GOUDA ACADEMY

30 DAY EST FINAL REVISION GUIDE

READING • WRITING • VOCABULARY



COMPLETE STUDY EDITION

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Your 30-day route

Work through the days in order. Attempt the questions before checking explanations, learn the vocabulary, and revisit every mistake. Keep a reason for each answer.

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Day 01 • Starting diagnostic

Your method

Read the whole task before choosing a method. For an editing question, identify the exact words being replaced; for a reading question, locate the relevant evidence. Mark uncertain answers even when you eventually choose correctly.

Traps to avoid

Do not treat familiarity as proof. A true statement may still fail to answer the question.

Worked example
The museum closed at noon because a pipe burst. Asked why it closed, choose the broken pipe, not the time. The question asks for a cause.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 01 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

A workshop after the storm

For years, the harbor workshop had repaired only fishing equipment. After a storm damaged the town's footbridge, its owner, Lina, offered to make replacement railings. Some residents doubted that a workshop associated with nets could produce sound metalwork. Lina did not answer with a speech. She assembled a short sample railing and invited the bridge inspector to test it. The sample passed, but the inspector requested wider spacing between the anchor bolts. Lina changed the design before beginning the full order. Her workers completed the railings a day late; the town nevertheless accepted them because every section met the revised specifications.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Lina proved that all criticism should be ignored.
B. An inspector accepted unsafe work to avoid further delays.
C. A workshop earned a new kind of commission by demonstrating and improving its work.
D. A storm permanently ended the town's fishing industry.

D01-01

2. Which detail best supports the claim that Lina was willing to revise her work?

A. Residents associated the workshop with nets.
B. The workshop had repaired fishing equipment for years.
C. The workers finished one day late.
D. She changed the bolt spacing before starting the full order.

D01-02

3. As used in the passage, "sound" most nearly means

A. familiar
B. audible
C. reliable
D. inexpensive

D01-03

4. Why does the author mention the sample railing?

A. To explain why the bridge was damaged
B. To establish that the inspector designed the entire bridge
C. To show that the final railings were unnecessary
D. To show how Lina addressed doubts through a practical demonstration

D01-04

5. What can reasonably be inferred about the town's acceptance of the railings?

A. The town planned to replace the railings immediately.
B. Meeting the required standard mattered more than avoiding a one-day delay.
C. The town had no interest in the completion date.
D. Residents never doubted Lina's ability.

D01-05

Preparing the final railings

The inspector’s approval did not end Lina’s work. Before the railings could be installed, the crew had to prepare the fittings and check the finished surfaces. The box of brass fittings [6] were stored beneath the workbench. Lina brought it into the light so that everyone could see which bolts belonged to each section.

The earlier demonstration remained useful as a record of the design. The inspector checked the sample [7] , it supported the required load. The first design was strong. [8] Therefore, its anchor bolts were too close together. Lina kept both versions of the drawing so that the crew would not repeat that mistake.

6. At [6], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. was stored
C. have stored
D. storing

D01-06

7. At [7], which punctuation correctly joins the clauses?

A. NO CHANGE
B. no punctuation
C. ;
D. : because

D01-07

8. At [8], which transition fits best?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Similarly
C. For example
D. However

D01-08

Preparing the final railings • continued

[9] The workers made a final inspection at the very end of the process. Lina then checked the installation instructions. Each of the newly painted sections [10] have a numbered tag. The tags also identified the crew responsible for each part: the crew was responsible for measuring, cutting, and [11] to polish the bars. Only then did Lina arrange for the railings to be carried to the bridge.

9. At [9], which revision is most concise while preserving the meaning?

A. The workers made an inspection.
B. The workers made a final inspection that was final.
C. The workers completed the process without inspecting it.
D. The workers made a final inspection.

D01-09

10. At [10], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. has
C. having
D. were having

D01-10

11. At [11], which option maintains parallel structure?

A. NO CHANGE
B. polishing
C. they polished
D. polished

D01-11

Day 01 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

reliable *adj.*	**able to be trusted** The reliable clock kept the same time as the station clock.
revise *v.*	**change to improve or correct** She revised the plan after the doorway proved too narrow.
specification *n.*	**a detailed requirement** The specification required a shelf exactly one meter wide.
intact *adj.*	**whole and undamaged** The box was crushed, but the glass inside remained intact.
infer *v.*	**reach a conclusion from evidence** From the wet coats, he inferred that rain had begun.
justify *v.*	**give a sound reason for** The falling roof tiles justified closing the entrance.
retain *v.*	**keep or preserve** Keep the receipt; retain it until the repair is complete.
consistent *adj.*	**in agreement; not contradictory** Her two accounts were consistent: both placed the meeting at noon.
constraint *n.*	**a limit or restriction** The low ceiling was a constraint on the shelf’s height.
credible *adj.*	**believable and well supported** The dated photograph made the account more credible.

Memory picture

REVISE: picture returning to a drawing with a fresh pencil. Revision means changing it after another look.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 02 • Vocabulary

Your method

Read the sentence before and after the target. Find a definition, contrast, example, or consequence. Predict an everyday meaning, then test each choice in the complete sentence.

Traps to avoid

A familiar meaning can be wrong here. Match intensity and attitude as well as the general idea.

Worked example
The reviewer was restrained: she mentioned the flaw without attacking its author. Restrained means controlled, not physically tied up.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 02 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

A market in the old station

The council granted provisional permission for a market in the old station: traders could use the building for one month before a permanent decision. To prepare an exhibition about the station, the archivist searched its records. Some handwriting was obscure; even familiar names were difficult to decipher. Her apprentice was receptive to corrections and immediately tried a revised method of reading the faded entries.

On opening day, a retired guide described the station’s busiest years. His account was embellished: an ordinary delay became a battle against impossible odds. The archivist enjoyed his performance but kept the recording separate from the written evidence. Visitors would be able to hear the story without mistaking every dramatic detail for an established fact.

1. As used in the passage, “provisional” most nearly means

A. temporary
B. unconditional
C. unnecessary
D. unanimous

D02-01

2. As used in the passage, “obscure” most nearly means

A. unclear
B. famous
C. private
D. ordinary

D02-02

3. As used in the passage, “receptive” most nearly means

A. eager to lead
B. open to suggestions
C. quick to complain
D. unable to remember

D02-03

4. As used in the passage, “embellished” most nearly means

A. supported by exact measurements
B. decorated with exaggerated details
C. shortened to essential facts
D. translated into another language

D02-04

Checking the station’s story

A proposal to catalogue the station records was feasible; the staff had enough time, money, and equipment to complete it. One historian wanted to explain why the building had closed so abruptly. She remained circumspect, refusing to name a culprit until more letters had been examined. The guide’s colorful memories were useful leads, but they could not settle the question alone.

The station itself was austere, with plain walls and wooden benches, although visitors found it clean and welcoming. Among the visitors were two former porters. Asked separately about the final evening of service, each remembered the departure bell. The second witness corroborated the first: both independently reported hearing the bell at six. Their agreement fixed one moment in the story without explaining everything that followed.

5. As used in the passage, “feasible” most nearly means

A. already completed
B. difficult to explain
C. certain to be popular
D. practical to carry out

D02-05

6. As used in the passage, “circumspect” most nearly means

A. indifferent to evidence
B. careful in judgment
C. certain of guilt
D. eager for publicity

D02-06

7. As used in the passage, “austere” most nearly means

A. crowded with visitors
B. unsafe to enter
C. without decoration or luxury
D. expensive to maintain

D02-07

8. As used in the passage, “corroborated” most nearly means

A. replaced
B. confirmed
C. interrupted
D. misunderstood

D02-08

Keeping the doors open

After receiving the first inspection report, the board ordered the station market to close. A second inspection showed that the public rooms could remain in use while work continued elsewhere. The board therefore rescinded its earlier order, allowing the doors to remain open after all. The archivist placed both orders in the file; keeping only the later one would hide how the decision had changed.

One display concerned the harbor ferry that had once connected with the trains. Its captain’s confidence waned as each inspection revealed another leak. The display included two photographs taken through different lenses. The devices looked identical, but a subtle difference in their lenses affected the images. The archivist explained that neither a confident memory nor an apparently identical photograph should end an inquiry before the details had been checked.

9. As used in the passage, “rescinded” most nearly means

A. withdrew
B. explained
C. repeated
D. enforced

D02-09

10. As used in the passage, “waned” most nearly means

A. became justified
B. was publicly announced
C. returned suddenly
D. diminished

D02-10

11. As used in the passage, “subtle” most nearly means

A. difficult to notice
B. deliberately harmful
C. extremely large
D. completely imaginary

D02-11

Day 02 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

provisional *adj.*	**temporary or open to revision** The provisional timetable would be reviewed after a week.
obscure *adj.*	**unclear or difficult to understand** The faded note was obscure until a clearer copy appeared.
receptive *adj.*	**willing to consider ideas** The receptive apprentice tried the instructor’s suggestion.
embellish *v.*	**add decorative or exaggerated details** He embellished the short delay into an all-day adventure.
feasible *adj.*	**practical and possible** The project became feasible when equipment was donated.
circumspect *adj.*	**careful before judging or acting** She remained circumspect until both witnesses had spoken.
austere *adj.*	**plain and without luxury** The austere room held only a bed and a wooden chair.
corroborate *v.*	**confirm with supporting evidence** The delivery record corroborated the driver’s account.
rescind *v.*	**officially withdraw** The board rescinded the ban and reopened the gate.
wane *v.*	**decrease gradually** His enthusiasm began to wane after repeated delays.

Bonus vocabulary from today’s practice

decipher — work out the meaning of unclear writing.

unconditional — not dependent on a requirement.

unanimous — agreed by everyone.

culprit — the person responsible for a wrong act.

subtle — difficult to notice.

permanent — intended to last.

resent — feel displeased or bitter about something.

diminish — make or become smaller.

Day 03 • Grammar: the sentence core

Your method

Remove interruptions temporarily. Identify the subject and the finite verb that makes a statement. An -ing form alone cannot serve as the main verb. Attach dependent clauses to complete sentences.

Traps to avoid

The noun closest to the blank may not be the subject. A long group of words is not necessarily a complete sentence.

Worked example
The collection of letters, stored in two boxes, **reveals** a friendship. Collection is singular; letters is inside an of-phrase.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 03 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Repairing the riverside museum

When floodwater entered the riverside museum, the staff feared that the building's plans had been destroyed. A volunteer found them on a high shelf. The packet of drawings, despite its torn cover, [1] contain a complete plan of the pier. This record helped the repair team identify the route by which water had entered.

Although the first pump failed, [2] the second keeping the cellar dry. The carpenter, who had measured every opening twice, [3] fitting the last frame into place. The building slowly became usable again, but the committee still needed to understand its earlier condition. [4] Because surprised the committee was the absence of any repair records.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. to contain
C. contains
D. containing

D03-01

2. At [2], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. because the second was newer
C. the dry cellar beneath the shop
D. the second kept the cellar dry

D03-02

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. having fitted
C. fitted
D. to fit

D03-03

4. At [4], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Although
C. What
D. Which

D03-04

Work beyond the doorway

The museum team also restored the exhibits and grounds. The machine that the apprentices restored [5] standing beside the entrance. Visitors could see its moving parts through a protective panel.

[6] The volunteers, after the flood subsided, inspecting the wall. They found several loose stones, photographed them, and marked the dangerous area. The reason for the delay [7] being a missing permit, not a shortage of workers. While they waited, they gathered information that would help the mason plan the repair. The survey recorded the positions of the stones and [8] noting their approximate sizes.

5. At [5], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. stand
C. to stand
D. stands

D03-05

6. At [6], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. After the flood subsided, the volunteers inspected the wall.
C. After the flood subsided and the volunteers inspecting the wall.
D. Because the volunteers inspected the wall after the flood subsided.

D03-06

7. At [7], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. were
C. was
D. to be

D03-07

8. At [8], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. to note
C. having noted
D. noted

D03-08

The first evening back

At last the mason could begin work. The walkway remained closed until [9] the mortar having hardened. After the barrier was removed, volunteers arranged an evening event to thank everyone who had helped. They wanted guests to see the repaired rooms without the distraction of bright electric lights.

[10] The lanterns hanging above the tables. They provided the only light. Their glow picked out the tall openings in the outer wall. What the visitors noticed first [11] were the arrangement of the windows. The newly fitted frames followed the old drawings closely, so the view from inside was much as it had been before the flood.

9. At [9], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. the hardened mortar near the gate
C. the mortar complete hardening
D. the mortar had hardened

D03-09

10. At [10], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. The lanterns hanging above the tables, provided the only light.
B. The lanterns above the tables providing the only light.
C. The lanterns hanging above the tables provided the only light.
D. Hanging above the tables. The lanterns provided the only light.

D03-10

11. At [11], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. have been
C. being
D. was

D03-11

Day 03 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

component *n.*	**one part of a larger whole** The missing spring was a small but essential component.
finite *adj.*	**limited; in grammar, marked for tense** A finite resource eventually runs out if never replenished.
interruption *n.*	**a break in continuity** The ringing bell caused a brief interruption in the speech.
framework *n.*	**a supporting structure or system** The wooden framework supported the canvas roof.
coherent *adj.*	**logically connected and clear** Her coherent explanation linked each step to the next.
integral *adj.*	**essential to the whole** The cooling fan is integral to the machine’s safe operation.
isolate *v.*	**separate for examination** The technician isolated the faulty circuit from the rest.
fragment *n.*	**an incomplete piece** Only a fragment of the torn letter survived.
restore *v.*	**return to an earlier condition** Workers restored the damaged floor using matching timber.
subordinate *adj.*	**lower in rank or dependent** The minor issue remained subordinate to the urgent repair.

Memory picture

FRAGMENT: a broken piece of a cup is a fragment; a broken-off piece of a sentence may be one too.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 04 • Grammar: agreement and time

Your method

Find the real subject before choosing singular or plural. Then establish the timeline. Use past perfect when an earlier past action needs to be distinguished from another past action.

Traps to avoid

Do not change tense simply because a nearby verb has a different form. Neither of these objects takes a singular verb in formal usage.

Worked example
By the time the curator arrived, the assistant **had locked** the cabinet. Locking happened before the past arrival.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 04 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Preparing the exhibition

The museum’s present maintenance schedule gives each room a separate checklist. Each of the storage rooms [1] have its own ventilation shaft. The list of replacement parts [2] appear on the supervisor’s desk every morning. These routines grew out of difficulties during the previous year’s exhibition.

On that opening night, a concert took place before the doors to the galleries were unlocked. By the time the audience entered, the musicians [3] are tuning their instruments. Today, visitors reach the concert room by one of two marked paths. Neither of the proposed routes [4] pass through the old orchard, which the museum has agreed to protect.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. were having
C. has
D. are having

D04-01

2. At [2], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. appearing
C. have appeared
D. appears

D04-02

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. will tune
C. have tuned
D. had tuned

D04-03

4. At [4], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. have passed
C. are passing
D. passes

D04-04

Testing the equipment

Before the first exhibition opened, the museum tested every case under a controlled cycle of heating and cooling. The results of the second trial [5] was consistent with the first. Even so, the staff continue to check the electrical system before every event.

Yesterday, the technician inspected the cable, replaced the fuse, and [6] tests the switch. After receiving his report, the museum announced that the exhibition [7] has opened the following week. Its central display explains changes along the nearby river. For the past three years, the team [8] had measured the river at the same location, and it continues to do so. Visitors will be able to compare these observations with older maps.

5. At [5], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. were
C. being
D. has been

D04-05

6. At [6], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. will test
C. tested
D. testing

D04-06

7. At [7], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. would open
C. opens yesterday
D. had open

D04-07

8. At [8], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. has measured
C. will measure
D. measuring

D04-08

The tower gallery

The tower is the last space being prepared for visitors. The engineer and the architect [9] is jointly responsible for the design. They have kept the original stonework visible behind a set of protective panels. One of the panels [10] were cracked during transport last week, so the team ordered a replacement before admitting anyone.

During the final inspection, the guide went ahead to check the route. When the guide reached the tower, she discovered that someone [11] has unlocked the door earlier that morning. A technician was already inside, checking the new panel. The guide waited for the inspection to finish before bringing in the rest of the staff.

9. At [9], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. has been
C. was
D. are

D04-09

10. At [10], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. have been
C. are
D. was

D04-10

11. At [11], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. had unlocked
C. unlocking
D. will unlock

D04-11

Day 04 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

precede *v.*	**come before** A short rehearsal preceded the public performance.
subsequent *adj.*	**coming afterward** The first test failed, but subsequent tests succeeded.
simultaneous *adj.*	**happening at the same time** The simultaneous arrivals crowded the narrow entrance.
duration *n.*	**the length of time something lasts** The storm’s duration was three hours.
interval *n.*	**a gap between events or points** A ten-minute interval separated the two readings.
persist *v.*	**continue despite difficulty** The faint noise persisted after the motor stopped.
fluctuate *v.*	**rise and fall or vary** The water level fluctuated with each tide.
recur *v.*	**happen again** The same fault recurred every humid morning.
chronology *n.*	**the order of events in time** The dated letters helped establish the journey’s chronology.
anticipate *v.*	**expect in advance** They anticipated rain and covered the equipment.

Memory picture

PRECEDE: think pre- as before. The rehearsal precedes the performance.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 05 • Grammar: pronouns and possession

Your method

Identify the exact noun a pronoun replaces. Check number, person, and case. Use possessive forms for ownership; distinguish its from it is and whose from who is.

Traps to avoid

A grammatically possible pronoun can still have an unclear reference. Add an apostrophe according to the owner, not the object owned.

Worked example
The two artists displayed **their** work. The **artists’** studio was upstairs. More than one artist owns the studio.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 05 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Art at the observatory

The observatory replaced [1] it’s oldest telescope but kept the old lens for a public exhibition. Two sisters who worked as scientific illustrators agreed to prepare drawings of the instrument. The two sisters displayed their sketches in the [2] sister’s shared studio before the exhibition opened. Their drawings helped visitors recognize parts that would otherwise have been difficult to identify.

At the opening ceremony, the committee honored the researcher [3] who’s notes had guided the restoration. I had helped Farah arrange the display and was surprised to be included among the guests. The invitation was addressed to Farah and [4] I. We arrived early so that we could check the labels one last time.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. its
C. they’re
D. their

D05-01

2. At [2], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. sister
C. sisters’
D. sisters

D05-02

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. whom
C. which
D. whose

D05-03

4. At [4], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. mine
C. me
D. myself

D05-04

A lens on loan

The old lens needed a secure place while the public rooms were being prepared. The curator lent the lens to the assistant after [5] she finished cataloguing it. Their next task was to prepare a session for visiting children. The children stored their coats in the [6] child’s changing room and followed the assistant to the demonstration table.

Beside the lens stood a display explaining how its replacement had been made. The factory revised its procedures because [7] it had caused repeated delays. A diagram showed how the new sequence reduced unnecessary movement between workstations. The guide, [8] whose the visitors thanked at the gate, had answered every question about the process.

5. At [5], which replacement makes clear that the curator finished cataloguing?

A. NO CHANGE
B. the curator
C. they
D. the assistant

D05-05

6. At [6], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. childrens
C. children’s
D. childrens’

D05-06

7. At [7], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. their
C. they
D. them

D05-07

8. At [8], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. which
C. who’s
D. whom

D05-08

Beyond the dome

The observatory director wanted visitors to see the grounds as well as the instrument room. The gardener supported the idea and proposed a route through the newly planted beds. Between the director and [9] he, there was little disagreement about the schedule. They chose a time when the paths would be shaded.

At the first stop, the gardener demonstrated a simple device that releases water as the soil dries. The device is unusual because [10] its designed to work without electricity. Its effect could not be judged by looking at one plant alone. The gardener compared the young trees with the mature [11] one’s, explaining how the two groups differed in their need for water.

9. At [9], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. himself
C. his
D. him

D05-09

10. At [10], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. their
C. its’
D. it’s

D05-10

11. At [11], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. it
C. ones
D. ones’

D05-11

Day 05 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

referent *n.*	**the thing a word points to** In the sentence, the pronoun’s referent is the old cabinet.
ambiguity *n.*	**more than one possible interpretation** Naming the speaker removed the ambiguity in the report.
ownership *n.*	**the state of possessing something** The signed receipt established ownership of the painting.
attribute *v.*	**assign a cause or source** They attributed the delay to a broken signal.
distinguish *v.*	**recognize a difference** The labels helped distinguish clean samples from used ones.
explicit *adj.*	**clearly and directly stated** The explicit rule said that visitors must wear gloves.
implicit *adj.*	**suggested rather than directly stated** Her glance at the clock was an implicit request to finish.
respective *adj.*	**belonging separately to each** The two teams returned to their respective stations.
mutual *adj.*	**shared by two or more** Their mutual respect allowed them to disagree politely.
clarify *v.*	**make easier to understand** A diagram clarified the confusing written directions.

Memory picture

AMBIGUITY: imagine a sign pointing equally toward two doors. The intended meaning is not clear.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 06 • Grammar: parallel structure and usage

Your method

Keep coordinated items in matching grammatical forms. Place an opening modifier next to the noun it describes. Check established verb-preposition combinations in the full sentence.

Traps to avoid

Parallel meaning alone is insufficient: the forms must fit the same sentence frame. An opening action cannot describe an inanimate noun that did not perform it.

Worked example
The team hopes **to measure, to compare, and to publish**. All three items fit hopes to.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 06 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Learning in the town archive

A local history course combines written records with the study of objects. The course teaches students to observe carefully, to record accurately, and [1] questioning assumptions. During the first visit, a historian led the class through the archive. Walking through the archive, [2] the ceiling caught sight of a damaged ledger. The class stopped to consider how much could be learned from an object whose pages were incomplete.

Later, the students measured a model of an old bridge. The result depends [3] of the accuracy of the initial measurement. To understand how the original metal fittings were made, they visited a workshop. The apprentices practiced filing, polishing, and [4] to shape the metal. This exercise made the precise measurements in the ledger easier to appreciate.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. assumptions are questioned
C. to question assumptions
D. the questioning of assumptions

D06-01

2. At [2], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. a damaged ledger
C. the silence
D. the historian

D06-02

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. at
C. on
D. for

D06-03

4. At [4], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. they shaped
C. shaped
D. shaping

D06-04

Choosing what to preserve

The students next compared plans for a river crossing. Unlike the old bridge, [5] the builders of the new bridge has a separate lane for bicycles. The project also required a decision about the trees along the approach. The committee objected [6] with the proposed removal of the trees. A revised route kept them and used the existing embankment.

The plan was both economical and [7] practically. The historian asked the students to compare this compromise with decisions made inside the archive. Not every fragile object could remain in ordinary use. To preserve the fragile pages, [8] the pages were unusually thin. The protection made handling slower but reduced further damage.

5. At [5], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. bicycles on the new bridge
C. the new bridge
D. traveling across the new bridge

D06-05

6. At [6], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. for
C. to
D. at

D06-06

7. At [7], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. practical
C. its practicality
D. it could be practiced

D06-07

8. At [8], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. the librarian placing them in protective sleeves
C. the librarian placed them in protective sleeves
D. the archive was very old

D06-08

Evidence in the building

The archive itself had once been threatened with demolition. After examining its structure, the architect preferred repairing the roof to [9] replace the entire building. A researcher analyzed a fragment from one beam before the repair began. The researcher was capable [10] to identifying the material from a tiny sample. Her report helped the architect choose a suitable repair method.

The students ended their visit in the upper room. [11] Covered in fine dust, the assistant examined the shelves. Only the shelves were dusty; the assistant had just arrived in clean work clothes. She showed the class how dust patterns could reveal which objects had recently been moved, while warning them that such clues still needed careful interpretation.

9. At [9], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. replaced
C. replaces
D. replacing

D06-09

10. At [10], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. of
C. for
D. with

D06-10

11. At [11], which revision makes clear that the shelves were covered in dust?

A. The assistant examined the shelves, which were covered in fine dust.
B. Covered in fine dust, examining the shelves was the assistant.
C. The assistant, covered in fine dust, examined the shelves.
D. Covered in fine dust, the assistant carefully examined the shelves.

D06-11

Day 06 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

coordinate *v.*	**organize parts to work together** One clerk coordinated the arrivals to prevent crowding.
correspond *v.*	**match or be equivalent** The symbols on the map correspond to marks on the trail.
compatible *adj.*	**able to work together** The new battery was compatible with the older device.
adjacent *adj.*	**next to** The adjacent room shared a wall with the workshop.
align *v.*	**place in a matching position** Align the edges before fastening the boards together.
uniform *adj.*	**consistent in form or character** The tiles had a uniform width but different colors.
diverge *v.*	**move or develop in different directions** The paths diverged at the foot of the hill.
converge *v.*	**come together** Three streams converge below the village.
symmetry *n.*	**balanced correspondence between parts** The two matching wings gave the building symmetry.
displace *v.*	**move from an existing position** The new pipe displaced several stones in the wall.

Memory picture

CONVERGE: imagine several roads coming together at one junction. DIVERGE sends them apart.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 07 • Punctuation: sentence boundaries

Your method

Decide whether each side can stand alone. Two independent clauses can join with a period, a semicolon, or a comma plus a coordinating conjunction. A dependent clause needs a main clause.

Traps to avoid

A comma alone cannot join two complete sentences. However is not a coordinating conjunction.

Worked example
The lamp failed**; however,** the backup remained lit. Each side is a complete statement.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 07 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

A summer at the field station

The field station’s first summer was unusually dry. The reservoir was nearly empty [1] ¸ the town restricted outdoor watering. The staff collected water whenever a brief shower arrived. The roof had been repaired [2] ¸ nevertheless, rain entered through a cracked window. A volunteer sealed it before the next shower.

The staff wanted to investigate an old channel. [3] Although the map was old and accurately showed the river bend. It helped them choose a place for a listening instrument. The observer recorded a faint signal [4] ¸ she could not determine its source. She began a second series of readings.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. , so
C. no punctuation
D. , therefore

D07-01

2. At [2], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ;
C. and nevertheless
D. because nevertheless

D07-02

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Although the map was old, it accurately showed the river bend.
C. Because the old map accurately showed the river bend.
D. The old map accurately showing the river bend.

D07-03

4. At [4], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. despite
C. but however
D. , but

D07-04

Access to the river

Before anyone could inspect the channel safely, the team needed a stable path down the bank. [5] The workers waited. Until the concrete had set. Only then did they remove the barrier. Because the path was steep [6] ; the guide suggested a slower pace. The group stopped twice to compare the map with the view.

An artist accompanied the researchers to record the stonework. The artist used no preliminary sketch [7] , every line was drawn directly on the panel. The drawing showed irregularities that were difficult to photograph. [8] The tide fell, the exposed rocks became visible. The group could finally inspect the lower end of the channel.

5. At [5], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. The workers waited, until, the concrete had set.
B. The workers waited until the concrete had set.
C. The workers, waited until the concrete had set.
D. The workers waited; until the concrete had set.

D07-05

6. At [6], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ,
C. :
D. no punctuation after steep and a period after guide

D07-06

7. At [7], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. , however
C. ;
D. which

D07-07

8. At [8], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. The tide fell, and the exposed rocks became visible.
C. The tide fell and, the exposed rocks became visible.
D. The tide, fell and the exposed rocks became visible.

D07-08

Closing the records room

At the end of the survey, the staff carried their notes into the records room. The room was silent [9] ¸ only the clock could be heard. The caretaker waited while the curator placed the notebooks in a cabinet. [10] Having checked the locks. The caretaker left. Outside, the wind was beginning to rise.

The curator stayed to compare a recovered metal plate with an older description. The label was illegible [11] ¸ therefore, the curator consulted an older inventory. Its record of the plate’s dimensions and screw holes helped establish where the plate had once been fitted.

9. At [9], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ;
C. which
D. despite

D07-09

10. At [10], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. The caretaker having checked the locks and left.
B. Having checked the locks, leaving the caretaker.
C. Having checked the locks, the caretaker left.
D. Having checked the locks; the caretaker left.

D07-10

11. At [11], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ;
C. because therefore
D. therefore

D07-11

Day 07 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

boundary *n.*	**a dividing line or limit** A low fence marked the boundary between the gardens.
independent *adj.*	**not relying on something else** The cabin had an independent power supply.
dependent *adj.*	**relying on something else** The pump was dependent on electricity from the mill.
rupture *n.*	**a break or tear** A rupture in the pipe flooded the cellar.
continuity *n.*	**an unbroken connection** The recurring narrator gave the separate chapters continuity.
junction *n.*	**a point where things meet** A sign stood at the junction of the two roads.
sever *v.*	**cut apart** The falling branch severed the telephone wire.
link *v.*	**connect** The footbridge linked the station to the market.
discrete *adj.*	**separate and distinct** The survey treated each island as a discrete study area.
cohesion *n.*	**the quality of holding together** Shared goals gave the group cohesion despite disagreements.

Memory picture

INDEPENDENT: an independent clause can stand on its own feet; a dependent clause needs support.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 08 • Punctuation: relationships inside sentences

Your method

Use commas for lists and nonessential interruptions. Use paired marks around an interruption. A colon normally follows a complete clause and introduces an explanation or list. Apostrophes show possession or omitted letters.

Traps to avoid

Do not separate a subject from its verb, a verb from its object, or a preposition from its object. A pause is not enough reason for punctuation.

Worked example
The kit contains three tools**:** a ruler, a brush, and a lens. The words before the colon make a complete statement.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 08 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Surveying the old road

A museum sent two researchers to trace an abandoned road above the valley. The kit contained three items [1] ; a compass, a whistle, and a torch. The surveyor [2] ; who had worked in the valley for years ; recognized the abandoned road. Only one surveyor accompanied the team; the reference to that person’s experience adds nonessential information.

The museum wanted to connect the road with its collection. [3] The museum displays: pottery, coins, and woven baskets. Some objects had been found near the road, but their precise locations were uncertain. The two researchers compared the [4] researcher’s notebooks. Each researcher owned one notebook, and the differences between their sketches revealed points that needed another visit.

1. At [1], which punctuation correctly introduces the list?

A. NO CHANGE
B. , including:
C. :
D. no punctuation followed by including:

D08-01

2. At [2], which pair correctly encloses the nonessential clause?

A. ; / ;
B. no punctuation / ,
C. , / no punctuation
D. , / ,

D08-02

3. At [3], which option is correctly punctuated?

A. NO CHANGE
B. The museum, displays pottery, coins, and woven baskets.
C. The museum displays pottery, coins, and woven baskets.
D. The museum displays pottery; coins; and woven baskets.

D08-03

4. At [4], which option correctly shows ownership?

A. NO CHANGE
B. researchers
C. researcher
D. researchers’

D08-04

Preparing the display

The workshop was finishing an exhibit of instruments used by earlier surveyors. [5] The restored clock — the pride of the workshop struck twelve. Its sound interrupted the discussion of the new cases. The director gave a simple instruction [6] because remain behind the barrier. The glass had not yet been secured.

The researchers delivered samples for comparison with the collection. [7] The samples collected near the inlet, contained fine sand. Other samples contained larger stones. Before leaving, the assistant checked a sign that read, “The archive opens at nine.” After confirming the time, she wrote: [8] Its accurate.

5. At [5], which pair correctly encloses “the pride of the workshop”?

A. : / :
B. — / no punctuation
C. — / —
D. , / ;

D08-05

6. At [6], which punctuation correctly introduces the instruction?

A. NO CHANGE
B. , because
C. no punctuation
D. :

D08-06

7. At [7], which option is correctly punctuated?

A. NO CHANGE
B. The samples collected, near the inlet, contained fine sand.
C. The samples, collected near the inlet contained fine sand.
D. The samples collected near the inlet contained fine sand.

D08-07

8. At [8], which form correctly means “it is accurate”?

A. NO CHANGE
B. It accurate.
C. It’s accurate.
D. Its’ accurate.

D08-08

Planning the next visit

The successful exhibition prompted discussion of a second survey. The committee considered sites in Port Vale, a busy harbor; Hillmere, a farming town [9] ¸ and Northgate, an industrial district. The members wanted a site where the original structures could still be examined safely.

One location required a repair before a visit could proceed. [10] The engineer’s report, explained why the joint had failed. The committee accepted the explanation and asked the workshop to act. The ledger recorded only one expense [11] ¸ replacing the broken hinge. The researchers could then return with a safer route and a clearer plan.

9. At [9], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ;
C. no punctuation
D. :

D08-09

10. At [10], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. The engineer’s report explained why, the joint had failed.
C. The engineer’s report explained, why the joint had failed.
D. The engineer’s report explained why the joint had failed.

D08-10

11. At [11], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. no punctuation
C. , because
D. :

D08-11

Day 08 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

enclose *v.*	**surround or place inside** Glass panels enclose the fragile instrument.
qualify *v.*	**limit or modify a claim** She qualified her praise by noting the remaining defect.
essential *adj.*	**necessary** Clean water is essential for the experiment.
incidental *adj.*	**secondary or occurring by chance** The incidental scratch did not affect the device’s operation.
enumerate *v.*	**list one by one** The clerk enumerated the missing items in the report.
elaborate *v.*	**explain in more detail** Asked to elaborate, she described each repair step.
insert *v.*	**put into something** Insert the divider between the two sections.
omit *v.*	**leave out** The summary omitted details unrelated to the main argument.
restrict *v.*	**limit** The barrier restricted access to the damaged staircase.
applicable *adj.*	**relevant to a particular situation** The rule was applicable to visitors as well as staff.

Memory picture

OMIT: picture an empty place in a list where an item has been left out.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 09 • Transitions

Your method

State the relationship in simple words: same direction, opposite direction, example, result, or time order. Choose the transition only after making that decision.

Traps to avoid

Two sentences about the same subject can still contrast. Therefore requires a result; meanwhile requires overlapping time.

Worked example
The road was flooded. **Consequently,** the delivery was postponed. The second event results from the first.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 09 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Looking for the harbor marker

The harbor archive asked a team to locate a stone marker. The photographer brought a new lens. It was lighter than the old one. [1] Nevertheless, it produced sharper images. Both improvements would make the work easier.

The first search covered the northern shore. [2] Eventually, a second team examined the southern coves at the same time. Both needed supplies delivered by road. The road became impassable after heavy rain. [3] Nevertheless, the delivery was postponed. While waiting, the researchers returned to the records. The archive contains many kinds of personal records. [4] However, it holds diaries written by lighthouse keepers. Several entries described the marker’s position.

1. At [1], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Moreover
C. Instead
D. Consequently

D09-01

2. At [2], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. For instance
C. Meanwhile
D. Therefore

D09-02

3. At [3], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Similarly
C. Consequently
D. In particular

D09-03

4. At [4], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Meanwhile
C. Therefore
D. For example

D09-04

Examining the recovered case

The researchers found a metal case near the marker. A conservator repaired a joint before testing whether the case could hold an outdoor display. The repair looked complete. [5] Accordingly, a pressure test revealed a hidden leak. She reopened the joint and recorded the defect.

The team also considered where to place the display. The eastern wall receives sunlight all morning. [6] Similarly, the western wall remains shaded until noon. The researchers did not discard the damaged sample. [7] Furthermore, they preserved it for comparison. It would help them judge later repairs. A cabinet intended to hold the remaining records was first emptied and cleaned. [8] Nevertheless, its loose hinges were replaced.

5. At [5], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. However
C. In addition to this similarity
D. Likewise

D09-05

6. At [6], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. As a result
C. For example
D. By contrast

D09-06

7. At [7], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Consequently
C. Meanwhile
D. Instead

D09-07

8. At [8], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. For instance
C. In contrast
D. Next

D09-08

Testing the display site

The final proposal placed the display beside the harbor entrance. The proposal would save money in the short term. [9] Therefore, its maintenance costs could make it expensive over time. The committee requested more observations.

Work on public access continued. The town replaced the narrow footpath with a wider one. [10] Instead, it added ramps at both entrances. Meanwhile, the researchers tested an instrument in the proposed display room. The instrument registered no movement during the first hour. [11] Similarly, after the room warmed, the needle began to shift. Conditions inside the room could evidently vary during a short visit.

9. At [9], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Similarly
C. For example
D. Nevertheless

D09-09

10. At [10], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. In addition
C. As a consequence
D. On the contrary

D09-10

11. At [11], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Later
C. For example
D. In other words

D09-11

Day 09 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

consequence *n.*	**a result** The delay was a consequence of the road closure.
contrast *n.*	**a noticeable difference** The contrast between the dark wall and pale sign improved visibility.
reinforce *v.*	**strengthen or support** The second witness reinforced the first witness’s account.
illustrate *v.*	**make clear with an example** The broken hinge illustrated why inspections mattered.
concede *v.*	**acknowledge a point** He conceded that the repair was expensive but defended its value.
nevertheless *adv.*	**despite that** The path was steep; nevertheless, the group continued.
consequently *adv.*	**as a result** The fuse blew; consequently, the lights went out.
conversely *adv.*	**in the opposite way** A dark surface absorbs more light; conversely, a pale one reflects more.
meanwhile *adv.*	**at the same time** One team measured the wall; meanwhile, another photographed it.
accordingly *adv.*	**in response or as a result** Rain was forecast, so the organizers adjusted the schedule accordingly.

Memory picture

CONSEQUENCE: draw an arrow from the broken fuse to the dark room. The darkness is the result.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 10 • Precision and concision

Your method

Keep every necessary fact and remove words that repeat it. Prefer exact nouns and verbs. Compare meaning before comparing length.

Traps to avoid

The shortest choice can delete an essential limitation or change the claim. Formal language does not require inflated wording.

Worked example
Only three of the twelve panels cracked. Keep both numbers if the contrast matters; do not reduce the claim to The panels cracked.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 10 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Notes from the island survey

The research party spent a week on the island collecting samples. The final box was loaded. [1] The ferry returned back to the harbor. The staff carried the collection to a gallery where the samples could dry. [2] At this point in time, the gallery is closed. The closure allows the team to inspect the material before arranging it for visitors.

The first tests showed an uneven distribution of salt. [3] Only two of the twelve samples contained salt. The researchers kept labels attached so that they could connect each result with its location. They also needed more time to compare the findings. [4] The meeting was postponed until a later date of June 8.

1. At [1], which revision is most concise while preserving the meaning?

A. The harbor returned the ferry.
B. The ferry returned to the harbor.
C. The ferry went somewhere.
D. The ferry returned back again to the harbor.

D10-01

2. At [2], which revision is most concise while preserving the time reference?

A. The gallery closed yesterday.
B. The gallery is currently closed.
C. The gallery has never opened.
D. The gallery is permanently closed.

D10-02

3. At [3], which revision preserves the exact limitation?

A. Two samples were examined.
B. The samples contained salt.
C. Salt was present in only two of the twelve samples.
D. All twelve samples contained a little salt.

D10-03

4. At [4], which revision is most concise while preserving the meaning?

A. The meeting occurred on June 8.
B. The meeting was postponed until a later future date of June 8.
C. The meeting was canceled.
D. The meeting was postponed until June 8.

D10-04

Records and readings

The monitoring system recorded a temperature of 18°C in the morning and 21°C in the afternoon. [5] The temperature changed. The staff wanted the report to state both the direction and the amount of this change.

A separate problem delayed moving equipment upstairs. [6] The reason the lift stopped was because its fuse had blown. Once it was repaired, the team brought down a box of old records. [7] The manuscript was unique and unlike any other manuscript in the collection. It contained measurements from an earlier visit to the island. [8] The researcher made a comparison between the two readings. She noted that the instruments and recording methods were different.

5. At [5], which revision most precisely describes the recorded change?

A. NO CHANGE
B. The temperature rose to 3°C.
C. The temperature rose by 3°C.
D. The temperature doubled.

D10-05

6. At [6], which revision is most concise while preserving the cause?

A. The reason for why the lift stopped was because of a fuse that had blown.
B. The lift stopped because its fuse had blown.
C. The fuse blew because the lift stopped.
D. The lift possibly stopped for no reason.

D10-06

7. At [7], which revision is most concise while preserving the scope of the comparison?

A. The manuscript was unique in the world.
B. The manuscript resembled every other one.
C. The collection contained one manuscript.
D. The manuscript was unique within the collection.

D10-07

8. At [8], which revision is most concise while preserving the action?

A. The readings compared the researcher.
B. The researcher combined the two readings.
C. The researcher compared the two readings.
D. The researcher made a comparative comparison of the readings.

D10-08

The limits of a record

The earlier survey included a sketch of an enclosure. [9] The wall was roughly approximately three meters high. Because no scale appeared on the sketch, the researcher treated this as an estimate. A later note described repairs to the building inside. [10] With the exception of the north window, all windows were repaired. The exception mattered because wind could still enter there.

The team compared the old observations with its measurements. [11] The results may possibly indicate a seasonal pattern. Only a few dates were represented, however. The researchers would need observations from other months before drawing a firmer conclusion.

9. At [9], which revision is most concise while preserving the uncertainty?

A. The wall was roughly approximately about three meters high.
B. The wall was three meters wide.
C. The wall was exactly three meters high.
D. The wall was approximately three meters high.

D10-09

10. At [10], which revision preserves the exact exception concisely?

A. No windows were repaired.
B. All windows except the north window were repaired.
C. Only the north window was repaired.
D. All windows were repaired.

D10-10

11. At [11], which revision is most concise while preserving the degree of certainty?

A. The results prove a seasonal pattern.
B. The results may possibly perhaps indicate a seasonal pattern.
C. The results cannot indicate a seasonal pattern.
D. The results may indicate a seasonal pattern.

D10-11

Day 10 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

concise *adj.*	**brief without losing necessary meaning** The concise notice gave the place, time, and purpose in one sentence.
redundant *adj.*	**unnecessarily repetitive** The second identical label was redundant.
precision *n.*	**exactness** The narrow joint required precision in cutting.
approximate *adj.*	**close but not exact** The approximate distance was two kilometers, not yet measured precisely.
exclude *v.*	**leave out intentionally** The total excluded unfinished orders.
preserve *v.*	**keep intact** The archive preserved the letters in protective sleeves.
inflate *v.*	**make larger or exaggerate** The retelling inflated a small disagreement into a crisis.
succinct *adj.*	**clearly expressed in few words** Her succinct answer explained the cause in two lines.
superfluous *adj.*	**more than necessary** The third warning added no information and was superfluous.
specificity *n.*	**the quality of being exact and detailed** Adding dates increased the report’s specificity.

Memory picture

REDUNDANT: imagine a sign saying FREE GIFT AT NO COST. The extra words repeat the same idea.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 11 • Style and tone

Your method

Identify the passage’s level of formality and emotional attitude. Choose words that fit both. Preserve the narrator’s voice without adding unsupported judgment.

Traps to avoid

A vivid phrase may be too casual for a report. A neutral passage does not justify an enthusiastic or hostile rewrite.

Worked example
In a technical report, The instrument malfunctioned fits better than The gadget went totally bonkers.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 11 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

A laboratory report

The trial examined the stability of a measuring device under sustained heat. Readings remained consistent during the first three intervals. The device went completely haywire after prolonged heating. The investigators disconnected it and repeated the procedure with a second unit. They recorded the point of failure without claiming that all units would behave identically.

1. Which replacement for the underlined wording best suits the report?

A. NO CHANGE
B. threw a tantrum
C. got super confused
D. malfunctioned

D11-01

Admission notice

Visitors are requested to hang onto their tickets. A member of staff may ask to see them when visitors enter the temporary exhibition. Tickets also record the entry period selected at the time of booking. Anyone who needs assistance should contact the reception desk before joining the queue.

2. Which replacement for the underlined wording best maintains the formal tone?

A. NO CHANGE
B. treasure forever
C. retain
D. cling desperately to

D11-02

After the competition

I had spent several evenings preparing the model, checking each joint twice. When the judge announced the results, my name was absent. I was disappointed, but I thanked the judge and left quietly. [3] ___. On the way home, I kept the model beside me instead of putting it away.

3. Which sentence best completes the blank while maintaining the narrator’s restrained tone?

A. Nothing had happened, and I felt no disappointment.
B. The whole universe had betrayed me in the worst disaster ever.
C. That judge was a total joke, honestly.
D. I would need time to consider what had gone wrong.

D11-03

A quiet lane

By midday, the square was crowded with carts and people calling across the stalls. I turned through a low arch and found a lane that was narrow, shaded, and pleasantly quiet. To me, it seemed [4] ___. I walked slowly, stopping to examine the old doorways before returning to the market.

4. Which phrase best completes the blank while maintaining the appreciative tone?

A. a terrifying route no one should enter
B. an unbearable prison of silence
C. a welcome refuge from the crowded square
D. a pointless waste of valuable land

D11-04

A technical description

The frame consists of two upright supports joined by a removable crosspiece. In the brilliant, unbeatable design, the crosspiece can be detached without moving the base. This arrangement gives access to the motor housing. The description identifies the assembly’s parts and explains their operation.

5. Which replacement makes the underlined wording neutral and appropriate for this technical description?

A. the miraculous design
B. the design
C. the laughably poor design
D. the design that everyone must admire

D11-05

A policy review

The new policy was intended to make evening classes easier to attend. It provided more places but required everyone to arrive at the same early hour. Workers whose shifts ended later still could not participate. The policy is therefore well intentioned but ineffective. [6] ___.

6. Which sentence best concludes the passage while maintaining its balanced evaluation?

A. It has achieved every aim without difficulty.
B. Its creators deliberately intended harm.
C. Its aim is admirable, though its results fall short.
D. It is so ridiculous that discussion is unnecessary.

D11-06

News before dawn

The town had waited throughout the night for word from the northern road. At the eastern gate, the watch changed quietly, and the lamps were refilled. The messenger showed up before dawn. He delivered the sealed order to the officer, who summoned the council before opening it.

7. Which replacement for the underlined wording best maintains the formal narrative style?

A. NO CHANGE
B. popped in
C. arrived
D. rolled up

D11-07

The inventor

The child announced that his new apparatus would water the garden without anyone carrying a bucket. He arranged a hose, a funnel, and three jars with great ceremony. When he turned the tap, the funnel tipped toward his feet. [8] ___. He looked at his shoes and began adjusting the stand.

8. Which sentence best completes the blank with gentle amusement?

A. The apparatus exhibited a 0.6-liter fluid discharge.
B. No one could ever attempt such a task again.
C. His grand invention had succeeded chiefly in soaking his own shoes.
D. The child’s stupidity deserved public punishment.

D11-08

Evaporation observations

Two trays containing equal amounts of water were placed in the same courtyard, one beneath a screen and one in direct sunlight. The screened tray lost less water during the observation period. The trial was brief and involved only these two trays. [9] ___.

9. Which sentence provides the most appropriately cautious conclusion?

A. The data are cool and basically settle everything.
B. Shade definitely prevents evaporation in every environment.
C. The investigators have no observations at all.
D. The observations suggest that shade may slow evaporation.

D11-09

The late invitation

The invitation arrived after Leila had already rearranged her afternoon twice. Her colleague waited at the doorway, apparently expecting her to agree at once. She did not want to embarrass him, but she also wanted the inconvenience acknowledged. [10] ___. Then she opened her calendar to see what could be moved.

10. Which sentence best expresses Leila’s annoyance while keeping her polite?

A. She said nothing and immediately fell asleep.
B. “This is absolutely perfect,” she said with sincere delight.
C. “You are an idiot,” she shouted.
D. “I would appreciate a little notice next time,” she said, folding the invitation.

D11-10

A museum label

This bowl was recovered from the lower floor of a domestic building. Traces of a dark glaze remain on its outer surface. [11] ___. The surviving fragments were joined during conservation, and a support now holds the bowl upright. The label records observable features rather than speculation about the person who damaged it.

11. Which sentence best completes this objective museum label?

A. This is the most beautiful damaged bowl ever made.
B. This heartbreaking bowl is a tragedy beyond words.
C. A small section of the rim is missing.
D. Only a careless fool could have damaged this bowl.

D11-11

Day 11 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

restrained *adj.*	**controlled in expression** His restrained reply conveyed annoyance without an insult.
impartial *adj.*	**not favoring either side** The impartial reviewer considered evidence from both teams.
admiring *adj.*	**showing respect or approval** The admiring crowd studied the careful workmanship.
skeptical *adj.*	**doubtful and seeking evidence** She remained skeptical until the claim was tested.
contemptuous *adj.*	**showing strong disrespect** His contemptuous remark dismissed the work without examining it.
solemn *adj.*	**serious and formal** The room fell silent during the solemn ceremony.
colloquial *adj.*	**informal and conversational** The phrase suited a friendly chat but was too colloquial for the notice.
measured *adj.*	**careful and controlled** Her measured criticism identified the flaw without exaggeration.
exuberant *adj.*	**full of lively enthusiasm** The exuberant children cheered when the doors opened.
neutral *adj.*	**not expressing a judgment or taking sides** The neutral label stated only the object’s date and material.

Memory picture

RESTRAINED: picture a volume knob kept low even when the speaker feels strongly.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 12 • Paragraph development

Your method

Find the paragraph’s controlling idea. An introduction should prepare for what follows; a conclusion should complete that same idea. Supporting details must prove the specific claim.

Traps to avoid

A sentence can be interesting and on the broad topic yet fail to support this paragraph. Do not introduce a new argument in the conclusion.

Worked example
A paragraph explains how shade reduced water loss. A useful detail compares shaded and unshaded pots, not their colors.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 12 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

A cabinet that opens easily

[1] ___. Its removable panels allow workers to inspect the wiring without dismantling the frame. Its numbered connectors also make faults easier to locate. During routine checks, a worker can open only the section that needs attention, leaving the remaining equipment protected.

1. Which sentence best introduces the passage?

A. The history of electricity is unusually complex.
B. Most workers prefer outdoor assignments.
C. The new cabinet was designed to simplify maintenance.
D. The cabinet is the heaviest object in the room.

D12-01

Finding stored objects

Before the new labels were installed, staff often searched several shelves for a single item. The labels gave each shelf a code and linked that code to an inventory. The change improved storage efficiency. [2] ___. The manager plans to use the system in the adjoining room.

2. Which sentence best supports the claim about improved storage efficiency?

A. Average retrieval time fell from twelve minutes to four after labels were added.
B. The storage room had two windows.
C. The labels were printed in a pale shade of green.
D. The manager liked the labels’ typeface.

D12-02

A vent in the rain

The workshop needed a vent that would release warm air without admitting water. The first design trapped heat. The second allowed air to circulate, but admitted rain. A small hood above the vent finally solved both problems. [3] ___.

3. Which sentence provides the most logical conclusion?

A. All ventilation systems must use identical hoods.
B. Rain is the only factor that matters in design.
C. The successful design emerged through successive adjustments.
D. The first design should have been adopted without testing.

D12-03

Reading everyday records

[4] ___. Some pages list household purchases; others record arguments over boundary stones. Even a note about a missing kettle reveals how neighbors depended on one another. These small concerns help the reader reconstruct relationships that rarely appear in accounts of public ceremonies.

4. Which sentence best introduces the passage?

A. Ordinary records can illuminate everyday community life.
B. Every surviving record describes a major battle.
C. Old paper is always easy to preserve.
D. Kettles were the community’s only valuable possessions.

D12-04

A path into the garden

The old route ended at steps beside the garden gate. During the repairs, the town changed this approach and widened the turning space. The repaired path became accessible to more users. [5] ___. The gardeners could now plan activities for a broader range of visitors.

5. Which sentence best supports the claim about accessibility?

A. The old steps were made from gray stone.
B. The garden’s roses bloomed in June.
C. The path was photographed at sunset.
D. Wheelchair users could reach the garden after the steps were replaced by a ramp.

D12-05

Using the repair guide

A fault can be difficult to identify when several parts produce similar symptoms. The guide names the likely cause of each fault and gives a separate remedy. It also shows how to check whether the remedy worked. [6] ___.

6. Which sentence best concludes the passage?

A. The guide avoids discussing repairs.
B. The appearance of the cover is its main achievement.
C. Readers can therefore move from diagnosis to repair and verification.
D. Readers must abandon every faulty device.

D12-06

Why repeat a measurement?

[7] ___. A single high reading may reflect a brief change in conditions or a problem with the instrument. Taking readings again under the same conditions helps a researcher judge whether the first result persists. The additional observations provide a basis for deciding how much weight to give that result.

7. Which sentence best introduces the passage?

A. Every instrument is too unreliable to use.
B. Repeated measurements help distinguish a stable pattern from an isolated fluctuation.
C. Measurements are unnecessary when results are interesting.
D. The researcher’s notebook had a blue cover.

D12-07

Accepting a correction

The apprentice’s first attempt met the required dimensions, but its edges were uneven. She listened while the instructor explained why that mattered. She then showed that she could learn from criticism. [8] ___. The next piece was smoother, although she still checked it against the instructor’s sample.

8. Which sentence best supports the claim that the apprentice learned from criticism?

A. After the instructor noted uneven edges, the apprentice changed her filing technique.
B. The instructor owned several files.
C. The workshop was near the station.
D. The apprentice arrived at eight each morning.

D12-08

Room for the market

Deliveries and customers used the same narrow road, causing congestion. The town could widen the road only by removing the market stalls. Instead, it restricted deliveries to early morning, freeing space during the busiest hours. [9] ___.

9. Which sentence provides the best conclusion?

A. Road widening is always unnecessary.
B. The town removed every stall from the road.
C. The market had never caused any difficulty.
D. A scheduling change reduced congestion without displacing the market.

D12-09

A changing opinion

The diary covers a journey that lasted several months. Its writer recorded practical difficulties and meetings with people along the route. The entries show that she revised her opinion of the journey as it continued. [10] ___. Reading the later pages alone would conceal how far her view had changed.

10. Which sentence best supports the claim about the writer’s revised opinion?

A. An early entry calls the journey pointless; a later one praises the friendships it produced.
B. The diary begins on a Monday.
C. The writer used dark ink.
D. The diary contains eighty pages.

D12-10

Repair and record

[11] ___. Workers inspected the joints before painting them. They then recorded each repair, making future inspections easier. The notes identified the materials used and marked repaired areas on a drawing. A later team could distinguish new work from the surviving original structure.

11. Which sentence best introduces the passage?

A. The building was never inspected.
B. The restoration team paired careful work with systematic documentation.
C. Written records prevented workers from making any repairs.
D. The team cared only about how quickly the paint dried.

D12-11

Day 12 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

substantiate *v.*	**support with evidence** The receipts substantiated the claim about repair costs.
pertinent *adj.*	**directly relevant** The waiting-time records were pertinent to the queue proposal.
digression *n.*	**a departure from the main subject** The story about his holiday was a digression from the budget discussion.
premise *n.*	**an idea on which reasoning is based** The plan rested on the premise that the hall would remain open.
culminate *v.*	**reach a final stage** Months of preparation culminated in the exhibition.
exemplify *v.*	**serve as a clear example** The carefully repaired joint exemplified the apprentice’s patience.
relevance *n.*	**connection to the matter being discussed** The old map had relevance to the boundary dispute.
assertion *n.*	**a statement presented as true** The assertion required evidence before the committee accepted it.
foundation *n.*	**a supporting basis** Accurate measurements formed the foundation of the design.
develop *v.*	**expand or bring into fuller form** The writer developed the argument with two examples.

Memory picture

SUBSTANTIATE: imagine placing solid evidence under a claim so that it can stand.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 13 • Organization

Your method

Track chronology, cause and effect, pronoun references, and repeated ideas. Place a sentence where its backward and forward connections both work. Keep details that advance the paragraph’s purpose.

Traps to avoid

This method needs an earlier method. A sentence that repeats known information may interrupt a sequence.

Worked example
First define the tool; then describe This tool in action. A reference cannot point to information the reader has not met.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 13 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

Power from water

A workshop needed to grind grain without an engine. [1] The team built a small waterwheel. [2] They placed it in a narrow channel. [3] The current turned its blades. [4] A belt carried this motion to a grinding stone. The arrangement allowed visitors to follow the transfer of power.

1. Where should “This rotation supplied the power needed for the next stage” be inserted?

A. After sentence 1
B. After sentence 4
C. After sentence 3
D. Before sentence 1

D13-01

The recovered manuscript

The museum received notice that a missing manuscript would be returned in a sealed parcel. The curator recorded what happened. [1] The parcel arrived at noon. [2] The curator checked its seal. [3] She opened it carefully. [4] Inside lay the missing manuscript.

2. Which order gives the four numbered sentences the most logical sequence?

A. 4, 1, 2, 3
B. 2, 4, 1, 3
C. 3, 2, 4, 1
D. 1, 2, 3, 4

D13-02

Removing sediment

The filter directs water through increasingly fine layers. Large particles remain near the top, while smaller particles are caught farther down. Clearer water collects beneath the final layer. The filter can be opened so that trapped material can be removed before the next use.

3. The writer wants to add “The inventor’s favorite meal was lentil soup.” Should it be added?

A. No; it does not explain the filter’s operation.
B. Yes; soup and water are both liquids.
C. No; inventors never have favorite meals.
D. Yes; all personal details clarify mechanisms.

D13-03

One shape, many pieces

The restoration required wooden pieces of the same outline. [1] The carpenter cut a template from thin card. [2] She traced its outline onto each plank. [3] She cut the planks along those lines. The finished pieces fitted the frame with only minor adjustments.

4. Where should “The template ensured that every piece had the same shape” be placed to introduce the reason before its use?

A. After sentence 1
B. Before the title only
C. Before sentence 1
D. After sentence 3

D13-04

Ready for a power failure

The station kept emergency equipment near the control room. Staff checked spare lamps each week and recorded the condition of cables. A backup battery kept the signal operating when the main supply failed. These preparations allowed the station to continue its essential work during an interruption.

5. Should the underlined sentence be kept?

A. No; batteries have no relation to emergency planning.
B. Yes; it proves that failures can never happen.
C. Yes; it illustrates how the station remained operational during a failure.
D. No; any technical detail interrupts a paragraph.

D13-05

A faster reservation

The museum’s reservation system changed as demand increased. [1] Early visitors had to book by letter. [2] Replies could take several weeks. [3] A telephone line was installed in 1910. [4] Reservations could then be confirmed within minutes. The quicker exchange helped visitors avoid traveling without a confirmed place.

6. Which sentence best belongs between sentences 2 and 3?

A. Letters were never used by visitors.
B. The museum eventually sought a faster system.
C. The museum’s walls were painted cream.
D. The telephone had already eliminated all delays.

D13-06

Protecting fabric

The conservator argued that delicate fabrics should be stored away from sunlight. She compared two pieces of the same cloth, placing one in shade and one near a bright window. Direct sunlight caused the exposed sample to fade. The shaded sample retained more of its original color over the same period.

7. Should the underlined sentence be deleted?

A. No; the sentence proves every fabric fades immediately.
B. No; the sentence supplies evidence for avoiding sunlight.
C. Yes; evidence should never appear in an argument.
D. Yes; exposed samples are unrelated to storage conditions.

D13-07

A door that would not close

The caretaker noticed that the heavy door no longer fitted its frame. [1] A crack appeared near the hinge. [2] The technician replaced the hinge plate. [3] The door then closed smoothly. The repair was recorded so the same point could be checked at the next inspection.

8. Where should “Further inspection showed that the plate had bent under the door’s weight” be inserted?

A. Between 1 and 2
B. Before 1
C. Between 2 and 3
D. After 3

D13-08

Recording recovered fragments

The field team must process fragments before entering them in the collection. Four tasks appear on its checklist: P: dry the washed fragments; Q: wash the fragments; R: label each dry fragment; S: collect the fragments. Labels must be attached only when surfaces are dry, and the team must complete all four tasks.

9. Which order presents the tasks most logically?

A. S, Q, P, R
B. R, P, Q, S
C. Q, S, R, P
D. P, R, S, Q

D13-09

A bell’s public role

The bell remained in the same tower as its public function changed. The bell first warned of fires; later, it marked the start of market day. The building around it was altered several times, but its sound continued to organize moments in the life of the community.

10. Should the underlined sentence be kept?

A. No; market day is never a public event.
B. Yes; it directly illustrates a change in function.
C. Yes; it proves the bell was always used identically.
D. No; chronology cannot help explain change.

D13-10

An unexpected difference

The researchers compared two slopes after the same period of rainfall. [1] The team expected the northern slope to be wetter. [2] Its soil, however, held less moisture than the southern slope’s. [3] They discovered that wind exposure dried it rapidly. [4] ___.

11. Which sentence best concludes the sequence?

A. Their original expectation was confirmed in every respect.
B. They therefore stopped collecting evidence permanently.
C. The southern slope had no soil.
D. The unexpected result led them to examine a factor they had initially overlooked.

D13-11

Day 13 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

sequence *n.*	**an ordered series** The photographs showed the sequence of repairs.
coincide *v.*	**happen at the same time** The delivery coincided with the morning rush.
transition *n.*	**a change or connection between stages** A short passage marked the transition from history to analysis.
disrupt *v.*	**interrupt normal order** The power failure disrupted the lecture.
supersede *v.*	**replace something older** The revised timetable superseded the earlier version.
relocate *v.*	**move to a different place** They relocated the bench away from the busy crossing.
integrate *v.*	**combine into a functioning whole** The editor integrated the new evidence into the report.
precedence *n.*	**priority over something else** Urgent safety repairs took precedence over repainting.
rearrange *v.*	**change the order or position** She rearranged the shelves to create a wider aisle.
progression *n.*	**movement through stages** The sketches showed a progression from rough idea to finished plan.

Memory picture

SEQUENCE: picture numbered stepping stones. Their order determines the route.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 14 • Main Idea

Your method

Summarize each paragraph briefly, then combine the recurring ideas. Choose an answer broad enough to cover the passage and narrow enough to avoid new claims.

Traps to avoid

An example is not the central idea. Avoid answers that turn a qualified observation into a universal rule.

Worked example
A passage describes a failed repair, a revised method, and eventual success. Its main idea concerns learning through revision, not the color of the equipment.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 14 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

The shelves that moved

[1] When the village reading room acquired a second room, its committee proposed moving all the books into the larger space. The old room, they said, could become an office. The proposal appeared sensible on the floor plan: longer walls meant longer shelves, and longer shelves meant fewer boxes under tables. Yet the librarian, Salma, hesitated. The old room’s low windows allowed children to see the garden while they read. The new room was brighter but faced the noisy loading yard.

[2] Instead of opposing the move outright, Salma suggested a month-long trial. Half the shelves were transferred, and visitors could choose either room. She recorded where they sat, how long they stayed, and which books they requested. Attendance rose slightly, but this figure concealed a more interesting pattern. Adults generally used the new room for newspapers and reference books. Younger readers returned to the old room, even when the stories they wanted had been moved elsewhere.

[3] The committee first interpreted these journeys as evidence that the children disliked change. Salma offered another explanation. The children often carried books back to the old room but readily used new tables there. Their preference, she argued, concerned the room’s atmosphere rather than the age of its furniture. Several children mentioned the garden view; others said they could hear themselves reading aloud. These comments did not establish what every child preferred, but they agreed with the observed pattern.

[4] The final arrangement therefore differed from the original plan. Newspapers and reference works remained in the larger room, while stories and low shelves returned to the smaller one. The committee found office space in an unused alcove. Salma did not claim that observation could resolve every disagreement about a public building. In this case, however, a reversible trial had revealed needs that a floor plan could not show. The reading room gained capacity without treating all its visitors as if they used it in the same way.

1. Which statement best expresses the passage’s main idea?

A. Observing how different readers used a space led to a more suitable arrangement.
B. Children are always less willing than adults to accept new furniture.
C. The village should have rejected every expansion of its reading room.
D. A floor plan can predict every visitor’s behavior.

D14-01

2. What is the central idea of paragraph 1?

A. The committee wanted to remove all books permanently.
B. Salma opposed having an office under any circumstances.
C. The old room had no useful features.
D. An efficient-looking plan raised concerns about the experience of reading.

D14-02

3. Which statement best summarizes paragraph 2?

A. A trial revealed different patterns of use among adult and younger readers.
B. A rise in attendance proved that everyone preferred the new room.
C. The librarian asked only adults where they wished to sit.
D. The trial prevented readers from entering the old room.

D14-03

The shelves that moved • continued

4. What is the main point of paragraph 3?

A. The committee proved that all children feared change.
B. Every child gave exactly the same reason for returning.
C. New tables made the old room unsuitable.
D. Evidence suggested that atmosphere, rather than novelty alone, explained the children’s preference.

D14-04

5. Which title best captures the passage as a whole?

A. A History of Office Furniture
B. Planning by Watching Readers
C. The End of Village Libraries
D. Why All New Rooms Fail

D14-05

6. Which detail would be essential in a brief summary?

A. The final layout assigned different functions to the two rooms.
B. The old windows were low.
C. The office was placed in an alcove.
D. Some books had been stored in boxes under tables.

D14-06

7. Which statement is too broad to serve as the main idea?

A. Readers’ behavior can reveal needs missed in a floor plan.
B. Reversible trials always solve disagreements about public buildings.
C. Different spaces can serve different reading activities.
D. The trial helped the committee revise its initial proposal.

D14-07

8. Why is the slight attendance increase insufficient as the main conclusion?

A. It proves that no one visited the old room.
B. It was the only information Salma collected.
C. It shows that the trial never occurred.
D. It hides differences in how groups used the rooms.

D14-08

9. How does the final sentence relate to the main idea?

A. It introduces an unrelated dispute about taxes.
B. It states the benefit of responding to varied reader needs.
C. It rejects the evidence collected during the trial.
D. It claims the old room should be closed.

D14-09

The shelves that moved • continued

10. Which summary best preserves the passage’s qualification?

A. Only children’s opinions should influence public planning.
B. Floor plans are useless in all circumstances.
C. A trial improved this particular plan, though observation cannot settle every disagreement.
D. The trial established a rule that every library must follow.

D14-10

11. Which detail most strongly challenges the committee’s first explanation of the children’s behavior?

A. Attendance rose slightly.
B. The children readily used new tables in the old room.
C. The committee needed an office.
D. The new room had longer walls.

D14-11

Day 14 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

central *adj.*	**most important to the subject** The effect on readers was central to the discussion.
comprehensive *adj.*	**covering the important parts fully** The comprehensive survey examined every room and entrance.
scope *n.*	**the range a statement or project covers** The report’s scope was limited to the northern district.
overgeneralize *v.*	**draw a claim broader than the evidence** One successful trial does not justify overgeneralizing to every setting.
nuance *n.*	**a small but meaningful distinction** The word may preserved a nuance of uncertainty.
capacity *n.*	**the amount something can hold or handle** New shelves increased the room’s storage capacity.
reversible *adj.*	**able to be undone** The temporary layout was reversible if visitors disliked it.
aggregate *n.*	**a total formed from separate parts** The aggregate hid differences between the two groups.
interpret *v.*	**explain the meaning of** The committee interpreted the return visits as a preference.
accommodate *v.*	**make room for or meet a need** The two-room plan accommodated different reading habits.

Memory picture

SCOPE: picture a boundary drawn around exactly what a claim covers.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 15 • Main Purpose

Your method

Ask what the author is doing: explaining, challenging, comparing, describing, or persuading. Combine that action with the passage’s subject.

Traps to avoid

What a passage discusses is its topic; why the author discusses it is its purpose. Avoid inventing a call to action.

Worked example
A text lists objections and answers them to defend a proposal. Its purpose is to defend the proposal, not merely to list objections.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 15 • Practice

First score: _____ / 11 Redo date: _____

The case for keeping the rough draft

[1] Visitors to an exhibition of engineering drawings often linger before the final plans. Their crisp lines and neatly lettered measurements seem to embody invention itself. The discarded sketches, covered with arrows and crossed-out figures, can appear merely untidy. Yet an exhibition that shows only finished plans may conceal the very process it claims to celebrate.

[2] Consider the surviving drawings for an unnamed harbor crane. In the earliest sketch, the operator’s cabin sits close to the lifting arm. A later drawing moves it backward, and a note beside the change reads, “View blocked when load rises.” The final plan contains the revised position but not the explanation. Viewed alone, that plan presents a solution. Viewed beside the earlier drawings, it reveals the problem that made the solution necessary. Visitors can see that the designer’s first arrangement was plausible enough to draw and inadequate enough to change.

[3] There are practical objections to displaying drafts. Paper is fragile, wall space is limited, and a crowded case can overwhelm a reader. These are reasons to select carefully, not reasons to exclude every unfinished page. One well-chosen sequence may explain more than a wall of immaculate plans. A reproduction can also carry the explanatory burden when the original is too delicate to exhibit, provided that it is clearly identified as a reproduction.

[4] Nor should a museum display every scribble as if hesitation were automatically profound. Some marks record nothing more than a mistaken sum or a hurried shopping list on the reverse of a sheet. The point is not to worship disorder. It is to distinguish meaningful revision from incidental mess and to make that distinction visible. By presenting a few drafts beside their final designs, a museum can show achievement without pretending that achievement arrived fully formed. The rough page earns its place because it helps visitors understand the finished one.

1. What is the author’s primary purpose?

A. To argue for selectively displaying drafts alongside finished designs
B. To demand that museums discard all final plans
C. To prove that every rough sketch is historically important
D. To teach visitors how to operate a harbor crane

D15-01

2. Why does the author discuss the crane’s cabin?

A. To provide exact dimensions for a new crane
B. To establish that cranes should never have cabins
C. To demonstrate how a draft can reveal the reason behind a final design choice
D. To show that the designer refused to revise the plan

D15-02

3. What is the purpose of paragraph 1?

A. To announce that engineering has no creative process
B. To describe a complete museum floor plan
C. To criticize visitors for looking at technical drawings
D. To question whether polished final plans alone fully represent invention

D15-03

The case for keeping the rough draft • continued

4. Why does the author acknowledge fragile paper and limited space?

A. To change the subject to museum finance
B. To address practical objections to the proposed display approach
C. To prove that reproductions are always superior to originals
D. To conclude that drafts should never be shown

D15-04

5. What is the purpose of the warning about “every scribble”?

A. To reverse the entire argument in favor of finished plans only
B. To deny that designers ever revise their work
C. To suggest that shopping lists explain every invention
D. To limit the recommendation to drafts that contribute meaningful explanation

D15-05

6. Which action would best fulfill the author’s aim?

A. Displaying hundreds of unrelated calculations without labels
B. Replacing all technical drawings with decorative paintings
C. Displaying a cabin-position sketch beside the final crane plan with a brief explanation
D. Hiding all final plans so visitors see only errors

D15-06

7. Why does the author contrast “a solution” with “the problem”?

A. To suggest that problems are more valuable than all solutions
B. To claim that final designs never solve problems
C. To explain the extra understanding supplied by earlier drafts
D. To introduce a mathematical puzzle for readers

D15-07

8. Which statement best describes the author’s intended effect on museum planners?

A. Convince them that visitors cannot understand any drawing
B. Require every museum to exhibit the same crane
C. Persuade them to abolish conservation rules
D. Encourage them to consider the explanatory value of selected unfinished work

D15-08

9. What is the purpose of requiring a reproduction to be identified?

A. To prove that a reproduction is the original
B. To preserve clarity about what the visitor is viewing
C. To imply that reproductions contain no useful information
D. To ensure that the original is destroyed afterward

D15-09

The case for keeping the rough draft • continued

10. Which description best captures the passage’s approach?

A. It reports an experiment without drawing conclusions.
B. It advances a proposal, illustrates its value, and qualifies its application.
C. It presents a neutral chronological biography of a crane designer.
D. It lists objections and accepts them without response.

D15-10

11. Which final sentence would best reinforce the author’s purpose?

A. Museum labels should omit all explanations of design changes.
B. Visitors should admire final plans without asking how they developed.
C. A carefully chosen draft can turn admiration for a result into understanding of a process.
D. Every untidy page deserves a permanent display case.

D15-11

Day 15 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

advocate *v.*	**argue in favor of** The curator advocated displaying a few informative drafts.
refute *v.*	**show a claim to be false** The dated receipt refuted the claim that delivery occurred later.
challenge *v.*	**question or dispute** The new evidence challenged the accepted explanation.
illuminate *v.*	**make clearer** The early sketch illuminated the reason for the final design.
persuade *v.*	**lead someone to accept a view** The practical demonstration persuaded the committee.
evaluate *v.*	**judge using relevant criteria** The panel evaluated the plan for cost and accessibility.
intent *n.*	**purpose or aim** The notice’s intent was to prevent accidental entry.
selective *adj.*	**choosing carefully rather than including everything** A selective display used three drafts to explain the revision.
immaculate *adj.*	**perfectly clean or neat** The final drawing was immaculate, unlike the crossed-out drafts.
incorporate *v.*	**include as part of a whole** The revised exhibition incorporated explanatory sketches.

Memory picture

ILLUMINATE: a lamp makes a dark object visible; an example makes a difficult idea clear.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 16 • Specific

Your method

Locate the named person, object, event, or paragraph. Read enough surrounding text to preserve conditions and limits. Match meaning rather than repeated words.

Traps to avoid

Do not transfer a fact from one group, date, or experiment to another. Some does not mean all.

Worked example
Only the northern station recorded snowfall. A choice saying Both stations recorded snowfall changes the group.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 16 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

The island survey

[1] During a ten-day survey of Bell Island, a team examined three abandoned signal stations. The eastern station stood closest to the landing place and was visited first. Its roof had collapsed, but the stone floor remained intact. The northern station was reached on the fourth day, after strong winds delayed the boat. The western station could be approached only on foot along a ridge and was examined on the seventh day.

[2] At each station, the team recorded wall thickness and photographed the remaining equipment. They did not remove objects. The eastern station contained a brass scale with its pointer missing. At the northern station, they found two iron brackets and a wooden box whose lid bore the date 1894. The date belonged to the lid; the team could not establish whether the box and lid had originally been made together. The western station contained no portable equipment, although bolts in the floor indicated where a large object had once stood.

[3] A local resident, Mr. Nabil, supplied a photograph taken by his grandfather. It showed the northern station with a flagpole and an open porch. No date appeared on the photograph. Nabil remembered being told that the porch had been removed before his grandfather’s final visit, but he could not say when that visit occurred. The team therefore used the photograph to document the station’s former appearance, not to assign a construction date.

[4] Rain on the eighth day prevented outdoor measurements. The researchers spent that day comparing their notes and discovered that two entries for the eastern wall disagreed. They returned to the eastern station on day nine and repeated the measurement. The discrepancy resulted from one observer including a projecting base that the other had excluded. Their final report listed the wall and base separately. It also distinguished measured facts from local recollections and left several dates unresolved. The team considered these gaps preferable to a chronology assembled from unsupported assumptions.

1. Which station was examined first?

A. The eastern station
B. The northern station
C. All three on the same day
D. The western station

D16-01

2. What delayed the visit to the northern station?

A. A disagreement about the photograph
B. Strong winds
C. A collapsed ridge
D. Missing measuring equipment

D16-02

3. What bore the date 1894?

A. The brass scale’s pointer
B. The lid of a wooden box
C. The photograph
D. The northern station’s main wall

D16-03

4. What did the team remove from the stations?

A. No objects
B. The brass scale
C. The iron brackets
D. The wooden box

D16-04

The island survey • continued

5. What evidence suggested a large object once occupied the western station?

A. The grandfather’s photograph
B. Bolts remaining in the floor
C. Two iron brackets in a box
D. A dated label on the roof

D16-05

6. For what purpose did the team use Nabil’s photograph?

A. To measure the eastern wall’s thickness
B. To establish the exact year all stations were built
C. To document the northern station’s earlier appearance
D. To date the wooden box with certainty

D16-06

7. What did the researchers do on the eighth day?

A. Removed the northern porch
B. Measured the western ridge in clear weather
C. Returned to the eastern station
D. Compared their notes indoors

D16-07

8. Why did two eastern-wall measurements disagree?

A. The photograph distorted the wall.
B. One included a projecting base and the other did not.
C. The team used two different islands.
D. The wall collapsed between visits.

D16-08

9. How did the final report present the wall and base?

A. As facts supplied only by Nabil
B. As separate measurements
C. As objects removed from the site
D. As a single unexplained total

D16-09

10. Which date remained uncertain in the passage?

A. The day the eastern wall was remeasured
B. The day the western station was examined
C. The grandfather’s final visit
D. The eighth day of the survey

D16-10

Day 16 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

discrepancy *n.*	**a difference that needs explanation** The discrepancy between the two measurements prompted a second visit.
portable *adj.*	**easy to carry** The portable lamp could be moved between stations.
projecting *adj.*	**sticking outward** A projecting base extended beyond the wall.
recollection *n.*	**a remembered account** Her recollection was useful but less exact than the dated record.
document *v.*	**record with evidence** The photographs documented the building’s condition.
unresolved *adj.*	**not yet settled** The construction date remained unresolved.
inventory *n.*	**a detailed list of items** The inventory listed every tool in the workshop.
retrieve *v.*	**find and bring back** The assistant retrieved the folder from the upper shelf.
verify *v.*	**check for accuracy** They returned to verify the unusual measurement.
intelligible *adj.*	**able to be understood** The clearer copy made the faded message intelligible.

Memory picture

DISCREPANCY: picture two rulers giving different readings for the same board. The mismatch needs explaining.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 17 • Inference

Your method

Combine stated facts and take the smallest supported step beyond them. Keep uncertainty when the text is uncertain.

Traps to avoid

Plausible is not the same as supported. Do not assume motives, causes, or outcomes that the author leaves open.

Worked example
The room was locked; Mara alone held its key. This supports Mara’s ability to enter, not the claim that she actually entered.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 17 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

The unsigned invitation

[1] When Hanan found the envelope beneath the shop door, she recognized the paper before she recognized the handwriting. It was the thick cream paper that her brother had bought for his printing business. They had not spoken since their disagreement over the sale of their father’s tools. The envelope contained an invitation to an exhibition of local crafts. No personal note accompanied it, and the signature belonged to the organizing committee.

[2] Hanan set the invitation beside the till and continued arranging the window. Twice she moved it farther from a jar of water; once she smoothed a corner that had curled beneath a spool of thread. At closing time she put it in her coat pocket instead of the drawer where she kept advertisements. She told her assistant only that she might be late the next morning.

[3] The exhibition occupied the old assembly hall. Hanan entered by a side door and paused near a display of carved boxes. Across the room, her brother was adjusting a small placard. On his table lay their father’s wooden measuring rule, its brass hinge polished but its familiar scratch still visible. Hanan had believed the rule lost during the sale. She picked it up, opened it carefully, and laid it back exactly where it had been.

[4] Her brother approached with two cups of tea. “The hall is cold,” he said. Hanan accepted a cup and asked where the rule had been found. He replied that it had slipped behind a shelf in the workshop. Neither mentioned the sale. When the committee chair asked whether Hanan could demonstrate her weaving later that morning, she looked toward her brother’s table before agreeing. By noon, she had brought her small loom from the shop. The invitation remained in her coat pocket, now creased along the fold.

1. What can reasonably be inferred from Hanan’s treatment of the invitation?

A. She knew with certainty who had delivered it.
B. She regarded it as an ordinary advertisement.
C. It mattered to her despite her restrained outward response.
D. She intended to destroy it immediately.

D17-01

2. What is the safest inference about the invitation’s origin?

A. Her assistant printed it secretly.
B. Her brother certainly wrote every word by hand.
C. The committee had never met her brother.
D. Its paper suggests a connection with her brother’s business.

D17-02

3. Why is Hanan likely surprised by the rule?

A. She had never seen a measuring rule.
B. She expected all tools to be made of iron.
C. She had thought it was lost during the sale.
D. She believed it belonged to the committee chair.

D17-03

The unsigned invitation • continued

4. What does the brother’s offer of tea most reasonably suggest?

A. A cautious attempt at ordinary, friendly interaction
B. Proof that their disagreement has been fully resolved
C. A demand that Hanan leave immediately
D. An effort to sell the measuring rule

D17-04

5. What can be inferred from neither sibling mentioning the sale?

A. They have already resolved every disagreement in writing.
B. They agree that the sale was entirely fair.
C. They have forgotten that the sale occurred.
D. They avoid directly discussing a sensitive subject.

D17-05

6. What does Hanan’s glance toward the table before agreeing most likely indicate?

A. She cannot understand the chair’s question.
B. She wants to buy every object on the table.
C. She is checking whether the hall has a roof.
D. Her decision is connected in some way to her brother’s presence.

D17-06

7. Which conclusion goes beyond the evidence?

A. The siblings permanently resolve their dispute before noon.
B. The measuring rule has personal significance.
C. The siblings speak without discussing the sale.
D. Hanan decides to participate in the exhibition.

D17-07

8. What is suggested by Hanan keeping the invitation rather than filing it with advertisements?

A. She dislikes all advertisements.
B. She has no drawer in her shop.
C. She plans to become a printer.
D. She distinguishes it from routine business material.

D17-08

9. What can be inferred about the rule’s condition?

A. It has been completely replaced by a replica.
B. It has never been handled.
C. It is broken beyond repair.
D. It retains evidence of past use despite some cleaning.

D17-09

The unsigned invitation • continued

10. Which inference best fits the ending?

A. The exhibition is canceled before anyone arrives.
B. Hanan refuses every connection with her brother.
C. The brother gives away all their father’s tools.
D. There is an opening for renewed contact, though the larger conflict remains unresolved.

D17-10

Day 17 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

tentative *adj.*	**not final or fully certain** She offered a tentative explanation pending further evidence.
implication *n.*	**something suggested by facts or wording** The repeated visits carried an implication of continued interest.
plausible *adj.*	**seemingly reasonable** The explanation was plausible but still needed support.
defensible *adj.*	**able to be supported with reasons** Her conclusion was defensible because it matched the evidence.
hesitation *n.*	**a pause caused by uncertainty** His hesitation suggested that the choice was difficult.
reconcile *v.*	**bring into agreement or restore relations** The new date helped reconcile the conflicting accounts.
gesture *n.*	**an action expressing a feeling or intention** Offering tea was a small gesture of welcome.
reticence *n.*	**reluctance to speak freely** Her reticence kept her feelings from being obvious.
inferential *adj.*	**involving conclusions drawn from evidence** The question was inferential because the answer was not directly stated.
unwarranted *adj.*	**not justified by evidence** The claim that everyone agreed was unwarranted after only two interviews.

Memory picture

TENTATIVE: picture a plan written lightly in pencil so it can be revised.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 18 • Evidence / Quote

Your method

Translate the claim into a precise fact to prove. Select evidence that directly establishes it, not merely a sentence about the same person or topic.

Traps to avoid

A dramatic quotation can be irrelevant. Evidence for effort is not automatically evidence for success.

Worked example
To prove the new timetable reduced waiting, use recorded waiting times before and after, not praise for the timetable’s neat design.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 18 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

A different way to queue

[1] At the small municipal archive, visitors once waited in a single line for both registration and document collection. Registration took several minutes because staff checked identification and explained handling rules. Collecting a document usually took less than a minute. Visitors who had registered earlier in the week still waited behind those completing the longer process.

[2] The supervisor proposed separate queues. Some staff feared that the change would confuse visitors and require an additional employee. During a two-week trial, however, the same three employees staffed two clearly labeled desks. A volunteer stood near the entrance only on the first morning to explain the arrangement. For the remainder of the trial, signs directed visitors to the appropriate desk.

[3] Staff recorded waiting times at matching hours during the week before the trial and during its second week. For returning visitors collecting documents, the average wait fell from eleven minutes to four. For new visitors registering, it changed from thirteen minutes to twelve. The number of daily visitors was similar in the two periods. The trial did not shorten the registration procedure itself; it prevented that procedure from delaying every collection request.

[4] A short comment form produced mixed responses. Several visitors praised the shorter collection line. Two complained that the signs were difficult to read from the doorway. One suggested placing the collection desk closer to the reading room. The supervisor enlarged the signs but did not move the desk immediately because doing so would block a storage cabinet. She recommended keeping the separate queues and reviewing the layout after a month. Her report called the initial result encouraging, while noting that a longer observation period would be needed to judge performance during the busier summer season.

1. Which detail best supports the claim that the original arrangement disadvantaged returning visitors?

A. They waited behind people completing the longer registration process.
B. The archive held municipal documents.
C. Staff explained handling rules to new visitors.
D. Visitors could leave comments.

D18-01

2. Which evidence most directly supports improved collection speed?

A. The desks had clear labels.
B. Three employees worked at the archive.
C. Average collection waiting time fell from eleven minutes to four.
D. One visitor wanted a different desk location.

D18-02

3. Which detail supports the claim that extra permanent staffing was unnecessary during the trial?

A. The storage cabinet could not be blocked.
B. A volunteer helped on the first morning.
C. The same three employees staffed the two desks.
D. Registration took several minutes.

D18-03

A different way to queue • continued

4. Which evidence shows that the supervisor responded to criticism?

A. The archive had a reading room.
B. She enlarged the signs after complaints about readability.
C. She had proposed separate queues.
D. Collection took less than a minute.

D18-04

5. Which detail best supports the claim that registration itself changed little?

A. The collection desk remained in place.
B. Collection waiting time fell by seven minutes.
C. The signs were enlarged.
D. Its average wait moved only from thirteen minutes to twelve, and the procedure was not shortened.

D18-05

6. Which quotation best supports the supervisor’s caution about generalizing?

A. “two clearly labeled desks”
B. “less than a minute”
C. “a storage cabinet”
D. “a longer observation period would be needed”

D18-06

7. Which detail helps rule out a large attendance drop as the obvious explanation for shorter waits?

A. The archive used a single line before the trial.
B. Two people disliked the signs.
C. Daily visitor numbers were similar in the two periods.
D. The supervisor wrote a report.

D18-07

8. Which evidence best supports the claim that the first trial did not settle every practical issue?

A. Every collection request took several hours.
B. Signs needed enlargement, and the desk layout was scheduled for later review.
C. The archive dismissed its staff.
D. All visitors demanded the original queue.

D18-08

9. Which detail supports the explanation that separating tasks reduced unnecessary waiting?

A. Quick collection requests no longer had to wait behind lengthy registrations.
B. The building had a storage cabinet.
C. The volunteer worked near the entrance.
D. The summer season had not yet begun.

D18-09

10. Which evidence would most directly test whether the system works during summer?

A. The color of the new signs
B. Waiting times and visitor counts recorded during the busy summer period
C. The supervisor’s handwriting in the report
D. The age of the archive’s oldest document

D18-10

Day 18 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

evidence *n.*	**information supporting a conclusion** The measured decrease supplied evidence of improvement.
testimony *n.*	**a person’s account of events** The witness’s testimony agreed with the written record.
authenticate *v.*	**establish as genuine** The signature helped authenticate the letter.
empirical *adj.*	**based on observation or measurement** The waiting-time study supplied empirical evidence.
criterion *n.*	**a standard used to judge** Durability was the main criterion for selecting the material.
counterexample *n.*	**a case that challenges a general claim** One surviving tree was a counterexample to the claim that all had died.
conclusive *adj.*	**settling a question decisively** The evidence was suggestive but not conclusive.
indication *n.*	**a sign suggesting something** The fresh marks were an indication of recent use.
validate *v.*	**confirm that something is sound or accurate** A second test helped validate the first result.
attest *v.*	**provide evidence or bear witness** The dated photographs attest to the building’s earlier appearance.

Memory picture

COUNTEREXAMPLE: one white bead disproves the claim that every bead in a bag is black.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 19 • Function

Your method

Identify what the selected detail contributes to the surrounding argument: example, qualification, contrast, explanation, or transition.

Traps to avoid

Do not summarize the sentence and stop. Explain why it is useful at that point in the passage.

Worked example
After a broad claim, a single village’s experience may supply a concrete example rather than a new central argument.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 19 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

The value of an empty field

[1] A blank space on a historical map can invite a confident story. It may be taken to mean that no road, building, or settlement existed there. But a map is a record of choices as well as a record of places. Its maker may omit what was irrelevant to the map’s purpose, too costly to survey, or simply unknown.

[2] A railway company’s map of the fictional Northmere district illustrates the difficulty. The map carefully marks bridges, gradients, and proposed stations. It leaves several villages unnamed, although letters from the same period describe deliveries to them. This is not necessarily evidence of carelessness. The map was prepared to estimate construction costs, and the engineers needed information about earthworks more urgently than the names of small settlements. The letters answer a question the map was not designed to answer.

[3] This does not make all omissions harmless. If a map presents itself as a complete register of settlements, an absent village may deserve investigation. The reader must first establish what completeness meant to the maker. Comparing the title, legend, and surviving instructions can reveal the intended limits. Comparing other records can then help determine whether an omission reflects those limits or an actual error.

[4] Imagine using a grocery list to describe a household’s entire diet. Bread and onions may appear because they must be purchased, while rice is absent because it is already in the cupboard. The absence does not prove that the household never eats rice. Historical maps demand a similar caution. Before turning silence into evidence, we should ask what kind of information the document was expected to contain. That question does not empty old maps of value; it allows us to use their value more accurately.

1. What is the function of the opening reference to a blank space?

A. To prove that all historical maps are worthless
B. To describe the author’s preferred map design
C. To introduce a common interpretation that the passage will question
D. To establish that every mapmaker omitted roads deliberately

D19-01

2. Why does the author mention bridges and gradients?

A. To list everything missing from the map
B. To show the railway map’s emphasis on construction-related information
C. To explain how to build a bridge
D. To prove that villages did not exist

D19-02

3. What role do the letters play?

A. They provide evidence of villages omitted from the map.
B. They prove the engineers intentionally lied.
C. They replace every possible use of the map.
D. They establish the exact cost of the railway.

D19-03

The value of an empty field • continued

4. What is the function of “This does not make all omissions harmless”?

A. To qualify the argument before discussing potentially significant omissions
B. To claim that every omission is harmless
C. To introduce an unrelated description of weather
D. To withdraw every point made earlier

D19-04

5. Why does the author introduce a map claiming to be a complete register?

A. To argue that titles should be ignored
B. To show a situation in which an omission may matter more
C. To identify the railway map as a complete settlement register
D. To prove that no complete maps have ever existed

D19-05

6. What is the function of the grocery-list comparison?

A. To make the limits of evidence from absence easier to understand
B. To advise readers on economical shopping
C. To prove that mapmakers ate rice
D. To replace the historical argument with a nutritional one

D19-06

7. Why is rice described as already in the cupboard?

A. To show that rice cannot appear on shopping lists
B. To supply a reason for omission that does not imply nonuse
C. To suggest that all missing map features were stored indoors
D. To prove the household eats only rice

D19-07

8. What is the function of the final sentence?

A. To announce that the author has abandoned maps
B. To introduce a new example requiring another paragraph
C. To claim that letters are always inaccurate
D. To clarify that cautious interpretation improves rather than destroys maps’ usefulness

D19-08

9. How does paragraph 3 contribute to the passage?

A. It rejects comparison with other records.
B. It provides a chronological history of rail travel.
C. It argues that all maps should contain identical information.
D. It turns the caution into a practical method of checking purpose and corroboration.

D19-09

The value of an empty field • continued

10. What role does “fictional” play in describing Northmere?

A. It proves that the reasoning cannot apply to real maps.
B. It identifies the example as illustrative rather than a claim about an actual district.
C. It identifies a flaw in the letters’ handwriting.
D. It suggests that all railway maps are imaginary.

D19-10

Day 19 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

analogy *n.*	**a comparison used to explain** The grocery-list analogy clarified why missing information may be unimportant.
qualification *n.*	**a limitation added to a statement** The phrase in this trial added an important qualification.
illustration *n.*	**an example that explains** The railway map served as an illustration of selective recording.
concession *n.*	**an acknowledgment of an opposing point** The writer’s concession recognized that some omissions matter.
emphasis *n.*	**special attention or importance** The map’s emphasis was on construction rather than village names.
corroboration *n.*	**additional confirmation** The letters provided corroboration that the villages existed.
omission *n.*	**something left out** The omission of a road did not prove the road was absent.
register *n.*	**an official or systematic list** The register recorded all approved members.
rationale *n.*	**the reasoning behind a decision** The curator explained the rationale for including the unfinished sketch.
context *n.*	**surrounding information that shapes meaning** The word’s context showed that bank meant a riverbank.

Memory picture

ANALOGY: use a familiar picture as a bridge to an unfamiliar idea.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 20 • Structure

Your method

Track what each part does and the order in which it does it. Distinguish chronological sequence from comparison, problem-solution, and claim-evidence patterns.

Traps to avoid

An answer can name the right parts in the wrong order. One brief comparison does not make the entire passage a comparison.

Worked example
A writer presents an accepted view, gives contrary evidence, then proposes a revised view. Preserve that sequence.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 20 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

A gate that opened twice

[1] The residents of Mill Lane had long complained that delivery carts blocked the entrance to their courtyard. The obvious remedy seemed to be a second gate. A builder drew a plan, and several residents offered money. Before work began, however, the caretaker asked the group to record the times at which the entrance was obstructed for one week.

[2] The record surprised them. The gate was clear for most of the day. Nearly every obstruction occurred between seven and eight in the morning, when three suppliers arrived at once. The narrow opening was a real constraint, but its width alone did not explain why the problem was concentrated in a single hour. Building another gate might help; it might also consume money and remove part of the courtyard wall without addressing the habit that produced the congestion.

[3] The residents next tried staggered delivery times. The baker arrived at seven, the vegetable seller at half past seven, and the fuel cart at eight. During the following week, recorded blockages fell sharply. One supplier missed the agreed time twice, and those delays caused brief queues. The trial therefore did not show that a timetable could eliminate every difficulty. It showed that coordinating arrivals could reduce the main one without immediate construction.

[4] The builder’s plan was kept rather than discarded. If deliveries increased, a wider entrance might still become necessary. For the present, the residents spent a small sum on a noticeboard and appointed one person to coordinate changes in arrival times. What had begun as a proposal to alter stone and timber ended as a change in shared routine. The physical design had mattered, but the sequence of observations and trials had revealed that it was only one part of the problem.

1. Which sequence best describes the passage’s organization?

A. A completed building is described, demolished, and rebuilt exactly as before.
B. A timetable is rejected before any evidence is collected.
C. Three unrelated neighborhood disputes are listed without resolution.
D. A proposed physical solution is examined, a behavioral alternative is tested, and a qualified decision follows.

D20-01

2. What is the structural role of paragraph 1?

A. It summarizes a scientific law unrelated to the setting.
B. It describes the successful construction of a second gate.
C. It gives the final outcome before explaining its causes.
D. It introduces the problem and the initial proposed solution.

D20-02

3. How does paragraph 2 develop paragraph 1?

A. It proves that carts never blocked the entrance.
B. It abandons the courtyard setting.
C. It uses observations to complicate the initial diagnosis.
D. It repeats the proposal without adding information.

D20-03

A gate that opened twice • continued

4. What is the organizing principle within paragraph 3?

A. A definition is followed by unrelated examples.
B. Two historical periods are compared in reverse order.
C. A trial is described, followed by its results and limits.
D. An objection is asserted without any response.

D20-04

5. Why is the builder’s plan mentioned again in paragraph 4?

A. To introduce a new architect’s biography
B. To prove that the trial had no effect
C. To show that the initial option remains available under changed conditions
D. To reveal that the gate was secretly built

D20-05

6. Which sentence best marks the shift from observation to intervention?

A. “The residents of Mill Lane had long complained…”
B. “The residents next tried staggered delivery times.”
C. “The gate was clear for most of the day.”
D. “The builder’s plan was kept…”

D20-06

7. How does the final sentence connect to the opening?

A. It confirms that construction was the only possible remedy.
B. It changes the topic from deliveries to gardening.
C. It revises the initial focus on physical construction by adding the role of routine.
D. It denies that a narrow gate existed.

D20-07

8. Which outline best represents paragraphs 2 and 3 together?

A. Identify when the problem occurs; test a change aimed at that timing.
B. Build a gate; measure its height.
C. Describe three suppliers; dismiss their schedules as irrelevant.
D. Collect no evidence; declare a permanent solution.

D20-08

9. What is the effect of including the two late deliveries before the conclusion?

A. It places a limitation beside the successful result.
B. It interrupts the passage with an unrelated event.
C. It shows the timetable failed on every occasion.
D. It proves that the initial records were false.

D20-09

A gate that opened twice • continued

10. Which alternative order would most seriously weaken the explanation?

A. Placing the problem before the proposed solution
B. Placing limitations beside the reported results
C. Giving the timetable’s success before explaining either the blockage or the proposed change
D. Placing observations before the trial they motivated

D20-10

Day 20 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

diagnosis *n.*	**identification of a problem’s nature** The timing record improved their diagnosis of the congestion.
intervention *n.*	**an action intended to change a situation** Staggered arrivals were a low-cost intervention.
stagger *v.*	**arrange at different times** They staggered deliveries to prevent all carts arriving together.
obstruction *n.*	**something that blocks movement** The parked cart created an obstruction at the gate.
contingency *n.*	**a possible future event requiring preparation** The spare plan covered the contingency of increased deliveries.
alternative *n.*	**another available option** Changing the schedule offered an alternative to construction.
proportionate *adj.*	**appropriate in size or degree** A small repair was a proportionate response to the minor damage.
implement *v.*	**put a plan into action** The residents implemented the new timetable on Monday.
mitigate *v.*	**make less severe** The schedule mitigated congestion without eliminating every delay.
adapt *v.*	**adjust to new conditions** The system could adapt if more suppliers joined.

Memory picture

STAGGER: picture carts arriving at seven, seven-thirty, and eight instead of all at once.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 21 • Attitude and perspective

Your method

Separate the narrator’s attitude from the views of people being described. Use evaluative language and actions as evidence.

Traps to avoid

Disagreement is not necessarily hostility. Quoting an opinion does not mean endorsing it.

Worked example
The narrator calls a proposal ingenious but impractical. The attitude combines admiration for the idea with doubt about its use.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 21 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

The portrait committee

[1] “A portrait should improve a room,” said Mr. Darwish, looking at the painter’s preliminary sketch. “The expression is rather severe.” The sketch showed the late headmistress seated beside a plain desk, her hands resting on a closed book. Darwish suggested flowers, a brighter dress, and perhaps the removal of the deep line between her eyebrows.

[2] Mariam, who had studied at the school, looked more closely. She remembered that line appearing whenever the headmistress listened to a difficult question. To her, the expression suggested attention rather than anger. “She did smile,” Mariam said, “but not whenever someone wished her to.” The painter kept his pencil still. He had been asked to produce a likeness and was now hearing two different accounts of what a likeness required.

[3] Darwish was not indifferent to accuracy. He had spent hours checking the dates for the plaque beneath the portrait. But he believed a public memorial should offer comfort. Mariam believed comfort could come from recognition, even when recognition included severity. Neither wanted a careless picture. Their disagreement concerned what kind of faithfulness should guide it.

[4] The painter eventually asked to see letters and photographs from the headmistress’s working years. In one photograph she stood in a crowded classroom, smiling at a child whose torn exercise book she held. In another she faced the camera with the familiar furrowed brow. He retained the plain desk, softened the lighting, and left the line between the eyebrows. When the committee returned, Darwish said the room looked warmer. Mariam said the face still looked like hers. The painter made no claim that every dispute could be settled by a change of light, but he was pleased that neither visitor asked him to begin again.

1. How does Darwish initially view the portrait’s purpose?

A. As an experiment in deliberate distortion for its own sake
B. As a document that must exclude all visual warmth
C. As a public memorial that should offer comfort and improve its setting
D. As an opportunity to expose the school’s financial records

D21-01

2. How does Mariam interpret the line between the eyebrows?

A. As evidence of the painter’s lack of skill
B. As a sign of attentive engagement rather than simple anger
C. As proof that the headmistress never listened
D. As a flaw that must always be erased

D21-02

3. What is the narrator’s attitude toward the two committee members?

A. Understanding of the different values behind their disagreement
B. Entirely supportive of Darwish and dismissive of Mariam
C. Certain that neither cares about the headmistress
D. Openly contemptuous of both as dishonest

D21-03

The portrait committee • continued

4. What does “She did smile, but not whenever someone wished her to” suggest about Mariam’s view?

A. She thinks every photograph is false.
B. She values the headmistress’s independent character.
C. She believes the headmistress was incapable of kindness.
D. She wants the portrait to show an unrelated person.

D21-04

5. Why is Darwish’s work on the dates mentioned?

A. To establish that he never knew the school existed
B. To show that dates matter more than every other feature
C. To prove that he painted the portrait himself
D. To show that his wish for comfort does not mean he rejects accuracy

D21-05

6. How does the painter respond to the disagreement?

A. He accepts every request from Darwish without question.
B. He refuses to consider photographs.
C. He immediately destroys the sketch.
D. He seeks additional evidence and adjusts the portrayal without erasing key features.

D21-06

7. Which phrase best describes Mariam’s attitude toward severity in the portrait?

A. Accepting when it contributes to truthful recognition
B. Eager to exaggerate it into cruelty
C. Hostile under every circumstance
D. Indifferent because she never knew the subject

D21-07

8. What does the final response of the committee suggest?

A. Mariam objects to every change.
B. Both members find something important preserved in the revision.
C. Both abandon all their original values.
D. Darwish believes the face is now unrecognizable.

D21-08

9. Which statement reflects the narrator’s qualification at the end?

A. The painter is certain that accuracy is irrelevant.
B. The portrait has failed because no one requests a new version.
C. Every artistic disagreement has a simple lighting solution.
D. This particular compromise does not prove every dispute can be solved in the same way.

D21-09

10. Whose view is expressed by the idea that comfort can come from recognition?

A. Darwish’s initial position
B. The headmistress’s written instruction
C. Mariam’s
D. The child’s stated opinion

D21-10

Day 21 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

perspective *n.*	**a way of viewing something** The two members approached the portrait from different perspectives.
severity *n.*	**sternness or seriousness** Mariam associated the face’s severity with careful attention.
sympathetic *adj.*	**understanding another’s feelings** The narrator gives both sides a sympathetic explanation.
endorse *v.*	**express support for** Quoting the opinion did not mean the writer endorsed it.
ambivalent *adj.*	**having mixed feelings** She was ambivalent, admiring the design but doubting its practicality.
nostalgic *adj.*	**longing for a remembered past** The old workshop made him nostalgic for his apprenticeship.
detached *adj.*	**emotionally uninvolved** The report used a detached tone rather than personal praise.
deference *n.*	**respectful yielding to another’s judgment** He listened with deference to the experienced conservator.
autonomy *n.*	**the ability to act independently** The quiet correction preserved the speaker’s autonomy.
conciliatory *adj.*	**intended to reduce disagreement** The conciliatory suggestion preserved something each side valued.

Memory picture

AMBIVALENT: picture one hand reaching toward a choice while the other hesitates.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 22 • Vocabulary in difficult passages

Your method

Use syntax and surrounding events to infer unfamiliar or older meanings. Translate figurative language into a plain statement before choosing.

Traps to avoid

Words such as address, want, and account have several senses. Do not impose a modern everyday meaning on a different context.

Worked example
Her explanation carried weight means it had influence or importance; it does not describe physical heaviness.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 22 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

A clerk’s first audience

[1] The clerk had prepared an address for the society’s annual gathering and had brought it folded into a square so small that unfolding it became his first difficulty. He had imagined a modest company of familiar faces. Instead, the hall was full, and the chairman announced him with a liberality of praise that seemed to demand a different, more accomplished speaker. The clerk rose, conscious chiefly of the distance between his chair and the lectern.

[2] His first sentence was received in perfect silence. He took this silence for disapproval, though in truth the listeners were merely waiting to hear what followed. A loose page escaped his hand and came to rest at the chairman’s feet. The chairman retrieved it with such solemn care that the clerk nearly laughed. That small accident relieved the strain more effectively than the encouraging speeches had done. He resumed his account of the town’s early workshops, now speaking with less ceremony.

[3] The subject was not without difficulty. Several records were wanting, and a much-quoted story about the first mill rested on the testimony of a single traveler. The clerk had examined the story with uncommon industry and found that its dates could not all be reconciled. He did not suppress it, but presented it as an uncertain tradition. This distinction won the attention of an elderly listener who had expected the usual confident recital.

[4] At the close, the chairman observed that the address had given the society substantial matter for discussion. The clerk, who had feared that his caution would be mistaken for ignorance, was gratified. He left the hall with no sudden conviction that he was a great orator. Yet the walk back to his desk seemed shorter than the walk to the lectern had been. The evening had not removed his reserve; it had given that reserve a little less command over him.

1. As used in paragraph 1, “address” most nearly means

A. speech
B. written greeting on an envelope
C. method of solving a problem
D. street location

D22-01

2. As used in paragraph 1, “company” most nearly means

A. commercial firm
B. ownership of property
C. military unit
D. group of people

D22-02

3. “A liberality of praise” most nearly means

A. a political argument about praise
B. an exact measurement of praise
C. an abundance of praise
D. a refusal to offer praise

D22-03

4. As used in paragraph 2, “account” most nearly means

A. description
B. formal accusation
C. financial balance
D. computer registration

D22-04

A clerk’s first audience • continued

5. As used in paragraph 3, “wanting” most nearly means

A. missing
B. desiring
C. unpopular
D. expensive

D22-05

6. “With uncommon industry” most nearly means

A. with unusual diligence
B. without effort
C. through a new trade agreement
D. using a rare factory

D22-06

7. The dates “could not all be reconciled” means they could not all be

A. made consistent with one another
B. written in the same color
C. translated into another language
D. forgotten permanently

D22-07

8. “Substantial matter for discussion” most nearly means

A. a topic that must never be questioned
B. important material worth considering
C. a heavy physical substance
D. a large payment for the speaker

D22-08

9. As used in paragraph 4, “reserve” most nearly means

A. a protected park
B. reticence
C. an extra appointment
D. stored fuel

D22-09

10. What does “given that reserve a little less command over him” mean?

A. He had lost all ability to speak quietly.
B. He had been promoted to military command.
C. His caution had disappeared completely.
D. His shyness had become somewhat less controlling.

D22-10

Day 22 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

gratified *adj.*	**pleased or satisfied** The clerk was gratified that his careful research was appreciated.
solemnity *n.*	**seriousness of manner** The chairman retrieved the page with exaggerated solemnity.
liberality *n.*	**generosity or abundance** The liberality of the praise made the speaker nervous.
industry *n.*	**diligent effort; also manufacturing activity** Her industry showed in the carefully checked dates.
wanting *adj.*	**missing or lacking** Several pages were wanting, leaving a gap in the record.
ceremony *n.*	**formality or ritual** He spoke with less ceremony after the audience smiled.
orator *n.*	**a public speaker** The inexperienced orator paused before addressing the hall.
recital *n.*	**an account or a public performance** The familiar recital of events omitted every uncertainty.
apprehension *n.*	**anxiety about what may happen** Her apprehension eased when the first question was friendly.
composure *n.*	**calm self-control** He regained his composure and continued the presentation.

Bonus vocabulary from today’s practice

address — a formal speech in this context.

company — the assembled group of listeners.

account — a description or narrative.

strain — mental tension.

reconcile — make conflicting accounts consistent.

reserve — restraint or reluctance to express oneself.

matter — material or a subject for discussion.

command — controlling influence in the final metaphor.

Day 23 • Graph and visual evidence

Your method

Read the title, labels, units, and legend. Identify exactly what the visual shows. Compare the visual’s evidence with the text’s claim.

Traps to avoid

A picture cannot establish intention. A difference in averages does not prove a cause. Do not confuse totals, percentages, or rates.

Worked example
If a bar rises from 20 to 30, the increase is 10 units, not 10 percent. The percentage increase is 50 percent.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 23 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

Reading the evidence on the page

[1] A school garden club tested whether a removable shade screen was associated with slower water loss from identical trays of damp soil. The club placed four trays under a screen and four in an uncovered area. Each tray began with the same mass of water. Members weighed the trays at noon on three consecutive days. The table gives the mean cumulative water loss per tray, not the total loss from all four trays. No plants were present.

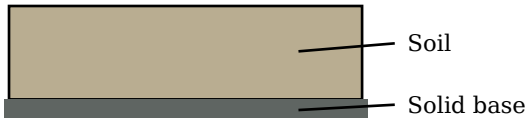
[2] The screen reduced direct sunlight, but it may also have changed air movement around the trays. The club therefore described the result as a comparison between these two setups rather than proof that sunlight alone caused the difference. All measurements came from one garden during one three-day period. The members proposed repeating the comparison under different wind conditions.

[3] For a separate display, the club drew a simple cross-section of a tray: a shallow soil layer above a solid base. The drawing was intended to show the arrangement, not to represent the tray at a measured scale. It did not include roots, drainage holes, or a water reservoir. A visitor who inferred any of those features from the experiment’s title would be adding information absent from both the description and the drawing.

Mean cumulative water loss (grams)

Day	Covered	Uncovered
1	6	14
2	12	30
3	18	42

Simplified tray cross-section



Not to scale; no plants or drainage holes shown.

1. According to the table, what was the mean cumulative loss from uncovered trays on day 3?

A. 42 grams
B. 14 grams
C. 18 grams
D. 24 grams

D23-01

2. On day 2, how much greater was mean cumulative loss in uncovered trays than in covered trays?

A. 30 grams
B. 12 grams
C. 18 grams
D. 42 grams

D23-02

Reading the evidence on the page • continued

3. Which statement accurately describes both series?

A. Mean cumulative loss increased each day in both setups.
B. Uncovered trays lost no water after day 1.
C. Covered trays lost more water on every day.
D. Both setups had identical losses on day 2.

D23-03

4. What does the table’s unit represent?

A. Number of trays in each group
B. Grams of water lost per tray on average
C. Total mass of soil in the garden
D. Percentage of sunlight blocked

D23-04

5. How much additional mean loss occurred in uncovered trays between days 2 and 3?

A. 18 grams
B. 12 grams
C. 30 grams
D. 42 grams

D23-05

6. Which conclusion is best supported by the table and passage together?

A. The covered setup showed less water loss in this trial.
B. Shade alone always prevents evaporation.
C. The screen increased water loss in every tray.
D. The experiment proves plants grow faster under screens.

D23-06

7. What does the cross-section establish?

A. Soil rested above a solid tray base.
B. The soil contained roots of equal length.
C. The tray had a hidden drainage pipe.
D. The drawing’s width gives the tray’s exact real width.

D23-07

8. Which limitation prevents attributing the entire difference to sunlight alone?

A. The trays were weighed at noon.
B. The experiment used grams as its unit.
C. The table labels both groups.
D. The screen may also have changed air movement.

D23-08

9. On day 3, covered mean loss was approximately what fraction of uncovered mean loss?

A. Seven thirds
B. Three halves
C. Three sevenths
D. One

D23-09

10. Which additional evidence would best address the proposed follow-up?

A. A brighter title for the display
B. Results from repeated trials under different wind conditions
C. A photograph of the club’s meeting room
D. The names of visitors who liked the diagram

D23-10

Day 23 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

cumulative *adj.*	**increasing as successive amounts are added** The table showed cumulative loss since the experiment began.
median *n.*	**the middle value in ordered data** The median wait was five minutes: at least half waited no longer than that.
proportion *n.*	**a part’s size relative to the whole** The shaded region represented a small proportion of the area.
axis *n.*	**a reference line on a graph** The vertical axis showed temperature in degrees.
legend *n.*	**a key explaining symbols** The legend identified circles as stations and squares as depots.
scale *n.*	**the relationship between a representation and actual size** The map’s scale converted one centimeter to one kilometer.
schematic *adj.*	**showing main relationships rather than exact appearance** The schematic drawing simplified the pipe network.
baseline *n.*	**a starting point for comparison** The first measurement provided a baseline for later readings.
variable *n.*	**a factor that can change** Wind speed was a variable that might affect water loss.
correlation *n.*	**an association between changes in two things** The correlation did not by itself establish a cause.

Memory picture

CUMULATIVE: picture a stack growing as each day’s amount is added to earlier amounts.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 24 • Reasoning and application

Your method

Identify the claim, supporting evidence, and any missing assumption. Apply a principle only where its conditions hold. Distinguish correlation from causation.

Traps to avoid

A successful example does not prove a universal rule. A weaker claim can be better supported than a sweeping one.

Worked example
A library became busier after extending its hours, but a nearby library also closed. Either change could help explain the increase.

Today’s task

Read each passage and answer its related questions. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. Use the surrounding context before choosing an answer.

After you finish

Check every answer choice in the Answer Lab. For each error, write the clue or rule you missed and one action to use next time.

Day 24 • Practice

First score: _____ / 10 Redo date: _____

When a success is not yet an explanation

[1] A town library extended its evening opening hours in April. During that month, recorded visits rose by twenty percent compared with March. The director called the change promising, but a newspaper headline declared that longer hours had caused the entire increase. The headline overlooked another event: a nearby reading room had closed for repairs on the first day of April.

[2] The two explanations were not mutually exclusive. Longer hours could have attracted people unable to visit earlier, while the closure could have redirected other readers. A survey might help separate the groups, though recollections and voluntary responses would have limits. Comparing visits during the newly opened hours with visits during the unchanged hours could also provide useful evidence. No single comparison would automatically settle every question.

[3] A council member argued that because one month showed an increase, every branch should immediately remain open until midnight. This conclusion went beyond the available evidence. The trial involved one branch, a modest extension, and a month affected by another institution’s closure. A distant branch serving mostly daytime visitors might respond differently. The cost of later opening also needed consideration; more visits alone would not establish that every possible extension was worthwhile.

[4] The director recommended continuing the present hours for another month, recording visits by time of day, and asking visitors whether the neighboring closure had influenced their choice. She also proposed comparing the pattern after the reading room reopened. Her approach did not reject the encouraging result. It treated the result as the beginning of an explanation rather than its completion. A good decision, she argued, could acknowledge a gain while remaining curious about what produced it.

1. What weakens the headline’s causal claim?

A. Another change occurred at the same time and could also explain increased visits.
B. April followed March.
C. The library recorded visits numerically.
D. The director described the result as promising.

D24-01

2. Which statement best captures the director’s reasoning?

A. The increase is encouraging, but its causes require further investigation.
B. Longer hours can never affect attendance.
C. No decision can be made until every uncertainty disappears.
D. The recorded increase must be imaginary.

D24-02

3. Why does the council member’s proposal exceed the evidence?

A. It limits the change to the same branch and hours.
B. It acknowledges the reading-room closure.
C. It proposes collecting data at additional branches.
D. It generalizes from one limited trial to all branches and a much longer extension.

D24-03

When a success is not yet an explanation • continued

4. If visits fall after the neighboring reading room reopens while library hours remain unchanged, what would that suggest?

A. The closure may have contributed to the earlier increase.
B. The original visit counts must have been fabricated.
C. Every visitor disliked the library.
D. Longer hours definitely had no effect at all.

D24-04

5. Which finding would most directly support a benefit from the extended hours?

A. The director prefers the new timetable’s design.
B. The nearby reading room owns older furniture.
C. The library’s walls were repainted a year earlier.
D. Many visitors report that work schedules previously prevented them from visiting before closing.

D24-05

6. What assumption underlies the claim that every branch should adopt midnight closing?

A. Every branch has already tested midnight hours.
B. All libraries have identical books.
C. The trial found no increase at all.
D. Other branches and larger extensions would produce similarly worthwhile benefits.

D24-06

7. Why would recording visits by time of day help?

A. It would prove every visitor’s private motive with certainty.
B. It would remove all staffing costs.
C. It would make comparison with March unnecessary in every respect.
D. It could reveal whether gains concentrate in the newly available hours.

D24-07

8. Which conclusion is supported without additional assumptions?

A. The neighboring closure had no influence.
B. Midnight opening is cost-effective at every branch.
C. The extension alone caused the full increase.
D. Visits were higher in April than in March at the studied branch.

D24-08

9. How should the survey’s limitations affect its use?

A. It should automatically be discarded before any response is read.
B. It should replace all visit counts.
C. Its responses should be considered alongside other evidence.
D. It should be treated as an infallible record of every visitor.

D24-09

When a success is not yet an explanation • continued

10. Which new situation most closely illustrates the same reasoning problem?

A. A clerk counts exactly twenty books on a shelf.
B. A traveler measures the length of a platform twice.
C. A painter chooses a frame after comparing two colors.
D. A shop changes its display as a nearby competitor closes, then credits the display for all extra sales.

D24-10

Day 24 • Vocabulary

Learn the meaning in context. Cover the definition, recall it, and make a different sentence.

causation *n.*	**one thing producing another** The simultaneous changes made causation difficult to establish.
confound *v.*	**make an interpretation difficult by mixing influences** The nearby closure could confound the effect of longer opening hours.
assumption *n.*	**something accepted without being demonstrated** The proposal relied on the assumption that all branches were alike.
generalize *v.*	**extend a conclusion to a broader group** The small trial did not justify generalizing to every town.
transferable *adj.*	**able to apply in another setting** The benefit might not be transferable to a different branch.
robust *adj.*	**remaining dependable under varied conditions** A robust result persisted across several different trials.
replicate *v.*	**repeat a procedure or result** Another team tried to replicate the experiment.
counterbalance *v.*	**offset an opposing effect** The extra income might counterbalance the longer staffing hours.
contingent *adj.*	**dependent on a condition** The extension was contingent on funding remaining available.
scrutinize *v.*	**examine very carefully** The committee scrutinized the costs before approving the extension.

Memory picture

SCRUTINIZE: picture a magnifying glass moving slowly over each detail of a claim.

Recall check: explain five words without looking. Revisit uncertain words tomorrow, three days later, and at the end of the week.

Day 25 • Module 1 rehearsal

Mix the rules

Complete these 20 revisits without checking the earlier explanations. Write the rule beside each answer. Aim for careful accuracy; use 25–30 minutes as a study target, then review your reasoning.

Repairing the riverside museum

When floodwater entered the riverside museum, the staff feared that the building's plans had been destroyed. A volunteer found them on a high shelf. The packet of drawings, despite its torn cover, [1] contain a complete plan of the pier. This record helped the repair team identify the route by which water had entered.

Although the first pump failed, [2] the second keeping the cellar dry. The carpenter, who had measured every opening twice, [3] fitting the last frame into place. The building slowly became usable again, but the committee still needed to understand its earlier condition. [4] Because surprised the committee was the absence of any repair records.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. to contain
C. contains
D. containing

D03-01

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. having fitted
C. fitted
D. to fit

D03-03

Work beyond the doorway

The museum team also restored the exhibits and grounds. The machine that the apprentices restored [5] standing beside the entrance. Visitors could see its moving parts through a protective panel.

[6] The volunteers, after the flood subsided, inspecting the wall. They found several loose stones, photographed them, and marked the dangerous area. The reason for the delay [7] being a missing permit, not a shortage of workers. While they waited, they gathered information that would help the mason plan the repair. The survey recorded the positions of the stones and [8] noting their approximate sizes.

5. At [5], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. stand
C. to stand
D. stands

D03-05

Preparing the exhibition

The museum’s present maintenance schedule gives each room a separate checklist. Each of the storage rooms [1] have its own ventilation shaft. The list of replacement parts [2] appear on the supervisor’s desk every morning. These routines grew out of difficulties during the previous year’s exhibition.

On that opening night, a concert took place before the doors to the galleries were unlocked. By the time the audience entered, the musicians [3] are tuning their instruments. Today, visitors reach the concert room by one of two marked paths. Neither of the proposed routes [4] pass through the old orchard, which the museum has agreed to protect.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. were having
C. has
D. are having

D04-01

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. will tune
C. have tuned
D. had tuned

D04-03

Testing the equipment

Before the first exhibition opened, the museum tested every case under a controlled cycle of heating and cooling. The results of the second trial [5] was consistent with the first. Even so, the staff continue to check the electrical system before every event.

Yesterday, the technician inspected the cable, replaced the fuse, and [6] tests the switch. After receiving his report, the museum announced that the exhibition [7] has opened the following week. Its central display explains changes along the nearby river. For the past three years, the team [8] had measured the river at the same location, and it continues to do so. Visitors will be able to compare these observations with older maps.

7. At [7], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. would open
C. opens yesterday
D. had open

D04-07

Art at the observatory

The observatory replaced [1] it’s oldest telescope but kept the old lens for a public exhibition. Two sisters who worked as scientific illustrators agreed to prepare drawings of the instrument. The two sisters displayed their sketches in the [2] sister’s shared studio before the exhibition opened. Their drawings helped visitors recognize parts that would otherwise have been difficult to identify.

At the opening ceremony, the committee honored the researcher [3] who’s notes had guided the restoration. I had helped Farah arrange the display and was surprised to be included among the guests. The invitation was addressed to Farah and [4] I. We arrived early so that we could check the labels one last time.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. its
C. they’re
D. their

D05-01

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. whom
C. which
D. whose

D05-03

A lens on loan

The old lens needed a secure place while the public rooms were being prepared. The curator lent the lens to the assistant after [5] she finished cataloguing it. Their next task was to prepare a session for visiting children. The children stored their coats in the [6] child’s changing room and followed the assistant to the demonstration table.

Beside the lens stood a display explaining how its replacement had been made. The factory revised its procedures because [7] it had caused repeated delays. A diagram showed how the new sequence reduced unnecessary movement between workstations. The guide, [8] whose the visitors thanked at the gate, had answered every question about the process.

5. At [5], which replacement makes clear that the curator finished cataloguing?

A. NO CHANGE
B. the curator
C. they
D. the assistant

D05-05

Learning in the town archive

A local history course combines written records with the study of objects. The course teaches students to observe carefully, to record accurately, and [1] questioning assumptions. During the first visit, a historian led the class through the archive. Walking through the archive, [2] the ceiling caught sight of a damaged ledger. The class stopped to consider how much could be learned from an object whose pages were incomplete.

Later, the students measured a model of an old bridge. The result depends [3] of the accuracy of the initial measurement. To understand how the original metal fittings were made, they visited a workshop. The apprentices practiced filing, polishing, and [4] to shape the metal. This exercise made the precise measurements in the ledger easier to appreciate.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. assumptions are questioned
C. to question assumptions
D. the questioning of assumptions

D06-01

2. At [2], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. a damaged ledger
C. the silence
D. the historian

D06-02

Choosing what to preserve

The students next compared plans for a river crossing. Unlike the old bridge, [5] the builders of the new bridge has a separate lane for bicycles. The project also required a decision about the trees along the approach. The committee objected [6] with the proposed removal of the trees. A revised route kept them and used the existing embankment.

The plan was both economical and [7] practically. The historian asked the students to compare this compromise with decisions made inside the archive. Not every fragile object could remain in ordinary use. To preserve the fragile pages, [8] the pages were unusually thin. The protection made handling slower but reduced further damage.

7. At [7], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. practical
C. its practicality
D. it could be practiced

D06-07

A summer at the field station

The field station’s first summer was unusually dry. The reservoir was nearly empty [1] ¸ the town restricted outdoor watering. The staff collected water whenever a brief shower arrived. The roof had been repaired [2] ¸ nevertheless, rain entered through a cracked window. A volunteer sealed it before the next shower.

The staff wanted to investigate an old channel. [3] Although the map was old and accurately showed the river bend. It helped them choose a place for a listening instrument. The observer recorded a faint signal [4] ¸ she could not determine its source. She began a second series of readings.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. , so
C. no punctuation
D. , therefore

D07-01

2. At [2], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ;
C. and nevertheless
D. because nevertheless

D07-02

Access to the river

Before anyone could inspect the channel safely, the team needed a stable path down the bank. [5] The workers waited. Until the concrete had set. Only then did they remove the barrier. Because the path was steep [6] ; the guide suggested a slower pace. The group stopped twice to compare the map with the view.

An artist accompanied the researchers to record the stonework. The artist used no preliminary sketch [7] ¸ every line was drawn directly on the panel. The drawing showed irregularities that were difficult to photograph. [8] The tide fell, the exposed rocks became visible. The group could finally inspect the lower end of the channel.

6. At [6], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ,
C. :
D. no punctuation after steep and a period after guide

D07-06

Surveying the old road

A museum sent two researchers to trace an abandoned road above the valley. The kit contained three items [1] ; a compass, a whistle, and a torch. The surveyor [2] ; who had worked in the valley for years ; recognized the abandoned road. Only one surveyor accompanied the team; the reference to that person’s experience adds nonessential information.

The museum wanted to connect the road with its collection. [3] The museum displays: pottery, coins, and woven baskets. Some objects had been found near the road, but their precise locations were uncertain. The two researchers compared the [4] researcher’s notebooks. Each researcher owned one notebook, and the differences between their sketches revealed points that needed another visit.

1. At [1], which punctuation correctly introduces the list?

A. NO CHANGE
B. , including:
C. :
D. no punctuation followed by including:

D08-01

Preparing the display

The workshop was finishing an exhibit of instruments used by earlier surveyors. [5] The restored clock — the pride of the workshop struck twelve. Its sound interrupted the discussion of the new cases. The director gave a simple instruction [6] because remain behind the barrier. The glass had not yet been secured.

The researchers delivered samples for comparison with the collection. [7] The samples collected near the inlet, contained fine sand. Other samples contained larger stones. Before leaving, the assistant checked a sign that read, “The archive opens at nine.” After confirming the time, she wrote: [8] Its accurate.

5. At [5], which pair correctly encloses “the pride of the workshop”?

A. : / :
B. — / no punctuation
C. — / —
D. , / ;

D08-05

Looking for the harbor marker

The harbor archive asked a team to locate a stone marker. The photographer brought a new lens. It was lighter than the old one. [1] Nevertheless, it produced sharper images. Both improvements would make the work easier.

The first search covered the northern shore. [2] Eventually, a second team examined the southern coves at the same time. Both needed supplies delivered by road. The road became impassable after heavy rain. [3] Nevertheless, the delivery was postponed. While waiting, the researchers returned to the records. The archive contains many kinds of personal records. [4] However, it holds diaries written by lighthouse keepers. Several entries described the marker’s position.

2. At [2], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. For instance
C. Meanwhile
D. Therefore

D09-02

Examining the recovered case

The researchers found a metal case near the marker. A conservator repaired a joint before testing whether the case could hold an outdoor display. The repair looked complete. [5] Accordingly, a pressure test revealed a hidden leak. She reopened the joint and recorded the defect.

The team also considered where to place the display. The eastern wall receives sunlight all morning. [6] Similarly, the western wall remains shaded until noon. The researchers did not discard the damaged sample. [7] Furthermore, they preserved it for comparison. It would help them judge later repairs. A cabinet intended to hold the remaining records was first emptied and cleaned. [8] Nevertheless, its loose hinges were replaced.

5. At [5], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. However
C. In addition to this similarity
D. Likewise

D09-05

Notes from the island survey

The research party spent a week on the island collecting samples. The final box was loaded. [1] The ferry returned back to the harbor. The staff carried the collection to a gallery where the samples could dry. [2] At this point in time, the gallery is closed. The closure allows the team to inspect the material before arranging it for visitors.

The first tests showed an uneven distribution of salt. [3] Only two of the twelve samples contained salt. The researchers kept labels attached so that they could connect each result with its location. They also needed more time to compare the findings. [4] The meeting was postponed until a later date of June 8.

3. At [3], which revision preserves the exact limitation?

A. Two samples were examined.
B. The samples contained salt.
C. Salt was present in only two of the twelve samples.
D. All twelve samples contained a little salt.

D10-03

Repair

Score: _____ / 20. Rework every error and every uncertain correct answer. Find its explanation by the original D-number in the Answer Lab. Recall the words from Days 1–8 without reading their meanings. Choose ten that still need practice.

Day 26 • Module 2 rehearsal

Read, map, prove

Complete both passage groups again: 20 questions in total. Use 30–35 minutes as a study target. First write a short map of each passage; then answer with evidence. These are deliberate revisits, so focus on explaining the choices.

The unsigned invitation

[1] When Hanan found the envelope beneath the shop door, she recognized the paper before she recognized the handwriting. It was the thick cream paper that her brother had bought for his printing business. They had not spoken since their disagreement over the sale of their father’s tools. The envelope contained an invitation to an exhibition of local crafts. No personal note accompanied it, and the signature belonged to the organizing committee.

[2] Hanan set the invitation beside the till and continued arranging the window. Twice she moved it farther from a jar of water; once she smoothed a corner that had curled beneath a spool of thread. At closing time she put it in her coat pocket instead of the drawer where she kept advertisements. She told her assistant only that she might be late the next morning.

[3] The exhibition occupied the old assembly hall. Hanan entered by a side door and paused near a display of carved boxes. Across the room, her brother was adjusting a small placard. On his table lay their father’s wooden measuring rule, its brass hinge polished but its familiar scratch still visible. Hanan had believed the rule lost during the sale. She picked it up, opened it carefully, and laid it back exactly where it had been.

[4] Her brother approached with two cups of tea. “The hall is cold,” he said. Hanan accepted a cup and asked where the rule had been found. He replied that it had slipped behind a shelf in the workshop. Neither mentioned the sale. When the committee chair asked whether Hanan could demonstrate her weaving later that morning, she looked toward her brother’s table before agreeing. By noon, she had brought her small loom from the shop. The invitation remained in her coat pocket, now creased along the fold.

1. What can reasonably be inferred from Hanan’s treatment of the invitation?

A. She knew with certainty who had delivered it.
B. She regarded it as an ordinary advertisement.
C. It mattered to her despite her restrained outward response.
D. She intended to destroy it immediately.

D17-01

2. What is the safest inference about the invitation’s origin?

A. Her assistant printed it secretly.
B. Her brother certainly wrote every word by hand.
C. The committee had never met her brother.
D. Its paper suggests a connection with her brother’s business.

D17-02

3. Why is Hanan likely surprised by the rule?

A. She had never seen a measuring rule.
B. She expected all tools to be made of iron.
C. She had thought it was lost during the sale.
D. She believed it belonged to the committee chair.

D17-03

The unsigned invitation • continued

4. What does the brother’s offer of tea most reasonably suggest?

A. A cautious attempt at ordinary, friendly interaction
B. Proof that their disagreement has been fully resolved
C. A demand that Hanan leave immediately
D. An effort to sell the measuring rule

D17-04

5. What can be inferred from neither sibling mentioning the sale?

A. They have already resolved every disagreement in writing.
B. They agree that the sale was entirely fair.
C. They have forgotten that the sale occurred.
D. They avoid directly discussing a sensitive subject.

D17-05

6. What does Hanan’s glance toward the table before agreeing most likely indicate?

A. She cannot understand the chair’s question.
B. She wants to buy every object on the table.
C. She is checking whether the hall has a roof.
D. Her decision is connected in some way to her brother’s presence.

D17-06

7. Which conclusion goes beyond the evidence?

A. The siblings permanently resolve their dispute before noon.
B. The measuring rule has personal significance.
C. The siblings speak without discussing the sale.
D. Hanan decides to participate in the exhibition.

D17-07

8. What is suggested by Hanan keeping the invitation rather than filing it with advertisements?

A. She dislikes all advertisements.
B. She has no drawer in her shop.
C. She plans to become a printer.
D. She distinguishes it from routine business material.

D17-08

9. What can be inferred about the rule’s condition?

A. It has been completely replaced by a replica.
B. It has never been handled.
C. It is broken beyond repair.
D. It retains evidence of past use despite some cleaning.

D17-09

The unsigned invitation • continued

10. Which inference best fits the ending?

A. The exhibition is canceled before anyone arrives.
B. Hanan refuses every connection with her brother.
C. The brother gives away all their father’s tools.
D. There is an opening for renewed contact, though the larger conflict remains unresolved.

D17-10

A different way to queue

[1] At the small municipal archive, visitors once waited in a single line for both registration and document collection. Registration took several minutes because staff checked identification and explained handling rules. Collecting a document usually took less than a minute. Visitors who had registered earlier in the week still waited behind those completing the longer process.

[2] The supervisor proposed separate queues. Some staff feared that the change would confuse visitors and require an additional employee. During a two-week trial, however, the same three employees staffed two clearly labeled desks. A volunteer stood near the entrance only on the first morning to explain the arrangement. For the remainder of the trial, signs directed visitors to the appropriate desk.

[3] Staff recorded waiting times at matching hours during the week before the trial and during its second week. For returning visitors collecting documents, the average wait fell from eleven minutes to four. For new visitors registering, it changed from thirteen minutes to twelve. The number of daily visitors was similar in the two periods. The trial did not shorten the registration procedure itself; it prevented that procedure from delaying every collection request.

[4] A short comment form produced mixed responses. Several visitors praised the shorter collection line. Two complained that the signs were difficult to read from the doorway. One suggested placing the collection desk closer to the reading room. The supervisor enlarged the signs but did not move the desk immediately because doing so would block a storage cabinet. She recommended keeping the separate queues and reviewing the layout after a month. Her report called the initial result encouraging, while noting that a longer observation period would be needed to judge performance during the busier summer season.

1. Which detail best supports the claim that the original arrangement disadvantaged returning visitors?

A. They waited behind people completing the longer registration process.
B. The archive held municipal documents.
C. Staff explained handling rules to new visitors.
D. Visitors could leave comments.

D18-01

2. Which evidence most directly supports improved collection speed?

A. The desks had clear labels.
B. Three employees worked at the archive.
C. Average collection waiting time fell from eleven minutes to four.
D. One visitor wanted a different desk location.

D18-02

3. Which detail supports the claim that extra permanent staffing was unnecessary during the trial?

A. The storage cabinet could not be blocked.
B. A volunteer helped on the first morning.
C. The same three employees staffed the two desks.
D. Registration took several minutes.

D18-03

A different way to queue • continued

4. Which evidence shows that the supervisor responded to criticism?

A. The archive had a reading room.
B. She enlarged the signs after complaints about readability.
C. She had proposed separate queues.
D. Collection took less than a minute.

D18-04

5. Which detail best supports the claim that registration itself changed little?

A. The collection desk remained in place.
B. Collection waiting time fell by seven minutes.
C. The signs were enlarged.
D. Its average wait moved only from thirteen minutes to twelve, and the procedure was not shortened.

D18-05

6. Which quotation best supports the supervisor’s caution about generalizing?

A. “two clearly labeled desks”
B. “less than a minute”
C. “a storage cabinet”
D. “a longer observation period would be needed”

D18-06

7. Which detail helps rule out a large attendance drop as the obvious explanation for shorter waits?

A. The archive used a single line before the trial.
B. Two people disliked the signs.
C. Daily visitor numbers were similar in the two periods.
D. The supervisor wrote a report.

D18-07

8. Which evidence best supports the claim that the first trial did not settle every practical issue?

A. Every collection request took several hours.
B. Signs needed enlargement, and the desk layout was scheduled for later review.
C. The archive dismissed its staff.
D. All visitors demanded the original queue.

D18-08

9. Which detail supports the explanation that separating tasks reduced unnecessary waiting?

A. Quick collection requests no longer had to wait behind lengthy registrations.
B. The building had a storage cabinet.
C. The volunteer worked near the entrance.
D. The summer season had not yet begun.

D18-09

10. Which evidence would most directly test whether the system works during summer?

A. The color of the new signs
B. Waiting times and visitor counts recorded during the busy summer period
C. The supervisor’s handwriting in the report
D. The age of the archive’s oldest document

D18-10

Repair

Score: _____ / 20. Identify any answer you remembered without proving. Revisit the corresponding explanation. Recall the vocabulary from Days 9–16 and write new examples for ten uncertain words.

Day 27 • Module 3 rehearsal

Switch methods without losing context

Complete these 20 revisits. Use the question stem to choose a method: grammar, meaning, evidence, or reasoning. Allow about 30 minutes for practice, then explain every correction.

A workshop after the storm

For years, the harbor workshop had repaired only fishing equipment. After a storm damaged the town’s footbridge, its owner, Lina, offered to make replacement railings. Some residents doubted that a workshop associated with nets could produce sound metalwork. Lina did not answer with a speech. She assembled a short sample railing and invited the bridge inspector to test it. The sample passed, but the inspector requested wider spacing between the anchor bolts. Lina changed the design before beginning the full order. Her workers completed the railings a day late; the town nevertheless accepted them because every section met the revised specifications.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Lina proved that all criticism should be ignored.
B. An inspector accepted unsafe work to avoid further delays.
C. A workshop earned a new kind of commission by demonstrating and improving its work.
D. A storm permanently ended the town’s fishing industry.

D01-01

2. Which detail best supports the claim that Lina was willing to revise her work?

A. Residents associated the workshop with nets.
B. The workshop had repaired fishing equipment for years.
C. The workers finished one day late.
D. She changed the bolt spacing before starting the full order.

D01-02

3. As used in the passage, “sound” most nearly means

A. familiar
B. audible
C. reliable
D. inexpensive

D01-03

4. Why does the author mention the sample railing?

A. To explain why the bridge was damaged
B. To establish that the inspector designed the entire bridge
C. To show that the final railings were unnecessary
D. To show how Lina addressed doubts through a practical demonstration

D01-04

5. What can reasonably be inferred about the town’s acceptance of the railings?

A. The town planned to replace the railings immediately.
B. Meeting the required standard mattered more than avoiding a one-day delay.
C. The town had no interest in the completion date.
D. Residents never doubted Lina’s ability.

D01-05

Learning in the town archive

A local history course combines written records with the study of objects. The course teaches students to observe carefully, to record accurately, and [1] questioning assumptions. During the first visit, a historian led the class through the archive. Walking through the archive, [2] the ceiling caught sight of a damaged ledger. The class stopped to consider how much could be learned from an object whose pages were incomplete.

Later, the students measured a model of an old bridge. The result depends [3] of the accuracy of the initial measurement. To understand how the original metal fittings were made, they visited a workshop. The apprentices practiced filing, polishing, and [4] to shape the metal. This exercise made the precise measurements in the ledger easier to appreciate.

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. at
C. on
D. for

D06-03

Choosing what to preserve

The students next compared plans for a river crossing. Unlike the old bridge, [5] the builders of the new bridge has a separate lane for bicycles. The project also required a decision about the trees along the approach. The committee objected [6] with the proposed removal of the trees. A revised route kept them and used the existing embankment.

The plan was both economical and [7] practically. The historian asked the students to compare this compromise with decisions made inside the archive. Not every fragile object could remain in ordinary use. To preserve the fragile pages, [8] the pages were unusually thin. The protection made handling slower but reduced further damage.

5. At [5], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. bicycles on the new bridge
C. the new bridge
D. traveling across the new bridge

D06-05

Evidence in the building

The archive itself had once been threatened with demolition. After examining its structure, the architect preferred repairing the roof to [9] replace the entire building. A researcher analyzed a fragment from one beam before the repair began. The researcher was capable [10] to identifying the material from a tiny sample. Her report helped the architect choose a suitable repair method.

The students ended their visit in the upper room. [11] Covered in fine dust, the assistant examined the shelves. Only the shelves were dusty; the assistant had just arrived in clean work clothes. She showed the class how dust patterns could reveal which objects had recently been moved, while warning them that such clues still needed careful interpretation.

9. At [9], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. replaced
C. replaces
D. replacing

D06-09

Looking for the harbor marker

The harbor archive asked a team to locate a stone marker. The photographer brought a new lens. It was lighter than the old one. [1] Nevertheless, it produced sharper images. Both improvements would make the work easier.

The first search covered the northern shore. [2] Eventually, a second team examined the southern coves at the same time. Both needed supplies delivered by road. The road became impassable after heavy rain. [3] Nevertheless, the delivery was postponed. While waiting, the researchers returned to the records. The archive contains many kinds of personal records. [4] However, it holds diaries written by lighthouse keepers. Several entries described the marker’s position.

3. At [3], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Similarly
C. Consequently
D. In particular

D09-03

Testing the display site

The final proposal placed the display beside the harbor entrance. The proposal would save money in the short term. [9] Therefore, its maintenance costs could make it expensive over time. The committee requested more observations.

Work on public access continued. The town replaced the narrow footpath with a wider one. [10] Instead, it added ramps at both entrances. Meanwhile, the researchers tested an instrument in the proposed display room. The instrument registered no movement during the first hour. [11] Similarly, after the room warmed, the needle began to shift. Conditions inside the room could evidently vary during a short visit.

9. At [9], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Similarly
C. For example
D. Nevertheless

D09-09

When a success is not yet an explanation

[1] A town library extended its evening opening hours in April. During that month, recorded visits rose by twenty percent compared with March. The director called the change promising, but a newspaper headline declared that longer hours had caused the entire increase. The headline overlooked another event: a nearby reading room had closed for repairs on the first day of April.

[2] The two explanations were not mutually exclusive. Longer hours could have attracted people unable to visit earlier, while the closure could have redirected other readers. A survey might help separate the groups, though recollections and voluntary responses would have limits. Comparing visits during the newly opened hours with visits during the unchanged hours could also provide useful evidence. No single comparison would automatically settle every question.

[3] A council member argued that because one month showed an increase, every branch should immediately remain open until midnight. This conclusion went beyond the available evidence. The trial involved one branch, a modest extension, and a month affected by another institution’s closure. A distant branch serving mostly daytime visitors might respond differently. The cost of later opening also needed consideration; more visits alone would not establish that every possible extension was worthwhile.

[4] The director recommended continuing the present hours for another month, recording visits by time of day, and asking visitors whether the neighboring closure had influenced their choice. She also proposed comparing the pattern after the reading room reopened. Her approach did not reject the encouraging result. It treated the result as the beginning of an explanation rather than its completion. A good decision, she argued, could acknowledge a gain while remaining curious about what produced it.

1. What weakens the headline’s causal claim?

A. Another change occurred at the same time and could also explain increased visits.
B. April followed March.
C. The library recorded visits numerically.
D. The director described the result as promising.

D24-01

2. Which statement best captures the director’s reasoning?

A. The increase is encouraging, but its causes require further investigation.
B. Longer hours can never affect attendance.
C. No decision can be made until every uncertainty disappears.
D. The recorded increase must be imaginary.

D24-02

3. Why does the council member’s proposal exceed the evidence?

A. It limits the change to the same branch and hours.
B. It acknowledges the reading-room closure.
C. It proposes collecting data at additional branches.
D. It generalizes from one limited trial to all branches and a much longer extension.

D24-03

When a success is not yet an explanation • continued

4. If visits fall after the neighboring reading room reopens while library hours remain unchanged, what would that suggest?

A. The closure may have contributed to the earlier increase.
B. The original visit counts must have been fabricated.
C. Every visitor disliked the library.
D. Longer hours definitely had no effect at all.

D24-04

5. Which finding would most directly support a benefit from the extended hours?

A. The director prefers the new timetable’s design.
B. The nearby reading room owns older furniture.
C. The library’s walls were repainted a year earlier.
D. Many visitors report that work schedules previously prevented them from visiting before closing.

D24-05

6. What assumption underlies the claim that every branch should adopt midnight closing?

A. Every branch has already tested midnight hours.
B. All libraries have identical books.
C. The trial found no increase at all.
D. Other branches and larger extensions would produce similarly worthwhile benefits.

D24-06

7. Why would recording visits by time of day help?

A. It would prove every visitor’s private motive with certainty.
B. It would remove all staffing costs.
C. It would make comparison with March unnecessary in every respect.
D. It could reveal whether gains concentrate in the newly available hours.

D24-07

8. Which conclusion is supported without additional assumptions?

A. The neighboring closure had no influence.
B. Midnight opening is cost-effective at every branch.
C. The extension alone caused the full increase.
D. Visits were higher in April than in March at the studied branch.

D24-08

9. How should the survey’s limitations affect its use?

A. It should automatically be discarded before any response is read.
B. It should replace all visit counts.
C. Its responses should be considered alongside other evidence.
D. It should be treated as an infallible record of every visitor.

D24-09

When a success is not yet an explanation • continued

10. Which new situation most closely illustrates the same reasoning problem?

A. A clerk counts exactly twenty books on a shelf.
B. A traveler measures the length of a platform twice.
C. A painter chooses a frame after comparing two colors.
D. A shop changes its display as a nearby competitor closes, then credits the display for all extra sales.

D24-10

Before the full mock

Score: _____ / 20. Review vocabulary from Days 17–24. Prepare a quiet space, a timer, and the answer grid. Leave the Answer Lab closed throughout tomorrow’s test.

Day 28 • Full final mock

85 questions • 3 modules • 90 minutes

Choose the best answer to each question. For editing items, replace only the underlined text unless the question asks for a wider revision. NO CHANGE retains the underlined wording. Read shared passages before their questions. Use the answer grid and keep the explanations closed.

Before you begin
Start time: _____ Finish time: _____
Set one 90-minute timer for the complete test. Record your result after checking all three modules.

The module headings indicate where each section begins. Use the time remaining to check unanswered items and answers you could not justify.

Final mock • Answer grid

Write one letter for each question. Keep module numbers separate.

Module 1

01 _____	02 _____	03 _____	04 _____	05 _____
06 _____	07 _____	08 _____	09 _____	10 _____
11 _____	12 _____	13 _____	14 _____	15 _____
16 _____	17 _____	18 _____	19 _____	20 _____
21 _____	22 _____	23 _____	24 _____	25 _____
26 _____	27 _____	28 _____	29 _____	30 _____
31 _____	32 _____	33 _____	34 _____	35 _____

Module 2

01 _____	02 _____	03 _____	04 _____	05 _____
06 _____	07 _____	08 _____	09 _____	10 _____
11 _____	12 _____	13 _____	14 _____	15 _____
16 _____	17 _____	18 _____	19 _____	20 _____
21 _____	22 _____	23 _____	24 _____	25 _____

Module 3

01 _____	02 _____	03 _____	04 _____	05 _____
06 _____	07 _____	08 _____	09 _____	10 _____
11 _____	12 _____	13 _____	14 _____	15 _____
16 _____	17 _____	18 _____	19 _____	20 _____
21 _____	22 _____	23 _____	24 _____	25 _____

Module 1 • Editing and writing

35 questions

The clock above the square

The town clock had been silent for eleven years when Ada received permission to examine it. From the square, its face appeared undamaged, and residents often assumed that the mechanism needed only winding. Inside the tower, however, Ada found a more complicated problem. A wheel with several missing teeth [1] were lying beneath the frame. Dust covered the shafts, and the wooden platform had warped near the window.

Ada began by making a drawing of each component. [2] Before she removed anything, she numbered the parts. This record would help her return them to their proper positions. She then asked two apprentices to clean the loose pieces, inspect the bearings, and [3] measuring the worn shafts. The apprentices worked slowly, knowing that a bright surface could conceal a crack. Their caution was justified [4] , one shaft fractured during a gentle test.

1. At [1], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. was lying
C. were lain
D. lying

M1-01

2. At [2], should the sentence be kept or deleted?

A. Kept, because it proves the clock was already working.
B. Kept, because it explains how Ada preserved the parts’ positions.
C. Deleted, because the paragraph discusses only the square.
D. Deleted, because numbering cannot assist reassembly.

M1-02

3. At [3], which option is most grammatically correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. measure
C. measured
D. measurement of

M1-03

4. At [4], which punctuation is most appropriate?

A. NO CHANGE
B. which
C. ;
D. although

M1-04

The clock above the square • continued

The replacement wheel presented a different difficulty. Its diameter could be measured, but several of the original teeth were missing. Ada consulted a drawing kept in the town archive. [5] Nevertheless, the drawing supplied the spacing that the damaged wheel could no longer reveal. It did not supply every answer. The old measurements used a unit unfamiliar to the apprentices, so Ada converted them before making a wooden pattern. The pattern allowed the foundry to cast a new wheel without transporting the entire mechanism.

When the new wheel arrived, [6] it’s surface was rough and required careful finishing. Ada filed the edges until the teeth engaged smoothly. The work required [7] exact precision, since an uneven tooth could interrupt the motion of the whole train. One apprentice urged her to test the clock immediately, but she first checked the [8] apprentices’ measurements; both apprentices had recorded them independently. Their figures agreed.

5. At [5], which transition best fits?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Despite this success,
C. Indeed,
D. By contrast,

M1-05

6. At [6], which option is correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. their
C. its
D. its’

M1-06

7. At [7], which option is most concise?

A. NO CHANGE
B. precision
C. precise exactness of precision
D. precision that was exact

M1-07

8. At [8], which option is correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. apprentice
C. apprentices
D. apprentice’s

M1-08

The clock above the square • continued

At last the mechanism ran for a full hour. It lost several seconds, [9] so Ada adjusted the pendulum and began another trial. By the end of the week, the clock kept steady time. [10] The whole thing was totally awesome. The first public striking drew people into the square, but Ada remained in the tower, listening for irregularities between the strokes. [11] To her, successful restoration meant reliable operation, not merely an impressive first performance. The mayor asked what had been the most important tool. Ada pointed to the notebook in which she had recorded every change [12] ; it had allowed her to distinguish an improvement from a fortunate accident.

9. At [9], which option provides the most logical connection?

A. NO CHANGE
B. although
C. yet
D. unless

M1-09

10. At [10], which replacement best fits the passage’s style?

A. NO CHANGE
B. It was, like, the coolest thing ever.
C. Ada had achieved the greatest miracle in human history.
D. The result rewarded several days of patient work.

M1-10

11. At [11], should the sentence be kept?

A. No, because it introduces an unrelated debate about painting.
B. Yes, because it explains Ada’s continued attention after the public success.
C. Yes, because it establishes that the clock never worked.
D. No, because it contradicts her listening for irregularities.

M1-11

12. At [12], which option is most appropriate?

A. NO CHANGE
B. because:
C. ,
D. no punctuation

M1-12

Listening to the marsh

From the road, the low marsh appeared uniform: a broad green surface interrupted by narrow channels. The survey team expected its different sections to respond similarly to rain. Their first week of observations [13] suggests otherwise. Water disappeared quickly from the raised edges but remained for hours in shallow depressions. To compare the sites, the team installed simple gauges and visited them at fixed times.

Each gauge consisted of a marked tube attached to a wooden stake. The tube’s lower end remained above the soil, allowing the observers to measure standing water rather than moisture beneath the surface. One of the stakes [14] were loose after the first storm. The team replaced it and repeated the affected reading. They did not quietly combine the uncertain figure with the others; instead, they marked it as unreliable in the record.

The measurements revealed a pattern [15] that was repeated again and again repeatedly. After moderate rain, the depressions held water longer than the edges. [16] Similarly, after unusually heavy rain, both areas remained flooded until the following morning. This did not erase the earlier difference; it showed that the contrast depended partly on the amount of rainfall. The team’s report therefore distinguished ordinary showers from the two exceptional storms.

13. At [13], which option maintains the past narrative and correct agreement?

A. NO CHANGE
B. have suggests
C. suggesting
D. suggested

M1-13

14. At [14], which option is correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. are
C. was
D. have been

M1-14

15. At [15], which revision is most concise?

A. NO CHANGE
B. that was a repetition repeated
C. that recurred
D. that repeatedly recurred again

M1-15

16. At [16], which transition best fits the change in conditions and result?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Consequently,
C. For example,
D. However,

M1-16

Listening to the marsh • continued

The researchers also recorded the movement of water between sites. Small channels connected some depressions, and a blockage in one channel affected the neighboring pools. [17] These connections made it misleading to describe each pool as completely independent. [18] The lead researcher’s favorite boots were blue. A sketch of the channel network helped the team explain why two nearby gauges sometimes rose at different times. [19] Because one pool received water only after the upstream pool filled.

17. At [17], what does “These connections” refer to?

A. The small channels linking some depressions
B. The marked tubes’ printed numbers
C. The road’s connection to the nearest town
D. The researchers’ personal friendships

M1-17

18. At [18], should the sentence be deleted?

A. Yes, because the boots’ color does not explain water movement.
B. No, because blue boots prove the gauges were accurate.
C. Yes, because researchers cannot wear boots.
D. No, because every personal detail improves a scientific explanation.

M1-18

19. At [19], which revision best fixes the fragment while preserving the explanation?

A. NO CHANGE
B. One pool received water only after the upstream pool filled.
C. One pool, receiving water only after the upstream pool filled.
D. Because one pool receiving water after the upstream pool filled.

M1-19

Listening to the marsh • continued

At the season’s end, the team recommended protecting the shallow channels from dumped soil. Their evidence did not establish that every marsh would behave identically, [20] nor did it prove that all standing water was harmful. It showed how small differences in height and connection influenced this particular site. [21] Having examined the records, the channels were mapped by the team. The final map included the gauges’ positions, the direction of observed flow, and [22] where blockages were located. [23] Thus, the map made the written observations easier to interpret. The report concluded with a recommendation for [24] further measurements during the next rainy season.

20. At [20], which option is correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. nor doing it
C. nor it did
D. nor does they

M1-20

21. At [21], which revision makes the opening modifier clear?

A. NO CHANGE
B. The channels, having examined the records, were mapped.
C. Having examined the records, the team mapped the channels.
D. Having examined the records, mapping the channels occurred.

M1-21

22. At [22], which option best maintains parallel structure?

A. NO CHANGE
B. locating where blockages
C. the locations of blockages
D. blockages were located

M1-22

23. At [23], which transition is most logical?

A. NO CHANGE
B. On the contrary,
C. Instead,
D. Nevertheless,

M1-23

24. At [24], which word best fits the meaning of additional measurements?

A. NO CHANGE
B. farthest
C. far
D. furthest

M1-24

The bookbinder’s window

Noura had watched her father bind books for so long that the movement of his hands seemed part of the shop’s machinery. He could hold a stack of folded pages square with one palm while drawing thread through the spine with the other. She admired the certainty of these actions and resented his reluctance to let her attempt them. When he finally placed a damaged volume on her bench, she tried to conceal her excitement.

The cover had separated from the text block, and two gatherings were loose. Noura first [25] examined the old stitching, sketching its path before cutting any thread. Her father said nothing. She had expected instructions and found his silence more demanding than a lecture. To steady herself, she arranged the tools in a row [26] ; a needle, an awl, a small knife, and a bone folder. The order gave her a modest sense of control.

By noon, she [27] had removed the broken thread and prepared the new sewing supports. A customer entered to collect a ledger. While her father spoke with him, Noura pulled a stitch too tightly and tore the edge of a page. She covered the tear with her hand. [28] Therefore, when her father returned, she moved her hand aside and showed him the damage. He inspected it without the exclamation she had feared.

25. At [25], which option best maintains the sentence’s grammar and tense?

A. NO CHANGE
B. examine
C. examining
D. has examines

M1-25

26. At [26], which option best introduces the list?

A. NO CHANGE
B. because
C. although
D. :

M1-26

27. At [27], which option is most appropriate?

A. NO CHANGE
B. has remove
C. removing
D. will remove

M1-27

28. At [28], which transition best expresses her change from concealment to disclosure?

A. NO CHANGE
B. For example,
C. Similarly,
D. However,

M1-28

The bookbinder’s window • continued

“A mistake grows more expensive when it is hidden,” he said. He showed her how to reinforce the torn edge, then left her to finish. Noura worked [29] more careful after that, testing the tension before drawing each stitch home. The repair was slow, but the gatherings gradually formed a firm, even block. At closing time, [30] the volume was placed by Noura beside the lamp, where she could examine the spine in a slanting light.

[31] The next morning brought a different kind of test. Her father asked her to explain each change she had made. He was less interested in whether the binding looked new than in whether her decisions could be defended. Noura described the weak paper, the reinforced edge, and the slightly looser stitching. [32] Her explanation was brief in duration and short in length. It was also clear. Her father opened the book at several places and nodded.

29. At [29], which option is correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. most careful
C. carefulness
D. more carefully

M1-29

30. At [30], which revision best maintains the passage’s direct focus on Noura’s actions?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Noura placed the volume
C. the placement of the volume happened
D. there was a volume placement

M1-30

31. At [31], which option best introduces the paragraph?

A. NO CHANGE
B. The shop would now close permanently.
C. The customer demanded that every tool be sold.
D. Noura had never touched the book.

M1-31

32. At [32], which revision is most concise?

A. NO CHANGE
B. Her explanation was long and extensive.
C. Her explanation was brief and short in its brevity.
D. Her explanation was brief.

M1-32

The bookbinder’s window • continued

The volume eventually returned to its owner. Noura kept the sketch of the original stitching, [33] which reminded her how the work had begun. Looking at it weeks later, she remembered not the approval at the end but the moment she had uncovered the tear. [34] That admission had made the repair possible. The shop window still displayed the finished books, but she now understood that their smooth covers [35] concealed many decisions that a customer would never see.

33. At [33], which option correctly introduces the nonessential clause referring to the sketch?

A. NO CHANGE
B. whose
C. whom
D. who

M1-33

34. At [34], should the sentence be kept?

A. Yes, because it proves Noura never made a mistake.
B. Yes, because it explains why the remembered admission mattered.
C. No, because it contradicts the father’s help.
D. No, because honesty has no connection to the preceding events.

M1-34

35. At [35], which word best fits the context?

A. NO CHANGE
B. announced
C. enumerated
D. invented

M1-35

End of Module 1

Module 2 • Extended reading

25 questions

Who paid for the music?

[1] A history of a concert society may begin with a celebrated conductor and end with a famous performance. Between those points, however, lie less glamorous decisions about rent, ticket prices, and the payment of musicians. In the fictional port of Darsen, the survival of a small concert society depended less on a sudden discovery of talent than on repeated changes in how its audiences paid to listen.

[2] At first, a handful of merchants covered the society’s expenses. They lent a warehouse for rehearsals and paid for the copying of parts. Their support made the concerts possible, but it also gave them considerable influence over the program. One merchant preferred familiar marches; another requested a solo whenever his visiting relatives attended. The conductor sometimes secured permission for an unfamiliar work by placing it between two popular selections. The resulting programs were compromises, not straightforward records of his artistic preferences.

[3] The arrangement became unstable when two merchants withdrew after a poor trading season. The society introduced an annual subscription: members paid in advance for a series of concerts. The predictable income made it easier to hire players for several months rather than a single evening. Yet subscriptions created new pressures. Members expected the advertised schedule to be honored, and some objected when experimental works occupied too much of a program. Dependence had changed its form rather than disappeared. The conductor now negotiated with a committee instead of visiting individual patrons.

[4] Later, the society sold a limited number of inexpensive standing tickets on concert nights. The treasurer welcomed the extra income, while some subscribers worried that a less formally dressed audience would disturb the performances. The surviving complaint book records occasional noise, but it also records objections to late-arriving subscribers in reserved seats. Dress, the book suggests, was an unreliable guide to attentiveness. Several standing-ticket buyers became regular listeners, although their attendance varied with wages and working hours. The new policy widened access without making access equal.

[5] It would be easy to describe these changes as a steady march toward complete artistic freedom. The evidence resists that comfortable story. Individual patrons, subscription committees, and nightly ticket buyers each brought expectations. What altered was the balance among those expectations and the society’s ability to survive a loss of support from any one group. When the society eventually combined subscriptions, occasional donations, and ticket sales, it became less vulnerable to a single patron’s departure. It did not become independent of audiences, nor was independence necessarily a useful goal for an organization whose purpose was to perform for them.

[6] The account therefore calls for two distinctions. Financial stability is not identical to artistic freedom, and wider admission is not identical to equal opportunity. A concert can become easier to finance while remaining difficult for some workers to attend. A conductor can gain room for an unfamiliar composition while still choosing a popular piece to retain listeners. The society’s achievement was not escape from every constraint. It was the development of

Who paid for the music? • continued

arrangements flexible enough to sustain music amid competing preferences and uneven resources.

1. What is the passage's central idea?

A. Inexpensive standing tickets removed the financial and practical barriers to attendance.
B. Changes in funding helped a concert society survive while reshaping, rather than eliminating, its constraints.
C. Replacing patrons with subscriptions freed the society from pressure over its programs.
D. The society's funding changes mattered chiefly because they increased the conductor's reputation.

M2-01

2. What was one consequence of the merchants' initial support?

A. They allowed the conductor to select programs without consultation.
B. They gained influence over the concert programs.
C. They transferred all programming decisions to a committee of subscribers.
D. They guaranteed income through advance purchases of annual subscriptions.

M2-02

3. Why did the conductor place unfamiliar works between popular selections?

A. To replace the merchants' requested pieces without their approval
B. To demonstrate that unfamiliar works were more profitable than familiar ones
C. To make those works acceptable within patrons' expectations
D. To comply with a standing-ticket policy established before merchant support

M2-03

4. Which event prompted the introduction of annual subscriptions?

A. The society wanted to eliminate every advertised performance date.
B. Two merchants withdrew their support after a poor trading season.
C. A committee concluded that standing tickets produced too little income.
D. The conductor refused to include familiar pieces in any program.

M2-04

5. What advantage did subscriptions offer?

A. A guarantee that unfamiliar works would please every member
B. More predictable income for hiring players over several months
C. Less need to honor a previously advertised concert schedule
D. Income that no longer depended on listeners' willingness to pay

M2-05

6. As used in paragraph 3, "negotiated" most nearly means

A. refused all discussion
B. worked toward agreements
C. performed without rehearsal
D. recorded ticket numbers

M2-06

Who paid for the music? • continued

7. How does the complaint book affect the concern about less formally dressed listeners?

A. It confirms that standing listeners caused all the recorded disturbances.
B. It establishes that standing listeners attended more regularly than subscribers.
C. It weakens the assumption that dress reliably predicts disruptive behavior.
D. It shows that subscribers' complaints concerned only the quality of the music.

M2-07

8. Which detail most directly supports the claim that wider admission did not create equal opportunity?

A. Advance subscriptions supported longer contracts for players.
B. The conductor placed an unfamiliar work between popular selections.
C. Some subscribers worried about informally dressed listeners.
D. Attendance among some buyers varied with wages and working hours.

M2-08

9. What is the purpose of paragraph 5?

A. To challenge an overly simple interpretation of the funding changes
B. To rank individual patrons as invariably better than committees
C. To show that each funding change removed all constraints left by the previous system
D. To explain why complete separation from audiences was the society's final achievement

M2-09

10. Why did combining several funding sources make the society less vulnerable?

A. The society could stop considering the expectations of its contributors.
B. Losing one supporter did not necessarily remove all its income.
C. The combined sources guaranteed the same income every month.
D. Ticket buyers replaced subscriptions and donations altogether.

M2-10

11. Which conclusion is best supported about the conductor?

A. He achieved complete programming independence once income became diverse.
B. He gained some flexibility but continued to balance artistic choices against audience preferences.
C. He preferred merchant control because it required no negotiation.
D. He could introduce unfamiliar works only after abolishing all popular pieces.

M2-11

12. What does the author mean by "Financial stability is not identical to artistic freedom"?

A. Financial stability and artistic freedom always increase at exactly the same rate.
B. A society with predictable income must necessarily present only popular music.
C. Reliable income does not automatically remove restrictions on programming.
D. A financially unstable society must have greater artistic freedom.

M2-12

Who paid for the music? • continued

13. Which description best fits the author’s tone?

A. Celebratory about access while dismissive of financial concerns
B. Nostalgic for patronage and critical of all later arrangements
C. Certain that one funding system is universally best
D. Analytical and qualified

M2-13

Reading the exposed bank

[1] After a stream cut a new channel through a meadow, a field class examined the exposed bank. Three layers were clearly visible. At the bottom lay coarse gravel containing rounded stones. Above it was a thin, dark band with fragments of roots. A pale layer of fine silt covered both. The instructor asked the students to describe what they could see before proposing a history. Their first notes therefore recorded position, texture, and visible contents without naming a cause.

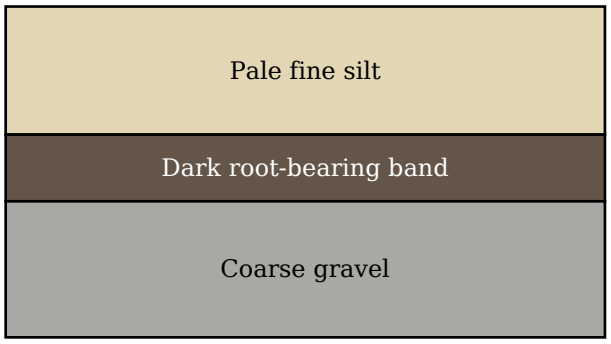
[2] The class then considered a possible sequence. The gravel might have been deposited by moving water. The root-bearing band suggested a period when plants occupied the surface above the gravel. The upper silt could represent a later deposit that buried that surface. The reasoning depended on an important condition: the layers had to be largely undisturbed since deposition. If people had dug up and rearranged the material, simple vertical order would be a less dependable guide to time. The class found no visible cuts through the layers in the examined section, although that observation could not rule out disturbance elsewhere.

[3] A student proposed that the pale silt must have arrived in a single flood. The instructor asked what evidence would distinguish one large event from several smaller ones. The exposed layer looked uniform at first glance, but uniform appearance was not enough to settle the question. In a small sample viewed closely, the students found faint internal bands. These bands were compatible with more than one episode of deposition, though they did not by themselves establish how much time separated the episodes. The class revised its notes from “one flood” to “one or more later deposits of fine sediment.”

[4] The rounded stones prompted another discussion. One student argued that they proved the stream had always followed its present course. Another observed that water could have transported the stones along an older channel, after which the channel might have shifted. The instructor preferred the second answer because it preserved what the stones could indicate without claiming a fixed route through all time. Evidence of moving water was not evidence of an unchanging map.

[5] Before leaving, the class drew the simplified cross-section shown below. The drawing preserved the layers’ order but not their exact thicknesses. It also omitted small irregularities so that the main relationship would be easy to read. The students attached their measured notes to the sketch rather than treating the sketch as a substitute for them. In the final report, they distinguished direct observations from interpretations and marked the proposed history as provisional. The bank had supplied evidence of change, but it had not supplied a complete calendar of events.

Cross-section of the exposed bank



Order preserved; thicknesses not to scale.

Reading the exposed bank • continued

14. Which observation was recorded before the class proposed a history?

A. The gravel was deposited along the stream’s present route.
B. The silt was deposited in several events exactly one year apart.
C. The site had remained undisturbed everywhere in the meadow.
D. A dark root-bearing band lay between gravel and pale silt.

M2-14

15. What does the root-bearing band most directly support in the proposed sequence?

A. Plants occupied a surface above the gravel before it was covered by later sediment.
B. The gravel and silt were certainly deposited during the same event.
C. Plant growth occurred after the upper silt had already covered the dark band.
D. The roots establish the exact duration between gravel and silt deposition.

M2-15

16. What condition makes vertical order useful as a guide to relative time here?

A. The students agree that the upper layer formed in a single flood.
B. The layers have remained largely undisturbed since deposition.
C. The drawing gives a precise numerical age for each layer.
D. The upper layer is visibly thicker than every lower layer.

M2-16

17. How should the absence of visible cuts in the examined section be interpreted?

A. It establishes that no disturbance occurred anywhere along the stream.
B. It provides local evidence against disturbance but does not rule out disturbance everywhere.
C. It supplies dates precise enough to replace the proposed relative sequence.
D. It shows that the pale layer formed in one uninterrupted event.

M2-17

18. Why does the instructor question the single-flood claim?

A. The current stream course precisely dates the fine sediment.
B. The instructor assumes that every faint band must represent one year.
C. The visible uniformity already proves that several floods occurred.
D. The evidence must distinguish one event from several possible events.

M2-18

19. What do the faint internal bands suggest?

A. The whole deposit must have formed in a single continuous episode.
B. More than one depositional episode is possible.
C. The bands show that people rearranged the layers after deposition.
D. The episodes can be assigned an exact interval from the bands alone.

M2-19

Reading the exposed bank • continued

20. Which wording best reflects the class's revised conclusion?

A. Several floods separated by equal intervals certainly formed the upper layer.
B. The stream's present route establishes the precise history of the bank.
C. The absence of visible cuts proves that all layers formed simultaneously.
D. One or more later deposits of fine sediment covered the earlier surface.

M2-20

21. Why is the claim about an unchanging stream route too strong?

A. The sketch's layer order proves that the channel could never shift.
B. Transported rounded stones could have come from an older channel.
C. Rounded stones establish transport but also uniquely identify the route taken.
D. The root fragments establish the stream's course throughout the entire period.

M2-21

22. Which statement correctly describes the diagram?

A. It shows gravel below the root-bearing band and silt above it.
B. Its relative layer heights can be used as exact thickness measurements.
C. Its labels identify the number and dates of all depositional events.
D. It shows the root-bearing band above the pale silt.

M2-22

23. What is the function of the final sentence?

A. To claim that additional examination could never improve the history
B. To suggest that the measured notes are unnecessary once a drawing exists
C. To reject the entire proposed sequence because exact dates are unavailable
D. To distinguish evidence of change from a complete dated history

M2-23

24. As used in paragraph 5, "provisional" most nearly means

A. certain beyond question
B. deliberately false
C. subject to revision
D. unrelated to evidence

M2-24

25. Which new finding would most directly challenge the assumption that the layer order is intact?

A. A trench showing that material had been excavated and replaced across the layers
B. A second root fragment in the dark band
C. Another rounded stone within the gravel
D. A photograph of the same exposed bank

M2-25

End of Module 2

Module 3 • Mixed passage groups

25 questions

The unused bench

The town installed a bench beside the busiest crossing, expecting older pedestrians to rest there. Few did. A volunteer who watched the site for a week noticed that delivery bicycles frequently passed within inches of the seat. When the bench was moved behind a low planter, its use increased. The volunteer did not conclude that the planter’s flowers attracted the users; the move had also created a protected space away from moving traffic.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Changing the bench’s position proved that flowers alone attracted its users.
B. The original location was successful because it was near the busiest crossing.
C. The volunteer established that the bench’s material was the only obstacle.
D. The usefulness of a public amenity can depend on conditions around it.

M3-01

2. Which inference is best supported?

A. The planter’s appearance was certainly the sole cause of the increased use.
B. The increased use proves that every user had previously avoided all benches.
C. Perceived exposure to passing bicycles may have discouraged use of the original location.
D. Moving the bench necessarily reduced the total number of bicycles using the crossing.

M3-02

A collector’s distinction

Rashid called his collection complete because it contained every stamp listed in his handbook. His sister pointed to a newly issued stamp that the handbook did not include. Rashid examined it, then wrote “complete to the handbook’s publication date” on the label. He had not lost any stamps; he had discovered a limit in the rule by which he judged completeness.

3. What does Rashid’s revised label accomplish?

A. It preserves the original claim of completeness without any limitation.
B. It changes the claim from completeness to the collection’s monetary value.
C. It establishes that no additional stamps were issued after the handbook.
D. It makes the scope of his claim more precise.

M3-03

4. As used in the passage, “scope” would refer most closely to the claim’s

A. range of application
B. visual brightness
C. sale price
D. physical weight

M3-04

The apprentice’s reply

“You have made the handle too long,” said the master. Sami looked at the tool, then at the callus on the master’s palm. “Too long for your hand, perhaps,” he replied. The master frowned, tried the tool with a thick glove, and said nothing for a moment. Then he placed it beside the winter equipment rather than in the box of rejected work.

5. What does the master’s final action suggest?

A. He concludes that hand size and gloves are irrelevant to the design.
B. He keeps the tool solely to remind Sami of a failed design.
C. He recognizes a possible use for a design he initially criticized.
D. He accepts that Sami’s design should replace every existing handle.

M3-05

6. What is the effect of the brief silence before the master moves the tool?

A. It reveals that the master immediately knew the design was suitable for all seasons.
B. It marks a moment of reconsideration.
C. It establishes that Sami has withdrawn his explanation.
D. It signals the master’s unchanged refusal to consider Sami’s reply.

M3-06

The archive door

The archive’s wooden door expanded during damp weather. [1] Its lower edge rubbed against the threshold, making it difficult to open. The caretaker shaved away a narrow strip of wood [2] , however, he left the hinges unchanged because they moved freely.

7. At [1], which option is correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. It’s
C. They’re
D. Their

M3-07

8. At [2], which option correctly joins the complete clauses?

A. NO CHANGE
B. ; however,
C. however,
D. , however;

M3-08

Two routes to the hill

A walking club compared two marked routes to a hilltop shelter. Route A was shorter but climbed steeply; Route B was longer and rose gradually. The table records the median completion time for each group. Both groups walked in dry weather, but the members were not randomly assigned to routes. The club therefore used the figures to describe these walks, not to prove that one route would be faster for every walker.

Two routes to the hilltop shelter

Route	Distance	Median time
A	2.4 km	54 minutes
B	3.6 km	48 minutes

9. Which statement matches the table?

A. Route B’s group had a lower median completion time despite the longer route.
B. The two routes differed in distance but had identical median completion times.
C. The shorter route necessarily had the shorter median completion time.
D. Route B’s group took six minutes longer at the median.

M3-09

10. Why is a universal claim about route speed unwarranted?

A. The table reports median times rather than naming every walker.
B. The figures establish the effect of slope independently of the people in each group.
C. The groups may differ, and the figures describe only these walks.
D. The greater distance proves that Route B must be slower in every future walk.

M3-10

The cooperative store

The cooperative store kept its prices low by buying grain in bulk. Members paid a small annual fee and volunteered several hours each month. [3] Consequently, a household with little spare time could find membership difficult even when the grain itself was inexpensive. Low prices reduced one barrier while the required labor introduced another.

11. At [3], which transition best fits?

A. NO CHANGE
B. For instance,
C. Similarly,
D. On the contrary,

M3-11

12. Which conclusion is best supported?

A. Affordability depends on required time as well as money.
B. The fee, rather than time, is identified as the only remaining barrier.
C. The labor requirement mattered only to households that preferred expensive grain.
D. Lower prices necessarily made membership equally accessible to every household.

M3-12

A quiet correction

Leila read the draft aloud while Omar followed it on the page. When she reached a sentence naming the wrong village, he placed one finger beneath the word. She paused, checked her notes, and supplied the correct name. He withdrew his hand without interrupting the reading. Later, she thanked him not only for noticing the mistake but for allowing her to correct it herself.

13. Which detail best supports the idea that Omar corrected Leila discreetly?

A. He placed a finger beneath the word without interrupting the reading.
B. The draft named a village.
C. Leila possessed written notes.
D. The reading occurred before her thanks.

M3-13

14. What does Leila’s thanks suggest about her attitude?

A. She thinks preserving the speaker’s dignity requires leaving errors uncorrected.
B. She values accuracy only when someone else performs the correction publicly.
C. She believes a quiet gesture is useful only if the error remains unnoticed.
D. She appreciates both accuracy and consideration for her autonomy.

M3-14

The weight of the bridge

The engineer tested a small model before approving the bridge design. The model revealed how the frame distributed a load, but it did not reproduce every feature of a full-sized structure. The report therefore used the model to identify promising arrangements, then called for additional calculations and material tests. Treating the model as either a perfect prediction or a useless toy would miss its actual role.

15. What is the author’s primary purpose?

A. To explain the useful but limited role of a model in evaluation
B. To rank visual resemblance above a model’s ability to reveal load distribution
C. To reject a model because it cannot reproduce every full-scale feature
D. To establish that a model removes the need for separate material testing

M3-15

16. Which action best follows the report’s reasoning?

A. Ignore the model and approve the bridge immediately.
B. Use the model’s findings to guide further tests rather than end the investigation.
C. Assume every material behaves identically at every scale.
D. Cancel all calculations because the model exists.

M3-16

The glasshouse ledger

For six weeks, the gardener recorded the glasshouse temperature at sunrise and noon. The entries [4] shows a wider daily range near the door than near the center. To reduce errors, she used the same thermometer at both positions, waited for each reading to stabilize, and [5] recording the result immediately.

17. At [4], which option is correct?

A. NO CHANGE
B. has shown
C. show
D. showing

M3-17

18. At [5], which option maintains parallel structure?

A. NO CHANGE
B. to record
C. recorded
D. a recording of

M3-18

A window in the ledger

The account book lists the same small payment to a ferryman on twelve consecutive market days. It does not name the passengers or describe the cargo. A historian suggests that the repeated payments indicate a regular service, but she declines to identify the travelers. The neatness of the pattern makes the first inference reasonable; it does not supply the missing names.

19. Which inference is best supported?

A. The equal payments identify the cargo as a single repeated commodity.
B. The payments may reflect a regularly recurring service.
C. The regular payments establish that the same passengers traveled on every occasion.
D. The twelve entries establish an unchanged arrangement beyond the recorded period.

M3-19

20. What is the function of the final sentence?

A. To distinguish a supported inference from information the record cannot provide
B. To suggest that uncertainty about names invalidates the payment entries
C. To explain why the historian can identify passengers without a passenger list
D. To show that a regular pattern establishes every detail of the service

M3-20

The repaired sign

The station sign had faded until the final letters could scarcely be read. A painter traced the surviving outlines before applying new color. [6] Although the surface looked renewed. Several old nail holes remained visible. The station manager asked that they be left untouched: they marked the positions of earlier notices and were part of the sign’s history.

21. Which revision best joins the text at [6] to the following sentence?

A. Although the surface looked renewed; several old nail holes remained visible.
B. Although the surface looked renewed, and several old nail holes remained visible.
C. Although the surface looking renewed, several old nail holes remained visible.
D. Although the surface looked renewed, several old nail holes remained visible.

M3-21

22. Why did the manager want to preserve the nail holes?

A. They proved that no change to the sign had ever occurred.
B. They showed where the new lettering should be placed.
C. They were the only reason the painter could trace the surviving letters.
D. They retained evidence of the sign’s earlier uses.

M3-22

The reluctant guide

When the visitors praised the mountain view, Youssef nodded but pointed toward the path. Clouds were gathering beyond the ridge, and the stones near the stream had already become slick. “There will be another clear morning,” he said. One visitor called him timid. Youssef did not argue; he led them down before the rain reached the summit. From the shelter, the group later watched the ridge disappear into mist. His reserve had concealed neither ignorance nor fear of the mountain, but a judgment that admiration should not outrun attention.

23. Which description best fits Youssef’s attitude?

A. Cautious and observant
B. Cautious mainly because he lacks knowledge of the route
C. Anxious to prove his authority by arguing with the visitor
D. Admiring of the view to the point of disregarding the weather

M3-23

24. As used in the final sentence, “reserve” most nearly means

A. restraint in expression
B. a protected forest
C. a stored supply of food
D. a second booking

M3-24

25. Which statement best expresses the passage’s central idea?

A. Quiet caution can reflect informed judgment rather than weakness.
B. A visitor’s accusation accurately reveals the guide’s lack of judgment.
C. Appreciating a landscape requires ignoring minor changes in conditions.
D. The guide’s decision shows that no future visit could be worthwhile.

M3-25

End of Module 3

Day 29 • Correct and repair

A correct guess still needs review

Check the final mock. Record each module separately, then return to every wrong answer and every answer you could not explain. Use the Answer Lab in the complete study edition.

Module 1: _____ / 35 Module 2: _____ / 25 Module 3: _____ / 25
Total: _____ / 85
Track this raw practice result; do not convert it into an official scaled score.

Choose your three repair targets

Grammar and sentence structure: return to Days 3–6.

Punctuation: return to Days 7–8.

Transitions, style, and editing: return to Days 9–13.

Main ideas, purpose, and detail: return to Days 14–16.

Inference and evidence: return to Days 17–18.

Function, structure, and perspective: return to Days 19–21.

Vocabulary: return to Days 2 and 22.

Visuals and reasoning: return to Days 23–24.

For each target

Reread the short lesson. Select three missed or uncertain questions. Cover the solution, solve again, and explain why the nearest wrong answer fails. Recheck tomorrow without looking at your corrected letters.

Your correction record

Question ID: _____ My answer: ___ Correct answer: ___
The clue or rule I missed: _____
Why my choice fails: _____
What I will check next time: _____

Question ID: _____ My answer: ___ Correct answer: ___
The clue or rule I missed: _____
Why my choice fails: _____
What I will check next time: _____

Question ID: _____ My answer: ___ Correct answer: ___
The clue or rule I missed: _____
Why my choice fails: _____
What I will check next time: _____

Question ID: _____ My answer: ___ Correct answer: ___
The clue or rule I missed: _____
Why my choice fails: _____
What I will check next time: _____

Question ID: _____ My answer: ___ Correct answer: ___
The clue or rule I missed: _____
Why my choice fails: _____
What I will check next time: _____

Day 30 • Final consolidation

Keep today light and precise

Explain the rules below aloud, retrieve your difficult words, and redo the questions selected yesterday. Stop adding new material once you can justify your corrections.

Grammar

Find the real subject. Find the finite verb. Check number, time, pronoun reference, and parallel form.

Punctuation

Decide what each clause can do on its own. Use boundaries that fit the grammar; keep interruption marks paired.

Editing

Preserve the exact meaning. Choose relevant support, clear order, appropriate tone, and necessary words.

Reading

Answer the question asked. Separate main ideas from examples; locate evidence for details and take only supported inferential steps.

Function and structure

Name the job of the selected part and show how it supports the whole. Preserve the order of the passage’s moves.

Vocabulary

Predict a plain meaning from context. Check tone, intensity, grammar, and the relevant sense of the word.

Visuals

Read titles, labels, units, and legends. Distinguish what the visual shows from what it cannot establish.

Reasoning

Check assumptions, alternative explanations, scope, and conditions. A limited supported claim beats an unsupported absolute.

Final retrieval
Choose 20 words you previously hesitated over. Cover the definitions, explain each in simple English, and use five in fresh sentences.

Ready check
I can explain my three recurring mistakes. _____
I can justify my corrected answers without the key. _____
I have organized the materials I need. _____

Answer Lab

Check the reason, not only the letter

Use the D-number for daily questions and the M-number for the final mock. Days 25–27 reuse earlier D-numbers. Read the explanation for your chosen answer even when you were correct.

Day 01 • Starting diagnostic

Quick key
01 C **02** D **03** C **04** D **05** B **06** B **07** C **08** D **09** D **10** B **11** B

D01-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: The sample, test, revision, and completed order show earned credibility.

A — Why it fails: Lina acted on the inspector’s criticism.

B — Why it fails: Every section met the specifications.

D — Why it fails: No permanent end to fishing is described.

D01-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: Changing the design directly demonstrates revision.

A — Why it fails: This describes residents’ expectations, not her response.

B — Why it fails: This establishes the workshop’s history.

C — Why it fails: Lateness does not itself show revision.

D01-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The residents question whether the metalwork will be structurally dependable.

A — Why it fails: Familiarity is precisely what the residents lack here.

B — Why it fails: The passage is not about noise.

D — Why it fails: No price is mentioned.

D01-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: The tested sample answers doubts with evidence.

A — Why it fails: The storm caused the damage.

B — Why it fails: The inspector requests one change, not an entire design.

C — Why it fails: The town needed replacement railings.

D01-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: The text contrasts lateness with acceptance based on compliance.

A — Why it fails: No replacement plan is given.

C — Why it fails: The passage does not say timing was irrelevant.

D — Why it fails: Residents’ initial doubts are explicit.

D01-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: The singular subject box takes was stored.

A — Why it fails: Fittings is inside an of-phrase; it does not control agreement.

C — Why it fails: Have disagrees with box and lacks a suitable passive form.

D — Why it fails: Storing alone does not provide a finite verb.

D01-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: Both sides are complete related clauses, so a semicolon works.

A — Why it fails: A comma alone creates a comma splice.

B — Why it fails: Two independent clauses need a valid boundary.

D — Why it fails: Because would change the relation and does not belong after this colon.

D01-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: Strength and a remaining flaw create a contrast.

A — Why it fails: The bolt spacing is not a result of strength.

B — Why it fails: The second sentence does not state a similarity.

C — Why it fails: The flaw is not an example of strength.

D01-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Final already conveys the end position.

A — Why it fails: This loses the specified final stage.

B — Why it fails: The last words repeat final.

C — Why it fails: This reverses the meaning.

D01-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: Each is the singular subject, so has is required.

A — Why it fails: The plural noun sections does not control the verb.

C — Why it fails: Having alone leaves the sentence without a finite verb.

D — Why it fails: Were does not agree with each.

D01-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: The third item must match the two -ing forms after for.

A — Why it fails: An infinitive breaks the shared grammatical frame.

C — Why it fails: A full clause cannot occupy this position in the list.

D — Why it fails: A past form does not fit for or the parallel list.

Day 02 • Vocabulary

Quick key
01 A **02** A **03** B **04** B **05** D **06** B **07** C **08** B **09** A **10** D **11** A

D02-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: The one-month trial precedes a permanent decision.

B — Why it fails: The permission is limited by a later decision.

C — Why it fails: Permission is needed for the trial.

D — Why it fails: No vote count is given.

D02-02 • Answer A

A — Correct: Difficulty deciphering the writing signals lack of clarity.

B — Why it fails: Famous concerns recognition, not legibility.

C — Why it fails: Privacy does not explain the difficulty reading names.

D — Why it fails: Ordinary does not capture the stated difficulty.

D02-03 • Answer B

B — Correct: Trying the correction shows willingness to accept it.

A — Why it fails: Accepting advice does not establish a wish to lead.

C — Why it fails: Her immediate willingness to try the revised method shows acceptance, not complaint.

D — Why it fails: No memory failure is described.

D02-04 • Answer B

B — Correct: The inflated description adds drama beyond the ordinary event.

A — Why it fails: Exact measurement would not explain the exaggeration.

C — Why it fails: The account expands rather than strips away detail.

D — Why it fails: There is no language change.

D02-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: The available resources make completion practical.

A — Why it fails: The resources concern a future project.

B — Why it fails: No difficulty explaining it is described.

C — Why it fails: Popularity is separate from practicality.

D02-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: Withholding judgment pending evidence shows caution.

A — Why it fails: The historian actively seeks more evidence.

C — Why it fails: The historian refuses to identify a culprit yet.

D — Why it fails: No desire for attention appears.

D02-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: Plain walls and simple benches establish spareness.

A — Why it fails: The number of visitors is not stated.

B — Why it fails: Clean and welcoming do not suggest danger.

D — Why it fails: Maintenance costs are absent.

D02-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: Independent agreement supplies confirmation.

A — Why it fails: Both accounts remain relevant.

C — Why it fails: No interruption is described.

D — Why it fails: Their accounts agree rather than conflict.

D02-09 • Answer A

A — Correct: The reversed policy shows that the earlier order was withdrawn.

B — Why it fails: Explanation alone would not permit the opposite action.

C — Why it fails: Repeating the order would not reverse it.

D — Why it fails: Enforcement would preserve the earlier restriction.

D02-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: Repeated problems reduce confidence.

A — Why it fails: Leaks weaken rather than justify confidence.

B — Why it fails: No announcement is mentioned.

C — Why it fails: The sentence describes decline, not recovery.

D02-11 • Answer A

A — Correct: Looking identical implies the difference is not obvious.

B — Why it fails: No harmful intention is established.

C — Why it fails: An extremely large difference would be conspicuous.

D — Why it fails: The difference has a real effect.

Day 03 • Grammar: the sentence core

Quick key
01 C **02** D **03** C **04** C **05** D **06** B **07** C **08** D **09** D **10** C **11** D

D03-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: Packet is the singular subject; contains is its finite verb.

A — Why it fails: Contain disagrees with packet.

B — Why it fails: To contain is an infinitive, not a finite verb.

D — Why it fails: Containing alone cannot be the main verb.

D03-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: A complete main clause follows the although-clause.

A — Why it fails: Keeping supplies no finite verb.

B — Why it fails: A second dependent clause still leaves no main clause.

C — Why it fails: This noun phrase cannot serve as the main clause.

D03-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: Fitted supplies the main verb; had measured belongs to the relative clause.

A — Why it fails: Fitting leaves the main clause incomplete.

B — Why it fails: Having fitted is participial, not a finite main verb.

D — Why it fails: The infinitive does not state the main action.

D03-04 • Answer C

C — Correct: What introduces a noun clause serving as the subject of was.

A — Why it fails: Because creates a reason clause without a suitable subject for was.

B — Why it fails: Although creates a dependent contrast clause, not the needed subject.

D — Why it fails: Which lacks a specified set or noun here.

D03-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: The singular machine controls stands.

A — Why it fails: Standing cannot complete the main clause alone.

B — Why it fails: Apprentices is inside the relative clause and does not control this verb.

C — Why it fails: To stand supplies no finite verb.

D03-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: The introductory clause is followed by a complete subject-verb statement.

A — Why it fails: The main clause lacks a finite verb.

C — Why it fails: Inspecting does not make the second part complete.

D — Why it fails: Because makes the entire group dependent.

D03-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: Reason is singular and needs the finite verb was.

A — Why it fails: Being leaves the statement incomplete.

B — Why it fails: Workers is not the subject.

D — Why it fails: To be cannot function as the finite main verb here.

D03-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: Noted is parallel to the finite verb recorded.

A — Why it fails: Noting does not share the required finite verb frame.

B — Why it fails: The infinitive breaks the coordination.

C — Why it fails: Having noted changes the structure and does not complete the coordinated predicate.

D03-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Until can introduce the complete clause the mortar had hardened.

A — Why it fails: Having hardened is not a finite verb.

B — Why it fails: The noun phrase does not state the required event.

C — Why it fails: Complete does not agree with mortar and does not fit this clause.

D03-10 • Answer C

C — Correct: The revision gives lanterns a main verb, provided.

A — Why it fails: The comma wrongly divides subject from verb.

B — Why it fails: Providing still leaves no finite main verb.

D — Why it fails: The first group remains a fragment.

D03-11 • Answer D

D — Correct: The noun clause What the visitors noticed first is treated as singular here.

A — Why it fails: Were does not agree with this singular idea.

B — Why it fails: Have been also mismatches the singular subject.

C — Why it fails: Being cannot serve as the finite verb.

Day 04 • Grammar: agreement and time

Quick key
01 C **02** D **03** D **04** D **05** B **06** C **07** B **08** B **09** D **10** D **11** B

D04-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: Each is singular, so has agrees.

A — Why it fails: Rooms is not the grammatical subject.

B — Why it fails: Were is plural and conflicts with the present statement.

D — Why it fails: Are is plural and the progressive is unnecessary.

D04-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: Singular list takes appears for a repeated present event.

A — Why it fails: Parts is inside an of-phrase.

B — Why it fails: Appearing lacks a finite verb.

C — Why it fails: Have does not agree with list.

D04-03 • Answer D

D — Correct: Tuning precedes another past event, entered.

A — Why it fails: Present progressive conflicts with the past time frame.

B — Why it fails: Will tune places the action in the future.

C — Why it fails: Present perfect does not establish the earlier past relation here.

D04-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: Neither is singular in this formal construction.

A — Why it fails: Pass is plural in this present-tense frame.

B — Why it fails: Have also disagrees with neither.

C — Why it fails: Are disagrees with neither.

D04-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: The plural subject results takes were.

A — Why it fails: Was is singular.

C — Why it fails: Being cannot provide a complete predicate alone.

D — Why it fails: Has disagrees with plural results.

D04-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: The coordinated actions all occurred yesterday.

A — Why it fails: Present tests breaks the past sequence.

B — Why it fails: Future tense conflicts with yesterday.

D — Why it fails: Testing is not parallel to inspected and replaced.

D04-07 • Answer B

B — Correct: Would open reports a future event from a past viewpoint.

A — Why it fails: Present perfect does not express that future-in-the-past relation.

C — Why it fails: Opens and yesterday conflict.

D — Why it fails: Had requires the past participle opened.

D04-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: Present perfect connects past activity to the continuing present.

A — Why it fails: Past perfect needs a later past reference and does not fit the stated continuation as well.

C — Why it fails: Future does not cover the past three years.

D — Why it fails: Measuring alone is incomplete.

D04-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Two distinct people joined by and form a plural subject.

A — Why it fails: Is is singular.

B — Why it fails: Has is singular.

C — Why it fails: Was is singular.

D04-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: One controls the singular past passive was cracked.

A — Why it fails: Panels is inside an of-phrase.

B — Why it fails: Have disagrees with one and does not fit the finished past time.

C — Why it fails: Are is plural and present.

D04-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: Earlier that morning places unlocking before the past discovery.

A — Why it fails: Present perfect does not locate the action before a past discovery.

C — Why it fails: Unlocking lacks the required finite auxiliary.

D — Why it fails: Future is incompatible with earlier.

Day 05 • Grammar: pronouns and possession

Quick key
01 B **02** C **03** D **04** C **05** B **06** C **07** C **08** D **09** D **10** D **11** C

D05-01 • Answer B

B — Correct: Its is the possessive form referring to the singular observatory.

A — Why it fails: It’s means it is or it has.

C — Why it fails: They’re means they are.

D — Why it fails: Their does not match the singular institutional reference here.

D05-02 • Answer C

C — Correct: The studio belongs to two sisters, requiring plural possessive sisters’.

A — Why it fails: This identifies only one sister as owner.

B — Why it fails: The singular noun neither matches the owners nor marks possession.

D — Why it fails: The plural noun alone does not mark possession.

D05-03 • Answer D

D — Correct: Whose introduces possession of the notes.

A — Why it fails: Who’s means who is or who has.

B — Why it fails: Whom is an object form, not a possessive.

C — Why it fails: Which does not express the required ownership.

D05-04 • Answer C

C — Correct: The pronoun is an object of to, so me is required.

A — Why it fails: I is a subject form.

B — Why it fails: Mine is possessive, not an object personal pronoun here.

D — Why it fails: Myself requires an appropriate reflexive use absent here.

D05-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: Naming the curator removes the ambiguity exactly as requested.

A — Why it fails: She could refer to either person.

C — Why it fails: They introduces a different or unclear reference.

D — Why it fails: This assigns the action to the wrong person.

D05-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: Children is already plural; add apostrophe-s for possession.

A — Why it fails: This refers to one child, not the stated children.

B — Why it fails: This form neither correctly pluralizes nor marks possession.

D — Why it fails: Childrens is not the plural form.

D05-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: They is the plural subject referring to procedures.

A — Why it fails: It cannot refer to plural procedures.

B — Why it fails: Their is possessive and needs a noun.

D — Why it fails: Them is an object form where a subject is needed.

D05-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: The visitors thanked the guide; the relative pronoun is an object.

A — Why it fails: Whose would mark possession.

B — Why it fails: Which is inappropriate for this person in the intended relative clause.

C — Why it fails: Who’s expands to who is or who has.

D05-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Between takes object pronouns, so him is correct.

A — Why it fails: He is a subject pronoun.

B — Why it fails: There is no antecedent licensing the reflexive himself.

C — Why it fails: His is possessive.

D05-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: It’s expands to it is, completing the passive description.

A — Why it fails: Its is possessive and cannot supply is.

B — Why it fails: Their cannot supply the required subject and verb.

C — Why it fails: Its’ is not a standard form.

D05-11 • Answer C

C — Correct: Ones substitutes for the plural noun trees.

A — Why it fails: One’s is possessive or a contraction.

B — Why it fails: It is singular and does not match trees.

D — Why it fails: Ones’ is possessive, which this comparison does not require.

Day 06 • Grammar: parallel structure and usage

Quick key
01 C **02** D **03** C **04** D **05** C **06** C **07** B **08** C **09** D **10** B **11** A

D06-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: Three coordinated infinitives share the same frame.

A — Why it fails: The -ing form breaks the pattern.

B — Why it fails: A full clause does not fit the list.

D — Why it fails: A noun phrase does not match the infinitives.

D06-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: The historian can both walk and catch sight of something.

A — Why it fails: A ceiling cannot walk or see.

B — Why it fails: A ledger cannot perform the opening action.

C — Why it fails: Silence cannot perform either action.

D06-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: Depends on is the standard construction.

A — Why it fails: Depends of is not standard here.

B — Why it fails: Depends at does not express the relation.

D — Why it fails: Depends for does not fit this object.

D06-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: All three activities must fit practiced plus an -ing form.

A — Why it fails: The infinitive breaks the list.

B — Why it fails: A full clause cannot serve as the third object of practiced.

C — Why it fails: Shaped is not the required gerund.

D06-05 • Answer C

C — Correct: The comparison is between two bridges.

A — Why it fails: This compares people with a bridge.

B — Why it fails: This compares bicycles with a bridge.

D — Why it fails: This compares an activity with a bridge.

D06-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: Objected to is the standard phrase for opposing a proposal.

A — Why it fails: Objected with does not take this object.

B — Why it fails: Objected for does not express opposition here.

D — Why it fails: Objected at is not the required construction.

D06-07 • Answer B

B — Correct: Both coordinates two adjectives: economical and practical.

A — Why it fails: An adverb does not match the adjective.

C — Why it fails: A noun phrase breaks the structure.

D — Why it fails: A clause is not parallel to economical.

D06-08 • Answer C

C — Correct: The librarian is the agent performing the intended preservation.

A — Why it fails: Thinness does not identify an agent carrying out the purpose.

B — Why it fails: Placing is not a finite verb, so this option leaves the main clause incomplete.

D — Why it fails: The age of the archive cannot perform the intended action.

D06-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Preferred doing one thing to doing another requires matching gerunds.

A — Why it fails: A bare infinitive breaks the construction.

B — Why it fails: The past form does not fit after to here.

C — Why it fails: A finite present verb cannot follow this prepositional to.

D06-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: Capable of is followed by a noun or gerund.

A — Why it fails: Capable to is not standard here.

C — Why it fails: Capable for does not fit the construction.

D — Why it fails: Capable with does not express this ability.

D06-11 • Answer A

A — Correct: The relative clause clearly attaches the dust to shelves.

B — Why it fails: The dangling construction does not clearly describe the shelves.

C — Why it fails: This explicitly describes the assistant as dusty.

D — Why it fails: The opening modifier still describes the assistant.

Day 07 • Punctuation: sentence boundaries

Quick key
01 B **02** B **03** B **04** D **05** B **06** B **07** C **08** B **09** B **10** C **11** B

D07-01 • Answer B

B — Correct: A comma plus so joins complete clauses and expresses a result.

A — Why it fails: A comma alone creates a splice.

C — Why it fails: Two independent clauses cannot simply run together.

D — Why it fails: Therefore is a linking adverb; a comma alone before it still creates a comma splice.

D07-02 • Answer B

B — Correct: A semicolon separates the complete clauses before the linking adverb.

A — Why it fails: A comma alone cannot connect them.

C — Why it fails: The coordinating conjunction would need a preceding comma in this sentence.

D — Why it fails: Because does not fit with nevertheless or the intended contrast.

D07-03 • Answer B

B — Correct: The although-clause is followed by a main clause.

A — Why it fails: The entire group remains dependent on although.

C — Why it fails: Because makes the group dependent.

D — Why it fails: Showing is not a finite main verb.

D07-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: A comma plus but joins the independent clauses and signals contrast.

A — Why it fails: A comma alone creates a splice.

B — Why it fails: Despite cannot introduce the complete clause she could not determine its source.

C — Why it fails: The wording lacks the needed comma and redundantly stacks contrast markers.

D07-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: Until introduces a dependent time clause attached to waited.

A — Why it fails: Commas improperly isolate until.

C — Why it fails: A comma must not separate subject and verb.

D — Why it fails: A semicolon cannot introduce this dependent clause.

D07-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: A comma closes the introductory dependent clause.

A — Why it fails: A semicolon requires a complete clause before it.

C — Why it fails: The introductory because-clause cannot stand before this colon.

D — Why it fails: The proposed period separates the subject from its predicate.

D07-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: The semicolon joins two complete statements.

A — Why it fails: The comma produces a splice.

B — Why it fails: A comma plus however cannot join these independent clauses.

D — Why it fails: Which does not provide a grammatical link to the following independent statement.

D07-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: The comma precedes the coordinating conjunction between full clauses.

A — Why it fails: This is a comma splice.

C — Why it fails: The comma belongs before and, not after it.

D — Why it fails: The comma wrongly separates tide from fell.

D07-09 • Answer B

B — Correct: Both parts are complete clauses, so a semicolon is valid.

A — Why it fails: A comma alone is insufficient.

C — Why it fails: Which produces an ungrammatical relative construction.

D — Why it fails: Despite requires a noun or gerund phrase, not this full clause.

D07-10 • Answer C

C — Correct: The introductory participial phrase attaches to caretaker, followed by left.

A — Why it fails: Having checked does not provide a finite main verb.

B — Why it fails: Neither phrase supplies the required main clause.

D — Why it fails: The opening phrase is not an independent clause.

D07-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: The semicolon correctly precedes the conjunctive adverb between clauses.

A — Why it fails: A comma alone cannot join the clauses.

C — Why it fails: Because and therefore are incompatible in this construction.

D — Why it fails: This repeats therefore without establishing a boundary.

Day 08 • Punctuation: relationships inside sentences

Quick key
01 C **02** D **03** C **04** D **05** C **06** D **07** D **08** C **09** B **10** D **11** D

D08-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: A complete clause introduces the list with a colon.

A — Why it fails: The list is not an independent clause.

B — Why it fails: A colon should not divide including from its objects.

D — Why it fails: The same improper split remains after including.

D08-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: Paired commas enclose the nonessential relative clause.

A — Why it fails: Semicolons do not enclose a nonessential relative clause.

B — Why it fails: Only the closing comma leaves an unmatched interruption.

C — Why it fails: The interruption is left unclosed.

D08-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: Commas separate the simple items in the list.

A — Why it fails: The colon separates the verb from its direct objects.

B — Why it fails: The comma separates subject from verb.

D — Why it fails: Semicolons are unnecessary and incorrect for this simple list structure.

D08-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: Two owners require plural possessive researchers’.

A — Why it fails: This identifies a single owner.

B — Why it fails: The plain plural does not show ownership.

C — Why it fails: The singular neither matches nor marks possession.

D08-05 • Answer C

C — Correct: Paired dashes properly enclose the appositive interruption.

A — Why it fails: Colons do not work as paired interruption marks.

B — Why it fails: The opening dash needs a matching boundary.

D — Why it fails: A semicolon cannot close an appositive phrase.

D08-06 • Answer D

D — Correct: The complete clause introduces the content of the instruction.

A — Why it fails: Because cannot connect this noun to the imperative remain.

B — Why it fails: Because wrongly presents a reason and does not fit the imperative.

C — Why it fails: The explanation needs a boundary after instruction.

D08-07 • Answer D

D — Correct: The identifying phrase remains attached, and subject and verb are not separated.

A — Why it fails: The comma divides subject from verb.

B — Why it fails: The first comma wrongly separates collected from its location phrase.

C — Why it fails: One comma opens an interruption without closing it.

D08-08 • Answer C

C — Correct: It’s contracts it is.

A — Why it fails: Its marks possession and supplies no verb.

B — Why it fails: The sentence lacks is.

D — Why it fails: Its’ is not a standard form.

D08-09 • Answer B

B — Correct: Semicolons divide list items that already contain commas.

A — Why it fails: A comma would blur the boundary between complex items.

C — Why it fails: The complex items need a clear separator.

D — Why it fails: A colon would incorrectly introduce the last item from an incomplete list unit.

D08-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: No punctuation should divide this subject, verb, and object clause.

A — Why it fails: The comma splits subject from verb.

B — Why it fails: The comma splits why from the clause it introduces.

C — Why it fails: The comma separates explained from its object clause.

D08-11 • Answer D

D — Correct: A colon after the complete clause introduces the named expense.

A — Why it fails: The phrase replacing the broken hinge is not an independent clause.

B — Why it fails: A boundary is needed to introduce the explanatory phrase.

C — Why it fails: Because cannot introduce this gerund phrase in this construction.

Day 09 • Transitions

Quick key
01 B **02** C **03** C **04** D **05** B **06** D **07** D **08** D **09** D **10** B **11** B

D09-01 • Answer B

B — Correct: The second sentence adds another advantage.

A — Why it fails: Sharper images are not presented as surprising despite lightness.

C — Why it fails: The second feature does not replace the first.

D — Why it fails: The text does not establish that reduced weight caused sharper images.

D09-02 • Answer C

C — Correct: The activities overlap in time.

A — Why it fails: Eventually implies a later result, contradicting at the same time.

B — Why it fails: The southern search is a parallel action, not an example of the northern search.

D — Why it fails: No cause-result relationship is given.

D09-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The blocked road explains the postponement.

A — Why it fails: Postponement is expected, not contrary to the blockage.

B — Why it fails: The second event is not a comparison.

D — Why it fails: The second sentence gives a result rather than a narrower example.

D09-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: The diaries illustrate the broad category personal records.

A — Why it fails: There is no contrast.

B — Why it fails: No simultaneous activity is involved.

C — Why it fails: Possessing many types does not cause these particular diaries to exist.

D09-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: The test contradicts the appearance of completeness.

A — Why it fails: Accordingly would signal an expected consequence.

C — Why it fails: No similarity has been established.

D — Why it fails: The sentences differ rather than resemble one another.

D09-06 • Answer D

D — Correct: The two walls have opposite lighting conditions.

A — Why it fails: Their conditions are different.

B — Why it fails: The eastern light is not shown to cause western shade.

C — Why it fails: One wall is not an example of the other.

D09-07 • Answer D

D — Correct: Preservation is the alternative to discarding.

A — Why it fails: The point is replacement of an action, not merely an additional action.

B — Why it fails: The non-discarding is not a separate cause of preservation.

C — Why it fails: The actions are alternatives, not simultaneous events.

D09-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: The sentence advances an ordered repair sequence.

A — Why it fails: No unexpected contrast appears.

B — Why it fails: Replacing hinges is not an example of emptying or cleaning.

C — Why it fails: The relation is sequence, not opposition.

D09-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Later expense qualifies the short-term saving.

A — Why it fails: The saving is not established as a cause of later expense.

B — Why it fails: The outcomes contrast.

C — Why it fails: Long-term expense is not an example of saving.

D09-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: The ramps are another improvement.

A — Why it fails: The ramps were added as well, not in place of widening.

C — Why it fails: The text does not make ramps a necessary result of widening.

D — Why it fails: The second action does not contradict the first.

D09-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: After the room warmed establishes a later event.

A — Why it fails: The later movement differs from the earlier lack of movement.

C — Why it fails: The movement is not an example of no movement.

D — Why it fails: The second sentence does not restate the first.

Day 10 • Precision and concision

Quick key
01 B **02** B **03** C **04** D **05** C **06** B **07** D **08** C **09** D **10** B **11** D

D10-01 • Answer B

B — Correct: Returned already includes the idea of back.

A — Why it fails: This incorrectly makes the harbor the actor.

C — Why it fails: This loses the destination and return movement.

D — Why it fails: Back and again add repetition.

D10-02 • Answer B

B — Correct: Currently expresses at this point in time briefly.

A — Why it fails: Yesterday changes the time.

C — Why it fails: Never adds an unsupported history.

D — Why it fails: Permanently adds an unsupported duration.

D10-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The revision preserves both the proportion and the restriction only.

A — Why it fails: This changes the total examined.

B — Why it fails: This suggests the entire set without preserving the limitation.

D — Why it fails: This contradicts the stated two of twelve.

D10-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: The date makes later date unnecessary.

A — Why it fails: Occurrence is not established by a postponement notice.

B — Why it fails: Later future date repeats the same time idea.

C — Why it fails: Postponing is not canceling.

D10-05 • Answer C

C — Correct: The difference is three degrees.

A — Why it fails: This omits the available direction and amount.

B — Why it fails: This confuses the amount of change with the final value.

D — Why it fails: Twenty-one is not twice eighteen.

D10-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: The concise clause preserves the causal relation.

A — Why it fails: The wording repeats reason and because unnecessarily.

C — Why it fails: This reverses cause and effect.

D — Why it fails: This deletes the stated explanation.

D10-07 • Answer D

D — Correct: Within the collection preserves the original scope.

A — Why it fails: In the world overstates the comparison.

B — Why it fails: This reverses the meaning.

C — Why it fails: Uniqueness does not imply only one manuscript exists there.

D10-08 • Answer C

C — Correct: Compared replaces the wordy noun construction.

A — Why it fails: This reverses the grammatical roles.

B — Why it fails: Combining differs from comparing.

D — Why it fails: Comparative comparison repeats the same idea.

D10-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: One qualifier preserves the estimate.

A — Why it fails: Three qualifiers repeat the same function.

B — Why it fails: Width replaces height.

C — Why it fails: Exactly removes the uncertainty.

D10-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: Except conveys the precise exception concisely.

A — Why it fails: This contradicts the completed repairs.

C — Why it fails: This reverses which windows were repaired.

D — Why it fails: This removes the exception.

D10-11 • Answer D

D — Correct: May preserves the uncertainty without possibly.

A — Why it fails: Prove makes an unwarranted certainty claim.

B — Why it fails: Three uncertainty markers are redundant.

C — Why it fails: Cannot reverses the tentative possibility.

Day 11 • Style and tone

Quick key
01 D **02** C **03** D **04** C **05** B **06** C **07** C **08** C **09** D **10** D **11** C

D11-01 • Answer D

D — Correct: Malfunctioned is precise and appropriately formal.

A — Why it fails: The colloquial phrase is too casual for this report.

B — Why it fails: This personifies the device informally.

C — Why it fails: This is casual and attributes a mental state to a device.

D11-02 • Answer C

C — Correct: Retain conveys keeping tickets in a formal register.

A — Why it fails: Hang onto is more conversational than the notice requires.

B — Why it fails: Forever adds an unsupported time requirement.

D — Why it fails: Desperately adds unjustified emotion.

D11-03 • Answer D

D — Correct: Measured reflection fits the controlled disappointment.

A — Why it fails: This contradicts the stated emotion.

B — Why it fails: The exaggeration abandons the restraint.

C — Why it fails: Slang and ridicule change the voice.

D11-04 • Answer C

C — Correct: Welcome refuge preserves the positive view of quiet.

A — Why it fails: Terror is not established.

B — Why it fails: Unbearable contradicts pleasantly.

D — Why it fails: This introduces hostility unsupported by the description.

D11-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: The neutral noun phrase identifies the subject without unsupported evaluation.

A — Why it fails: Miraculous adds praise.

C — Why it fails: Laughably poor adds ridicule.

D — Why it fails: Universal admiration is unsupported.

D11-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: The sentence preserves praise for intention and criticism of outcome.

A — Why it fails: Complete success contradicts ineffective.

B — Why it fails: Harmful intent contradicts well intentioned.

D — Why it fails: Ridicule removes the measured balance.

D11-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: Arrived suits the formal narrative without changing the event.

A — Why it fails: Showed up is comparatively casual.

B — Why it fails: Popped in is casual and suggests a brief visit.

D — Why it fails: Rolled up is colloquial and may imply a vehicle.

D11-08 • Answer C

C — Correct: The mild contrast between grand ambition and wet shoes is gently humorous.

A — Why it fails: The technical register suppresses the narrative humor.

B — Why it fails: The universal prohibition is exaggerated and unsupported.

D — Why it fails: Cruel condemnation is not gentle amusement.

D11-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Suggest and may match a cautious inference.

A — Why it fails: The slang and certainty are inappropriate.

B — Why it fails: Definitely and every exceed a cautious claim.

C — Why it fails: This denies the evidence rather than cautiously interpreting it.

D11-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: The courteous request communicates dissatisfaction indirectly.

A — Why it fails: Silence and sleep do not express the intended combination.

B — Why it fails: Sincere delight removes annoyance.

C — Why it fails: An insult abandons politeness.

D11-11 • Answer C

C — Correct: The wording reports an observable feature.

A — Why it fails: This makes a subjective superlative claim.

B — Why it fails: This adds dramatic emotion.

D — Why it fails: This invents blame.

Day 12 • Paragraph development

Quick key
01 C **02** A **03** C **04** A **05** D **06** C **07** B **08** A **09** D **10** A **11** B

D12-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: Both details explain easier maintenance.

A — Why it fails: Electrical history is not discussed.

B — Why it fails: Work preferences do not introduce the details.

D — Why it fails: Weight is not developed.

D12-02 • Answer A

A — Correct: Retrieval times directly measure efficiency.

B — Why it fails: Window count is unrelated.

C — Why it fails: Color alone does not establish efficiency.

D — Why it fails: Aesthetic preference does not prove faster retrieval.

D12-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The sequence shows improvement through revision.

A — Why it fails: The single case does not justify a universal requirement.

B — Why it fails: Heat also matters.

D — Why it fails: The first design failed.

D12-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: The examples all reveal ordinary social life.

B — Why it fails: The listed records concern everyday matters.

C — Why it fails: Preservation is not the topic.

D — Why it fails: The kettle is one example, not the only valued item.

D12-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: The ramp directly expands access.

A — Why it fails: Stone color is irrelevant to the claim.

B — Why it fails: Flowering time does not show access.

C — Why it fails: Photography does not establish usability.

D12-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: The conclusion combines the three described functions.

A — Why it fails: Repairs are explicitly covered.

B — Why it fails: Cover design is not discussed.

D — Why it fails: Abandonment contradicts repair guidance.

D12-07 • Answer B

B — Correct: The introduction sets up the need to repeat measurements.

A — Why it fails: The universal rejection is too strong.

C — Why it fails: This contradicts the purpose of measuring.

D — Why it fails: Notebook color does not prepare the argument.

D12-08 • Answer A

A — Correct: The response directly connects criticism to changed practice.

B — Why it fails: Tool ownership concerns the instructor.

C — Why it fails: Location is irrelevant.

D — Why it fails: Punctuality does not show response to criticism.

D12-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: The conclusion captures both the action and its advantage.

A — Why it fails: The case cannot establish a universal rule.

B — Why it fails: The town chose the alternative.

C — Why it fails: Congestion motivated the change.

D12-10 • Answer A

A — Correct: The contrasting judgments show a changed opinion.

B — Why it fails: The starting day does not show a change.

C — Why it fails: Ink color is irrelevant.

D — Why it fails: Length does not establish revision.

D12-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: The following actions combine inspection, repair, and records.

A — Why it fails: Inspection is explicit.

C — Why it fails: Records accompany rather than prevent repairs.

D — Why it fails: Speed alone does not explain the actions.

Day 13 • Organization

Quick key
01 C **02** D **03** A **04** A **05** C **06** B **07** B **08** A **09** A **10** B **11** D

D13-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: This rotation refers to turning blades and leads into transmitting motion.

A — Why it fails: The wheel has been built but not yet described rotating.

B — Why it fails: The next stage has already been described there.

D — Why it fails: No rotation has been introduced.

D13-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: Arrival precedes checking, opening, and discovering the contents.

A — Why it fails: Discovery occurs before the parcel arrives.

B — Why it fails: The seal is checked before arrival and contents appear before opening.

C — Why it fails: Opening occurs before checking or arrival.

D13-03 • Answer A

A — Correct: The detail does not advance the explanation.

B — Why it fails: A broad association does not make the detail relevant.

C — Why it fails: This unsupported generalization is not a valid reason.

D — Why it fails: Personal information is not automatically explanatory.

D13-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: The template has just been introduced and has not yet been used.

B — Why it fails: Moving it outside the paragraph does not establish the intended sequence.

C — Why it fails: The reader has not met the template.

D — Why it fails: The reason would come after its use, contrary to the task.

D13-05 • Answer C

C — Correct: The backup’s function directly supports emergency preparedness.

A — Why it fails: A backup power source is relevant to emergencies.

B — Why it fails: The sentence explicitly describes a failure.

D — Why it fails: Relevant technical detail can support the paragraph.

D13-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: The sentence connects slow replies to the later improvement.

A — Why it fails: This contradicts sentence 1.

C — Why it fails: Wall color breaks the sequence.

D — Why it fails: This anticipates a result before installation and overstates all delays.

D13-07 • Answer B

B — Correct: The comparison supports the protective value of shade.

A — Why it fails: The sentence describes one sample, not every fabric or immediate fading.

C — Why it fails: Arguments depend on relevant evidence.

D — Why it fails: Exposure is the condition being evaluated.

D13-08 • Answer A

A — Correct: The finding explains why replacement followed the discovered crack.

B — Why it fails: Further inspection needs an earlier inspection or observation.

C — Why it fails: The diagnosis would come after the remedy without a reason for the reversal.

D — Why it fails: The cause would interrupt the completed cause-remedy-result sequence.

D13-09 • Answer A

A — Correct: Collection precedes washing, drying, and labeling dry fragments.

B — Why it fails: Dry fragments are labeled before collection or washing.

C — Why it fails: Washing precedes collection and labeling precedes drying.

D — Why it fails: Drying occurs before collection and washing.

D13-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: Two functions at different times illustrate the paragraph’s point.

A — Why it fails: The generalization is unsupported and irrelevant.

C — Why it fails: The uses differ.

D — Why it fails: Chronology helps establish change over time.

D13-11 • Answer D

D — Correct: The failed expectation prompts investigation of wind.

A — Why it fails: The result contradicts the expectation.

B — Why it fails: No abandonment of research is described.

C — Why it fails: Southern soil is explicitly compared.

Day 14 • Main Idea

Quick key
01 A **02** D **03** A **04** D **05** B **06** A **07** B **08** D **09** B **10** C **11** B

D14-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: The trial reveals different needs and guides the final arrangement.

B — Why it fails: Children readily used new tables.

C — Why it fails: The expansion remains useful for adults and reference works.

D — Why it fails: The passage emphasizes what the floor plan missed.

D14-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: The spatial advantage is balanced against view and noise concerns.

A — Why it fails: Books would be moved, not removed permanently.

B — Why it fails: Her concern is the reading environment, not opposition to offices.

C — Why it fails: Low windows and the garden view are valued.

D14-03 • Answer A

A — Correct: Adults and children favor different spaces.

B — Why it fails: The overall rise conceals differing preferences.

C — Why it fails: She observed visitors generally, including younger readers.

D — Why it fails: Both rooms remained available.

D14-04 • Answer D

D — Correct: Their acceptance of new tables weakens the simple resistance-to-change explanation.

A — Why it fails: The paragraph challenges this interpretation.

B — Why it fails: The comments differ and do not cover every child.

C — Why it fails: Children readily used the tables.

D14-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: The central process is observation guiding planning.

A — Why it fails: Furniture history is not the topic.

C — Why it fails: The library expands rather than ends.

D — Why it fails: The new room serves an important purpose.

D14-06 • Answer A

A — Correct: The different functions are the main outcome of the trial.

B — Why it fails: Window height is a supporting detail.

C — Why it fails: The exact office location is secondary.

D — Why it fails: This is background about storage.

D14-07 • Answer B

B — Correct: Always exceeds the passage; Salma explicitly rejects such a universal claim.

A — Why it fails: This fits the case without universal certainty.

C — Why it fails: This reflects the final arrangement.

D — Why it fails: This accurately summarizes the process.

D14-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: The detailed use patterns matter more than the aggregate alone.

A — Why it fails: Children continued using the old room.

B — Why it fails: She also recorded location, duration, and requests.

C — Why it fails: The trial is explicitly described.

D14-09 • Answer B

B — Correct: Capacity increased while differences in use were respected.

A — Why it fails: Taxes are absent.

C — Why it fails: The conclusion depends on that evidence.

D — Why it fails: The old room remains part of the solution.

D14-10 • Answer C

C — Correct: This keeps both the demonstrated benefit and Salma’s limit.

A — Why it fails: Adults’ use also shapes the arrangement.

B — Why it fails: The floor plan had real spatial information, though incomplete.

D — Why it fails: The passage does not prescribe a universal layout.

D14-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: Accepting new furniture weakens the claim that change itself was the problem.

A — Why it fails: Overall attendance does not identify their motives.

C — Why it fails: Office needs do not explain the children’s choices.

D — Why it fails: Wall length says nothing about resistance to change.

Day 15 • Main Purpose

Quick key
01 A **02** C **03** D **04** B **05** D **06** C **07** C **08** D **09** B **10** B **11** C

D15-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: The author advocates careful inclusion of explanatory drafts.

B — Why it fails: Final plans remain central and are paired with drafts.

C — Why it fails: Paragraph 4 rejects treating every scribble as meaningful.

D — Why it fails: The crane illustrates revision, not operation.

D15-02 • Answer C

C — Correct: The note explains why the cabin moved.

A — Why it fails: No dimensions are supplied.

B — Why it fails: The passage retains a cabin in the revised design.

D — Why it fails: The example explicitly shows revision.

D15-03 • Answer D

D — Correct: The paragraph introduces the limitation of showing only finished work.

A — Why it fails: The author wants to reveal the creative process.

B — Why it fails: No floor layout is given.

C — Why it fails: Visitors' response is a starting point, not a personal attack.

D15-04 • Answer B

B — Correct: The objections are answered with selection and reproductions.

A — Why it fails: Finance is not developed.

C — Why it fails: Reproductions are an option for delicate originals, not universally superior.

D — Why it fails: The author explicitly favors selective inclusion.

D15-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: The author distinguishes meaningful revision from incidental marks.

A — Why it fails: The qualified recommendation remains intact.

B — Why it fails: Revision is the central evidence.

C — Why it fails: The shopping list is an example of irrelevant material.

D15-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: The pairing makes the reason for revision visible.

A — Why it fails: Unselected clutter conflicts with the author's approach.

B — Why it fails: This removes the subject of the proposed exhibition.

D — Why it fails: Finished designs are needed for the comparison.

D15-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: The final plan shows what worked; the draft shows why a change was needed.

A — Why it fails: The argument values understanding the relationship.

B — Why it fails: The author accepts the final design as a solution.

D — Why it fails: No puzzle is posed.

D15-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: The recommendation concerns selection for understanding.

A — Why it fails: The author assumes visitors can learn from well-presented sequences.

B — Why it fails: The crane is illustrative, not mandatory.

C — Why it fails: Fragility remains a legitimate concern.

D15-09 • Answer B

B — Correct: Clear identification prevents confusion while allowing explanation.

A — Why it fails: Identification distinguishes the two.

C — Why it fails: The author says reproductions can carry explanatory value.

D — Why it fails: No destruction is proposed.

D15-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: The example, objection handling, and limits support a qualified proposal.

A — Why it fails: The passage argues rather than reporting an experiment.

C — Why it fails: No full biography or neutral chronology is offered.

D — Why it fails: The author responds to each objection.

D15-11 • Answer C

C — Correct: The sentence joins the value of drafts to understanding invention.

A — Why it fails: Explanations are precisely what the author favors.

B — Why it fails: This rejects the passage’s central aim.

D — Why it fails: This contradicts careful selection.

Day 16 • Specific

Quick key
01 A **02** B **03** B **04** A **05** B **06** C **07** D **08** B **09** B **10** C

D16-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: Paragraph 1 explicitly states that the eastern station was visited first.

B — Why it fails: The northern station was reached on day four.

C — Why it fails: The visits occurred on different days.

D — Why it fails: The western station was examined on day seven.

D16-02 • Answer B

B — Correct: Paragraph 1 names strong winds delaying the boat.

A — Why it fails: The photograph did not cause the delay.

C — Why it fails: The ridge is associated with the western route, not a collapse.

D — Why it fails: No missing equipment is reported.

D16-03 • Answer B

B — Correct: The date is specifically on the lid.

A — Why it fails: The pointer was missing.

C — Why it fails: The photograph was undated.

D — Why it fails: No wall date is mentioned.

D16-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: Paragraph 2 explicitly says they did not remove objects.

B — Why it fails: The scale was recorded, not removed.

C — Why it fails: The brackets remained in place.

D — Why it fails: The box remained in place.

D16-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: The floor bolts indicate the former placement.

A — Why it fails: The photograph shows the northern station.

C — Why it fails: The brackets were northern finds, not the stated western evidence.

D — Why it fails: No roof label is described.

D16-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: The team used it for appearance because its date was unknown.

A — Why it fails: It depicts a different station.

B — Why it fails: It supplied no construction date.

D — Why it fails: The box was not dated by the photograph.

D16-07 • Answer D

D — Correct: Rain prevented outdoor measurements, so they compared notes.

A — Why it fails: The porch had been removed earlier by unknown people.

B — Why it fails: The weather prevented outdoor work.

C — Why it fails: The return took place on day nine.

D16-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: Paragraph 4 states the exact source of discrepancy.

A — Why it fails: The measurement issue was not photographic.

C — Why it fails: All stations are on Bell Island.

D — Why it fails: No new collapse occurred.

D16-09 • Answer B

B — Correct: Separate listing resolves the ambiguity.

A — Why it fails: The team measured them directly.

C — Why it fails: Neither was removed.

D — Why it fails: The report explicitly separates them.

D16-10 • Answer C

C — Correct: Nabil could not say when that visit occurred.

A — Why it fails: Day nine is explicitly given.

B — Why it fails: Day seven is explicitly given.

D — Why it fails: The rain day is specified as day eight.

Day 17 • Inference

Quick key
01 C **02** D **03** C **04** A **05** D **06** D **07** A **08** D **09** D **10** D

D17-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: Protecting and carrying it suggest personal significance.

A — Why it fails: Paper recognition suggests a connection but does not prove delivery.

B — Why it fails: She treats it differently from advertisements.

D — Why it fails: Her actions preserve it.

D17-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: The paper is associated with the business, but authorship remains unproved.

A — Why it fails: No evidence implicates the assistant.

B — Why it fails: The text does not identify the writer.

C — Why it fails: The brother participates in the exhibition, and the claim is unsupported.

D17-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: Paragraph 3 states her belief that it was lost.

A — Why it fails: She recognizes its familiar scratch.

B — Why it fails: No such material expectation appears.

D — Why it fails: It is identified as her father’s.

D17-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: The modest gesture opens contact without addressing the conflict directly.

B — Why it fails: No full reconciliation is stated.

C — Why it fails: He approaches with hospitality, not exclusion.

D — Why it fails: No sale offer occurs.

D17-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: The known disagreement and avoidance support sensitivity.

A — Why it fails: No written resolution is mentioned.

B — Why it fails: Agreement is not stated.

C — Why it fails: Their silence does not prove forgetting.

D17-06 • Answer D

D — Correct: The glance links her response to the family-related display.

A — Why it fails: No comprehension difficulty appears.

B — Why it fails: No buying intention is described.

C — Why it fails: The roof has no role in the scene.

D17-07 • Answer A

A — Correct: The ending shows contact and participation, not permanent resolution.

B — Why it fails: Recognition, handling, and family history support significance.

C — Why it fails: Their conversation is explicitly described.

D — Why it fails: She brings her loom to demonstrate.

D17-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: The different placement suggests a different personal category.

A — Why it fails: Her attitude to all advertisements is unknown.

B — Why it fails: A drawer for advertisements is explicitly mentioned.

C — Why it fails: No career change is suggested.

D17-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: The polished hinge contrasts with the familiar scratch.

A — Why it fails: No replacement or replica is indicated.

B — Why it fails: The scratch and family ownership suggest use.

C — Why it fails: It opens carefully and is not described as unusable.

D17-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: Tea, conversation, and participation allow cautious hope without proving resolution.

A — Why it fails: The exhibition is active.

B — Why it fails: She stays and participates.

C — Why it fails: Only one tool is described, and no gift occurs.

Day 18 • Evidence / Quote

Quick key
01 A **02** C **03** C **04** B **05** D **06** D **07** C **08** B **09** A **10** B

D18-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: The delay directly affects people who need only a quick collection.

B — Why it fails: The archive's subject does not show disadvantage.

C — Why it fails: This explains registration but does not alone establish returning visitors' wait.

D — Why it fails: Comment forms belong to the later trial.

D18-02 • Answer C

C — Correct: The measured decrease directly demonstrates shorter waiting.

A — Why it fails: Labels may help but do not measure speed.

B — Why it fails: Staff count does not establish speed.

D — Why it fails: A location preference is not a waiting-time result.

D18-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The regular staff number did not increase.

A — Why it fails: Storage layout does not establish employee requirements.

B — Why it fails: Temporary help alone does not establish ongoing staffing needs; the same-staff detail does.

D — Why it fails: Procedure length is unrelated to staffing change.

D18-04 • Answer B

B — Correct: The action directly answers a specific complaint.

A — Why it fails: The room's existence is irrelevant.

C — Why it fails: The initial proposal predates the criticism.

D — Why it fails: Collection duration does not show a response.

D18-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: Both the small wait change and unchanged procedure support the claim.

A — Why it fails: Desk location does not show registration time.

B — Why it fails: This concerns collection, not registration.

C — Why it fails: Sign size does not establish the procedure's duration.

D18-06 • Answer D

D — Correct: The quotation explicitly calls for more evidence.

A — Why it fails: Desk labels describe the setup.

B — Why it fails: The phrase describes collection duration.

C — Why it fails: The cabinet concerns layout.

D18-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: Comparable visitor counts weaken that alternative explanation.

A — Why it fails: The old layout does not establish comparable demand.

B — Why it fails: Complaints do not measure attendance.

D — Why it fails: Writing a report does not establish its evidence.

D18-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: Specific unresolved layout issues remained.

A — Why it fails: No such delay is reported.

C — Why it fails: Staffing remained the same.

D — Why it fails: Responses were mixed and some praised the change.

D18-09 • Answer A

A — Correct: The change removes the specific source of delay.

B — Why it fails: Storage does not explain the queue improvement.

C — Why it fails: The volunteer was present only briefly.

D — Why it fails: Season limits generalization but does not explain the mechanism.

D18-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: Measurements during the stated untested condition directly address the question.

A — Why it fails: Color alone does not measure performance.

C — Why it fails: Handwriting is irrelevant.

D — Why it fails: Document age does not measure queue performance.

Day 19 • Function

Quick key
01 C **02** B **03** A **04** A **05** B **06** A **07** B **08** D **09** D **10** B

D19-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: The passage challenges the assumption that absence means nonexistence.

A — Why it fails: The conclusion explicitly preserves maps' value.

B — Why it fails: Aesthetic preference is not discussed.

D — Why it fails: The author offers several possible reasons, not one universal motive.

D19-02 • Answer B

B — Correct: These marked features reveal the map's engineering purpose.

A — Why it fails: These are included, not missing, features.

C — Why it fails: No construction procedure is supplied.

D — Why it fails: Letters establish the villages' existence.

D19-03 • Answer A

A — Correct: Deliveries described in letters show that unnamed villages existed.

B — Why it fails: Intentional deception is not established.

C — Why it fails: The records answer different questions.

D — Why it fails: No cost figures are given.

D19-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: The sentence limits the earlier explanation and adds a condition.

B — Why it fails: It explicitly denies this universal statement.

C — Why it fails: The topic remains map interpretation.

D — Why it fails: The core claim survives with a qualification.

D19-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: A completeness claim changes expectations about missing entries.

A — Why it fails: Titles help reveal purpose.

C — Why it fails: The railway map had a different purpose.

D — Why it fails: The passage does not establish nonexistence of complete maps.

D19-06 • Answer A

A — Correct: The familiar example illustrates selective recording.

B — Why it fails: Shopping advice is not the goal.

C — Why it fails: The foods are hypothetical, not biographical.

D — Why it fails: The analogy returns directly to maps.

D19-07 • Answer B

B — Correct: Its availability explains absence from the purchase list.

A — Why it fails: Rice could appear when needed.

C — Why it fails: The analogy concerns recording purpose, not literal storage of places.

D — Why it fails: Bread and onions also appear.

D19-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: The conclusion preserves value through accurate interpretation.

A — Why it fails: The sentence explicitly supports continued use.

B — Why it fails: It closes the argument rather than opening a new example.

C — Why it fails: Letter accuracy is not challenged.

D19-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: Title, legend, instructions, and other records form a checking method.

A — Why it fails: Comparison is explicitly recommended.

B — Why it fails: No railway chronology is given.

C — Why it fails: Different purposes justify different content.

D19-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: The label makes the status of the example clear.

A — Why it fails: An illustrative example can explain a real reasoning principle.

C — Why it fails: Handwriting is not discussed.

D — Why it fails: The qualification applies to this district.

Day 20 • Structure

Quick key
01 D **02** D **03** C **04** C **05** C **06** B **07** C **08** A **09** A **10** C

D20-01 • Answer D

D — Correct: This preserves the proposal-observation-trial-decision sequence.

A — Why it fails: No gate is built or demolished.

B — Why it fails: The timetable is tested and retained.

C — Why it fails: All paragraphs concern the same congestion problem.

D20-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: The blockage and second-gate proposal establish the starting point.

A — Why it fails: No unrelated law appears.

B — Why it fails: Construction has not begun.

C — Why it fails: The final decision comes later.

D20-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The timing pattern shows that width is not the whole explanation.

A — Why it fails: The record documents blockages.

B — Why it fails: The setting remains the courtyard.

D — Why it fails: The week’s record is new evidence.

D20-04 • Answer C

C — Correct: The staggered schedule, reduced blockages, and exceptions appear in that order.

A — Why it fails: Its details all concern the same trial.

B — Why it fails: The paragraph concerns a short trial, not historical periods.

D — Why it fails: Results and qualifications supply a response.

D20-05 • Answer C

C — Correct: The plan is retained in case deliveries increase.

A — Why it fails: No biography is introduced.

B — Why it fails: The trial changes the immediate decision.

D — Why it fails: No construction occurs.

D20-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: This begins the active trial after recording the pattern.

A — Why it fails: This introduces the initial problem.

C — Why it fails: This reports observation.

D — Why it fails: This describes the later decision.

D20-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: The ending gives a broader diagnosis than the opening proposal.

A — Why it fails: The trial provides another remedy.

B — Why it fails: The topic remains entrance congestion.

D — Why it fails: The physical constraint is acknowledged.

D20-08 • Answer A

A — Correct: The timing evidence motivates staggered arrivals.

B — Why it fails: No gate is built.

C — Why it fails: Schedules are central, not irrelevant.

D — Why it fails: Evidence is collected and conclusions are qualified.

D20-09 • Answer A

A — Correct: The exceptions keep the conclusion from claiming complete elimination.

B — Why it fails: The late arrivals directly concern the trial.

C — Why it fails: Most blockages fell sharply.

D — Why it fails: They do not invalidate the earlier records.

D20-10 • Answer C

C — Correct: Without the problem or intervention, the result lacks its explanatory setup.

A — Why it fails: That is the passage’s logical opening order.

B — Why it fails: That supports a balanced conclusion.

D — Why it fails: That preserves the causal sequence.

Day 21 • Attitude and perspective

Quick key
01 C **02** B **03** A **04** B **05** D **06** D **07** A **08** B **09** D **10** C

D21-01 • Answer C

C — Correct: His comments and paragraph 3 connect the portrait with comfort.

A — Why it fails: He cares about accuracy, though he weighs comfort heavily.

B — Why it fails: He asks for greater warmth.

D — Why it fails: Finances are absent.

D21-02 • Answer B

B — Correct: Her memory associates the line with listening to difficult questions.

A — Why it fails: She recognizes the feature from life.

C — Why it fails: The memory suggests listening.

D — Why it fails: She wants recognizable features retained.

D21-03 • Answer A

A — Correct: Paragraph 3 explains both positions sympathetically.

B — Why it fails: The narrator gives Mariam’s position equal serious attention.

C — Why it fails: Their concern is evident.

D — Why it fails: Both seek a careful memorial.

D21-04 • Answer B

B — Correct: The comment resists a compulsory pleasant expression.

A — Why it fails: She does not reject photographs.

C — Why it fails: Mariam explicitly acknowledges smiles.

D — Why it fails: She seeks a recognizable likeness.

D21-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: Checking dates demonstrates care for factual accuracy.

A — Why it fails: His work indicates engagement with the memorial.

B — Why it fails: No universal ranking is claimed.

C — Why it fails: The painter is a separate person.

D21-06 • Answer D

D — Correct: Letters and photographs inform the retained desk, lighting change, and brow line.

A — Why it fails: He retains features Darwish wanted removed.

B — Why it fails: He specifically asks for photographs.

C — Why it fails: The sketch develops into a revised portrait.

D21-07 • Answer A

A — Correct: She sees severity as one recognizable part of the person.

B — Why it fails: She does not seek exaggeration.

C — Why it fails: She defends the expression.

D — Why it fails: She studied at the school and remembers the headmistress.

D21-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: Warmth satisfies Darwish; likeness satisfies Mariam.

A — Why it fails: She says the face still resembles the headmistress.

C — Why it fails: Each retains the concern described earlier.

D — Why it fails: He comments favorably on warmth, not loss of likeness.

D21-09 • Answer D

D — Correct: The narrator explicitly limits generalization.

A — Why it fails: The painter gathers evidence for likeness.

B — Why it fails: No request to restart is a favorable result.

C — Why it fails: The text denies this universal conclusion.

D21-10 • Answer C

C — Correct: Paragraph 3 directly attributes this belief to Mariam.

A — Why it fails: Darwish initially emphasizes improvement and pleasantness.

B — Why it fails: No such written instruction is quoted.

D — Why it fails: The child does not speak.

Day 22 • Vocabulary in difficult passages

Quick key
01 A **02** D **03** C **04** A **05** A **06** A **07** A **08** B **09** B **10** D

D22-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: He prepares and delivers it before an audience.

B — Why it fails: It is spoken at a lectern.

C — Why it fails: The word names the presentation itself.

D — Why it fails: The setting is a public talk, not a location.

D22-02 • Answer D

D — Correct: Familiar faces identify the expected audience.

A — Why it fails: No business organization is meant.

B — Why it fails: Ownership does not fit the sentence.

C — Why it fails: No military context appears.

D22-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The chairman praises him so generously that expectations seem excessive.

A — Why it fails: Liberality here concerns generosity, not politics.

B — Why it fails: No numerical measure is supplied.

D — Why it fails: Praise is explicitly given.

D22-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: He describes the town’s workshops.

B — Why it fails: He does not accuse the workshops.

C — Why it fails: No monetary account is involved.

D — Why it fails: The historical setting and context exclude this sense.

D22-05 • Answer A

A — Correct: The incomplete records limit historical certainty.

B — Why it fails: The records themselves cannot desire something in this context.

C — Why it fails: Popularity does not explain incomplete evidence.

D — Why it fails: Cost is not discussed.

D22-06 • Answer A

A — Correct: The clerk has worked carefully to examine the story.

B — Why it fails: Uncommon industry indicates considerable effort.

C — Why it fails: Trade agreements are absent.

D — Why it fails: Industry refers to effort here, not manufacturing.

D22-07 • Answer A

A — Correct: The dates conflict, preventing a single consistent chronology.

B — Why it fails: Ink color is irrelevant.

C — Why it fails: No translation problem is described.

D — Why it fails: The clerk examines rather than forgets them.

D22-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: The chairman praises the intellectual content of the talk.

A — Why it fails: Discussion requires consideration rather than prohibition.

C — Why it fails: Matter is figurative content, not mass.

D — Why it fails: No payment is mentioned.

D22-09 • Answer B

B — Correct: The clerk’s restraint and shyness remain but weaken.

A — Why it fails: The word describes personality.

C — Why it fails: Appointments are unrelated.

D — Why it fails: No supply of fuel is involved.

D22-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: The metaphor describes reduced influence, qualified by a little.

A — Why it fails: He remains reserved, not incapable of quiet speech.

B — Why it fails: There is no military setting.

C — Why it fails: The passage explicitly says reserve was not removed.

Day 23 • Graph and visual evidence

Quick key
01 A **02** C **03** A **04** B **05** B **06** A **07** A **08** D **09** C **10** B

D23-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: The uncovered day-3 entry is 42 grams.

B — Why it fails: Fourteen is the uncovered day-1 entry.

C — Why it fails: Eighteen is the covered day-3 entry.

D — Why it fails: Twenty-four is the difference between setups on day 3.

D23-02 • Answer C

C — Correct: Thirty minus twelve equals eighteen grams.

A — Why it fails: Thirty is the uncovered value.

B — Why it fails: Twelve is the covered value, not the difference.

D — Why it fails: Forty-two belongs to uncovered day 3.

D23-03 • Answer A

A — Correct: The covered values are 6, 12, 18; uncovered values are 14, 30, 42.

B — Why it fails: Cumulative loss rises after day 1.

C — Why it fails: The uncovered values are higher throughout.

D — Why it fails: Day-2 values differ: 12 and 30.

D23-04 • Answer B

B — Correct: The heading and paragraph 1 define the measurement.

A — Why it fails: There are four trays per group, but that is not the table unit.

C — Why it fails: The table concerns water loss, not total soil.

D — Why it fails: Sunlight percentage was not measured.

D23-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: Cumulative loss rises from 30 to 42, an additional twelve.

A — Why it fails: Eighteen is the day-3 covered value.

C — Why it fails: Thirty is the cumulative day-2 value.

D — Why it fails: Forty-two is the cumulative day-3 value.

D23-06 • Answer A

A — Correct: The covered means are lower on all three days, within the trial’s limits.

B — Why it fails: The covered trays still lose water, and other conditions may differ.

C — Why it fails: Means are lower; individual-tray values are not shown.

D — Why it fails: No plants were present.

D23-07 • Answer A

A — Correct: Those are the labeled components.

B — Why it fails: No plants or roots were present.

C — Why it fails: No pipe is shown or described.

D — Why it fails: The drawing is explicitly not to scale.

D23-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: Air movement is a possible additional changing factor.

A — Why it fails: Matching measurement time is not the stated causal problem.

B — Why it fails: The unit does not prevent causal interpretation.

C — Why it fails: Labels clarify rather than confound the comparison.

D23-09 • Answer C

C — Correct: Eighteen divided by forty-two simplifies to three sevenths.

A — Why it fails: This reverses numerator and denominator.

B — Why it fails: This would make covered loss larger, contrary to the data.

D — Why it fails: The values are unequal.

D23-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: The proposed uncertainty concerns wind and repeatability.

A — Why it fails: Presentation style does not test the result.

C — Why it fails: The meeting room is unrelated.

D — Why it fails: Visitor preference does not measure water loss.

Day 24 • Reasoning and application

Quick key
01 A **02** A **03** D **04** A **05** D **06** D **07** D **08** D **09** C **10** D

D24-01 • Answer A

A — Correct: The nearby closure is an alternative contributing cause.

B — Why it fails: Chronological order alone does not identify the confounder.

C — Why it fails: Numerical recording is not itself a weakness.

D — Why it fails: The director’s wording is cautious, not evidence against an increase.

D24-02 • Answer A

A — Correct: She continues the hours while gathering more evidence.

B — Why it fails: She allows that longer hours may help.

C — Why it fails: She makes a provisional decision despite uncertainty.

D — Why it fails: She accepts the recorded gain.

D24-03 • Answer D

D — Correct: The scope, setting, and size of the change all expand beyond the trial.

A — Why it fails: The proposal is broader than the trial.

B — Why it fails: The member overlooks relevant limits.

C — Why it fails: The proposal is immediate expansion, not merely data collection.

D24-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: The changed closure condition provides evidence of a possible contribution.

B — Why it fails: A later change does not prove earlier fraud.

C — Why it fails: No visitor attitude is established.

D — Why it fails: The pattern would not eliminate all effect of hours.

D24-05 • Answer D

D — Correct: The finding identifies a mechanism by which later hours permit visits.

A — Why it fails: Aesthetic preference does not establish access.

B — Why it fails: Furniture age does not test the hours’ effect.

C — Why it fails: Old repainting is not linked to the trial.

D24-06 • Answer D

D — Correct: The generalization assumes transferable benefits despite different settings.

A — Why it fails: No such testing is reported.

B — Why it fails: Book identity is neither stated nor the necessary assumption.

C — Why it fails: The increase is explicit.

D24-07 • Answer D

D — Correct: Timing helps identify how the extension is being used.

A — Why it fails: Visit times do not prove motives.

B — Why it fails: Measurement does not eliminate costs.

C — Why it fails: Other comparisons can remain useful.

D24-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: The observed twenty-percent increase directly establishes this limited claim.

A — Why it fails: The closure is a plausible contributor.

B — Why it fails: Costs and other branches were not tested.

C — Why it fails: Causation is confounded.

D24-09 • Answer C

C — Correct: The passage identifies useful but imperfect evidence.

A — Why it fails: Limitations do not make evidence worthless.

B — Why it fails: Multiple forms of evidence can contribute.

D — Why it fails: Voluntary responses and recollections have limits.

D24-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: Two simultaneous changes create competing explanations for the gain.

A — Why it fails: Simple counting does not present competing causes.

B — Why it fails: Repeated measurement alone is a different issue.

C — Why it fails: A choice between colors does not establish a causal confounder.

Final mock • Module 1

Quick key

01 B	**02** B	**03** B	**04** C	**05** C	**06** C	**07** B	**08** A	**09** A	**10** D	**11** B	**12** A	**13** D	**14** C
15 C	**16** D	**17** A	**18** A	**19** B	**20** A	**21** C	**22** C	**23** A	**24** A	**25** A	**26** D	**27** A	**28** D
29 D	**30** B	**31** A	**32** D	**33** A	**34** B	**35** A							

M1-01 • Answer B

B — Correct: The singular subject wheel takes was lying.

A — Why it fails: Were disagrees with wheel.

C — Why it fails: Were still disagrees, and lain does not fit this passive-like construction.

D — Why it fails: Lying lacks a finite auxiliary.

M1-02 • Answer B

B — Correct: Numbering supports the following explanation about returning parts.

A — Why it fails: Numbering does not establish operation.

C — Why it fails: The paragraph concerns Ada’s work inside the tower.

D — Why it fails: The next sentence explicitly explains its usefulness.

M1-03 • Answer B

B — Correct: Measure matches clean and inspect after asked them to.

A — Why it fails: Measuring breaks the parallel infinitive structure.

C — Why it fails: Measured does not fit the shared to frame.

D — Why it fails: A noun phrase does not match the coordinated verbs.

M1-04 • Answer C

C — Correct: The semicolon joins the complete statement and the evidence that follows.

A — Why it fails: The comma alone creates a splice.

B — Why it fails: Which does not grammatically connect the full clause.

D — Why it fails: Although would incorrectly make the fracture a contrast to justified caution.

M1-05 • Answer C

C — Correct: The drawing’s useful detail confirms the value of consulting it.

A — Why it fails: Nevertheless implies an opposition not present here.

B — Why it fails: No prior success has yet been described in this sequence.

D — Why it fails: The drawing is not contrasted with a prior successful source.

M1-06 • Answer C

C — Correct: Its shows possession by the singular wheel.

A — Why it fails: It’s means it is or it has.

B — Why it fails: Their does not match the singular wheel.

D — Why it fails: Its’ is not a standard possessive form.

M1-07 • Answer B

B — Correct: Precision already conveys exactness.

A — Why it fails: Exact repeats the meaning of precision.

C — Why it fails: The phrase piles up synonyms.

D — Why it fails: The added clause repeats the same meaning.

M1-08 • Answer A

A — Correct: Two apprentices possess the measurements, so apprentices’ is correct.

B — Why it fails: The singular neither matches the owners nor marks possession.

C — Why it fails: The plural alone does not mark possession.

D — Why it fails: This would identify only one owner.

M1-09 • Answer A

A — Correct: Losing time causes Ada to adjust the pendulum, so so fits.

B — Why it fails: Although would subordinate the adjustment as a contrast.

C — Why it fails: Yet would signal an unexpected contrast.

D — Why it fails: Unless would introduce a condition inconsistent with the narrated event.

M1-10 • Answer D

D — Correct: The measured wording fits the factual narrative.

A — Why it fails: The original is conspicuously casual.

B — Why it fails: This is even more colloquial.

C — Why it fails: The superlative is unsupported exaggeration.

M1-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: The sentence explains why she keeps checking reliability.

A — Why it fails: Painting is not mentioned.

C — Why it fails: It states a standard, not permanent failure.

D — Why it fails: It supports rather than contradicts her attention.

M1-12 • Answer A

A — Correct: The colon follows a complete clause and introduces the notebook’s explanatory value.

B — Why it fails: Because should not be followed by a colon here.

C — Why it fails: A comma alone would join independent clauses.

D — Why it fails: The clauses require a boundary.

M1-13 • Answer D

D — Correct: Suggested fits the completed first week in the past narrative.

A — Why it fails: Suggests is present tense; the question asks for the established past narrative.

B — Why it fails: Have suggests is not a valid verb phrase.

C — Why it fails: Suggesting lacks a finite verb.

M1-14 • Answer C

C — Correct: One is the singular subject in the past narrative.

A — Why it fails: Were disagrees with one.

B — Why it fails: Are is plural and present.

D — Why it fails: Have also disagrees and does not fit the completed past event.

M1-15 • Answer C

C — Correct: Recurred states repetition without redundant modifiers.

A — Why it fails: Repeated, again and again, and repeatedly overlap.

B — Why it fails: Repetition repeated is redundant.

D — Why it fails: Repeatedly and again repeat the sense of recurred.

M1-16 • Answer D

D — Correct: The exceptional rain produces a contrasting result in which both areas stay flooded.

A — Why it fails: Similarly obscures the contrast between ordinary and exceptional conditions.

B — Why it fails: The earlier difference is not the cause of the heavy-rain result.

C — Why it fails: The exceptional case is not an example of the ordinary difference.

M1-17 • Answer A

A — Correct: The immediately preceding sentences describe channels linking pools.

B — Why it fails: Printed numbers are not the connections described.

C — Why it fails: The road is not the relevant antecedent.

D — Why it fails: Personal relationships are not discussed.

M1-18 • Answer A

A — Correct: The detail interrupts the discussion of channels and gauges.

B — Why it fails: Color cannot validate measurements.

C — Why it fails: The reason is relevance, not an invented prohibition.

D — Why it fails: Personal detail is not automatically relevant.

M1-19 • Answer B

B — Correct: Removing because gives the sentence a complete independent structure.

A — Why it fails: The original because-clause stands alone as a fragment.

C — Why it fails: Receiving does not supply the main finite verb.

D — Why it fails: The dependent structure also lacks a finite main verb.

M1-20 • Answer A

A — Correct: Nor introducing a negative coordinated clause takes did it.

B — Why it fails: This is not a finite clause.

C — Why it fails: The inversion required after nor is missing.

D — Why it fails: Does disagrees with they and changes the pronoun reference.

M1-21 • Answer C

C — Correct: The team is the agent that can examine records.

A — Why it fails: The original grammatically attaches examining to channels.

B — Why it fails: Channels cannot perform the examining.

D — Why it fails: Mapping cannot examine records.

M1-22 • Answer C

C — Correct: Three noun phrases identify positions, direction, and locations.

A — Why it fails: The where-clause breaks the intended parallel list.

B — Why it fails: The gerund construction does not match the preceding noun phrases.

D — Why it fails: A complete clause does not match the noun phrases.

M1-23 • Answer A

A — Correct: The listed map features explain its usefulness, so thus signals a result.

B — Why it fails: The sentence does not contradict the preceding description.

C — Why it fails: Interpretation is an effect, not an alternative to the map features.

D — Why it fails: No unexpected opposition is present.

M1-24 • Answer A

A — Correct: Further means additional in this context.

B — Why it fails: Farthest normally indicates greatest distance.

C — Why it fails: Far does not mean additional here.

D — Why it fails: Furthest is a superlative, not the needed modifier for additional work.

M1-25 • Answer A

A — Correct: Examined is the finite past verb required by the narrative.

B — Why it fails: Examine does not agree with Noura in present tense and shifts the timeline.

C — Why it fails: Examining leaves the main clause incomplete.

D — Why it fails: Has examines is not a valid verb phrase.

M1-26 • Answer D

D — Correct: The preceding words form a complete clause that introduces the tools.

A — Why it fails: A semicolon cannot introduce this noun list.

B — Why it fails: Because cannot introduce a list of tools.

C — Why it fails: Although requires a clause, not this list.

M1-27 • Answer A

A — Correct: Had removed marks completion by the specified past time, noon.

B — Why it fails: Has requires removed, not remove.

C — Why it fails: Removing lacks a finite auxiliary.

D — Why it fails: Future conflicts with the past narrative.

M1-28 • Answer D

D — Correct: Showing the tear contrasts with covering it.

A — Why it fails: Therefore suggests the disclosure follows logically from concealment, missing the reversal.

B — Why it fails: Disclosure is not an example of concealment.

C — Why it fails: The actions differ.

M1-29 • Answer D

D — Correct: The adverb carefully modifies worked.

A — Why it fails: Careful is an adjective, not the required adverb.

B — Why it fails: Most careful is also adjectival and changes the comparison.

C — Why it fails: The noun cannot modify worked in this position.

M1-30 • Answer B

B — Correct: The active construction keeps Noura as the acting subject.

A — Why it fails: The passive is grammatical but less direct for the stated focus.

C — Why it fails: The nominalization obscures the actor.

D — Why it fails: This is wordy and omits the actor.

M1-31 • Answer A

A — Correct: The following request tests her reasoning rather than her handwork.

B — Why it fails: No closure follows.

C — Why it fails: No sale demand follows.

D — Why it fails: This contradicts the completed repair.

M1-32 • Answer D

D — Correct: Brief preserves the meaning without repetition.

A — Why it fails: Duration and length redundantly express shortness.

B — Why it fails: This reverses the meaning.

C — Why it fails: The revision repeats the same idea.

M1-33 • Answer A

A — Correct: Which refers to the inanimate sketch and serves as the clause’s subject.

B — Why it fails: Whose would require a possessed noun.

C — Why it fails: Whom is an object form for a person.

D — Why it fails: Who refers to people.

M1-34 • Answer B

B — Correct: Disclosure allowed the father to identify and help repair the damage.

A — Why it fails: A mistake is central to the narrative.

C — Why it fails: It explains how his help became possible.

D — Why it fails: The sequence directly connects disclosure and repair.

M1-35 • Answer A

A — Correct: The covers hide the decisions from customers.

B — Why it fails: Announced would mean openly revealed.

C — Why it fails: Enumerated means listed one by one.

D — Why it fails: Invented would make covers the creators of decisions.

Final mock • Module 2

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M2-01 • Answer B

B — Correct: The passage traces new funding arrangements and continuing pressures.

A — Why it fails: Wages and working hours still limited access, so the removal was incomplete.

C — Why it fails: Subscriptions created committee and member expectations; dependence changed form.

D — Why it fails: The account emphasizes survival, constraints, and access, not a rise in personal reputation.

M2-02 • Answer B

B — Correct: Their requests shaped musical selections.

A — Why it fails: The conductor had to accommodate their requests and secure permission for unfamiliar works.

C — Why it fails: The committee became influential only after the subscription system was introduced.

D — Why it fails: Advance subscriptions belong to the later arrangement, not the initial merchant support.

M2-03 • Answer C

C — Correct: The placement was a compromise that secured permission.

A — Why it fails: The unfamiliar work was placed between popular selections rather than replacing them secretly.

B — Why it fails: No comparative profit evidence is offered; the placement secured acceptance.

D — Why it fails: Standing-ticket sales were introduced later.

M2-04 • Answer B

B — Correct: Paragraph 3 gives the merchants’ withdrawal as the destabilizing event.

A — Why it fails: Subscriptions introduced stronger expectations about honoring dates.

C — Why it fails: Standing-ticket sales were a later development, so they did not prompt subscriptions.

D — Why it fails: The text describes compromise, not such a refusal.

M2-05 • Answer B

B — Correct: Advance payment supported longer-term hiring.

A — Why it fails: Some members objected to too many experimental works.

C — Why it fails: Subscribers expected the announced schedule to be honored.

D — Why it fails: Subscribers were paying listeners; dependence remained.

M2-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: The conductor managed competing preferences through agreement-making.

A — Why it fails: Negotiation requires discussion rather than refusing it.

C — Why it fails: The word concerns the committee relationship, not musical preparation.

D — Why it fails: Ticket recording is a different task.

M2-07 • Answer C

C — Correct: Complaints about late subscribers show disruption was not confined to one group.

A — Why it fails: Complaints also concerned late subscribers in reserved seats.

B — Why it fails: The book addresses disruptions; it does not provide that comparative attendance result.

D — Why it fails: The complaint book included noise and late arrival, not only musical quality.

M2-08 • Answer D

D — Correct: Economic resources and available time still constrained attendance.

A — Why it fails: That supports financial stability, not the claim about unequal attendance opportunities.

B — Why it fails: That detail concerns programming compromise rather than practical barriers to admission.

C — Why it fails: The worry shows social judgment; wages and work hours more directly establish continuing opportunity limits.

M2-09 • Answer A

A — Correct: The paragraph rejects a steady march to complete freedom.

B — Why it fails: No funding source is presented as invariably superior.

C — Why it fails: The paragraph explicitly says expectations continued under different forms.

D — Why it fails: The paragraph denies both complete separation and its usefulness as a goal.

M2-10 • Answer B

B — Correct: Diversification reduces dependence on any single source.

A — Why it fails: Multiple sources did not erase expectations.

C — Why it fails: Reduced vulnerability does not establish an absolute monthly guarantee.

D — Why it fails: The society combined the sources rather than replacing them with tickets alone.

M2-11 • Answer B

B — Correct: The final paragraph describes room for new music alongside popular choices.

A — Why it fails: Diverse funding reduced vulnerability without eliminating audience expectations.

C — Why it fails: Merchant requests already required compromise, and his preference is not stated.

D — Why it fails: The final paragraph describes retaining popular works alongside unfamiliar ones.

M2-12 • Answer C

C — Correct: Funding security and choice of repertoire are distinct dimensions.

A — Why it fails: The author distinguishes these dimensions rather than equating their changes.

B — Why it fails: The text allows unfamiliar works and does not make predictable income determine a single repertoire.

D — Why it fails: The distinction does not establish an inverse rule either.

M2-13 • Answer D

D — Correct: The author weighs gains, pressures, and limitations using records.

A — Why it fails: Both access and financial arrangements receive careful qualification.

B — Why it fails: The author identifies benefits and pressures in each arrangement.

C — Why it fails: The passage resists a universal or simple ranking.

M2-14 • Answer D

D — Correct: The layer order and contents were directly visible.

A — Why it fails: A current route is not established by the stones; this is interpretation, not direct observation.

B — Why it fails: The class did not establish event count or intervals from direct observation.

C — Why it fails: The class observed only an examined section, not the entire meadow.

M2-15 • Answer A

A — Correct: The position of the root-bearing surface supports growth between deposits under the stated condition.

B — Why it fails: The intervening root-bearing surface does not establish a single shared event.

C — Why it fails: Under the proposed intact sequence, the root-bearing surface predates the covering silt.

D — Why it fails: The roots support a growth interval but not its exact length.

M2-16 • Answer B

B — Correct: Rearrangement could disrupt the relation between position and age.

A — Why it fails: Agreement would not establish that the layers were undisturbed.

C — Why it fails: The drawing provides no numerical ages; intact order is the relevant condition.

D — Why it fails: Thickness alone does not secure the relation between vertical order and relative time.

M2-17 • Answer B

B — Correct: The passage explicitly limits the observation to the inspected section.

A — Why it fails: The observation is local and cannot establish that universal absence.

C — Why it fails: Absence of cuts does not provide dates.

D — Why it fails: No visible cuts through layers does not establish the number of depositional episodes.

M2-18 • Answer D

D — Correct: Uniform appearance alone does not determine event count.

A — Why it fails: Current course does not provide an exact deposition date.

B — Why it fails: The instructor does not assign annual timing to the bands.

C — Why it fails: Uniformity alone proves neither one event nor several.

M2-19 • Answer B

B — Correct: The bands are compatible with multiple episodes without fixing timing.

A — Why it fails: The bands are compatible with more than one episode.

C — Why it fails: Bands within silt can reflect deposition and do not by themselves establish excavation.

D — Why it fails: The passage explicitly says the bands do not determine elapsed time.

M2-20 • Answer D

D — Correct: The revised note preserves what is supported and leaves event count open.

A — Why it fails: The revised conclusion leaves both event count and intervals open.

B — Why it fails: The present route cannot supply the complete history.

C — Why it fails: Intact order does not establish simultaneous formation.

M2-21 • Answer B

B — Correct: Moving water can act along a route different from today’s.

A — Why it fails: Layer order does not establish permanent channel position.

C — Why it fails: Transport evidence does not uniquely determine an unchanging route.

D — Why it fails: Roots do not determine the stream’s route through all time.

M2-22 • Answer A

A — Correct: The diagram preserves the observed order.

B — Why it fails: The diagram explicitly preserves order without exact thickness.

C — Why it fails: Labels identify material, not event count or dates.

D — Why it fails: The depicted root-bearing band lies between silt and gravel.

M2-23 • Answer D

D — Correct: The bank supports some sequence claims but not exact timing.

A — Why it fails: The report is provisional, leaving room for further evidence.

B — Why it fails: The notes are attached because the drawing is not a substitute.

C — Why it fails: The class keeps a provisional sequence while distinguishing what remains unknown.

M2-24 • Answer C

C — Correct: The history remains open to further evidence.

A — Why it fails: The report explicitly preserves uncertainty.

B — Why it fails: Uncertainty is not intentional deception.

D — Why it fails: The interpretation is grounded in observations.

M2-25 • Answer A

A — Correct: Excavation and replacement would provide evidence of disturbance.

B — Why it fails: This supports the described root-bearing layer.

C — Why it fails: This is consistent with the existing gravel description.

D — Why it fails: A photograph alone does not establish rearrangement.

Final mock • Module 3

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M3-01 • Answer D

D — Correct: The change in location and traffic protection changes use.

A — Why it fails: The move changed traffic protection as well as proximity to flowers.

B — Why it fails: Few people used the original location despite that apparent advantage.

C — Why it fails: The passage identifies surrounding conditions, not a material change.

M3-02 • Answer C

C — Correct: The observed proximity and later protected position support this cautious explanation.

A — Why it fails: Traffic separation changed at the same time, so sole causation is unsupported.

B — Why it fails: The evidence concerns one location and does not establish every person’s earlier behavior.

D — Why it fails: It separated seating from traffic without showing a reduction in traffic volume.

M3-03 • Answer D

D — Correct: The qualifier ties completeness to a defined reference date.

A — Why it fails: The publication-date phrase adds an explicit limit.

B — Why it fails: The revised label still concerns coverage, not price.

C — Why it fails: The newly issued stamp shows that the handbook is not fully current.

M3-04 • Answer A

A — Correct: The issue is what the claim includes and excludes.

B — Why it fails: Brightness has no role in the reasoning.

C — Why it fails: No valuation occurs.

D — Why it fails: Weight is unrelated to completeness.

M3-05 • Answer C

C — Correct: Placement with winter equipment suggests usefulness with a glove.

A — Why it fails: Testing with a glove and changing its destination suggest those conditions matter.

B — Why it fails: Its placement among usable winter equipment points toward a practical use, not merely a warning.

D — Why it fails: Keeping it for winter use does not establish universal superiority.

M3-06 • Answer B

B — Correct: The silence follows testing with a glove and precedes a changed decision.

A — Why it fails: The pause and winter placement suggest reconsideration for a particular use.

C — Why it fails: The silence belongs to the master’s response; Sami does not withdraw his point.

D — Why it fails: His later action changes after testing the tool.

M3-07 • Answer A

A — Correct: Its marks possession by the singular door.

B — Why it fails: It’s expands to it is or it has.

C — Why it fails: They’re means they are.

D — Why it fails: Their does not match the singular referent.

M3-08 • Answer B

B — Correct: A semicolon separates the clauses before however.

A — Why it fails: A comma plus however creates a splice.

C — Why it fails: Without a boundary, the clauses run together.

D — Why it fails: The comma remains insufficient and the semicolon is misplaced after however.

M3-09 • Answer A

A — Correct: Route B is 3.6 km and 48 minutes, compared with A’s 2.4 km and 54 minutes.

B — Why it fails: The medians are 54 and 48 minutes.

C — Why it fails: Route A is shorter but has a higher median time.

D — Why it fails: The difference is six minutes in the opposite direction.

M3-10 • Answer C

C — Correct: Nonrandom groups and limited conditions restrict generalization.

A — Why it fails: Medians can describe performance; the central limitation is differing nonrandom groups and limited conditions.

B — Why it fails: Group differences prevent isolating slope’s effect.

D — Why it fails: This universal conclusion is contradicted by these medians and unsupported for future walkers.

M3-11 • Answer A

A — Correct: The time requirement creates the consequence that some households struggle to participate.

B — Why it fails: It explains a resulting barrier rather than merely illustrating grain purchasing.

C — Why it fails: It gives an effect, not a parallel case.

D — Why it fails: The sentence does not contradict the labor requirement.

M3-12 • Answer A

A — Correct: The passage contrasts cheap grain with a costly time commitment.

B — Why it fails: The key stated barrier is required volunteer hours.

C — Why it fails: The passage identifies lack of spare time, not a preference for higher prices.

D — Why it fails: Required labor can exclude households with little spare time.

M3-13 • Answer A

A — Correct: The quiet gesture identifies the error without publicly taking over.

B — Why it fails: The subject of the mistake is not the manner of correction.

C — Why it fails: Notes do not establish discretion.

D — Why it fails: Chronology does not show discretion.

M3-14 • Answer D

D — Correct: She values the detected error and the chance to correct it herself.

A — Why it fails: The mistake is corrected; consideration and accuracy coexist.

B — Why it fails: She appreciates being allowed to correct the error herself.

C — Why it fails: Leila notices and corrects it; discreet communication does not mean total nonrecognition.

M3-15 • Answer A

A — Correct: The model contributes evidence but requires further checks.

B — Why it fails: The passage values the tested relationship, not visual resemblance.

C — Why it fails: The model remains useful despite those limits.

D — Why it fails: Additional calculations and material tests are explicitly requested.

M3-16 • Answer B

B — Correct: This preserves both the model's contribution and its limitations.

A — Why it fails: Immediate approval contradicts the report.

C — Why it fails: Material and scale differences are why more work is needed.

D — Why it fails: The report specifically requests calculations.

M3-17 • Answer C

C — Correct: Plural entries requires show.

A — Why it fails: Shows is singular.

B — Why it fails: Has disagrees with entries.

D — Why it fails: Showing lacks a finite auxiliary.

M3-18 • Answer C

C — Correct: Recorded matches used and waited in the past-tense sequence.

A — Why it fails: Recording breaks the coordinated finite verbs.

B — Why it fails: The infinitive changes the grammatical frame.

D — Why it fails: The noun phrase does not match the verbs.

M3-19 • Answer B

B — Correct: Repeated payments on consecutive market days support a recurring arrangement.

A — Why it fails: Cargo is not recorded, so payment regularity cannot identify it.

C — Why it fails: The record supplies no passenger identities.

D — Why it fails: The evidence is limited to twelve market days.

M3-20 • Answer A

A — Correct: The pattern supports regularity but not missing identities.

B — Why it fails: Missing names do not invalidate the recorded payments.

C — Why it fails: The historian explicitly declines to identify them.

D — Why it fails: The sentence limits the inference and preserves the missing names.

M3-21 • Answer D

D — Correct: The dependent although-clause attaches to a complete main clause with a comma.

A — Why it fails: A semicolon cannot follow this dependent clause.

B — Why it fails: And prevents the needed main-clause attachment.

C — Why it fails: Looking leaves the although-clause without a finite verb.

M3-22 • Answer D

D — Correct: Earlier notice positions give the holes historical meaning.

A — Why it fails: They are evidence of earlier uses, while the painter has just renewed the surface.

B — Why it fails: The text associates them with earlier notices, not the new lettering layout.

C — Why it fails: The painter traced surviving outlines; the holes had a different historical role.

M3-23 • Answer A

A — Correct: He monitors clouds and slick stones, then acts before rain.

B — Why it fails: The ending attributes his caution to informed attention, not ignorance.

C — Why it fails: He does not argue and instead acts on observed conditions.

D — Why it fails: He prioritizes clouds and slick stones over remaining at the view.

M3-24 • Answer A

A — Correct: His quiet response and lack of argument show restrained expression.

B — Why it fails: The word describes his behavior.

C — Why it fails: No food supply is described.

D — Why it fails: No reservation is involved.

M3-25 • Answer A

A — Correct: The ending reinterprets apparent timidity as attentive judgment.

B — Why it fails: The ending explicitly reinterprets the accusation as mistaken.

C — Why it fails: The guide’s attention to developing conditions is vindicated.

D — Why it fails: He says there will be another clear morning, leaving future visits open.

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