano systems emerges from deep within Earth. The great depths involved—nearly 3,000 km—mark Iceland's volcanoes as extreme outliers; _____ many of Earth's volcanoes are fed by shallow pockets of magma found less than 15 km below the surface.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) indeed,
- B) nevertheless,
- C) in addition,
- D) consequently,

QB 47e238be

58

In a 1993 study by Vales and Peek, the researchers used microhistological fecal analysis to determine the ratio of three plant subtypes (graminoids, forbs, and browse) within the diets of North American ungulates. The researchers did not perform this analysis on all such ungulates, _____ they focused exclusively on elk in Wyoming.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for instance;
- B) regardless;
- C) however;
- D) in other words;

Int-B-M2-Q24

59

In a 1993 study by Vales and Peek, the researchers used microhistological fecal analysis to determine the ratio of three plant subtypes (graminoids, forbs, and browse) within the diets of North American ungulates. The researchers did not perform this analysis on all such ungulates, _____ they focused exclusively on elk in Wyoming.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for instance;
- B) regardless;
- C) however;
- D) in other words;

US-B-M2-Q21

CHAPTER 4 | QUESTIONS 60-112

Showing a Difference

What do these words do?

The ideas point in different directions. The writer may compare two different things, show a surprise, or admit a weakness before returning to the main point. Think "but" or "even with that problem."

Easy example

One plant grows quickly. **By contrast**, the other grows slowly.
 The trail was muddy. **Still**, we finished the walk.
Granted, the walk is long. But the view is worth it.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Show a difference	By comparison; By contrast; Conversely; However; In comparison; In contrast; On the other hand; Though
Mean "even with that fact"	Nevertheless; Nonetheless; Still; That said
Admit a fact or weakness	Granted; Of course

Watch out

Name the actual difference. Two sentences about different people can still show the same pattern.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

60

It has long been thought that humans first crossed a land bridge into the Americas approximately 13,000 years ago. _____ based on radiocarbon dating of samples uncovered in Mexico, a research team recently suggested that humans may have arrived more than 30,000 years ago—much earlier than previously thought.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) Similarly,
- C) However,
- D) In conclusion,

QB 20733eac

61

Geoscientists have long considered Hawaii's Mauna Loa volcano to be Earth's largest shield volcano by volume, measuring approximately 74,000 cubic kilometers. _____ according to a 2020 study by local geoscientist Michael Garcia, Hawaii's Pūhāhonu shield volcano is significantly larger, boasting a volume of about 148,000 cubic kilometers.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Secondly,
- B) Consequently,
- C) Moreover,
- D) However,

QB 92fe0ed7

62

Paleontologists once thought that early apes lived in tropical forests, but recent research suggests that they may have actually lived in savannas. Tropical forests are humid and have many trees spaced close together. _____ savannas are drier, and their trees are spaced further apart.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For instance,
- B) In comparison,
- C) Firstly,
- D) In conclusion,

QB 6a5939c2

63

Few New Yorkers have heard Thelma Pollard's name. _____ many have seen her work in the famous Broadway musical The Phantom of the Opera. As the musical's longtime makeup supervisor, Pollard put the iconic makeup on the face of the Phantom himself.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) Therefore,
- C) For example,
- D) However,

QB 9fe7315b

64

Giant dust plumes from the Sahara Desert that blow across the Atlantic Ocean can have complex and opposing effects on tropical cyclones. On one hand, the dust can enhance the formation of ice clouds in the cyclone's core, increasing precipitation. _____ the dust can lower sea surface temperatures around the cyclone's core, weakening the storm.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Previously,
- B) In other words,
- C) For example,
- D) On the other hand,

QB 64bcd3d

65

The envelope-shaped paper bags common in the US 150 years ago were impractical for carrying goods. _____ because they were the only paper bags that could be mass-produced, these bags dominated the market. That all changed in the 1870s, when industrial designer Margaret Knight patented a machine to make flat-bottomed, foldable paper bags.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) For instance,
- C) Thus,
- D) In other words,

QB c7e85c0a

66

In most deer species, males grow antlers, and females don't. _____ reindeer are different. They are the only deer species in which the females grow antlers, too.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) Next,
- C) However,
- D) Thus,

QB a064955f

67

In the 1850s, William Still was instrumental in helping nearly 1,000 people escape from slavery, earning him the moniker "the Father of the Underground Railroad." _____ despite the fame of his contributions during his lifetime, Still is discussed far less today than other prominent Black abolitionists from his era, such as Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) However,
- C) Specifically,
- D) Similarly,

QB 0ee64efc

68

Many butterfly species have bold, brightly colored wings. _____ some butterfly species have wings that are almost completely colorless and transparent. Glasswing butterflies, for example, have see-through wings that make them nearly invisible.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) Previously,
- C) In other words,
- D) However,

QB c4f7f726

69

The number of dark spots that appear on the Sun, known as sunspots, can vary greatly. For example, there were about 180 sunspots in November 2001. _____ there were only about 2 sunspots in December 2008.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In other words,
- B) Similarly,
- C) Therefore,
- D) By comparison,

QB 1c36e3e1

70

Historians agree that the jazz pianist Jelly Roll Morton was exaggerating when he claimed to have invented jazz music. No one can deny, _____ that Morton's innovative compositions and remarkable improvisational skills helped shape jazz as a genre during its early years.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) therefore,
- B) in the second place,
- C) in other words,
- D) though,

QB ff1a2e5e

71

Niger ratified the Outer Space Treaty, an international agreement with over 100 signing nations that acts as the foundation for the laws of space, on February 1, 1967. Jordan, _____ has yet to officially ratify the treaty; it only signed it.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in contrast,
- B) specifically,
- C) for example,
- D) similarly,

QB b5972710

72

To explore how blinking affects social interactions, Dutch researchers observed interactions between human speakers and “listeners” (animated human faces on a screen). The researchers found that when the listeners blinked slowly, the speakers tended to talk for less time. _____ quicker blinks were associated with longer talking times.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) Specifically,
- C) Firstly,
- D) By contrast,

QB 90117366

73

Ballet dancer Misty Copeland has accomplished a lot. She has appeared on Broadway, toured with Prince, and even served on the President’s Council on Sports, Fitness & Nutrition. _____ according to Copeland, nothing in her career matches the honor of being the first African American woman named principal dancer at the prestigious American Ballet Theatre.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Thus,
- B) However,
- C) For example,
- D) Second of all,

QB bfb4e85e

74

A blend of gabardine and wool, the material for Elvis Presley’s Gold Vine jumpsuit was flexible enough to allow the singer to perform his signature dance moves. _____ the added weight of the suit’s swirling vines made of gold rhinestones likely limited Elvis’s mobility to some degree.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For this reason,
- B) Firstly,
- C) However,
- D) In other words,

QB 420dea42

75

Scientists were able to isolate a relatively pure sample of selenium in 1817, the same year they first discovered the element’s existence. _____ the isolation process took longer for molybdenum, which was isolated in its pure form three years after scientists first discovered it.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By contrast,
- B) Thus,
- C) Similarly,
- D) For instance,

QB cf11282b

76

Most of the planets that have been discovered outside our solar system orbit G-type stars, like our Sun. In 2014, _____ researchers identified a planet orbiting KELT-9, a B-type star more than twice as massive and nearly twice as hot as the Sun. Called KELT-9b, it is one of the hottest planets ever discovered.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) likewise,
- B) however,
- C) therefore,
- D) for example,

QB a40c7aa3

77

The Babylonian king Hammurabi achieved much during his forty-year reign. He conquered all of Mesopotamia and built Babylon into one of the most powerful cities of the ancient world. Today, _____ he is mainly remembered for a code of laws inscribed on a seven-foot-tall block of stone: the Code of Hammurabi.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) therefore,
- B) likewise,
- C) however,
- D) for instance,

QB af89fa02

78

Brain imaging research led by neuroscientist Dwaynica Greaves found that actors showed suppressed responses in the left anterior prefrontal cortex (the portion of the brain associated with self-awareness) when their names were called during performances; _____ the actors' responses were normal in nonacting contexts. These findings suggest that when embodying characters, performers may temporarily set aside their personal identities.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) specifically,
- B) conversely,
- C) likewise,
- D) thus,

QB 94c9788e

79

Alexander Lawrence Posey (1873–1908) varied his focus and tone depending on the genre in which he was writing. In his poetry, he used heartfelt language to evoke the beauty and peacefulness of his natural surroundings; in his journalism, _____ he employed humor and satire to comment on political issues affecting his Muskogee Creek community.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) that is,
- B) granted,
- C) similarly,
- D) by contrast,

QB 221ecf0f

80

In his painting *At the Cycle-Race Track*, Jean Metzinger aims to depict a bike race in four-dimensional space. Of course, Metzinger's painting doesn't technically represent a fourth dimension; humans can only see in three dimensions. _____ by depicting the race through multiple, simultaneous perspectives, Metzinger offers a fascinating glimpse at what this other universe might look like.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Moreover,
- B) That said,
- C) In other words,
- D) For example,

QB 335bbe3e

81

Despite its great distance from Earth—it is 570 light-years away—the star Shaula is one of the brightest stars in the sky, ranking 23rd. Although not as bright as Shaula, the star Alkaid also ranks among the 50 brightest stars (40th, to be exact). _____ Alkaid's brightness is likely due to the star's relative proximity: Alkaid is only 100 light-years from Earth.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Indeed,
- B) As a result,
- C) Granted,
- D) Similarly,

QB fb56b593

82

Imagine a magazine that a reader has thrown away. This magazine is post-consumer waste, as it became waste after reaching the consumer. _____ the paper scraps left over from printing the magazine are pre-consumer waste, as they became waste before reaching the consumer.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By contrast,
- B) For example,
- C) As a result,
- D) Specifically,

QB 080a7b51

83

My interest in old public libraries has led me to seek them out whenever I visit a new part of the United States. _____ I could visit every state in the US and still not find the oldest public library in the Western Hemisphere. That library, the Biblioteca Palafoxiana, is located in Puebla, Mexico.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) Nevertheless,
- C) Earlier,
- D) In other words,

QB ddb77846

84

With their distinctive cone shapes and steeply sloping sides, the volcanoes Hverfjall (Iceland) and Toliman (Guatemala) may look similar from afar. Tehnuka Ilanko and other volcanologists, _____ can tell by how each was formed that Hverfjall is a cinder cone volcano, while Toliman is a composite volcano.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for example,
- B) in addition,
- C) therefore,
- D) though,

QB f8c4591b

85

Topographic maps show the elevation of landforms above sea level. Bathymetric maps, _____ show the elevation of landforms below the sea, providing valuable information to marine geophysicists like Claudia Flores, who studies seismic data from the northeastern Caribbean.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in conclusion,
- B) for example,
- C) by contrast,
- D) afterward,

QB 74028acf

86

According to Duverger's law, countries with single-ballot majoritarian elections for single-member districts tend to polarize into two-party systems, wherein dueling political parties consistently dominate the political system. _____ countries with proportional-representation electoral systems tend to support multi-partyism, under which power gets distributed among many political parties.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Subsequently,
- B) Conversely,
- C) For instance,
- D) In other words,

QB 6d883838

87

One poll taken after the first 1960 presidential debate suggested that John Kennedy lost badly: only 21 percent of those who listened on the radio rated him the winner. _____ the debate was ultimately considered a victory for the telegenic young senator, who rated higher than his opponent, Vice President Richard Nixon, among those watching on the new medium of television.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In other words,
- B) Therefore,
- C) Likewise,
- D) Nevertheless,

QB 4fde4454

88

A firefly uses specialized muscles to draw oxygen into its lower abdomen through narrow tubes, triggering a chemical reaction whereby the oxygen combines with chemicals in the firefly's abdomen to produce a glow. _____ when the firefly stops drawing in oxygen, the reaction—and the glow—cease.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For instance,
- B) By contrast,
- C) Specifically,
- D) In conclusion,

QB f114cbf0

89

With its clichéd imagery of suburban lawns and power lines, John Ashbery's 2004 poem "Ignorance of the Law Is No Excuse" may seem barren terrain for critical analysis. _____ cultural critic Lauren Berlant finds fertile ground in just its first two stanzas, devoting most of a book chapter to deciphering the "weight of the default space" Ashbery creates in this poem.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Likewise,
- B) Nonetheless,
- C) In turn,
- D) That is,

QB ad729337

90

Roughly once an hour, a torrent of boiling water shoots up 100 feet or more from Yellowstone's Old Faithful geyser before plunging back to the surface—a cycle seemingly inhospitable to life. _____ as microbiologist Eric Boyd attests, "the geyser is...almost like a cradle for biodiversity," home to numerous bacteria species that thrive in its sulfurous waters.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Thus,
- B) Specifically,
- C) Still,
- D) In other words,

QB 5e93039f

91

Working together with the Navajo Nation Department of Water Resources, Dr. Lani Tsinnajinnie analyzed data about snowpack levels in the Chuska Mountains. She found that the snowpack (the amount of snow on the ground) was deepest in early March at lower elevations. At higher elevations, _____ the snowpack was deepest in mid-March.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in other words,
- B) for instance,
- C) on the other hand,
- D) in summary,

QB ab1f424a

92

In November 1934, Amrita Sher-Gil was living in what must have seemed like the ideal city for a young artist: Paris. She was studying firsthand the color-saturated style of France's modernist masters and beginning to make a name for herself as a painter. _____ Sher-Gil longed to return to her childhood home of India; only there, she believed, could her art truly flourish.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Still,
- B) Therefore,
- C) Indeed,
- D) Furthermore,

QB 52b31d7b

93

On a chilly spring morning in a Virginia park, as sunlight crested the treetops, Kathrin Swoboda raised her Nikon D500 camera and captured an image that would win the Grand Prize in the 2019 Audubon Photography Awards: a red-winged blackbird, exhaling what appeared to be rings of smoke. _____ the "smoke" was actually the blackbird's breath hitting the cold morning air as the bird sang.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Furthermore,
- B) For example,
- C) Therefore,
- D) Of course,

QB b6d9068e

94

At two weeks old, the time their critical socialization period begins, wolves can smell but cannot yet see or hear. Domesticated dogs, _____ can see, hear, and smell by the end of two weeks. This relative lack of sensory input may help explain why wolves behave so differently around humans than dogs do: from a very young age, wolves are more wary and less exploratory.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in other words,
- B) for instance,
- C) by contrast,
- D) accordingly,

QB 0205e563

95

Because an achiral molecule is symmetrical, flipping it yields a structurally identical molecule. A flipped chiral molecule, _____ can be compared to a glove that has been turned inside out: it produces a structurally inverted molecule rather than an identical one.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in other words,
- B) by contrast,
- C) for example,
- D) similarly,

QB 11df9b99

96

Modernista architects championed nature in their designs. _____ the wavy staircase and ornate floral tilework of Hospital de Sant Pau, a Modernista hospital designed by Lluís Domènech i Montaner, couldn't exactly grow in a forest. Still, one sees natural influences in Domènech i Montaner's penchant for curves (rather than right angles) and plant-and animal-inspired flourishes.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Furthermore,
- B) Similarly,
- C) Of course,
- D) Thus,

QB f5959727

97

The mineral mtorolite is most commonly found in Zimbabwe. Mtorolite is cryptocrystalline, meaning that its crystalline structure is so fine that the individual crystals cannot be distinguished by the naked eye or even under a microscope. The crystals in microcrystalline minerals are also not visible to the naked eye; _____ they can usually be seen under a microscope.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) thus,
- B) for example,
- C) that said,
- D) similarly,

QB 9dc4e640

98

Iraqi artist Nazik Al-Malaika, celebrated as the first Arabic poet to write in free verse, didn't reject traditional forms entirely; her poem "Elegy for a Woman of No Importance" consists of two ten-line stanzas and a standard number of syllables. Even in this superficially traditional work, _____ Al-Malaika was breaking new ground by memorializing an anonymous woman rather than a famous man.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) therefore,
- B) in fact,
- C) moreover,
- D) though,

QB c071eca2

99

In astrophysics, a ring of debris orbiting a larger object within the object's Roche limit is expected to persist as a ring, whereas a ring of debris orbiting outside this limit would likely accrete into a satellite (e.g., a moon). Bruno Morgado and colleagues, _____ detected a dense ring of material orbiting the trans-Neptunian object Quaoar at a distance of 2,500 miles, well outside the calculated Roche limit of 1,100 miles, that has remained intact.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) though,
- B) for example,
- C) fittingly,
- D) likewise,

QB a7a944ed

100

In his 2023 collection *The Diaspora Sonnets*, Filipino American poet Oliver de la Paz leverages the sonnet form's "diamond-like quality of precision," as he describes it. The poems often adhere scrupulously to the form's centuries-old conventions, such as its characteristic fourteen-line length. In the twelve-line poem "Diaspora Sonnet at the Feeders Before the Freeze," _____ de la Paz playfully subverts sonnet conventions, the poem's truncated length conveying a sense of abruptness.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) fittingly,
- B) similarly,
- C) for example,
- D) by contrast,

QB b5ed1a8b

101

A 2017 study of sign language learners tested the role of iconicity—the similarity of a sign to the thing it represents—in language acquisition. The study found that the greater the iconicity of a sign, the more likely it was to have been learned. _____ the correlation between acquisition and iconicity was lower than that between acquisition and another factor studied: sign frequency.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In fact,
- B) In other words,
- C) Granted,
- D) As a result,

QB 176edca6

102

In the late twentieth century, scholars directed much discussion toward issues of spatiality. Adherents to quantitative analytical approaches delineated space with the use of GIS spatial technologies; _____ cultural geographer Doreen Massey defined space as the product of “an ever-shifting social geometry of power and signification,” focusing instead on socio-political forces.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for example,
- B) by contrast,
- C) as such,
- D) likewise,

QB edf30612

103

The Madison is a type of line dance that involves neat rows of dancers performing a repeated sequence of steps in unison. _____ many other dances are also defined by order, repetition, and synchronicity, but the Madison is distinguished by its extreme uniformity; when an auditorium full of dancers performs the Madison, one almost gets the impression of a military march.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Of course,
- C) Specifically,
- D) Moreover,

QB 974b5a8c

104

In response to adverse environmental conditions, many plants produce abscisic acid (ABA), a stress hormone. ABA triggers a slowdown in the biological processes of most plants. _____ when the mustard plant *Schrenkiella parvula* produces ABA in response to an environmental stressor, the hormone triggers accelerated growth.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Moreover,
- B) In contrast,
- C) For example,
- D) Thus,

QB 480ade7e

105

When designing costumes for film, American artist Suttirat Larlarb typically custom fits the garments to each actor. _____ for the film *Sunshine*, in which astronauts must reignite a dying Sun, she designed a golden spacesuit and had a factory reproduce it in a few standard sizes; lacking a tailor-made quality, the final creations reflected the ungainliness of actual spacesuits.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) Thus,
- C) Likewise,
- D) Moreover,

QB fc95a352

106

The Sun and other stars are powered by nuclear fusion reactions, in which two atoms collide to form a single heavier atom, releasing energy. Scientists have long believed that fusion has the potential to meet humanity's clean energy needs. _____ prior to December 2022, no fusion reaction in a laboratory setting had ever generated a net energy gain.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For this reason,
- B) Moreover,
- C) Specifically,
- D) That said,

QB ecb31049

107

In a given rock formation, Rhaetian rock from 208.5 million years ago might directly abut Lochkovian rock from 419.2 million years ago, with millions of years of material missing in between. _____ time did not stand still during these intervening years; the unaccounted-for sedimentary material was likely removed from the stratigraphic record via erosion and weathering.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In particular,
- B) On the contrary,
- C) Of course,
- D) As a result,

US-A-M1-Q2

108

Nineteenth-century Modernista architects championed nature in their designs. Granted, the wavy stone facade and ornate floral tilework of Casa Batlló, a Modernista private home designed by Antoni Gaudí, couldn't exactly grow in a forest. _____ one sees natural influences in Gaudí's penchant for curves (rather than right angles) and plant- and animal-inspired flourishes.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

Int-B-M2-Q23

109

Rocket Geyser, found in Yellowstone National Park, is a cone geyser, a type of geyser that forms a mound of silica around the narrow geyser vent as volcanic rock dissolved in the water is deposited during eruptions. _____ Yellowstone's fountain geysers, such as Jewel Geyser, erupt from larger openings where water collects in a pool.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In comparison,
- B) Thus,
- C) In turn,
- D) Regardless,

US-A-M1-Q19

110

The World Cup of men's soccer, one of the biggest sporting events on the planet, brought 32 national teams from six continents to the host country, Russia, in 2018. _____ only 16 teams, all from Europe and the Americas, competed in the 1962 World Cup in Chile.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) For example,
- C) In other words,
- D) In comparison,

US-A-M2-Q19

111

In a given rock formation, Rhaetian rock from 208.5 million years ago might directly abut Lochkovian rock from 419.2 million years ago, with millions of years of material missing in between. _____ time did not stand still during these intervening years; the unaccounted-for sedimentary material was likely removed from the stratigraphic record via erosion and weathering.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In particular,
- B) Of course,
- C) On the contrary,
- D) As a result,

US-B-M2-Q20

112

Nineteenth-century Modernista architects championed nature in their designs. Granted, the wavy stone facade and ornate floral tilework of Casa Batlló, a Modernista private home designed by Antoni Gaudí, couldn't exactly grow in a forest. _____ one sees natural influences in Gaudí's penchant for curves (rather than right angles) and plant- and animal-inspired flourishes.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

US-A-M2-Q22

CHAPTER 5 | QUESTIONS 113-122

Correcting or Choosing Another Way

What do these words do?

The writer may correct a mistaken belief, replace a rejected plan, or offer another possible choice. A new finding can also show that a suggested explanation is weak.

Easy example

You might think the surface is flat. **Actually**, it is curved.
 The bus was unavailable. **Instead**, we walked.
 We could take the bus. **Alternatively**, we could walk.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Correct a mistaken idea	Actually; On the contrary
Replace a plan or offer a choice	Instead; Alternatively
Weaken a suggested reason	Undermining this explanation

Watch out

An event can be real even when a proposed reason for it is wrong. Check whether the evidence attacks the event or its explanation.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

113

Denali National Park and Preserve is an important tourist destination in Alaska. Many visitors assume that its \$15 entry fee is charged per vehicle. _____ that fee is charged per person.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Consequently,
- B) Second,
- C) Moreover,
- D) Actually,

QB 1e655377

114

When sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi was designing the Statue of Liberty, he sought the advice of engineer Gustave Eiffel. Eiffel suggested that he make the statue's arm thick and position it straight above the figure's head. _____ Bartholdi decided to slim the arm and tilt it out at an angle.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Additionally,
- B) Instead,
- C) Thus,
- D) For example,

QB 9d4f331c

115

In the search for extraterrestrial life, astrobiologists Stuart Bartlett and Michael L. Wong propose that scientists avoid using the term "life." _____ researchers should use another word: "lyfe." This new term, they argue, could be used to draw distinctions between the known characteristics of life on Earth and the potentially differing characteristics of lyfe on other planets.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Previously,
- B) Regardless,
- C) There,
- D) Instead,

QB d3725911

116

While studying jorō spiders, a large species originally from East Asia, University of Georgia researchers wondered if the spiders' rapid spread throughout the southeastern US was a result of aggressive behavior. _____ they discovered that jorō spiders are gentle giants who react to even minor disturbances by "freezing" in place for an hour or more.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Therefore,
- B) Instead,
- C) For example,
- D) In other words,

QB be44fea0

117

Long thought to be sessile (immobile), adult *Chelonibia testudinaria*, barnacles that adhere to sea turtle shells, have been observed to shift slightly in position over time—a phenomenon that has been attributed to the barnacles' passive displacement by water currents. _____ a research team found that adult *C. testudinaria* moved toward the heads of their sea turtle hosts and thus against the prevailing water flow, behavior consistent with self-initiated locomotion.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Contrary to this phenomenon,
- B) Undermining this explanation,
- C) Drawing a similar conclusion,
- D) Confirming this hypothesis,

QB e6b1e12c

118

When soil becomes contaminated by toxic metals, it can be removed from the ground and disposed of in a landfill. _____ contaminated soil can be detoxified via phytoremediation: plants that can withstand high concentrations of metals absorb the pollutants and store them in their shoots, which are then cut off and safely disposed of, preserving the health of the plants.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Alternatively,
- B) Specifically,
- C) For example,
- D) As a result,

QB 9502ec65

119

A team of ornithologists documented patterns of conspecific brood parasitism among wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*) in California. The researchers observed several female wood ducks visiting dozens of nesting sites and laying eggs to be incubated by other nesting *A. sponsa*. Subject 7F64B, _____ visited a select few nesting sites before laying and incubating her eggs herself.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in particular,
- B) alternatively,
- C) for example,
- D) similarly,

QB e225cf02

120

One proposed boundary between Earth's atmosphere and outer space is the Kármán line, 100 km above sea level. Based on the work of physicist Theodore von Kármán, this line marks the theoretical height at which an aircraft no longer remains aloft using the force of lift. _____ an aircraft sustains flight past this altitude primarily by its velocity, reaching a speed sufficient to maintain an orbit but not to generate enough lift from the thin air.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For instance,
- B) Instead,
- C) Granted,
- D) Regardless,

QB 70c19cf6

121

Upon first approaching artist Kurt Wenner's *Dies Irae*, a colorful scene painted on the surface of a cobblestone street in Mantua, Italy, one might assume a deep hole filled with life-sized, classically styled sculptures had opened up in the street. _____ by expertly applying the principles of perspective, Wenner created merely the illusion of depth.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Additionally,
- B) On the contrary,
- C) As a result,
- D) Next,

QB 2ba97187

122

William Bowditch's home in Massachusetts was one of dozens of stops on the underground railroad (the network of people and places that some enslaved people used to escape to freedom). The word "underground" may lead one to assume that Bowditch kept his antislavery views a secret. _____ his views were quite well known.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) On the contrary,
- B) As a result,
- C) For example,
- D) Additionally,

US-B-M1-Q21

CHAPTER 6 | QUESTIONS 123-169

Showing a Result or Conclusion

What do these words do?

The earlier information explains what happens next or helps us work something out. Think "because of that" or "so." Sometimes one result leads to another result.

Easy example

The road flooded. **As a result**, the bus took another route.

Mina practiced noticing small details. **In doing so**, she improved her observation skills.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Show a result or a supported conclusion	Accordingly; As a result; As such; Consequently; For this reason; Hence; Therefore; Thus; Then
Show an effect of an action	In doing so; In so doing
Show the next effect in a chain	In turn
Give the final outcome or conclusion	Ultimately
Use models as the evidence	Based on these models

Watch out

Here, "then" can mean "therefore." Read the connection first: the same word can have a different job in another passage.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

123

In 1815, while in exile in Jamaica, Venezuelan revolutionary Simón Bolívar penned a letter praising England's republican government and expressing hope that Latin American nations seeking independence from Spain might achieve something similar. The letter was addressed to a local merchant, Henry Cullen; _____ though, Bolívar's goal was to persuade political leaders from England and Europe to support his cause.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) additionally,
- B) ultimately,
- C) accordingly,
- D) consequently,

QB 00221c00

124

In Gothic architecture, flying buttresses are large arches that help support a building's exterior walls. Before the Gothic era, cathedrals' heavy ceilings had to be supported by thick, short walls, but the invention of flying buttresses eliminated this need. _____ Gothic cathedrals could be built with thinner, higher walls.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) For instance,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) As a result,

QB 04ad68ca

125

Celebrated Tewa potter Maria Martinez (1887–1980) made her signature all-black ceramic vessels using a heating technique called reduction firing. This technique involves smothering the flame surrounding the clay vessel. _____ the vessel takes on a shiny, black hue.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) On the contrary,
- B) For example,
- C) Previously,
- D) As a result,

QB f735493e

126

Small, flat structures called spatulae are found at the tips of the hairs on a spider's leg. These spatulae temporarily bond with the atoms of whatever they touch. _____ spiders are able to cling to and climb almost any surface.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For instance,
- B) However,
- C) Similarly,
- D) As a result,

QB a773f069

127

In ArtMed inSight, a series of art-based medical education classes taught by Anne Willieme, medical students learn to use techniques more often associated with the arts, such as slowing down interpretation and considering multiple perspectives. _____ Willieme's students develop better observational skills, enhancing their ability to understand and diagnose patients effectively.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By contrast,
- B) In doing so,
- C) For example,
- D) Nevertheless,

QB 9f7ac40d

128

The 435 state districts in the US House of Representatives are designed to be roughly equal in population. These districts average around 760,000 people in size. However, only about 730,000 people live in the state of Alaska. _____ Alaska has just one House district, encompassing the entire state.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) Instead,
- C) Finally,
- D) For instance,

QB 7f20374f

129

Famous for its four-degree tilt, the leaning Garisenda Tower is a popular attraction in Bologna's city center. However, measurements taken in 2023 showed that the tower was rotating in a concerning way. _____ city officials closed the area around the tower so experts could explore solutions to stabilize the historical twelfth-century structure.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) As a result,
- C) For example,
- D) In comparison,

QB 20e4ff59

130

On March 3, 1991, Switzerland's government lowered the minimum voting age for its citizens from 20 to 18 years old. _____ many people in Switzerland gained a new opportunity to participate in their country's political process.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) As a result,
- C) By contrast,
- D) Similarly,

QB 49ecf985

131

Every chemical compound has a spectroscopic fingerprint, a pattern of reflected light unique to that compound. _____ upon analyzing the light reflected by the bright regions on the surface of the dwarf planet Ceres, Maria Cristina De Sanctis of Rome's National Institute of Astrophysics was able to determine that the regions contain large amounts of the compound sodium carbonate.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Regardless,
- B) Meanwhile,
- C) Thus,
- D) In comparison,

QB a6155e60

132

In order to create the Global Positioning System (GPS), scientists had to develop an accurate mathematical model of Earth's shape that accounted for various forces, such as tides. _____ it was mathematician Gladys West who wrote the computer program that could perform these necessary calculations.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Ultimately,
- B) In other words,
- C) Secondly,
- D) In addition,

QB 37ec26e7

133

Practical movie effects, such as the use of actual locations in a film, provide a more realistic visual experience than computer-generated imagery (CGI) does, but giving audiences the "real thing" can be prohibitively expensive. _____ many filmmakers use a blended approach, employing practical effects whenever possible and CGI elements as necessary to control costs.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Similarly,
- B) For this reason,
- C) Furthermore,
- D) In other words,

QB b7571c0a

134

The tiny transistors that control the flow of electricity in modern devices may one day be made of wood. Researchers in Switzerland have found a way to use heat and chemicals to widen the grooves in dry pieces of balsa wood. _____ these grooves become wide enough that electrical conductors can be passed through them.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) Previously,
- C) In contrast,
- D) As a result,

QB 072666a3

135

To guarantee the validity of experimental results, scientists rely on precise, unchanging standards of measurement. _____ metrologists (scientists who study measurement) developed the SI, or International System of Units. The SI's units of measurement are based on unchanging values in nature, such as the mass of an electron or the speed of light.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In contrast,
- B) Regardless,
- C) In addition,
- D) For this reason,

QB 5c58cec0

136

For millennia, acorns were a staple food for the Tongva people, the Indigenous inhabitants of what is now the Los Angeles basin. Raw acorns have an extremely bitter taste, though, due to their high tannin levels. _____ it was necessary to process the acorns—which involved grinding, rinsing, and shaping the nuts into a dough—before eating them.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Therefore,
- B) Similarly,
- C) Afterward,
- D) However,

QB b4123d99

137

The chemical trimethylamine N-oxide not only gives fish their fishy smell but also protects them from crushing hydrostatic pressure in deep waters. Trimethylamine N-oxide strengthens the bonds between water molecules in a fish's body. _____ these water molecules maintain their linked structure at extreme depths, thus preventing pressure-related damage.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) As a result,
- C) However,
- D) For instance,

QB 0c13dea9

138

With darkness falling, a mother elephant loses sight of her calf and wants to make sure it is safe. _____ she releases an infrasonic call for the calf to hear. Infrasonic sound is below the range of human hearing, but many animals can hear these sounds from several miles away.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) For this reason,
- C) Nowadays,
- D) Similarly,

QB 2b5e0731

139

By 1936, Spanish Romani dancer Carmen Amaya was known all over Spain for her powerful style of flamenco dancing. However, in July of that year, the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War made it difficult for her to perform in her home country. _____ Amaya left Spain to perform abroad, dancing for audiences across North and South America.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In comparison,
- B) As a result,
- C) First of all,
- D) For example,

QB 34a5ba1c

140

"O2 Arena," an award-winning science fiction story by Nigerian author Oghenechovwe Donald Ekpeki, takes place in an alternate version of Nigeria where breathable air is a rare commodity that is owned and sold by companies. _____ people must purchase it with currency called O2 credits.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) In any case,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Earlier,

QB ac8eb085

141

As biologist Terrie Williams has documented, deep dives present a challenge for seals and other marine mammals. A seal must exert enough energy to propel itself hundreds of meters downward, while keeping its heart rate low enough that it doesn't run out of oxygen while underwater. _____ a seal moves its flippers as little as possible on a deep dive, gliding to conserve energy.

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,

QB 37957752

142

Paleontologists Jordan C. Mallon and David W.E. Hone used computer models to produce detailed Tyrannosaurus rex size estimates, incorporating factors such as growth rate, lifespan, and the size of available fossils. _____ the researchers determined that the largest T. rex possible could have been 70% heavier than the current largest-known specimens.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

QB bfab730e

143

The liquid metals in Earth's core circulate constantly, and this circulation generates electrical currents that flow between Earth's North and South magnetic poles. These electrical currents, _____ create a barrier around Earth that protects us from radiation and charged particles coming from space.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) in turn,
- B) likewise,
- C) nevertheless,
- D) in reality,

QB 1996c104

144

Before the 1847 introduction of the US postage stamp, the cost of postage was usually paid by the recipient of a letter rather than the sender, and recipients were not always able or willing to pay promptly. _____ collecting this fee could be slow and arduous, and heaps of unpaid-for, undeliverable mail piled up in post offices.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Regardless,
- B) On the contrary,
- C) Consequently,
- D) For example,

QB 01c8c433

145

Al-Andalus, the historical region of the Iberian Peninsula that includes most of modern-day Spain, was ruled by various Arabic-speaking Muslim states between the eighth and fifteenth centuries. _____ many Arabic words, such as "alacrán"—meaning "scorpion"—made their way into the Spanish language.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) Instead,
- C) Specifically,
- D) Consequently,

QB b88dad9d

146

In 2019, researcher Patricia Jurado Gonzalez and food historian Nawal Nasrallah prepared a stew from a 4,000-year-old recipe found on a Mesopotamian clay tablet. When they tasted the dish, known as pašrūtum ("unwinding"), they found that it had a mild taste and inspired a sense of calm. _____ the researchers, knowing that dishes were sometimes named after their intended effects, theorized that the dish's name, "unwinding," referred to its function: to help ancient diners relax.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Therefore,
- B) Alternately,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Likewise,

QB 1a8126aa

147

Voting members of the 2002 Latin Grammys were impressed by Banda Cuisillos's album Puras Rancheras Con Cuisillos and its contribution to the banda genre, a form of regional Mexican music featuring large ensembles of wind instruments and drums that first developed in southern and central Mexico in the mid-nineteenth century. _____ they awarded the group the Best Banda Album award.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In contrast,
- B) Meanwhile,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Accordingly,

QB 3fd0ab63

148

The more diverse and wide ranging an animal's behaviors, the larger and more energy demanding the animal's brain tends to be. _____ from an evolutionary perspective, animals that perform only basic actions should allocate fewer resources to growing and maintaining brain tissue. The specialized subtypes of ants within colonies provide an opportunity to explore this hypothesis.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Subsequently,
- B) Besides,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Thus,

QB e1b00a70

149

Observing that a fire in a closed container soon went out, leading eighteenth-century scientists did not conclude that fresh air (specifically, oxygen) is necessary for combustion; instead, many theorized that the container's air had become saturated with a substance called phlogiston. _____ when Joseph Priestley first isolated oxygen gas in 1774, he termed it "dephlogisticated air."

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In other words,
- B) For this reason,
- C) Alternatively,
- D) Nevertheless,

QB 0d088ae0

150

“Tulip mania”—the rapid rise and sudden fall of the price of tulip bulbs in seventeenth-century Amsterdam—is often cited as an example of the perils of rampant market speculation. However, recent research has demonstrated that the episode was neither as frenzied nor as disastrous as has been thought. The popular myth surrounding it, _____ should be regarded with some skepticism.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for example,
- B) by contrast,
- C) nevertheless,
- D) therefore,

QB 9f1a0d91

151

When, in the 1800s, geologists first realized that much of Earth had once been covered by great sheets of ice, some theorized that the phenomenon was cyclical, occurring at regular intervals. Each Ice Age is so destructive, though, that it largely erases the geological evidence of its predecessor. _____ geologists were unable to confirm the theory of cyclical Ice Ages until the 1960s.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Hence,
- B) Moreover,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Next,

QB 17e49403

152

Jeffrey Gibson's sculptural object KNOW YOUR MAGIC, BABY, an Everlast-brand exercise bag embroidered with multicolored beads and a fringe associated with the dances of the Ojibwe people, stitches together—literally and figuratively—recognizable symbols from both Native and non-Native cultures. _____ Gibson's piece also blurs the distinction between contemporary art and traditional crafts.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Conversely,
- B) In so doing,
- C) For instance,
- D) In particular,

QB 273c2f12

153

Although those who migrated to California in 1849 dreamed of finding gold nuggets in streambeds, the state's richest deposits were buried deeply in rock, beyond the reach of individual prospectors. _____ by 1852, many had given up their fortune-hunting dreams and gone to work for one of the large companies capable of managing California's complex mining operations.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Furthermore,
- B) Still,
- C) Consequently,
- D) Next,

QB 9e34720b

154

The Coastal Futures Conservatory in Virginia is known for creating aural representations of ecological data. One such effort combines underwater audio recorded in seagrass beds with data that track rising carbon levels in the seagrass. As carbon levels increase, the audio is correspondingly distorted; _____ listeners can "hear" the changes in the carbon levels.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) furthermore,
- B) by comparison,
- C) for instance,
- D) thus,

QB 0839a4b9

155

As Iestyn Barr and his team of researchers discovered when establishing the glacial timeline of Antarctica, the Transantarctic Mountains—a 3,500-km mountain range spanning the continent—are home to glaciers of at least 60 million years in age. _____ the researchers concluded, Antarctica had glaciers long before the formation of its continent-wide ice sheet 34 million years ago.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By contrast,
- B) Thus,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Even so,

QB c61fb134

156

In hindsight, given the ideas about the natural world circulating among British scientists in the 1800s, the theory of natural selection was an obvious next step. It may not have been a coincidence, _____ that Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace arrived at the concept independently. Indeed, contrary to the popular myth of the lone genius, theirs is not the first paradigm-shifting theory to have emerged from multiple scholars working in parallel.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) however,
- B) then,
- C) moreover,
- D) for example,

QB 42e6cc83

157

A turtle shell appears external to the animal, protecting its body like armor. _____ the shell is often incorrectly assumed to be an exoskeleton, a rigid outer casing like that of a crustacean or an insect, when in fact it is an endoskeleton, a part of the turtle's internal bone structure, more akin to a spine or a pair of ribs.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) That being said,
- B) However,
- C) For instance,
- D) Hence,

QB a965c6ed

158

When one looks at the dark craggy vistas in Hitoshi Fugo's evocative photo series, one's mind might wander off to the cratered surfaces of faraway planets. _____ it's the series' title, Flying Frying Pan, that brings one back to Earth, reminding the viewer that each photo is actually a close-up view of a familiar household object: a frying pan.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Consequently,
- B) Alternatively,
- C) Ultimately,
- D) Additionally,

QB 6e0c60da

159

In retrospect, one of the lessons of the 2003 Human Genome Project is that a gene is affected by many factors, not the least of which is its interactions with the protein products of other genes. _____ rather than just focusing on the human genome, efforts to better understand gene mutations related to disease have begun to consider the human proteome, the complete set of proteins expressed by human genes.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In other words,
- B) That said,
- C) For example,
- D) Accordingly,

QB 3a715eca

160

Economist Elinor Ostrom's studies of communities around the world have empirically demonstrated that common pool resources, such as grazing lands, can be sustainably managed by the people who use them (rather than through private entities or centralized governments). _____ Ostrom's work is a repudiation of the "tragedy of the commons," the view that individuals will inevitably overexploit a finite shared resource if given unfettered access to it.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By contrast,
- B) For example,
- C) That said,
- D) As such,

QB a2bff07e

161

If the formation of Earth’s mantle had been purely a product of core differentiation—whereby heavier elements sink toward the core and lighter elements rise—the upper mantle would be depleted of heavy siderophile elements. Siderophiles are much more abundant in the mantle than predicted in that model, however. _____ extraterrestrial material containing siderophiles, likely from asteroid or comet impacts, almost certainly accreted to Earth following core differentiation.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) That said,
- B) Hence,
- C) For example,
- D) Likewise,

QB f5a00eff

162

In Annie Dillard’s *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek*—where, early on, the author marvels at a single goldfish’s delicate fins but later winces when imagining a horde of goldfish laying and eating their own eggs—Dillard struggles to reconcile the complicated juxtapositions of the natural world. _____ nature’s mesmerizing intricacy and pitiless harshness prove inextricably linked for Dillard, like “two branches of the same creek.”

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) To that end,
- B) Ultimately,
- C) Moreover,
- D) Hence,

QB 332e75bf

163

Charles Demuth’s 1931 painting *Chimney and Water Tower* is a classic Precisionist work. The Precisionists strove for cold, machine-like perfection, with crisp lines, geometric shapes, and smooth, brushstroke-free surfaces. _____ Precisionist works often feature skyscrapers, bridges, and factories, highlighting these angular structures’ engineered symmetry.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Accordingly,
- B) In the end,
- C) That said,
- D) However,

QB 578ca79a

164

In Art Med inSight, a series of art-based medical education classes taught by Anne Willieme, medical students learn to use techniques more often associated with the arts, such as slowing down interpretation and considering multiple perspectives. _____ Willieme's students develop better observational skills, enhancing their ability to understand and diagnose patients effectively.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) In doing so,
- C) For example,
- D) By contrast,

Int-B-M1-Q21

165

For millennia, acorns were a staple food for the Tongva people, the Indigenous inhabitants of what is now the Los Angeles basin. Raw acorns have an extremely bitter taste, though, due to their high tannin levels. _____ it was necessary to process the acorns—which involved grinding, rinsing, and shaping the nuts into a dough—before eating them.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Afterward,
- C) Similarly,
- D) Therefore,

US-A-M1-Q18

166

The moon Lysithea orbits Jupiter in the same direction that the planet rotates. _____ Lysithea's orbit is described as prograde. Mneme, another of Jupiter's moons, orbits in the opposite direction, so its orbit is described with the opposite term: retrograde.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Likewise,
- B) Next,
- C) Thus,
- D) However,

Int-B-M2-Q25

167

The moon Dia orbits Jupiter in the same direction that the planet rotates. _____ Dia's orbit is described as prograde. Helike, another of Jupiter's moons, orbits in the opposite direction, so its orbit is described with the opposite term: retrograde.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Thus,
- B) Likewise,
- C) However,
- D) Next,

US-B-M1-Q19

168

To determine the approximate age of ocher artifacts excavated from an archaeological site in China, archaeologist Ta-Gang Wang and colleagues collected samples of sediments surrounding the ocher artifacts; these samples were then analyzed using a method known as optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating. _____ OSL dating indicated that the ocher artifacts were between 39,000 and 41,000 years old.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In addition,
- B) Similarly,
- C) Ultimately,
- D) By comparison,

US-B-M1-Q20

169

In ArtMed inSight, a series of art-based medical education classes taught by Anne Willieme, medical students learn to use techniques more often associated with the arts, such as slowing down interpretation and considering multiple perspectives. _____ Willieme's students develop better observational skills, enhancing their ability to understand and diagnose patients effectively.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) In doing so,
- C) For example,
- D) By contrast,

US-A-M2-Q1

CHAPTER 7 | QUESTIONS 170-174

Showing a Goal or Response

What do these words do?

A person wants to achieve something and takes a step toward that goal. Or a problem appears, and someone takes action to deal with it. Think "to make that happen" or "to deal with that."

Easy example

The club wanted to raise money. **To that end**, it organized a fair.
The entrance became crowded. **In response**, staff opened another door.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Take a step toward a goal	To that end; With this in mind
React to a problem or change	In response

Watch out

A result is not always a goal. Rain can cause a delay, but the rain did not plan to delay anyone.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

170

Spanish surrealist Oscar Dominguez, like many of his contemporaries, wanted to incorporate elements of chance and randomness in his artistic process. _____ he employed techniques that produced random, unpredictable results, such as decalcomania, which involved pressing a blank canvas onto a paint-covered surface to generate abstract patterns.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) With this in mind,
- B) On the contrary,
- C) In conclusion,
- D) Regardless,

QB de0bcf4f

171

When, in 2017, Cambridge University students Lucy Moss and Toby Marlow decided they wanted to develop a musical together, one of their goals was for their female actor friends to have good parts to play. _____ they created the show *Six*, a retelling of the history of King Henry VIII's wives in which each of the six queens has a starring role.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) In other words,
- B) In summary,
- C) For example,
- D) To that end,

QB 4105f5ac

172

Introduced in 2001, Luis von Ahn's reCAPTCHA security software distinguished human users from autonomous spamming programs, or bots, by prompting a website's visitors to read distorted text and type it in a box. Over time, though, bots became capable of deciphering distorted text. _____ a version of reCAPTCHA that could detect humans by analyzing cursor movements was released in 2014.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) In other words,
- C) In response,
- D) Indeed,

QB 0a9b36f9

173

Ugandan American professor Peter Nazareth believed that Elvis Presley's music is best understood not as a homogeneous collection but as an anthology (because Elvis showcased the contributions of a wide range of gospel, blues, and rock artists). _____ Nazareth entitled his college course on Elvis and his music, which focused on Elvis's many musical influences, "Elvis as Anthology."

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) To that end,
- B) In sum,
- C) That is,
- D) In addition,

QB 8112b7e3

174

A staunch supporter of women's voting rights, Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Wiedemann Dowsett sought to coordinate the efforts of suffragists in her native Hawai'i. _____ in 1912, she founded the National Women's Equal Suffrage Association of Hawai'i, an organization that lobbied for women's voting rights in the US territory.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

QB f5149550

CHAPTER 8 | QUESTIONS 175-202

Showing Time or Order

What do these words do?

These words put events, steps, or points in order. Ask "When?" or "Which step?" Dates and words such as first and finally often show you where the missing step belongs.

Easy example

First, mix the paint. **Next**, paint the wood. Finally, let it dry.
The club opened in 2010. **Later**, in 2015, it moved to a larger building.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
Start or continue a sequence	First; Second; Next; Then
Move to a later event	Afterward; Later
Look back to an earlier time	Earlier; Previously
Reach the end after time or effort	Eventually; Finally; Ultimately
Describe the present	Currently; Today
Describe another event at the same time	Meanwhile

Watch out

A list of reasons can use "first" and "second" even when the reasons are not events. Check the dates before choosing earlier or later.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

Reading and Writing

TIME OR ORDER

175

In 1942, the 1,500-mile Alaska Highway was constructed in under nine months, largely due to the skilled work of nearly 4,000 African American soldiers from US Army engineering regiments. The soldiers' contribution was overlooked for decades. _____ in 2017, lawmakers declared October 25 a day of recognition—"Alaska Highway Day"—for the troops who helped build this critical roadway.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Lastly,
- B) Then,
- C) Similarly,
- D) For example,

QB e0bd4f8a

176

In 1968, US Congressman John Conyers introduced a bill to establish a national holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The bill didn't make it to a vote, but Conyers was determined. He teamed up with Shirley Chisholm, the first Black woman to be elected to Congress, and they resubmitted the bill every session for the next fifteen years. _____ in 1983, the bill passed.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Instead,
- B) Likewise,
- C) Finally,
- D) Additionally,

QB c78620ba

177

In 1845, the United States District Court for the state of Iowa was established. Initially, the court's jurisdiction was a single district that encompassed the entire state, but as Iowa's population grew, this single district began to struggle to serve the needs of everyone in the state. _____ the court's jurisdiction was subdivided into two districts, each with its own district court.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) Ultimately,
- C) Additionally,
- D) For example,

QB e1079609

178

Etched into Peru's Nazca Desert are line drawings so large that they can only be fully seen from high above. Archaeologists have known of the lines since the 1920s, when a researcher spotted some from a nearby foothill, and they have been studying the markings ever since. _____ archaeologists' efforts are aided by drones that capture high-resolution aerial photographs of the lines.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Currently,
- B) In comparison,
- C) Still,
- D) However,

QB 57bcd0d6

179

Neuroscientist Karen Konkoly wanted to determine whether individuals can understand and respond to questions during REM sleep. She first taught volunteers eye movements they would use to respond to basic math problems while asleep (a single left-right eye movement indicated the number one). _____ she attached electrodes to the volunteers' faces to record their eye movements during sleep.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Specifically,
- B) Next,
- C) For instance,
- D) In sum,

QB 0d3ebdce

180

In June, female loggerhead sea turtles will swim back to the sandy beaches where they were born to lay eggs of their own. First, the turtle will dig her nest in the sand. _____ she will lay up to 100 eggs in the nest. Finally, she will cover it all with sand, before returning to the ocean.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) By contrast,
- B) Similarly,
- C) Next,
- D) For example,

QB 47547d07

181

When Chinese director Chloé Zhao accepted the Oscar in 2021 for her film *Nomadland*, she made Academy Award history. _____ only one other woman, Kathryn Bigelow of the United States, had been named best director at the Oscars, making Zhao the second woman and the first Asian woman to win the award.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) Previously,
- C) However,
- D) Likewise,

QB 6081831f

182

After appropriate permissions are granted, a typical archaeological dig begins with a surveyor making a detailed grid of the excavation site. Then, the site is carefully dug, and any artifacts found are recorded and mapped onto the site grid. _____ the artifacts are removed, cataloged, and analyzed in a laboratory.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For instance,
- B) On the contrary,
- C) Earlier,
- D) Finally,

QB 911c7a87

183

In studying whether jellyfish sleep, researchers Michael Abrams, Claire Bedbrook, and Ravi Nath attempted to answer three questions. _____ is there a period each day when the pulse rates of jellyfish decline? Second, do jellyfish respond more slowly to stimuli during that period? Finally, if prevented from sleeping, are jellyfish adversely affected?

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) As a result,
- B) First,
- C) Additionally,
- D) However,

QB 7d56630a

184

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 2013 novel *Americanah* chronicles the divergent experiences of Ifemelu and Obinze, a young Nigerian couple, after high school. Ifemelu moves to the United States to attend a prestigious university. _____ Obinze travels to London, hoping to start a career there. However, frustrated with the lack of opportunities, he soon returns to Nigeria.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Meanwhile,
- B) Nevertheless,
- C) Secondly,
- D) In fact,

QB dd087f31

185

The traditional process of Turkish paper marbling (ebru) generally proceeds like this: First, the artisan fills a shallow tray with a water bath solution. Next, the artisan adds inks or paints to the solution, which can then be manipulated into intricate designs. _____ the artisan slips paper in and out of the liquid, transferring the design onto the paper.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

QB e268c452

186

When using sumac for dyeing cloth, textile artists first soak it in water to release its color. Then, they add the cloth to the dyebath and simmer it for hours, perhaps even days. _____ they will remove the cloth, at which point it will have turned a vibrant red color.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) Likewise,
- C) Eventually,
- D) In other words,

QB 56336696

187

In 2014, Nestor Gomez won his first-ever storytelling competition, relating a tale about his life as a Guatemalan immigrant living in Chicago. _____ in 2017, Gomez created the show 80 Minutes Around the World as a platform for others to share stories about their immigration experiences.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Instead,
- B) For example,
- C) Later,
- D) In other words,

QB 6036ad0e

188

Arkansas aviator Louise Thaden was already a record breaker when she won the inaugural National Women's Air Derby, a race from California to Ohio, in August of 1929. _____ in December of 1928, Thaden had set an aviation record when she reached an altitude of 20,269 feet in a Travel Air biplane.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Earlier,
- B) However,
- C) Next,
- D) As a result,

QB 3831f2d7

189

In 1949, Frank Zamboni developed an ice rink resurfacing machine. As Zamboni's machine moved along the rink's surface, it first scraped off the top layer of ice. _____ it sprayed water into the deep grooves left behind by customers' skates. Lastly, it smoothed over the newly formed ice.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) Next,
- C) Similarly,
- D) In contrast,

QB a204d618

190

There are three basic steps you should follow when planning a scientific inquiry. First, thoroughly research the question you wish to answer. _____ come up with a prediction (also called a hypothesis) about the answer to your question. Third, develop an experiment that can test the accuracy of your hypothesis.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Therefore,
- B) Instead,
- C) For example,
- D) Second,

QB b6ebadf6

191

In 1885, Chinese-born California resident Mary Tape became a hero of the Asian American civil rights movement. In January of that year, she won an antidiscrimination case in the California Supreme Court. _____ in April, she wrote an open letter criticizing her local board of education for discrimination. Both actions are remembered today as historic stands against racism.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Later,
- B) For instance,
- C) In other words,
- D) Rather,

QB 2bda9edb

192

Before it unveiled a massive new gallery in 2009, the Art Institute of Chicago was only able to display about 5% of its art collection. _____ the museum is able to display close to 30% of its collection.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Additionally,
- B) For example,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Today,

QB 42d92dea

193

During a 2021 launch, Rocket Labs' Electron rocket experienced an unexpected failure: its second-stage booster shut down suddenly after ignition. _____ instead of downplaying the incident, Rocket Labs' CEO publicly acknowledged what happened and apologized for the loss of the rocket's payload, which had consisted of two satellites.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Afterward,
- B) Additionally,
- C) Indeed,
- D) Similarly,

QB 87d8a2ff

194

In 1891, dancer and choreographer Loie Fuller first performed her celebrated Serpentine Dance, artfully twirling her long, flowing skirt to create striking visual effects. _____ in 1896, cinema pioneers Auguste and Louis Lumière made a groundbreaking short film of Fuller's dance.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) In conclusion,
- C) Later,
- D) In other words,

QB 4154a7a3

195

Following the Mata Ortiz pottery technique, Mexican sculptor Juan Quezada Celado starts by creating the base of the pot with a slab of clay. _____ he builds the pot walls by layering coils of clay around the perimeter of the base. Celado then smooths out the pot's walls with a hacksaw blade. At last, the pot is ready to be painted.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) However,
- C) By contrast,
- D) Next,

QB b5a399f1

196

Phytoplankton play a crucial role in the ocean's uptake of carbon from the atmosphere. When alive, these tiny marine organisms absorb atmospheric carbon via photosynthesis. _____ after they die, the phytoplankton sink to the seafloor, where the carbon in their cells gets stored in sediment, preventing it from cycling back into the atmosphere.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Specifically,
- B) By contrast,
- C) Nevertheless,
- D) Then,

QB 9c78f702

197

In 1873, Spanish scientist Santiago Ramón y Cajal observed that brain fibers have distinct boundaries with clear end points, a finding that went against earlier assumptions about the brain. _____ scientists had assumed that the brain was a continuous web of fused fibers, not a vast network of distinct, individual cells.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Previously,
- C) As a result,
- D) Likewise,

QB a819d8b6

198

Scientists long debated the origins of chondrules, tiny glass beads that formed in meteors billions of years ago. For decades, different theories were proposed, from lightning strikes to powerful rock collisions, but none had sufficient evidentiary support. _____ scientists found strong evidence that chondrules were formed by shock waves in nearby nebulae.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) Therefore,
- C) Similarly,
- D) Finally,

QB 25361ec6

199

In 2018, Kurt Luther and Vikram Mohanty created the web-based tool Civil War Photo Sleuth (CWPS). A user uploading an unknown Civil War soldier's photograph to CWPS first tags the photo with all known information. _____ CWPS's facial-recognition software analyzes twenty-seven different physical features and looks for matches to tagged images already in the database.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Then,
- B) In fact,
- C) Likewise,
- D) For example,

QB 63c73b50

200

Archaeologist Sue Brunning explains why the seventh-century ship burial site at Sutton Hoo in England was likely the tomb of a king. First, the gold artifacts inside the ship suggest that the person buried with them was a wealthy and respected leader. _____ the massive effort required to bury the ship would likely only have been undertaken for a king.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Instead,
- B) Still,
- C) Specifically,
- D) Second,

QB 82ec9628

201

Developed by Les Paul in 1945, multitrack recording allows music producers to record songs by layering separate musical tracks on top of one another. For example, producers can first record the drums. _____ they can record the guitars on top of the drums. Last, they can record the singer's vocals on top of the drum and guitar tracks to complete a rough mix of the song.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Next,
- B) Instead,
- C) In other words,
- D) First,

US-A-M2-Q20

202

When it was built in the nineteenth century, the Eiffel Tower was criticized—even protested—for its unique appearance. _____ the spire-like structure earned not just acceptance but adoration, and its iconic design is now echoed in everything from the Eiffel Tower replica in Klagenfurt, Austria, to the Tokyo Tower in Tokyo, Japan.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) For example,
- B) Thus,
- C) Ultimately,
- D) Similarly,

US-B-M2-Q22

CHAPTER 9 | QUESTIONS 203-213

How Often? Where? Does It Fit?

What do these words do?

These questions test three small jobs. Some words tell how often something happens. One points back to a place. Another shows that a name or reaction is a suitable match.

Easy example

They sent the samples to a laboratory. **There**, scientists examined them.
Lina was famous for growing roses. **Fittingly**, the rose garden was named after her.

Correct-answer words in this chapter

THE JOB	WORDS AND PHRASES
On some occasions	Sometimes
In many situations, but not necessarily all	In many cases
More frequently than another pattern	More often
More and more over time	Increasingly
Repeatedly	Again and again
In the place just named	There
Appropriately: a suitable match	Fittingly

Watch out

"More often" compares frequency. "Increasingly" means a pattern is growing over time. These are different ideas.

Try replacing the blank with a simple phrase from the left column. Does it fit the ideas?

203

Okot p'Bitek's poem *Song of Lawino* (1966) explores postcolonial Ugandan life through the eyes of a woman living in a rural village. With its vibrant imagery, biting satiric tone, and dexterous use of traditional Acholi song and phraseology, the poem inspired a generation of East African writers. _____ those who adopted its style are often referred to as Okot School poets.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Nevertheless,
- B) Fittingly,
- C) By comparison,
- D) Instead,

QB 97e2e364

204

Mary Anning (1799–1847), one of the world's first paleontologists, lived in Lyme Regis along the Jurassic Coast of southern England. _____ she made several important discoveries, including some of the first documented ichthyosaur and plesiosaur skeletons. Indeed, Anning's groundbreaking work secured the Jurassic Coast a place in the annals of paleontology.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

QB 991e849a

205

For years, biologists have experimented with using grime-eating bacteria rather than harsh chemicals to clean artworks, and results have been impressive overall. _____ these bacterial strains—which can metabolize centuries' worth of oil, glue, dirt, and other surface impurities without creating harmful byproducts—have proven more effective than traditional chemical cleaning methods.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) In many cases,
- C) As a result,
- D) Additionally,

QB 326017ce

206

As the Proto-Indo-European language split into different languages, many words evolved to sound very different than they had in their proto-language—but this wasn't always the case. _____ words retained much of their original sound. The word "father," for instance, sounds similar in Italian (*padre*), Latin (*pater*), and Sanskrit (*pitar*), three Proto-Indo-European descendants.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) However,
- B) Moreover,
- C) Thus,
- D) Sometimes,

QB 28c7a762

207

In her 2012 analysis of tree rings from Japan's Yaku Island, cosmic ray physicist Fusa Miyake noted an anomalous carbon-14 spike dating to 774–775 CE, indicating that a massive burst of radiation reached Earth during that time.

_____ this unprecedented radiocarbon surge was dubbed a "Miyake event" in honor of its discoverer.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Fittingly,
- B) Similarly,
- C) However,
- D) In other words,

QB 42301836

208

Establishing Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is no easy task. Each month, readings of a single second from atomic clocks around the world are taken and sent to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) in France. _____ BIPM metrologists perform the meticulous work of assembling these minutely disparate readings into a globally shared time standard.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) There,
- B) In particular,
- C) For example,
- D) Conversely,

QB 388b45aa

209

Researchers Helena Mihaljević-Brandt, Lucía Santamaría, and Marco Tullney report that while mathematicians may have traditionally worked alone, evidence points to a shift in the opposite direction. _____ mathematicians are choosing to collaborate with their peers—a trend illustrated by a rise in the number of mathematics publications credited to multiple authors.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

QB b8eec031

210

The prime meridian, the global indicator of zero degrees longitude established in 1884, was originally determined using astronomically derived coordinates. _____ as decades passed, new calculations would reveal increasingly precise coordinates, yet the prime meridian remained unchanged; it wasn't until the 1980s that, spurred by improved geodetic data, the prime meridian was officially moved—roughly one hundred meters east.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Specifically,
- B) To that end,
- C) Again and again,
- D) Granted,

QB 2b08f514

211

Many historical accounts of the 1930s focus on the widespread movement of people from dust bowl-ravaged Great Plains states to faraway California. However, a 2016 study of 1940 census data complicates this popular narrative; _____ researchers determined, migrants in states hardest hit by prolonged droughts and dust storms—Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas—merely relocated within the region.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) for this reason,
- B) more often,
- C) additionally,
- D) nevertheless,

QB d3b7d7a3

212

Mountain climbing routes that incorporate metal rungs and cables are known as via ferratas, from the Italian phrase for “iron path.” As climbing these routes has shifted from a mode of travel to a sporting activity, modern via ferratas are rarely designed to simply reach a summit. _____ new routes favor recreation over utility, aiming to provide a challenging climb or showcase dramatic scenery.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Additionally,
- B) On the other hand,
- C) More often,
- D) Nonetheless,

QB 4b7a84b0

213

To perform a quad axel, a figure skater must leap into the air and complete four and a half rotations before landing, an extreme feat. _____ in 2022, when 17-year-old Ilia Malinin landed the first quad axel—considered the most difficult quad jump—in a high-level competition, the audience was left awestruck.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

- A) Moreover,
- B) Fittingly,
- C) Next,
- D) However,

QB 1e31470f

Answer key

Try the questions first. Select a question number to open its explanation.

Adding or Matching Ideas

1 A	2 C	3 A	4 C	5 B	6 C	7 C	8 A
9 D	10 D	11 C	12 A	13 C	14 D	15 D	16 C
17 D	18 B	19 B					

Giving Examples or Details

20 D	21 A	22 C	23 D	24 D	25 B	26 B	27 D
28 C	29 B	30 D	31 B	32 A	33 D	34 A	35 B
36 D	37 D	38 D	39 A	40 C	41 C	42 D	43 C

Explaining or Emphasizing

44 A	45 B	46 C	47 A	48 D	49 C	50 B	51 C
52 C	53 D	54 D	55 C	56 A	57 A	58 D	59 D

Showing a Difference

60 C	61 D	62 B	63 D	64 D	65 A	66 C	67 B
68 D	69 D	70 D	71 A	72 D	73 B	74 C	75 A
76 B	77 C	78 B	79 D	80 B	81 C	82 A	83 B
84 D	85 C	86 B	87 D	88 B	89 B	90 C	91 C
92 A	93 D	94 C	95 B	96 C	97 C	98 D	99 A
100 D	101 C	102 B	103 B	104 B	105 A	106 D	107 C
108 C	109 A	110 D	111 B	112 B			

Correcting or Choosing Another Way

113 D	114 B	115 D	116 B	117 B	118 A	119 B	120 B
121 B	122 A						

Showing a Result or Conclusion

123 B	124 D	125 D	126 D	127 B	128 A	129 B	130 B
131 C	132 A	133 B	134 D	135 D	136 A	137 B	138 B
139 B	140 A	141 C	142 D	143 A	144 C	145 D	146 A
147 D	148 D	149 B	150 D	151 A	152 B	153 C	154 D
155 B	156 B	157 D	158 C	159 D	160 D	161 B	162 B
163 A	164 B	165 D	166 C	167 A	168 C	169 B	

Showing a Goal or Response

170 A	171 D	172 C	173 A	174 C			
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Showing Time or Order

175 B	176 C	177 B	178 A	179 B	180 C	181 B	182 D
183 B	184 A	185 D	186 C	187 C	188 A	189 B	190 D
191 A	192 D	193 A	194 C	195 D	196 D	197 B	198 D
199 A	200 D	201 A	202 C				

How Often? Where? Does It Fit?

203 B	204 C	205 B	206 D	207 A	208 A	209 D	210 C
211 B	212 C	213 B					

QUESTION 1**A. In addition,**[Back to question 1](#) | QB 660d50dc

Why it works: Calling himself Anglo-African was one way the composer honored his ancestry. Including African sounds in his music was another way. “In addition” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Actually” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 2**C. In addition,**[Back to question 2](#) | QB 1b219d14

Why it works: Naff collected interviews. She also collected photographs and objects, adding another kind of historical evidence. “In addition” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why B is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “Today” focuses on the present time. That would require a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 3**A. Additionally,**[Back to question 3](#) | QB 290a5d77

Why it works: Guard cells control how much carbon dioxide enters. They also control water loss, adding a second function. “Additionally” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 4**C. In addition,**[Back to question 4](#) | QB d9dad012

Why it works: Quipus recorded numbers. The researchers suggest an additional use: recording stories and myths. “In addition” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why B is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 5**B. Additionally,**[Back to question 5](#) | QB 601b9d18

Why it works: The justices have one worry about televised arguments: people might perform for the cameras. They also have a second worry about misleading short clips. “Additionally” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 6**C. Likewise,**[Back to question 6](#) | QB 30438650

Why it works: One story explores a couple's relationship. The second story also explores a couple's relationship, continuing the same pattern. “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Granted” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. That would require an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why D is wrong: “Hence” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

QUESTION 7

C. Similarly,

[Back to question 7](#) | QB fd24f48f

Why it works: Activists in San Francisco sold tea to support voting rights. Activists in Los Angeles used a similar tea-selling strategy. “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why B is wrong: “To conclude” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

QUESTION 8

A. Beyond the simple coining of a term,

[Back to question 8](#) | QB 7dbcb7f4

Why it works: The play introduced the word robot. It also contributed to a tradition of using artificial beings to explore humanity, going beyond the contribution of one word. “Beyond the simple coining of a term” adds an achievement beyond creating a word. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “By achieving such a lofty goal” claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. That would require an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the sentence needs another contribution in addition to introducing a word.

Why C is wrong: “Ultimately limited in its lasting influence” says the work had little lasting influence. That would require evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the sentence needs another contribution in addition to introducing a word.

Why D is wrong: “Despite its creation of such an iconic trope” sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. That would require an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the sentence needs another contribution in addition to introducing a word.

Same passage also appears in: 19.

QUESTION 9**D. Likewise,**[Back to question 9](#) | QB 29ae4d48

Why it works: The father chose an unusual surface for his art. His son also chose an unusual surface, continuing that pattern in a new material. “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why B is wrong: “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why C is wrong: “Second” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

QUESTION 10**D. In addition,**[Back to question 10](#) | QB 129089b5

Why it works: The amendment sets the date for presidential inaugurations. It also sets the date when members of Congress take office. “In addition” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why B is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 11**C. Similarly,**[Back to question 11](#) | QB d54e16ee

Why it works: A single product buyer can push prices down. A restricted labor market lets employers push wages down in a similar way. “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Earlier” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why B is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why D is wrong: “In particular” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

QUESTION 12**A. Additionally,**[Back to question 12](#) | QB 2b5f4bdc

Why it works: Idar supported resistance to authoritarian rule through her newspaper work. She also founded a group defending Mexican Americans' rights. “Additionally” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “Rather” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 13**C. Moreover,**[Back to question 13](#) | QB eea351c4

Why it works: Wrongly sorted items can spoil recyclable materials. They can also damage machines, adding another harm. “Moreover” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Fittingly” means appropriately or as would suit the situation. That would require an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why B is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 14**D. Additionally,**[Back to question 14](#) | QB 39d1a519

Why it works: Old ingredient lists are one source of evidence. Renaissance paintings provide an additional source about fruit once grown in the region. “Additionally” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In sum” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why B is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 15**D. Similarly,**[Back to question 15](#) | QB 4d2736f0

Why it works: Thomas's personal story is placed inside a larger historical story. Beulah's story is handled in the same way, although the historical event is different. "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why B is wrong: "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

Why C is wrong: "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a similarity between two cases.

QUESTION 16**C. What's more,**[Back to question 16](#) | QB 7ce14583

Why it works: The painting inspires ideas about time and identity. The poem also explores how poetry connects with other arts, adding another area of reflection. "What's more" adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why B is wrong: "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 17**D. Moreover,**[Back to question 17](#) | QB 1872cd6d

Why it works: Franklin added threads and a mineral to foil counterfeiters. He also used difficult-to-copy leaf patterns, adding another protective measure. “Moreover” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why B is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 18**B. Additionally,**[Back to question 18](#) | QB 8fbf206d

Why it works: The book describes color tools in vivid writing. It also shows them through high-quality images, adding another useful feature. “Additionally” adds another point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why C is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

Why D is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs another related point.

QUESTION 19**B. Beyond the simple coining of a term,**

[Back to question 19](#) | Int-B-M1-Q23

Why it works: The play introduced the word robot. It also contributed to a tradition of using artificial beings to explore humanity, going beyond the contribution of one word. “Beyond the simple coining of a term” adds an achievement beyond creating a word. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “By achieving such a lofty goal” claims that a stated ambitious goal has been achieved. That would require an effect of achieving an ambitious goal already identified. Here, the sentence needs another contribution in addition to introducing a word.

Why C is wrong: “Despite its creation of such an iconic trope” sets up a contrast with creating a famous storytelling pattern. That would require an opposing point about a previously identified storytelling pattern. Here, the sentence needs another contribution in addition to introducing a word.

Why D is wrong: “Ultimately limited in its lasting influence” says the work had little lasting influence. That would require evidence that the work’s lasting influence was limited. Here, the sentence needs another contribution in addition to introducing a word.

Same passage also appears in: 8.

QUESTION 20**D. For example,**[Back to question 20](#) | QB db8fe023

Why it works: Potters consider appearance and use. Choosing rustic-looking earthenware for decoration illustrates that general decision with a specific clay. “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 21**A. for instance,**[Back to question 21](#) | QB 827afb27

Why it works: The general point is that some conifers are not evergreen. Larches losing their needles are a specific example of that exception. “for instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “meanwhile” turns to what is happening during the same period. That would require another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why D is wrong: “in addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 22**C. For example,**[Back to question 22](#) | QB fc5e83cc

Why it works: Italian terms tell singers how to perform. Giocososo and lento are specific examples of those instructions. “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “On the other hand” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “All the same” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why D is wrong: “In the second place” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 23**D. for example,**[Back to question 23](#) | QB f33f0892

Why it works: Some books mix novels with poetry. The Emperor's Babe is a specific example that combines a story with lines of verse. “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “secondly” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 24**D. For instance,**[Back to question 24](#) | QB d10e46a2

Why it works: Spartans were known for short, sharp replies. Their one-word answer to the threat provides a specific example of that style. “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Rather” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 25**B. For example,**[Back to question 25](#) | QB e965fd73

Why it works: Singletary often works with other artists. His partnership with Naranjo is a specific example of such collaboration. “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why D is wrong: “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 26**B. for example,**[Back to question 26](#) | QB 4f2710ab

Why it works: Organisms have surprising survival methods. Shrimp embryos pausing development are one specific example of such an adaptation. “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “in contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “meanwhile” turns to what is happening during the same period. That would require another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why D is wrong: “consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 27**D. For example,**[Back to question 27](#) | QB 5803befc

Why it works: Resins help trees in several ways. Sealing wounds is a specific example of one helpful function. “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 28**C. For example,**[Back to question 28](#) | QB 6916c8e5

Why it works: Ky turns her hair into many shapes. Her Africa-shaped sculpture is one particular example of that creativity. “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Soon” means after a short time. That would require an event happening a short time later. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “Elsewhere” means in a different place. That would require a shift to another location. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 29**B. Specifically,**[Back to question 29](#) | QB 8a1ad52b

Why it works: The first sentence says chimpanzee and human exchanges have similar timing. The next gives the exact pause lengths that make this comparison precise. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why D is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 30**D. Specifically,**[Back to question 30](#) | QB 60917233

Why it works: Latimer improved the light bulb. The next sentence tells exactly how: he placed cardboard around the filament. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Soon” means after a short time. That would require an event happening a short time later. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why B is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 31**B. For example,**[Back to question 31](#) | QB f07570bb

Why it works: The writer says Siletz stories support the ship identification. The beeswax story is one particular piece of that support. “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why D is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 32**A. To be exact,**[Back to question 32](#) | QB 0c0d50e1

Why it works: The project has turbines off the coast. The next sentence makes that description exact by giving their number and distance from shore. “To be exact” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why D is wrong: “In contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 33**D. Specifically,**[Back to question 33](#) | QB 08be6347

Why it works: Sauer challenged existing views. The next sentence spells out his precise argument about cultures actively shaping their own development. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why B is wrong: “Finally” marks the last step or the end of a wait. That would require a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 34**A. Specifically,**[Back to question 34](#) | QB 8622320e

Why it works: The first sentence gives the broad cause: the Sun's activity. The next explains the exact process involving charged particles and collisions. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why D is wrong: "Hence" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 35**B. Specifically,**[Back to question 35](#) | QB 0f9ed134

Why it works: The research strongly influenced the fight against CFCs. The next sentence identifies its specific influence on an international treaty. "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why D is wrong: "Earlier" looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 36**D. Specifically,**[Back to question 36](#) | QB 9e3a215b

Why it works: The study broadly concerns spending and performance. The next sentence specifies the spending category, number of organizations, and performance measure. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why B is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “By comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 37**D. Specifically,**[Back to question 37](#) | QB 855247c7

Why it works: Pleasant challenged discrimination successfully. The next sentence gives the particular legal case that illustrates her work. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why B is wrong: “Then” usually marks what happens next; it can also mean therefore. That would require the next event or a conclusion, depending on context. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 38**D. Specifically,**[Back to question 38](#) | QB a3bf0a9d

Why it works: The model links expanding space to new stars. The next sentence explains exactly how trapped gas and dust could form those stars. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Hence” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why B is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “Admittedly” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. That would require an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 39**A. in particular,**[Back to question 39](#) | QB 4703eafb

Why it works: Demand for certain grains changed the food system. The next sentence singles out the particular grains involved: maize and wheat. “in particular” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “alternatively” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why C is wrong: “by comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why D is wrong: “second of all” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 40
C. Specifically,[Back to question 40](#) | QB d3898d32

Why it works: Black has done fieldwork as well as writing. The following locations and fossil discoveries specify what that fieldwork involved. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why B is wrong: “Subsequently” moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why D is wrong: “Conversely” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 41
C. Specifically,[Back to question 41](#) | QB 8e9677e6

Why it works: The artist combines cultural influences. The next sentence names the two particular cultures: Mexico and Japan. “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why B is wrong: “In contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

Why D is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs precise details explaining a broad statement.

QUESTION 42**D. for instance,**[Back to question 42](#) | QB 1c6e1d55

Why it works: The passage claims that conductors are becoming more diverse. The two named appointments give concrete examples of that change. “for instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “in addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “lastly” marks the last step or the end of a wait. That would require a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why C is wrong: “granted” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. That would require an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 43**C. For example,**[Back to question 43](#) | Int-B-M1-Q22

Why it works: The sentence immediately before the blank makes a general claim about earlier tournaments. The 1930 tournament gives a specific example of that smaller, less varied event. “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why B is wrong: “At last” marks the last step or the end of a wait. That would require a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a specific example of a general point.

QUESTION 44**A. In fact,**[Back to question 44](#) | QB fc2bcc79

Why it works: Purple dye was strongly associated with the Phoenicians. The possible meaning of their name gives even stronger support for that association. “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why C is wrong: “Lastly” marks the last step or the end of a wait. That would require a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 45**B. Indeed,**[Back to question 45](#) | QB 42870a4e

Why it works: Duchamp wanted to challenge ideas about art. The next sentence confirms that the work actually achieved that aim. “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why C is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 46**C. In fact,**[Back to question 46](#) | QB 1ccfcea4

Why it works: The studio founders love cats. Their creation of an entire cat-centered game gives strong evidence of that enthusiasm. “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Intermittently” means on some occasions rather than continuously. That would require a pattern occurring on some occasions. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why B is wrong: “On the other hand” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 47**A. In fact,**[Back to question 47](#) | QB 0fd4df40

Why it works: The archive's collection is called impressive. More than 5,000 recordings reaching back to 1943 strongly support that description. “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “After” moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why C is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 48**D. In fact,**[Back to question 48](#) | QB ec3d7605

Why it works: McFerrin says research is rewarding. Her admission that it is as exciting as the trip itself strongly supports that point. “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why B is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why C is wrong: “Besides” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 49**C. in other words,**[Back to question 49](#) | QB 2df7b582

Why it works: Focus on Aristotle, not on the earlier disagreement with Plato. The next clause restates Aristotle's idea: knowledge comes from experiencing the material world. “in other words” explains the same idea in different words. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why B is wrong: “admittedly” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. That would require an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why D is wrong: “meanwhile” turns to what is happening during the same period. That would require another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

QUESTION 50**B. in fact,**[Back to question 50](#) | QB feb1e6da

Why it works: The revisions are described as extreme. Critics treating the editions as different novels strengthens that description. “in fact” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why C is wrong: “nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “in other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 51**C. Indeed,**[Back to question 51](#) | QB 249508d9

Why it works: The writer calls the installation both magical and puzzling. The visitors' dazzled, confused reaction confirms that description. “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Second” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why B is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 52**C. Indeed,**[Back to question 52](#) | QB b7c404d1

Why it works: The installation is said to feel familiar and distant. A movie-theater arrangement inside a coal-mine-like room confirms both qualities. “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why B is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 53**D. that is,**[Back to question 53](#) | QB 7c3f0145

Why it works: The passage introduces the technical term cognate replacement. The words after the blank explain what that term means. “that is” explains the same idea in different words. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why B is wrong: “likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why C is wrong: “in addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

QUESTION 54**D. That is,**[Back to question 54](#) | QB e3edc138

Why it works: The first sentence names two groups. The next explains in plain terms what each group believes. “That is” explains the same idea in different words. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why B is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why C is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

QUESTION 55**C. indeed,**[Back to question 55](#) | QB a266d876

Why it works: Jets reaching the ionosphere are unusually high. The much lower heights of most jets confirm just how unusual they are. “indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why B is wrong: “consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “in addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 56**A. In fact,**

[Back to question 56](#) | QB 00e0170f

Why it works: The dream of American maglev lines has not come true. The fact that every operating line discussed is in Asia strongly supports that claim. “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “To that end” introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. That would require a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 57**A. indeed,**

[Back to question 57](#) | QB 47e238be

Why it works: Iceland's proposed magma source is described as unusually deep. The much shallower sources of many other volcanoes support that description. “indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why C is wrong: “in addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

Why D is wrong: “consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a detail that reinforces the point just made.

QUESTION 58**D. in other words;**[Back to question 58](#) | Int-B-M2-Q24

Why it works: The first clause limits the study: it did not include all the animals in the broad group. The next clarifies that limit by saying exactly which animals were studied: only elk in Wyoming. It explains the restricted scope rather than reversing it. “in other words” explains the same idea in different words. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “for instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why B is wrong: “regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why C is wrong: “however” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Source note: The supplied test places a comma before the blank and semicolons in the choices. That punctuation is awkward. The intended logical answer is in other words. A clean version reads: “The researchers did not analyze all such ungulates; in other words, their study was limited to elk in Wyoming.”

Same passage also appears in: 59.

QUESTION 59**D. in other words;**[Back to question 59](#) | US-B-M2-Q21

Why it works: The first clause limits the study: it did not include all the animals in the broad group. The next clarifies that limit by saying exactly which animals were studied: only elk in Wyoming. It explains the restricted scope rather than reversing it. “in other words” explains the same idea in different words. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “for instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why B is wrong: “regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Why C is wrong: “however” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a clearer restatement of the same idea.

Source note: The supplied test places a comma before the blank and semicolons in the choices. That punctuation is awkward. The intended logical answer is in other words. A clean version reads: “The researchers did not analyze all such ungulates; in other words, their study was limited to elk in Wyoming.”

Same passage also appears in: 58.

QUESTION 60**C. However,**[Back to question 60](#) | QB 20733eac

Why it works: The older estimate was about 13,000 years ago. The new suggestion is more than 30,000 years ago, which challenges the earlier view. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 61**D. However,**[Back to question 61](#) | QB 92fe0ed7

Why it works: Mauna Loa was thought to be the largest. A study identifies a much larger volcano, challenging that ranking. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Secondly” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 62**B. In comparison,**[Back to question 62](#) | QB 6a5939c2

Why it works: Tropical forests are humid with closely packed trees. Savannas are drier with more widely spaced trees, so the habitats differ. “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Firstly” introduces the first item or step. That would require the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 63**D. However,**[Back to question 63](#) | QB 9fe7315b

Why it works: Few people recognize Pollard's name. Many recognize her work, so her personal fame contrasts with her work's visibility. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 64**D. On the other hand,**[Back to question 64](#) | QB 64bcd3d

Why it works: One effect of the dust encourages precipitation. Another effect cools the sea and weakens the storm, giving the opposing side of the picture. “On the other hand” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 65**A. However,**[Back to question 65](#) | QB c7e85c0a

Why it works: The bags were impractical. Despite that weakness, they dominated because they were the only bags that could be mass-produced. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 66**C. However,**

[Back to question 66](#) | QB a064955f

Why it works: Most female deer do not grow antlers. Female reindeer do, making them an exception to the usual pattern. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 67**B. However,**

[Back to question 67](#) | QB 0ee64efc

Why it works: Still was influential and famous in his lifetime. His relative lack of recognition today contrasts with that earlier importance. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 68**D. However,**[Back to question 68](#) | QB c4f7f726

Why it works: Many butterflies have bright wings. Other species have nearly colorless wings, contrasting with that common appearance. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 69**D. By comparison,**[Back to question 69](#) | QB 1c36e3e1

Why it works: The first date had about 180 sunspots. The second had only about 2, providing a direct comparison between very different counts. “By comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 70**D. though,**[Back to question 70](#) | QB ff1a2e5e

Why it works: Morton did not literally invent jazz. Even so, his important contributions to the genre are undeniable. “though” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “in the second place” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “in other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 71**A. in contrast,**[Back to question 71](#) | QB b5972710

Why it works: Niger formally ratified the treaty. Jordan only signed it and has not ratified it, so their legal commitments differ. “in contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 72**D. By contrast,**[Back to question 72](#) | QB 90117366

Why it works: Slow blinking was linked to shorter speaking time. Quick blinking was linked to longer speaking time, showing opposite patterns. “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Firstly” introduces the first item or step. That would require the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 73**B. However,**[Back to question 73](#) | QB bfb4e85e

Why it works: Copeland has many impressive achievements. She nevertheless places one honor above all the others: becoming principal dancer. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “Second of all” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 74**C. However,**[Back to question 74](#) | QB 420dea42

Why it works: The flexible fabric allowed easy movement. The heavy decorations partly worked against that advantage by restricting movement. “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “Firstly” introduces the first item or step. That would require the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 75**A. By contrast,**[Back to question 75](#) | QB cf11282b

Why it works: Selenium was isolated in the year it was discovered. Molybdenum took three more years, so the waiting times differ. “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 76**B. however,**[Back to question 76](#) | QB a40c7aa3

Why it works: Most known planets in this discussion orbit G-type stars. This newly identified planet orbits a different type, a B-type star. “however” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 77**C. however,**[Back to question 77](#) | QB af89fa02

Why it works: Hammurabi achieved military and political greatness. What people mainly remember now is something different: his written laws. “however” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “for instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 78**B. conversely,**[Back to question 78](#) | QB 94c9788e

Why it works: Actors showed reduced responses while performing. Outside performances, their responses were normal: the two situations have opposite results. “conversely” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 79**D. by contrast,**[Back to question 79](#) | QB 221ecf0f

Why it works: Posey's poetry used heartfelt descriptions of nature. His journalism used humor and political criticism, so the styles and purposes differ. “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “that is” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “granted” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. That would require an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 80**B. That said,**[Back to question 80](#) | QB 335bbe3e

Why it works: The writer admits that the painting cannot literally show a fourth dimension. Even so, its multiple viewpoints suggest what such a dimension might be like. “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 81**C. Granted,**[Back to question 81](#) | QB fb56b593

Why it works: Alkaid is impressively bright, but the writer admits an important qualification: it is much closer to Earth. That limits how impressive its apparent brightness seems. “Granted” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why B is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why D is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

QUESTION 82**A. By contrast,**

[Back to question 82](#) | QB 080a7b51

Why it works: The discarded magazine becomes waste after a customer uses it. Printing scraps become waste before reaching a customer, so the two categories differ. “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 83**B. Nevertheless,**

[Back to question 83](#) | QB ddb77846

Why it works: The writer searches for old libraries throughout the United States. Even visiting every state would not reach the hemisphere's oldest library, because it is in Mexico. “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: “Earlier” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 84**D. though,**[Back to question 84](#) | QB f8c4591b

Why it works: The volcanoes look similar at a distance. Specialists can still distinguish their different types by studying how they formed. “though” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “in addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 85**C. by contrast,**[Back to question 85](#) | QB 74028acf

Why it works: Topographic maps describe land above sea level. Bathymetric maps describe land below it, so the information covered differs. “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “in conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “afterward” moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 86**B. Conversely,**[Back to question 86](#) | QB 6d883838

Why it works: One election system favors two dominant parties. The other favors several parties sharing power, an opposite political pattern. “Conversely” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Subsequently” moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 87**D. Nevertheless,**[Back to question 87](#) | QB 4fde4454

Why it works: Radio listeners largely thought Kennedy lost. Nevertheless, the debate was judged a victory for him because television viewers favored him. “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why B is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 88**B. By contrast,**[Back to question 88](#) | QB f114cbf0

Why it works: Taking in oxygen starts the glow. Stopping that intake stops the glow, showing the opposite situation. “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 89**B. Nonetheless,**[Back to question 89](#) | QB ad729337

Why it works: The poem seems to offer little material for serious analysis. Yet a critic finds enough meaning in two stanzas to fill much of a chapter. “Nonetheless” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: “In turn” introduces the next link in a chain of effects. That would require one result producing another result. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: “That is” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 90**C. Still,**[Back to question 90](#) | QB 5e93039f

Why it works: The geyser's conditions seem hostile to life. Nevertheless, many bacteria thrive there, reversing that expectation. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why B is wrong: "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 91**C. on the other hand,**[Back to question 91](#) | QB ab1f424a

Why it works: At lower elevations, the deepest snow occurred in early March. At higher elevations, it occurred in mid-March, so the peak dates differ. "on the other hand" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "in other words" explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: "for instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: "in summary" wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 92**A. Still,**[Back to question 92](#) | QB 52b31d7b

Why it works: Paris offered training and success. Despite those advantages, Sher-Gil wanted to return to India. “Still” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: “Furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 93**D. Of course,**[Back to question 93](#) | QB b6d9068e

Why it works: The photograph appears to show smoke. The writer acknowledges the ordinary explanation behind the striking appearance: breath meeting cold air. “Of course” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why C is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

QUESTION 94
C. by contrast,[Back to question 94](#) | QB 0205e563

Why it works: Young wolves can smell but cannot yet see or hear. Dogs of the stated age have all three senses, showing a difference in development. “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “in other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “for instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “accordingly” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 95
B. by contrast,[Back to question 95](#) | QB 11df9b99

Why it works: Flipping an achiral molecule produces an identical structure. Flipping a chiral molecule produces an inverted structure, so the outcomes differ. “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “in other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 96**C. Of course,**[Back to question 96](#) | QB f5959727

Why it works: The writer accepts an obvious limitation: a building does not literally grow in a forest. The following sentence returns to the main claim that its design still reflects nature. “Of course” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why B is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why D is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

QUESTION 97**C. that said,**[Back to question 97](#) | QB 9dc4e640

Why it works: Both kinds of crystals are too small to see with the naked eye. However, a microscope reveals one kind but not the other, limiting that similarity. “that said” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why B is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: “similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 98**D. though,**[Back to question 98](#) | QB c071eca2

Why it works: The poem looks traditional in its form. Its choice to honor an unknown woman is nevertheless innovative. “though” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “in fact” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 99**A. though,**[Back to question 99](#) | QB a7a944ed

Why it works: The theory predicts that material outside the limit will become a moon. The observed material remained a ring outside that limit, contrary to the prediction. “though” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “fittingly” means appropriately or as would suit the situation. That would require an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 100**D. by contrast,**[Back to question 100](#) | QB b5ed1a8b

Why it works: Many poems follow the fourteen-line rule closely. This particular poem has twelve lines and deliberately breaks that rule. “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “fittingly” means appropriately or as would suit the situation. That would require an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 101**C. Granted,**[Back to question 101](#) | QB 176edca6

Why it works: Similarity between a sign and its meaning helps learning. The writer then admits a limit: sign frequency has an even stronger connection with learning. “Granted” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why B is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why D is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

QUESTION 102**B. by contrast,**[Back to question 102](#) | QB edf30612

Why it works: One approach measures space using mapping technology. Massey's approach defines it through social and political relationships instead. "by contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "for example" introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: "as such" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: "likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 103**B. Of course,**[Back to question 103](#) | QB 974b5a8c

Why it works: The writer admits that other dances also use order and repetition. The important point that follows is that the Madison takes uniformity much further. "Of course" acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why C is wrong: "Specifically" zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why D is wrong: "Moreover" adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

QUESTION 104**B. In contrast,**[Back to question 104](#) | QB 480ade7e

Why it works: The hormone slows most plants down. It speeds growth in the named mustard plant, producing the opposite response. “In contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 105**A. Nevertheless,**[Back to question 105](#) | QB fc95a352

Why it works: Larlarb normally makes costumes to fit each actor. For this film, she deliberately used standard factory sizes instead. “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 106**D. That said,**

[Back to question 106](#) | QB ecb31049

Why it works: Fusion seems promising as a clean energy source. The writer adds a limitation: until the stated date, laboratory experiments had not produced more energy than they used. “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why B is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

QUESTION 107**C. Of course,**

[Back to question 107](#) | US-A-M1-Q2

Why it works: The rocks have a gap in their physical record. The writer acknowledges an obvious fact: time itself did not stop. Erosion explains the missing material without denying that gap. “Of course” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In particular” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why B is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why D is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Same passage also appears in: 111.

QUESTION 108**C. Still,**

[Back to question 108](#) | Int-B-M2-Q23

Why it works: The writer admits that the building is not literally something that grows in a forest. Even with that limitation, its curves and decorations clearly show nature's influence. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Furthermore" adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why B is wrong: "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Same passage also appears in: 112.

QUESTION 109**A. In comparison,**

[Back to question 109](#) | US-A-M1-Q19

Why it works: A cone geyser has a narrow vent and a mound. A fountain geyser has a larger, pooled opening, so the passage compares different structures. "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: "In turn" introduces the next link in a chain of effects. That would require one result producing another result. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why D is wrong: "Regardless" means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 110**D. In comparison,**[Back to question 110](#) | US-A-M2-Q19

Why it works: The 2018 tournament had more teams from more continents. The 1962 tournament was smaller and less geographically varied, so the details establish a comparison. “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

Why C is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a contrast between the connected ideas.

QUESTION 111**B. Of course,**[Back to question 111](#) | US-B-M2-Q20

Why it works: The rocks have a gap in their physical record. The writer acknowledges an obvious fact: time itself did not stop. Erosion explains the missing material without denying that gap. “Of course” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In particular” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why C is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Why D is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an acknowledgment or qualification.

Same passage also appears in: 107.

QUESTION 112**B. Still,**

[Back to question 112](#) | US-A-M2-Q22

Why it works: The writer admits that the building is not literally something that grows in a forest. Even with that limitation, its curves and decorations clearly show nature's influence. "Still" means even with that fact or limitation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Furthermore" adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why C is wrong: "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Why D is wrong: "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a point that remains true despite the previous idea.

Same passage also appears in: 108.

QUESTION 113**D. Actually,**[Back to question 113](#) | QB 1e655377

Why it works: Visitors assume the fee is per vehicle. The next sentence corrects that mistake: it is per person. “Actually” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

Why B is wrong: “Second” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

Why C is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

QUESTION 114**B. Instead,**[Back to question 114](#) | QB 9d4f331c

Why it works: Eiffel advised a thick, upright arm. Bartholdi chose a different design: a slim arm tilted outward. “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why C is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

QUESTION 115**D. Instead,**[Back to question 115](#) | QB d3725911

Why it works: The researchers say not to use life. They propose lyfe as the replacement word. “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why B is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why C is wrong: “There” means in the place just mentioned. That would require an action located in the place already named. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

QUESTION 116**B. Instead,**[Back to question 116](#) | QB be44fea0

Why it works: The researchers expected aggressive behavior. What they actually found was the opposite: gentle spiders that freeze when disturbed. “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

QUESTION 117**B. Undermining this explanation,**[Back to question 117](#) | QB e6b1e12c

Why it works: Water currents were offered as an explanation for the movement. Moving against those currents weakens that explanation instead of supporting it. “Undermining this explanation” introduces evidence that weakens an explanation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Contrary to this phenomenon” claims that the new information opposes the observed event itself. That would require a contradiction of the event, rather than just its explanation. Here, the sentence needs evidence against the explanation just offered.

Why C is wrong: “Drawing a similar conclusion” says someone reaches a matching conclusion. That would require another researcher arriving at the same conclusion. Here, the sentence needs evidence against the explanation just offered.

Why D is wrong: “Confirming this hypothesis” says the evidence supports the proposed explanation. That would require evidence that strengthens the hypothesis. Here, the sentence needs evidence against the explanation just offered.

QUESTION 118**A. Alternatively,**[Back to question 118](#) | QB 9502ec65

Why it works: Removing contaminated soil is one possible solution. Using plants to clean the soil is a different solution that could be chosen instead. “Alternatively” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why D is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

QUESTION 119**B. alternatively,**[Back to question 119](#) | QB e225cf02

Why it works: Some ducks leave eggs for other ducks to incubate. The named duck uses a different strategy and incubates her own eggs. “alternatively” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “in particular” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why C is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why D is wrong: “similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

QUESTION 120**B. Instead,**[Back to question 120](#) | QB 70c19cf6

Why it works: Beyond the proposed boundary, lift no longer keeps an aircraft up. Speed sufficient for orbit supplies the alternative mechanism. “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why C is wrong: “Granted” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. That would require an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

Why D is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs an alternative to the earlier action or idea.

QUESTION 121**B. On the contrary,**[Back to question 121](#) | QB 2ba97187

Why it works: A viewer might think a real hole has opened in the street. The next sentence corrects that impression: the depth is only an illusion. “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

Why C is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

Why D is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

QUESTION 122**A. On the contrary,**[Back to question 122](#) | US-B-M1-Q21

Why it works: The word underground may suggest that his views were secret. The writer directly corrects that assumption: people knew his views well. “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

Why D is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a correction of an earlier belief.

QUESTION 123**B. ultimately,**[Back to question 123](#) | QB 00221c00

Why it works: The letter's immediate reader was a merchant. Its deeper, overall aim was to win support from powerful political leaders; the blank introduces that final purpose. "ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "additionally" adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why C is wrong: "accordingly" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: "consequently" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 124**D. As a result,**[Back to question 124](#) | QB 04ad68ca

Why it works: Flying buttresses removed the need for thick, short supporting walls. As a consequence, builders could use thinner, taller walls. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: "For instance" introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 125**D. As a result,**[Back to question 125](#) | QB f735493e

Why it works: Reduction firing smothers the flame around the vessel. The shiny black color is the effect of that treatment. “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 126**D. As a result,**[Back to question 126](#) | QB a773f069

Why it works: The tiny structures bond with surfaces. Those bonds explain the spiders' ability to cling and climb. “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 127**B. In doing so,**[Back to question 127](#) | QB 9f7ac40d

Why it works: Students practice techniques borrowed from art. By using those techniques, they improve their observation and medical skills. “In doing so” means by carrying out that action. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why D is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Same passage also appears in: 164, 169.

QUESTION 128**A. As a result,**[Back to question 128](#) | QB 7f20374f

Why it works: Alaska's entire population is close to the typical population of one district. That explains why the whole state forms just one district. “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Finally” marks the last step or the end of a wait. That would require a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 129**B. As a result,**[Back to question 129](#) | QB 20e4ff59

Why it works: Measurements raised concerns about the tower's stability. Because of that danger, officials closed the surrounding area. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: "In comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 130**B. As a result,**[Back to question 130](#) | QB 49ecf985

Why it works: The law lowered the voting age. As a consequence, people aged eighteen and nineteen gained access to voting. "As a result" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: "By contrast" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 131**C. Thus,**[Back to question 131](#) | QB a6155e60

Why it works: Each compound has a unique light pattern. That fact explains how scientists could identify a compound from the light reflected by Ceres. “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Meanwhile” turns to what is happening during the same period. That would require another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 132**A. Ultimately,**[Back to question 132](#) | QB 37ec26e7

Why it works: The project needed a program capable of difficult calculations. The passage ends by identifying the person who ultimately supplied that solution. “Ultimately” points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why C is wrong: “Secondly” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 133**B. For this reason,**[Back to question 133](#) | QB b7571c0a

Why it works: Real effects look convincing but can cost too much. That cost problem explains why filmmakers combine them with digital effects. “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 134**D. As a result,**[Back to question 134](#) | QB 072666a3

Why it works: Heat and chemicals widen the grooves in wood. As a consequence, conductors can fit through them. “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “In contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 135**D. For this reason,**

[Back to question 135](#) | QB 5c58cec0

Why it works: Scientists need stable measurement standards. That need explains why metrologists developed a system based on unchanging natural values. “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 136**A. Therefore,**

[Back to question 136](#) | QB b4123d99

Why it works: Raw acorns taste extremely bitter. Because of that problem, the Tongva needed to process them before eating them. “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Afterward” moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Same passage also appears in: 165.

QUESTION 137**B. As a result,**[Back to question 137](#) | QB 0c13dea9

Why it works: The chemical strengthens bonds between water molecules. Those stronger bonds let the molecules keep their structure under high pressure. “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 138**B. For this reason,**[Back to question 138](#) | QB 2b5e0731

Why it works: The mother cannot see her calf and wants to check on it. That need is the reason she makes the call. “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Nowadays” focuses on the present time. That would require a present situation contrasted with an earlier one. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 139**B. As a result,**[Back to question 139](#) | QB 34a5ba1c

Why it works: The war made performing in Spain difficult. Because of that obstacle, Amaya left to perform in other countries. “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “First of all” introduces the first item or step. That would require the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 140**A. As a result,**[Back to question 140](#) | QB ac8eb085

Why it works: In the story, companies own and sell scarce breathable air. Consequently, people must buy it with special credits. “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In any case” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Earlier” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 141**C. For this reason,**[Back to question 141](#) | QB 37957752

Why it works: The seal needs to save energy and oxygen during a deep dive. That need explains why it glides instead of constantly moving its flippers. “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In the first place” introduces the first item or step. That would require the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “On the other hand” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 142**D. Based on these models,**[Back to question 142](#) | QB bfab730e

Why it works: The researchers built computer models using growth, lifespan, and fossil information. Their estimate of a much larger possible animal was drawn from those models. “Based on these models” identifies the models as the evidence for a finding. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In addition to these factors” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a finding drawn from the computer models.

Why B is wrong: “Despite these estimates” sets up a contrast with the estimates just given. That would require a point opposing or qualifying stated estimates. Here, the sentence needs a finding drawn from the computer models.

Why C is wrong: “Further complicating these issues” adds a new difficulty to problems already identified. That would require another complication to an existing problem. Here, the sentence needs a finding drawn from the computer models.

QUESTION 143**A. in turn,**[Back to question 143](#) | QB 1996c104

Why it works: Moving metal generates currents. Those currents then cause another effect: a protective barrier, forming a chain of results. “in turn” introduces the next link in a chain of effects. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs one result producing another result.

Why C is wrong: “nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs one result producing another result.

Why D is wrong: “in reality” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs one result producing another result.

QUESTION 144**C. Consequently,**[Back to question 144](#) | QB 01c8c433

Why it works: Recipients could not or would not pay quickly. Because of that payment problem, collecting fees was difficult and mail piled up. “Consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 145**D. Consequently,**[Back to question 145](#) | QB b88dad9d

Why it works: Arabic-speaking states ruled the region for centuries. This contact helps explain why Arabic words entered Spanish.

“Consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 146**A. Therefore,**[Back to question 146](#) | QB 1a8126aa

Why it works: The stew tasted mild and made the researchers feel calm. That observation supports their conclusion that its name described its relaxing effect. “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Alternately” means taking turns between possibilities. That would require two things happening in turns. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 147**D. Accordingly,**[Back to question 147](#) | QB 3fd0ab63

Why it works: The voters admired the album and its contribution. Their decision to give it an award follows from that positive judgment. “Accordingly” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Meanwhile” turns to what is happening during the same period. That would require another activity happening in the same general time period. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 148**D. Thus,**[Back to question 148](#) | QB e1b00a70

Why it works: More complex behavior generally requires a more costly brain. The writer draws the matching conclusion that simpler behavior should require fewer brain resources. “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Subsequently” moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Besides” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 149**B. For this reason,**[Back to question 149](#) | QB 0d088ae0

Why it works: Scientists believed in phlogiston. That belief explains why Priestley used a name meaning air without phlogiston for the gas he isolated. “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Alternatively” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 150**D. therefore,**[Back to question 150](#) | QB 9f1a0d91

Why it works: Research shows the popular story is exaggerated. That evidence leads to the conclusion that the story deserves doubt. “therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “by contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 151**A. Hence,**[Back to question 151](#) | QB 17e49403

Why it works: Each ice age wipes away much of the earlier evidence. That loss of evidence explains why confirming repeated ice ages took so long. “Hence” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 152**B. In so doing,**[Back to question 152](#) | QB 273c2f12

Why it works: The artwork combines Native and non-Native symbols. Through that same act of combining, it also challenges the boundary between art and crafts. “In so doing” means by carrying out that action. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Conversely” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why C is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why D is wrong: “In particular” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

QUESTION 153**C. Consequently,**[Back to question 153](#) | QB 9e34720b

Why it works: Individuals could not reach the deeply buried gold. As a consequence, many stopped prospecting independently and joined large companies. “Consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Still” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 154**D. thus,**[Back to question 154](#) | QB 0839a4b9

Why it works: The sound changes as carbon levels rise. Because the data change the sound, listeners can hear those changes. “thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “by comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “for instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 155**B. Thus,**[Back to question 155](#) | QB c61fb134

Why it works: Some glaciers are at least 60 million years old, but the large ice sheet is only 34 million years old. Those dates support the conclusion that glaciers existed first. “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Even so” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 156**B. then,**[Back to question 156](#) | QB 42e6cc83

Why it works: Scientific ideas at the time made natural selection a likely next discovery. From that background, the writer reasons that two independent discoveries were probably not just a coincidence. “then” means therefore here. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “however” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a conclusion supported by the scientific background.

Why C is wrong: “moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a conclusion supported by the scientific background.

Why D is wrong: “for example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a conclusion supported by the scientific background.

QUESTION 157**D. Hence,**[Back to question 157](#) | QB a965c6ed

Why it works: The shell looks like an outside covering. That appearance explains why people make the mistaken conclusion that it is an exoskeleton. “Hence” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “That being said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 158**C. Ultimately,**[Back to question 158](#) | QB 6e0c60da

Why it works: The photographs first make viewers imagine distant planets. In the end, the title brings them to the correct understanding: these are frying pans. “Ultimately” points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Consequently” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why B is wrong: “Alternatively” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 159**D. Accordingly,**[Back to question 159](#) | QB 3a715eca

Why it works: Genes are influenced by proteins made by other genes. Because of that finding, researchers study proteins as well as genes. “Accordingly” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 160**D. As such,**[Back to question 160](#) | QB a2bff07e

Why it works: Ostrom showed that people can share resources sustainably. Her findings therefore challenge a theory claiming such sharing must lead to overuse. “As such” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 161**B. Hence,**[Back to question 161](#) | QB f5a00eff

Why it works: The model alone predicts too few heavy elements. Their greater abundance supports the conclusion that material arrived from outside Earth afterward. “Hence” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 162**B. Ultimately,**[Back to question 162](#) | QB 332e75bf

Why it works: Dillard wrestles with nature's beauty and cruelty. Her eventual conclusion is that these qualities cannot be separated. “Ultimately” points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “To that end” introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. That would require a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why C is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: “Hence” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 163**A. Accordingly,**[Back to question 163](#) | QB 578ca79a

Why it works: The artists valued machine-like lines, shapes, and surfaces. It follows that they often chose engineered buildings and structures as subjects. “Accordingly” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In the end” points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. That would require the eventual result or the main conclusion. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “That said” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 164**B. In doing so,**[Back to question 164](#) | Int-B-M1-Q21

Why it works: Students practice techniques borrowed from art. By using those techniques, they improve their observation and medical skills. “In doing so” means by carrying out that action. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why D is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Same passage also appears in: 127, 169.

QUESTION 165**D. Therefore,**

[Back to question 165](#) | US-A-M1-Q18

Why it works: Raw acorns taste extremely bitter. Because of that problem, the Tongva needed to process them before eating them. “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Afterward” moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Same passage also appears in: 136.

QUESTION 166**C. Thus,**

[Back to question 166](#) | Int-B-M2-Q25

Why it works: Moving in the same direction as the planet’s rotation is the reason for the label prograde. The blank connects that motion to its resulting classification, not to the later contrast with another moon. “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why B is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 167**A. Thus,**[Back to question 167](#) | US-B-M1-Q19

Why it works: Moving in the same direction as the planet's rotation is the reason for the label prograde. The blank connects that motion to its resulting classification, not to the later contrast with another moon. "Thus" connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why C is wrong: "However" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

Why D is wrong: "Next" introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information.

QUESTION 168**C. Ultimately,**[Back to question 168](#) | US-B-M1-Q20

Why it works: The first sentence describes collecting and testing samples. The next gives the final result of that investigation: the estimated age of the artifacts. "Ultimately" points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "In addition" adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why B is wrong: "Similarly" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 169**B. In doing so,**

[Back to question 169](#) | US-A-M2-Q1

Why it works: Students practice techniques borrowed from art. By using those techniques, they improve their observation and medical skills. “In doing so” means by carrying out that action. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Why D is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an effect achieved through the action just described.

Same passage also appears in: 127, 164.

QUESTION 170**A. With this in mind,**[Back to question 170](#) | QB de0bcf4f

Why it works: Dominguez wanted chance to affect his art. He selected unpredictable techniques with that goal in mind. “With this in mind” introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why C is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why D is wrong: “Regardless” means no matter what has been said or what happens. That would require a point that holds independently of the earlier circumstance. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

QUESTION 171**D. To that end,**[Back to question 171](#) | QB 4105f5ac

Why it works: The writers wanted good roles for their female actor friends. Giving each queen a starring role was a way to fulfill that aim. “To that end” introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why B is wrong: “In summary” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

QUESTION 172**C. In response,**[Back to question 172](#) | QB 0a9b36f9

Why it works: Bots learned to defeat the old security test. The new cursor-based version was introduced as a response to that problem. “In response” introduces a reaction to a problem or event. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an action responding to the situation just described.

Why B is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs an action responding to the situation just described.

Why D is wrong: “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs an action responding to the situation just described.

QUESTION 173**A. To that end,**[Back to question 173](#) | QB 8112b7e3

Why it works: Nazareth wanted to present Elvis's music as an anthology. Choosing a course title that expressed that idea helped him accomplish that teaching goal. “To that end” introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In sum” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why C is wrong: “That is” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why D is wrong: “In addition” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

QUESTION 174**C. To that end,**

[Back to question 174](#) | QB f5149550

Why it works: Dowsett wanted to bring suffragists' work together. Founding an organization was an action taken to achieve that goal. "To that end" introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "In other words" explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why B is wrong: "Conversely" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

Why D is wrong: "Alternatively" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a step taken to carry out the stated purpose.

QUESTION 175**B. Then,**[Back to question 175](#) | QB e0bd4f8a

Why it works: The soldiers went unrecognized for decades. Recognition finally came in 2017, so the second event happens later. “Then” marks the next event in time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Lastly” marks the last step or the end of a wait. That would require a final stage or an event reached after waiting. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

Why C is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

QUESTION 176**C. Finally,**[Back to question 176](#) | QB c78620ba

Why it works: The bill failed repeatedly for fifteen years. Its passage in 1983 ends that long wait. “Finally” marks the last step or the end of a wait. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why B is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why D is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

QUESTION 177**B. Ultimately,**[Back to question 177](#) | QB e1079609

Why it works: The court began as one district, then struggled as the population grew. Dividing it into two districts was the eventual outcome of this history. “Ultimately” points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why C is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 178**A. Currently,**[Back to question 178](#) | QB 57bcd0d6

Why it works: The passage moves from the discovery in the 1920s to the tools used now. Drones belong to the present stage of the research. “Currently” focuses on the present time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In comparison” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a present situation contrasted with an earlier one.

Why C is wrong: “Still” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a present situation contrasted with an earlier one.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a present situation contrasted with an earlier one.

QUESTION 179**B. Next,**[Back to question 179](#) | QB 0d3ebdce

Why it works: Training the volunteers was the first step. Attaching the recording equipment came next in the research procedure. “Next” introduces the following step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why C is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why D is wrong: “In sum” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

QUESTION 180**C. Next,**[Back to question 180](#) | QB 47547d07

Why it works: The turtle first digs a nest and finally covers it. Laying the eggs belongs between those two steps. “Next” introduces the following step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why B is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

QUESTION 181**B. Previously,**[Back to question 181](#) | QB 6081831f

Why it works: Zhao won in 2021. Before that event, just one woman had won, so the sentence looks backward in time. “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

Why C is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

Why D is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

QUESTION 182**D. Finally,**[Back to question 182](#) | QB 911c7a87

Why it works: The site is mapped, then dug and recorded. Removing and studying the objects is the final stage described. “Finally” marks the last step or the end of a wait. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why B is wrong: “On the contrary” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why C is wrong: “Earlier” looks back to an earlier time. That would require something that happened before the event just mentioned. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

QUESTION 183**B. First,**[Back to question 183](#) | QB 7d56630a

Why it works: The passage announces three research questions. The blank introduces question one, before Second and Finally introduce the others. “First” introduces the first item or step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs the first item in a list or sequence.

Why C is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs the first item in a list or sequence.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs the first item in a list or sequence.

QUESTION 184**A. Meanwhile,**[Back to question 184](#) | QB dd087f31

Why it works: Ifemelu goes to the United States. The story turns to what Obinze is doing during the corresponding period: going to London. “Meanwhile” turns to what is happening during the same period. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs another activity happening in the same general time period.

Why C is wrong: “Secondly” introduces the second item or step. That would require the second item after a first item. Here, the sentence needs another activity happening in the same general time period.

Why D is wrong: “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs another activity happening in the same general time period.

QUESTION 185**D. Finally,**

[Back to question 185](#) | QB e268c452

Why it works: The artist prepares the liquid, then creates a design on it. Transferring the design to paper is the last step described. “Finally” marks the last step or the end of a wait. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Actually” corrects an earlier impression or assumption. That would require a correction of an earlier belief. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why B is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

QUESTION 186**C. Eventually,**

[Back to question 186](#) | QB 56336696

Why it works: The cloth remains in the dye for hours or days. Removing it happens eventually, at the end of that extended process. “Eventually” points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why B is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 187**C. Later,**[Back to question 187](#) | QB 6036ad0e

Why it works: Gomez won a competition in 2014. He created the show in 2017, a later point in the story. “Later” moves to a later event. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

QUESTION 188**A. Earlier,**[Back to question 188](#) | QB 3831f2d7

Why it works: The passage first mentions a victory in August 1929. It then steps back to an achievement in December 1928. “Earlier” looks back to an earlier time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

Why C is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

Why D is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

QUESTION 189**B. Next,**[Back to question 189](#) | QB a204d618

Why it works: The machine first scrapes the ice and lastly smooths it. Spraying water is the step between those actions. “Next” introduces the following step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why C is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why D is wrong: “In contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

QUESTION 190**D. Second,**[Back to question 190](#) | QB b6ebadf6

Why it works: Research comes first and the experiment comes third. Making a prediction is the second step between them. “Second” introduces the second item or step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs the second item after a first item.

Why B is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs the second item after a first item.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the second item after a first item.

QUESTION 191**A. Later,**[Back to question 191](#) | QB 2bda9edb

Why it works: Tape won the case in January. Her letter in April came later in the same year. “Later” moves to a later event. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “For instance” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why C is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why D is wrong: “Rather” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

QUESTION 192**D. Today,**[Back to question 192](#) | QB 42d92dea

Why it works: The museum could display little of its collection before the expansion. The next sentence describes what it can display now. “Today” focuses on the present time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a present situation contrasted with an earlier one.

Why B is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a present situation contrasted with an earlier one.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs a present situation contrasted with an earlier one.

QUESTION 193**A. Afterward,**[Back to question 193](#) | QB 87d8a2ff

Why it works: The rocket failed first. The public acknowledgment and apology followed that incident. “Afterward” moves to a later event. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why C is wrong: “Indeed” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why D is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

QUESTION 194**C. Later,**[Back to question 194](#) | QB 4154a7a3

Why it works: The dance was first performed in 1891. The film was made in 1896, a later event. “Later” moves to a later event. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why B is wrong: “In conclusion” wraps up or summarizes the main points. That would require a summary of points already discussed. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs an event occurring after the previous event.

QUESTION 195**D. Next,**

[Back to question 195](#) | QB b5a399f1

Why it works: The potter starts with the base. Building the walls comes next, before smoothing and painting them. “Next” introduces the following step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why B is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why C is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

QUESTION 196**D. Then,**

[Back to question 196](#) | QB 9c78f702

Why it works: Living phytoplankton take in carbon. After death, they sink and store it on the seafloor, giving the next stage of the process. “Then” marks the next event in time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

Why B is wrong: “By contrast” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

Why C is wrong: “Nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

QUESTION 197**B. Previously,**

[Back to question 197](#) | QB a819d8b6

Why it works: The discovery challenged an older belief. The next sentence steps back to explain what scientists believed before the discovery. “Previously” looks back to an earlier time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

Why C is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

Why D is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs something that happened before the event just mentioned.

QUESTION 198**D. Finally,**

[Back to question 198](#) | QB 25361ec6

Why it works: Scientists debated the issue for decades without enough evidence. Strong evidence at last ended that long search. “Finally” marks the last step or the end of a wait. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why B is wrong: “Therefore” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

Why C is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a final stage or an event reached after waiting.

QUESTION 199**A. Then,**

[Back to question 199](#) | QB 63c73b50

Why it works: The user first labels the photograph. The software then analyzes its features and searches for matches. “Then” marks the next event in time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In fact” confirms or strengthens a point. That would require a detail that reinforces the point just made. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

Why C is wrong: “Likewise” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

Why D is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the next event in the sequence.

QUESTION 200**D. Second,**

[Back to question 200](#) | QB 82ec9628

Why it works: The valuable objects provide the first reason. The effort needed to bury the ship provides the second reason in the list. “Second” introduces the second item or step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs the second item after a first item.

Why B is wrong: “Still” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs the second item after a first item.

Why C is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs the second item after a first item.

QUESTION 201**A. Next,**

[Back to question 201](#) | US-A-M2-Q20

Why it works: The drums are recorded first and vocals last. Adding guitars is the next step between those two actions. “Next” introduces the following step. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Instead” introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why C is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

Why D is wrong: “First” introduces the first item or step. That would require the first item in a list or sequence. Here, the sentence needs the next step in an ordered process.

QUESTION 202**C. Ultimately,**

[Back to question 202](#) | US-B-M2-Q22

Why it works: People first disliked the tower. In the end, they came to admire it; the passage moves from an early reaction to the eventual outcome. “Ultimately” points to the eventual outcome or final conclusion. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why B is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

Why D is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs the eventual result or the main conclusion.

QUESTION 203**B. Fittingly,**[Back to question 203](#) | QB 97e2e364

Why it works: Writers copied Okot's style. Naming their group after Okot is an appropriate match between the influence and the name. "Fittingly" means appropriately or as would suit the situation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "Nevertheless" means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

Why C is wrong: "By comparison" highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

Why D is wrong: "Instead" introduces a replacement or a different possibility. That would require an alternative to the earlier action or idea. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

QUESTION 204**C. There,**[Back to question 204](#) | QB 991e849a

Why it works: The passage identifies the place where Anning lived. The next sentence explains the discoveries she made in that same place. "There" means in the place just mentioned. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: "For example" introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an action located in the place already named.

Why B is wrong: "Likewise" says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs an action located in the place already named.

Why D is wrong: "Later" moves to a later event. That would require an event occurring after the previous event. Here, the sentence needs an action located in the place already named.

QUESTION 205**B. In many cases,**[Back to question 205](#) | QB 326017ce

Why it works: Bacterial cleaning has generally worked well. The next sentence explains that it has beaten chemical cleaning in many cases, not necessarily every case. “In many cases” means in many instances, though not necessarily all. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a statement that applies in many cases.

Why C is wrong: “As a result” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a statement that applies in many cases.

Why D is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a statement that applies in many cases.

QUESTION 206**D. Sometimes,**[Back to question 206](#) | QB 28c7a762

Why it works: Many words changed greatly, but not all did. The next sentence describes what happened on some occasions: words kept similar sounds. “Sometimes” means on some occasions rather than continuously. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs a pattern occurring on some occasions.

Why B is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a pattern occurring on some occasions.

Why C is wrong: “Thus” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a pattern occurring on some occasions.

QUESTION 207**A. Fittingly,**[Back to question 207](#) | QB 42301836

Why it works: Miyake discovered the unusual radiation signal. Giving the event her name is an appropriate way to honor that discovery. “Fittingly” means appropriately or as would suit the situation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

Why C is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

Why D is wrong: “In other words” explains the same idea in different words. That would require a clearer restatement of the same idea. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

QUESTION 208**A. There,**[Back to question 208](#) | QB 388b45aa

Why it works: The readings are sent to an organization in France. The next sentence says what workers do at that location. “There” means in the place just mentioned. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why B is wrong: “In particular” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs an action located in the place already named.

Why C is wrong: “For example” introduces one example of a broader claim. That would require a specific example of a general point. Here, the sentence needs an action located in the place already named.

Why D is wrong: “Conversely” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an action located in the place already named.

QUESTION 209**D. Increasingly,**[Back to question 209](#) | QB b8eec031

Why it works: Mathematicians used to work alone more often. Collaboration is becoming more common, so the blank signals a growing trend. “Increasingly” means more and more over time. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Similarly” says that two things work in a similar way. That would require a similarity between two cases. Here, the sentence needs a trend becoming more common.

Why B is wrong: “For this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs a trend becoming more common.

Why C is wrong: “Furthermore” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs a trend becoming more common.

QUESTION 210**C. Again and again,**[Back to question 210](#) | QB 2b08f514

Why it works: New measurements kept improving over many decades, although the official line stayed put. The clue is repeated discoveries, not one new calculation. “Again and again” means repeatedly. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Specifically” zooms in on precise details. That would require precise details explaining a broad statement. Here, the sentence needs events happening repeatedly.

Why B is wrong: “To that end” introduces an action taken to achieve a goal. That would require a step taken to carry out the stated purpose. Here, the sentence needs events happening repeatedly.

Why D is wrong: “Granted” acknowledges a fact or admits a limitation. That would require an acknowledgment or qualification. Here, the sentence needs events happening repeatedly.

QUESTION 211**B. more often,**[Back to question 211](#) | QB d3b7d7a3

Why it works: Popular accounts emphasize moves to California. The researchers found that moves within the region happened more frequently. “more often” means more frequently. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “for this reason” connects a cause or reason to its result or conclusion. That would require a result or conclusion supported by the earlier information. Here, the sentence needs one pattern occurring more frequently than another.

Why C is wrong: “additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs one pattern occurring more frequently than another.

Why D is wrong: “nevertheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs one pattern occurring more frequently than another.

QUESTION 212**C. More often,**[Back to question 212](#) | QB 4b7a84b0

Why it works: Modern routes rarely serve only to reach a summit. Routes designed for recreation are the more common pattern. “More often” means more frequently. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Additionally” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs one pattern occurring more frequently than another.

Why B is wrong: “On the other hand” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs one pattern occurring more frequently than another.

Why D is wrong: “Nonetheless” means even with that fact or limitation. That would require a point that remains true despite the previous idea. Here, the sentence needs one pattern occurring more frequently than another.

QUESTION 213**B. Fittingly,**[Back to question 213](#) | QB 1e31470f

Why it works: The jump is described as extraordinarily difficult. An awestruck audience is a fitting reaction to someone successfully performing it. “Fittingly” means appropriately or as would suit the situation. Before choosing, describe that connection in your own words; the transition must fit the connection, not just the topic.

Why A is wrong: “Moreover” adds another point. That would require another related point. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

Why C is wrong: “Next” introduces the following step. That would require the next step in an ordered process. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

Why D is wrong: “However” highlights a difference or an opposing idea. That would require a contrast between the connected ideas. Here, the sentence needs an appropriate match between a fact and a name or reaction.

Original question sources

This guide contains 194 Question Bank questions and 19 questions from the supplied March 2026 tests. Repeated source versions are retained. Questions keep their existing numbers, passages, choices, and answers. The chapter lessons and examples are study aids written for this guide.

Source punctuation issues are noted beside the relevant answer explanation. Test answers were worked out from the supplied passages. This is an independent study guide, not an official College Board publication.

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