

GMAT Verbal Practice Paper 2 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed : 3 Hours	Maximum Marks : 100
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The GMAT exam is 2 hours and 15 minutes long (with one optional 10-minute break) and consists of 64 questions in total.
2. The GMAT exam is comprised of three sections:
3. Quantitative Reasoning: 21 questions, 45 minutes
4. Verbal Reasoning: 23 questions, 45 minutes
5. Data Insights: 20 questions, 45 minutes
6. You can answer the three sections in any order. As you move through a section, you can bookmark questions that you would like to review later.
7. When you have answered all questions in a section, you will proceed to the Question Review & Edit screen for that section.
8. If there is no time remaining in the section, you will NOT proceed to the Question Review & Edit screen and you will automatically be moved to your optional break screen or the next section (if you have already taken your optional break).
9. Each Question Review & Edit screen includes a numbered list of the questions in that section and indicates the questions you bookmarked.
10. Clicking a question number will take you to that specific question. You can review as many questions as you would like and can edit up to three (3) answers.

Q1. Ciara distrusts modern medicine. She says that the drugs prescribed by doctors are just synthetic poisons that they dispense to make money. She uses only herbs and essential oils to treat her health problems, declaring that they are much safer than prescription drugs because they come directly from nature. Which of the following, if true, most weakens Ciara's argument?

- (A) Some doctors dispense drugs for free to needy patients.
- (B) Some common drugs are derived from plants and other natural substances.
- (C) Some herbs and natural substances are quite harmful if ingested.
- (D) Sometimes the herbal remedies Ciara takes do not relieve her symptoms.
- (E) Herbal supplements and oils are often quite expensive.

Correct Answer: (C) Some herbs and natural substances are quite harmful if ingested.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the argument.

Ciara claims that herbs and natural oils are safer than prescription drugs because they come directly from nature. The argument relies on the idea that natural substances are inherently safer.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Some doctors dispense drugs for free to needy patients: Incorrect. This does not address the safety of herbs vs. prescription drugs, and does not weaken Ciara's argument.
- (B) Some common drugs are derived from plants and other natural substances: Incorrect. This doesn't directly weaken Ciara's argument, as it doesn't address the safety of synthetic drugs vs. natural remedies.
- (C) Some herbs and natural substances are quite harmful if ingested: Correct. This directly weakens Ciara's argument, as it shows that natural substances can also be harmful, challenging her belief that they are safer than prescription drugs.
- (D) Sometimes the herbal remedies Ciara takes do not relieve her symptoms: Incorrect. While this may point out the ineffectiveness of her remedies, it does not weaken the claim that herbs are safer.
- (E) Herbal supplements and oils are often quite expensive: Incorrect. This option does not address the safety of herbs compared to synthetic drugs.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) Some herbs and natural substances are quite harmful if ingested.

Final Answer:

(C) Some herbs and natural substances are quite harmful if ingested.

Quick Tip

When evaluating an argument, look for evidence that contradicts the central claim, such as the safety of natural remedies in this case.

Q2. Recent DNA analysis shows that the majority of modern humans alive today have at least some genetic material in common with Neanderthal humans. Archaeologists believe that the first evidence of religious behavior has been found in excavations of Neanderthal dwellings in France. The presence of Neanderthal DNA in modern Europeans has led some scholars to assert that Europeans are genetically programmed for religious behavior in ways that people from other areas of the world are not. Which of the following, if true, more seriously weakens this argument?

- (A) The areas of the Neanderthal excavations have climates in which artifacts are exceptionally well preserved, unlike other areas of early human activity.
- (B) There is disagreement among archaeologists as to whether the artifacts found in Neanderthal excavations actually indicate religious behavior.
- (C) Evidence of religious behavior has been found in every known human culture.
- (D) A significant portion of modern Europeans do not practice any religion.
- (E) It is impossible to tell by looking at someone whether he or she has Neanderthal DNA.

Correct Answer: (B) There is disagreement among archaeologists as to whether the artifacts found in Neanderthal excavations actually indicate religious behavior.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the argument.

The argument claims that Neanderthal DNA in modern Europeans suggests a genetic predisposition for religious behavior. This is based on the idea that artifacts in Neanderthal excavations point to religious activity.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) The areas of the Neanderthal excavations have climates in which artifacts are exceptionally well preserved, unlike other areas of early human activity: Incorrect. While this adds context about the preservation of artifacts, it does not address the core issue of whether the artifacts suggest religious behavior.
- (B) There is disagreement among archaeologists as to whether the artifacts found in Neanderthal excavations actually indicate religious behavior: Correct. If there is disagreement about the interpretation of the artifacts, the argument about genetic predisposition for religious behavior becomes less convincing.
- (C) Evidence of religious behavior has been found in every known human culture: Incorrect. While this provides broader context, it does not directly weaken the specific claim about Neanderthal DNA and religious behavior.
- (D) A significant portion of modern Europeans do not practice any religion: Incorrect. While this may seem relevant, it does not directly weaken the argument about Neanderthal DNA and religious behavior.
- (E) It is impossible to tell by looking at someone whether he or she has Neanderthal DNA: Incorrect. This fact does not directly address the claim about the genetic connection to religious behavior.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) There is disagreement among archaeologists as to whether the artifacts found in Neanderthal excavations actually indicate religious behavior.

Final Answer:

(B) There is disagreement among archaeologists as to whether the artifacts found in Neanderthal excava

Quick Tip

When evaluating an argument, look for evidence that challenges the core premise. In this case, disagreement about the interpretation of artifacts weakens the argument about genetic predisposition.

Q3. It has long been supposed that Neanderthal humans were replaced by modern humans. Most anthropologists thought that the two groups did not have contact or interbreed. However, a recent archaeological dig found Neanderthal artifacts and modern human artifacts mixed together, indicating that there was some contact between the two. The archaeologists leading this dig have published a new article asserting that, in fact, Neanderthals and modern humans did live side by side and interbred. Which of the following evidence would provide the strongest support for the archaeologists' claim?

- (A) Carbon dating of the artifacts that reveals they are the same age.
- (B) Burials in which there are Neanderthal and modern human bones.
- (C) DNA analysis of bones that indicates the presence of Neanderthal and modern human DNA in the same individual.
- (D) Cave paintings that depict Neanderthals and modern humans.
- (E) Modern human villages built directly on top of Neanderthal villages.

Correct Answer: (C) DNA analysis of bones that indicates the presence of Neanderthal and modern human DNA in the same individual.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the argument.

The archaeologists claim that Neanderthals and modern humans lived side by side and interbred. The strongest evidence for this would be finding DNA from both groups in the same individual, as it would directly show evidence of interbreeding.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Carbon dating of the artifacts that reveals they are the same age: Incorrect. While this might suggest the groups were contemporaneous, it does not provide direct evidence of contact or interbreeding.
- (B) Burials in which there are Neanderthal and modern human bones: Incorrect. While this shows both groups lived at the same time, it does not directly prove that they interbred.
- (C) DNA analysis of bones that indicates the presence of Neanderthal and modern human DNA in the same individual: Correct. This would provide direct evidence of interbreeding between the two groups.
- (D) Cave paintings that depict Neanderthals and modern humans: Incorrect. While this may suggest some form of coexistence, it does not provide direct evidence of interbreeding.
- (E) Modern human villages built directly on top of Neanderthal villages: Incorrect. This might show coexistence but does not directly prove interbreeding.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) DNA analysis of bones that indicates the presence of Neanderthal and modern human DNA in the same individual.

Final Answer:

(C) DNA analysis of bones that indicates the presence of Neanderthal and modern human DNA in the s

Quick Tip

Look for evidence that directly supports the central claim. In this case, DNA analysis provides the most direct proof of interbreeding.

Q4. A recent sociological study found that more than 40% of the following would be the best way to test the researchers' conclusions?

- (A) Interview a large random sample of adult children of divorce to see if they are also very religious.
- (B) Interview the congregants of the large conservative church to find out if they grew up in the church or converted as adults.
- (C) Interview a large sample of adults who grew up in the same religious community to find out if they are more religious.
- (D) Interview the congregants of the large conservative church to find out if they grew up in a family where there is divorce.
- (E) Interview a large random sample of adults to see if they grew up in a family where there is divorce.

Correct Answer: (D) Interview the congregants of the large conservative church to find out if they grew up in a family where there is divorce.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the argument.

The study concludes that growing up in a family with divorce leads to greater religiosity. To test this, we need to focus on whether divorce itself is the factor contributing to religiosity among the church's congregants.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Interview a large random sample of adult children of divorce to see if they are also very religious: Incorrect. This option does not target the specific religious community the researchers are studying.
- (B) Interview the congregants of the large conservative church to find out if they grew up in the church or converted as adults: Incorrect. This does not directly test the influence of divorce on religiosity.
- (C) Interview a large sample of adults who grew up in the same religious community to find out if they are more religious: Incorrect. This does not focus on the role of divorce specifically.
- (D) Interview the congregants of the large conservative church to find out if they grew up in a family where there is divorce: Correct. This directly addresses the researchers' hypothesis about the effect of divorce on religiosity within the targeted community.
- (E) Interview a large random sample of adults to see if they grew up in a family where there is divorce: Incorrect. This is too general and does not specifically focus on the religious community of interest.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) Interview the congregants of the large conservative church to find out if they grew up in a family where there is divorce.

Final Answer:

(D) Interview the congregants of the large conservative church to find out if they grew up in a family wh

Quick Tip

Make sure to focus on the specific factor or variable being tested in a study. Here, the key is to isolate the impact of divorce within the targeted religious community.

Q5. Breast cancer researchers found that, out of a sample of 1000 women who had been treated for breast cancer, over 60% had a miscarriage. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the researchers' conclusions?

- (A) Women who have had miscarriages are also often taking birth control pills, which have a known connection to breast cancer.
- (B) Women who have not had breast cancer also have a high rate of miscarriage after age 35.
- (C) Women who have had previous miscarriages sometimes use fertility treatments that are thought to have connections with uterine cancer.
- (D) In the general population, roughly 6 out of 10 women will have a miscarriage at some point in their lifetime.
- (E) Most of the women in the study had also at least one living child.

Correct Answer: (A) Women who have had miscarriages are also often taking birth control pills, which have a known connection to breast cancer.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the argument.**

The researchers conclude that there is a connection between breast cancer and miscarriages based on the fact that many women who had breast cancer also had miscarriages. To weaken this conclusion, we need to find an alternative explanation for the relationship.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Women who have had miscarriages are also often taking birth control pills, which have a known connection to breast cancer: Correct. This option provides an alternative explanation that could explain the correlation, weakening the conclusion that miscarriages cause breast cancer.
- (B) Women who have not had breast cancer also have a high rate of miscarriage after age 35: Incorrect. This does not weaken the connection, but rather shows that miscarriage is common among women of a certain age group.
- (C) Women who have had previous miscarriages sometimes use fertility treatments that are thought to have connections with uterine cancer: Incorrect. While this is relevant to uterine cancer, it does not weaken the argument about breast cancer.

- (D) In the general population, roughly 6 out of 10 women will have a miscarriage at some point in their lifetime: Incorrect. This statistic does not address the connection between breast cancer and miscarriage specifically.
- (E) Most of the women in the study had also at least one living child: Incorrect. This fact does not weaken the claim about the relationship between miscarriage and breast cancer.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Women who have had miscarriages are also often taking birth control pills, which have a known connection to breast cancer.

Final Answer:

(A) Women who have had miscarriages are also often taking birth control pills, which have a known connection to breast cancer.

Quick Tip

Always consider alternative explanations for a correlation presented in an argument. In this case, birth control pills provide a plausible alternative explanation.

Q6. Central State College has a very progressive program for preventing sexual assault on its campus. Every incoming student has to take a 1-hour course on sexual and dating violence, and there are monthly programs about prevention and intervention. The college recently opened a 24-hour hotline for victims and survivors of sexual assault. To their dismay, in the first year of the hotline operating, reports of sexual assaults on campus went up by 10%. Which of the following might explain the rise in reports of sexual assault at Central State?

- (A) Telling students about sexual violence makes them see it as an option, so more male students are committing assaults.
- (B) Having a hotline leads more students to report assaults that in the past may have gone unreported. The actual rate of assaults is likely unchanged.
- (C) As a result of education, students are more likely to classify troubling interactions as sexual assault than they might otherwise have been.
- (D) The facilitators of the prevention program are not effectively conveying the information to students.
- (E) The programs are too infrequent to be effective.

Correct Answer: (B) Having a hotline leads more students to report assaults that in the past may have gone unreported. The actual rate of assaults is likely unchanged.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the argument.

The argument states that reports of sexual assault increased after the implementation of a hotline and educational programs. The increase in reports does not necessarily indicate an increase in actual assaults.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Telling students about sexual violence makes them see it as an option, so more male students are committing assaults: Incorrect. This suggests an unintended consequence but does not directly address the rise in reports.
- (B) Having a hotline leads more students to report assaults that in the past may have gone unreported. The actual rate of assaults is likely unchanged: Correct. This explains that the increase in reports might be due to students feeling more comfortable reporting assaults, not that more assaults are occurring.
- (C) As a result of education, students are more likely to classify troubling interactions as sexual assault than they might otherwise have been: Incorrect. While this could explain the increase in reports, it does not directly address the issue of reporting rather than actual incidents.
- (D) The facilitators of the prevention program are not effectively conveying the information to students: Incorrect. This suggests that the programs are ineffective but does not directly explain the rise in reports.
- (E) The programs are too infrequent to be effective: Incorrect. This is not supported by the evidence given in the passage.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Having a hotline leads more students to report assaults that in the past may have gone unreported.

Final Answer:

(B) Having a hotline leads more students to report assaults that in the past may have gone unreported.

Quick Tip

When analyzing increases in reports, consider whether the increase is due to better reporting mechanisms or an actual rise in incidents.

Q7. According to Dr. Sean, people who consume broccoli everyday are half as likely to be diagnosed with heart diseases as compared to others. Dr. Sean stated this after he had monitored diet of 100 patients for 12 months. Which of the following options weakens the argument stated above?

- (A) According to a famous Science Journal, broccoli has no relation with heart diseases at all.
- (B) People who were monitored during this study belonged to the same town.
- (C) Everyone whose diet was being monitored was supposed to spend 30 minutes each day jogging.
- (D) There are different kinds of broccoli available in the market these days, some of which are artificially manufactured.
- (E) Dr. Sean doesn't hold a degree from one of the lesser known universities.

Correct Answer: (B) People who were monitored during this study belonged to the same town.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the argument.**

Dr. Sean claims that eating broccoli reduces the likelihood of heart disease. The argument is based on a small, controlled study of 100 patients.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) According to a famous Science Journal, broccoli has no relation with heart diseases at all: Incorrect. While this contradicts Dr. Sean's claim, it is not directly related to the study.
- (B) People who were monitored during this study belonged to the same town: Correct. This weakens the argument because it suggests that other environmental or lifestyle factors within the same town could explain the results, rather than broccoli consumption alone.
- (C) Everyone whose diet was being monitored was supposed to spend 30 minutes each day jogging: Incorrect. This may strengthen the argument by introducing a health factor, not weaken it.
- (D) There are different kinds of broccoli available in the market these days, some of which are artificially manufactured: Incorrect. This doesn't directly weaken the claim but might introduce variability in the type of broccoli consumed.
- (E) Dr. Sean doesn't hold a degree from one of the lesser known universities: Incorrect. This doesn't affect the validity of the study or the argument itself.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) People who were monitored during this study belonged to the same town.

Final Answer:

(B) People who were monitored during this study belonged to the same town.

Quick Tip

Consider potential confounding variables when evaluating a small study. In this case, the town's specific factors could affect the results.

Q8. Mesa College has a long reputation of progressive arts education. It relies heavily on donations from its alumni for scholarships and campus improvements. Mesa College has never had an athletic program, and many current students and alumni say that they think this had led the college to put more focus and financial resources into developing first-class arts programs. This year, Mesa College instituted a football program, over the objections of many students and alumni. Based on this passage, which of the following is likely to occur?

- (A) Alumni donations to Mesa College will increase.
- (B) Alumni will become very involved with the football program at Mesa College.
- (C) Alumni donations to Mesa College will become more focused on the football program.
- (D) The college will start offering more athletic scholarships than art scholarships.
- (E) The football program will fail.

Correct Answer: (C) Alumni donations to Mesa College will become more focused on the football program.

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the argument.**

The argument describes how Mesa College has started a football program despite objections from many students and alumni who prefer focusing on arts programs. The college is likely to receive donations that are focused on the football program in light of this new development.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Alumni donations to Mesa College will increase: Incorrect. While donations may increase, the argument does not suggest that they will necessarily increase, just that they may shift.
- (B) Alumni will become very involved with the football program at Mesa College: Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that alumni involvement in the football program will be particularly high.
- (C) Alumni donations to Mesa College will become more focused on the football program: Correct. The passage implies that with the introduction of a football program, alumni donations are likely to be more focused on supporting the new program.
- (D) The college will start offering more athletic scholarships than art scholarships: Incorrect. This is not mentioned in the passage, which focuses more on donations and program development.
- (E) The football program will fail: Incorrect. The passage does not suggest that the football program will fail, it simply highlights opposition to it.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) Alumni donations to Mesa College will become more focused on the football program.

Final Answer:

(C) Alumni donations to Mesa College will become more focused on the football program.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to the underlying trends when new programs or changes are introduced. In this case, alumni donations are likely to shift in response to the football program.

Q9. Educational research shows that students who attend schools with low faculty/student ratios perform better on standardized tests than students who attend schools with high ratios. Therefore, homeschooling is the best option because the student and parent can work one on one. Which of the following, if true, most weakens this argument?

- (A) Standardized test results for homeschooled students show that scores are highly related to the parent-teacher's level of education.
- (B) Standardized test results from larger schools that require teachers to have a Master's degree are comparable to test results for students from smaller schools.
- (C) Studies show that homeschooled students struggle socially.
- (D) Standardized test results for homeschooled students show the same range of scores as scores for students from large schools.

(E) Private schooling is prohibitively expensive for many families.

Correct Answer: (B) Standardized test results from larger schools that require teachers to have a Master's degree are comparable to test results for students from smaller schools.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the argument.

The argument suggests that homeschooling is superior because it provides a low faculty/student ratio, which is assumed to lead to better test performance. The goal is to weaken this argument by showing that another factor could also result in similar or better outcomes.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Standardized test results for homeschooled students show that scores are highly related to the parent-teacher's level of education: Incorrect. This does not weaken the argument, as it does not challenge the idea that lower faculty/student ratios improve performance.
- (B) Standardized test results from larger schools that require teachers to have a Master's degree are comparable to test results for students from smaller schools: Correct. This directly weakens the argument by suggesting that the faculty/student ratio alone does not explain performance, as larger schools with more students can still produce similar results.
- (C) Studies show that homeschooled students struggle socially: Incorrect. This does not weaken the argument about academic performance based on faculty/student ratio.
- (D) Standardized test results for homeschooled students show the same range of scores as scores for students from large schools: Incorrect. This is irrelevant because it doesn't directly challenge the argument about the effectiveness of small ratios.
- (E) Private schooling is prohibitively expensive for many families: Incorrect. This does not address the issue of faculty/student ratio and its impact on test performance.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Standardized test results from larger schools that require teachers to have a Master's degree are comparable to test results for students from smaller schools.

Final Answer:

(B) Standardized test results from larger schools that require teachers to have a Master's degree are com

Quick Tip

To weaken an argument based on one factor (like faculty/student ratio), introduce evidence that other factors (like teacher qualification) could produce similar outcomes.

Q10. Sharla is a better chess player than Marcus.

Marcus is a better chess player than Evelyn.

Olivia routinely beats Evelyn at chess.

What is the likely outcome if Sharla and Olivia play a game of chess?

(A) Olivia will beat Sharla

- (B) Sharla will beat Olivia
- (C) The game will end in a draw
- (D) Olivia will decide not to play Sharla because she is intimidated
- (E) The two women will decide not to play chess at all

Correct Answer: (B) Sharla will beat Olivia

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the information given.

- Sharla is better than Marcus, and Marcus is better than Evelyn. This suggests Sharla is the best among the three. - Olivia routinely beats Evelyn at chess, so she is better than Evelyn. - Since Sharla is better than Marcus and Marcus is better than Evelyn, Sharla should also be better than Evelyn. - Olivia beats Evelyn, but no direct comparison between Olivia and Sharla is given.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Olivia will beat Sharla: Incorrect. There is no evidence to suggest that Olivia is better than Sharla; in fact, Sharla’s superiority over Marcus and Evelyn suggests she is likely better than Olivia.
- (B) Sharla will beat Olivia: Correct. Given the chain of superiority (Sharla \succ Marcus \succ Evelyn and Olivia \succ Evelyn), Sharla is the most likely to win.
- (C) The game will end in a draw: Incorrect. Based on the information, it seems unlikely that these two would end in a draw given the stated differences in their skill levels.
- (D) Olivia will decide not to play Sharla because she is intimidated: Incorrect. There is no evidence to suggest that Olivia would avoid playing Sharla.
- (E) The two women will decide not to play chess at all: Incorrect. The passage doesn’t indicate any reason why they would not play.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Sharla will beat Olivia.

Final Answer:

(B) Sharla will beat Olivia.

Quick Tip

When faced with comparisons, consider the transitive relationships between the players to determine the most likely outcome.

Q1.

Firefighters and police officers risk their lives often by stepping into the way of danger physically; _____, professionals such as doctors and lawyers have an equally significant impact on individuals’ lives medic

- (B) but
- (C) nevertheless
- (D) as a result

(E) and

Correct Answer: (B) but

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

The sentence is comparing two groups of professionals: firefighters/police officers and doctors/lawyers. The use of "therefore" in the original sentence suggests a cause-and-effect relationship, but the contrast between the two groups requires a different word.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) therefore: Incorrect. "Therefore" suggests causality, but the sentence is contrasting two different types of professionals, not explaining a cause.
- (B) but: Correct. "But" correctly introduces a contrast between the two professions.
- (C) nevertheless: Incorrect. "Nevertheless" suggests a contradiction but doesn't fit the context of comparison.
- (D) as a result: Incorrect. "As a result" suggests causality, which doesn't fit the comparison structure.
- (E) and: Incorrect. "And" doesn't show the necessary contrast between the two groups of professionals.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) but, as it introduces a contrasting idea between the two professions.

Final Answer:

(B) but

Quick Tip

When choosing the correct connector, focus on whether the relationship is one of contrast, addition, or causality.

Q2. In many cultures they consider fish eggs a delicacy.

- (A) In many cultures they consider fish eggs a delicacy.
- (B) In many cultures fish eggs are considered a delicacy.
- (C) In many cultures a delicacy is considered to be fish eggs.
- (D) Fish eggs, a delicacy in many cultures.
- (E) They consider fish eggs to be a delicacy in many cultures.

Correct Answer: (B) In many cultures fish eggs are considered a delicacy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence is about how fish eggs are viewed in many cultures. The correct construction should maintain clarity and grammatical correctness.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) In many cultures they consider fish eggs a delicacy: Incorrect. "They" is unnecessary and adds redundancy to the sentence.
- (B) In many cultures fish eggs are considered a delicacy: Correct. This is clear and grammatically correct, making the statement concise.
- (C) In many cultures a delicacy is considered to be fish eggs: Incorrect. This sentence is awkward and less direct.
- (D) Fish eggs, a delicacy in many cultures: Incorrect. This fragment lacks the proper structure to form a complete sentence.
- (E) They consider fish eggs to be a delicacy in many cultures: Incorrect. "They" is redundant here and makes the sentence unnecessarily complex.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) In many cultures fish eggs are considered a delicacy.

Final Answer:

(B) In many cultures fish eggs are considered a delicacy.

Quick Tip

When correcting a sentence, avoid unnecessary words like "they" that don't add clarity or meaning.

Q3. Sports are a significant part of life for people all across the world, as was demonstrated in 2006 when billions of people came together to be involved with the World Cup either through playing, watching or thru advertising.

- (A) World Cup either through playing, watching or thru advertising.
- (B) world cup either through playing, watching or thru advertising.
- (C) World Cup either through playing, watching or through advertising.
- (D) World Cup either through playing, watching or advertising.
- (E) World Cup either through playing, watching or advertising for it.

Correct Answer: (C) World Cup either through playing, watching or through advertising.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence mentions the World Cup and how people participate in it through playing, watching, or advertising. The structure needs to be grammatically consistent. "Thru" is an informal abbreviation and should be replaced by "through" for formal writing.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) World Cup either through playing, watching or thru advertising: Incorrect. "Thru" is informal and should be replaced with "through."
- (B) world cup either through playing, watching or thru advertising: Incorrect. "World Cup" should be capitalized as it's a proper noun. Also, "thru" is informal.

- (C) World Cup either through playing, watching or through advertising: Correct. This version uses proper capitalization and correct grammar with "through."
- (D) World Cup either through playing, watching or advertising: Incorrect. "Through" should precede "advertising" for consistency.
- (E) World Cup either through playing, watching or advertising for it: Incorrect. "Advertising for it" is awkward and unnecessary.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) World Cup either through playing, watching or through advertising.

Final Answer:

(C) World Cup either through playing, watching or through advertising.

Quick Tip

In formal writing, replace informal abbreviations like "thru" with the full word "through" for clarity and professionalism.

Q4. The argument between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued until the early morning.

- (A) between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued
- (B) between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued
- (C) between Paarin and I about the dent in his car continued
- (D) about the dent in his car continued for Paarin and I
- (E) about the dent in his car continued

Correct Answer: (A) between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence involves a prepositional phrase "between" that requires the objective case "me" rather than the subjective case "I."

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued: Correct. The phrase "between me" uses the objective case correctly.
- (B) between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued: Same as (A), correct.
- (C) between Paarin and I about the dent in his car continued: Incorrect. "I" is incorrect after the preposition "between," which should be followed by the objective case.
- (D) about the dent in his car continued for Paarin and I: Incorrect. This changes the sentence structure unnecessarily and incorrectly uses "I" instead of "me."
- (E) about the dent in his car continued: Incorrect. This is incomplete as it leaves out the necessary introductory prepositional phrase.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued.

Final Answer:

(A) between Paarin and me about the dent in his car continued.

Quick Tip

Remember that prepositions such as "between" require the objective case (me, him, her, etc.) and not the subjective case (I, he, she).

Q5. During the summer many students go away to summer camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity.

(A) summer many students go away to summer camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity.

(B) Summer many students go away to summer camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity.

(C) summer many students go away to camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity.

(D) summer many students go away to summer camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and maintaining integrity.

(E) Summer many students go away to camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity.

Correct Answer: (E) Summer many students go away to camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence is missing a capital letter for the word "Summer" at the start. Additionally, "summer camps" is more natural than just "camps" in this context. The other options either have improper capitalization or redundancy.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) summer many students go away to summer camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity: Incorrect. "summer" should be capitalized at the beginning of the sentence.

- (B) Summer many students go away to summer camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity: Incorrect. "Summer" is correctly capitalized, but the word "many" should be moved to after "students" for proper phrasing.

- (C) summer many students go away to camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity: Incorrect. "summer" needs to be capitalized and "camps" is too general for the context.

- (D) summer many students go away to summer camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and maintaining integrity: Incorrect. "Maintaining integrity" adds unnecessary complexity and changes the meaning.

- (E) Summer many students go away to camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity: Correct. This is the most grammatically correct and concise option with proper capitalization and clarity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (E) Summer many students go away to camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and integrity.

Final Answer:

(E) Summer many students go away to camps that teach them skills about camaraderie, perseverance and

Quick Tip

Make sure the sentence starts with a capital letter and is free from redundant or unnecessary wording for clarity.

Q6. A consummate gentleman, Stefan's etiquette and social grace was unmatched.

- (A) Stefan's etiquette and social grace was unmatched.
- (B) Stefan's etiquette and social grace were unmatched.
- (C) Stefan's etiquette and social grace was unmatched.
- (D) Stefan possessed unmatched etiquette and social grace.
- (E) Stefan's social grace was matched only by his etiquette.

Correct Answer: (B) Stefan's etiquette and social grace were unmatched.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The subject of the sentence, "etiquette and social grace," is a compound subject, meaning it should take a plural verb. Therefore, "were" is the correct verb form.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Stefan's etiquette and social grace was unmatched: Incorrect. The compound subject requires a plural verb, so "were" is needed instead of "was."
- (B) Stefan's etiquette and social grace were unmatched: Correct. This uses the plural verb "were," which correctly agrees with the compound subject.
- (C) Stefan's etiquette and social grace was unmatched: Incorrect. Same reason as (A).
- (D) Stefan possessed unmatched etiquette and social grace: Incorrect. While this is grammatically correct, it changes the structure of the sentence, which alters the intended meaning.
- (E) Stefan's social grace was matched only by his etiquette: Incorrect. This changes the meaning of the sentence and makes it unnecessarily complicated.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Stefan's etiquette and social grace were unmatched.

Final Answer:

(B) Stefan's etiquette and social grace were unmatched.

Quick Tip

When the subject of a sentence is compound, use a plural verb to ensure subject-verb agreement.

Q7. In countries such as China the government is recognizing the advantages of a capitalist market rather than communism and adjust economic policy accordingly.

- (A) capitalist market rather than communism and adjust
- (B) capitalist market rather than Communism and adjust
- (C) capitalist market rather than a communist market and adjust
- (D) capitalist market rather than a communist market and adjusting
- (E) Capitalistic market nor a Communist market and adjusting

Correct Answer: (D) capitalist market rather than a communist market and adjusting

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence should maintain consistency in parallel structure. The correct form must use the article "a" before "communist market" for consistency and the gerund "adjusting" to match the structure of the sentence.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) capitalist market rather than communism and adjust: Incorrect. "Communism" is a noun, and "adjust" does not parallel the sentence structure.
- (B) capitalist market rather than Communism and adjust: Incorrect. "Communism" should not be capitalized, and "adjust" is not consistent with the grammatical structure.
- (C) capitalist market rather than a communist market and adjust: Incorrect. "Adjust" should be in the gerund form "adjusting" to maintain parallel structure.
- (D) capitalist market rather than a communist market and adjusting: Correct. This choice maintains parallel structure with the gerund form "adjusting."
- (E) Capitalistic market nor a Communist market and adjusting: Incorrect. "Nor" is used incorrectly here, and "Capitalistic" is unnecessarily different from "capitalist."

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) capitalist market rather than a communist market and adjusting.

Final Answer:

(D) capitalist market rather than a communist market and adjusting.

Quick Tip

Maintain parallel structure by using the correct articles and verb forms in a sentence, especially when comparing two things.

Q8. Most of my favorite movies contain slapstick humor, however physical comedy is not the only way to make me laugh.

- (A) slapstick humor, however physical comedy is not
- (B) slapstick humor, but physical comedy is not
- (C) slapstick humor, and physical comedy is not
- (D) slapstick humor; physical comedy is not
- (E) slapstick humor, but it is not physical comedy that is

Correct Answer: (B) slapstick humor, but physical comedy is not

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence uses "however" incorrectly, as it creates a comma splice. "But" is the correct conjunction to introduce the contrast between the two ideas.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) slapstick humor, however physical comedy is not: Incorrect. This creates a comma splice. "However" is an adverb, not a conjunction, and should not be used with a comma.
- (B) slapstick humor, but physical comedy is not: Correct. "But" is the correct conjunction for contrasting the two ideas, creating a grammatically correct sentence.
- (C) slapstick humor, and physical comedy is not: Incorrect. "And" does not create the proper contrast between the two clauses.
- (D) slapstick humor; physical comedy is not: Incorrect. A semicolon is unnecessary and awkward in this sentence structure.
- (E) slapstick humor, but it is not physical comedy that is: Incorrect. This construction makes the sentence unnecessarily complex and unclear.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) slapstick humor, but physical comedy is not.

Final Answer:

(B) slapstick humor, but physical comedy is not.

Quick Tip

Use "but" to contrast two independent clauses. Avoid comma splices and unnecessary complexity in sentence structure.

Q9. Learning a new language can be difficult for people after one reaches a certain age; abilities needed to retain and apply new linguistic information deteriorate with time.

- (A) after one reaches a certain age
- (B) after they reach a certain age
- (C) after they reaches certain ages
- (D) after it reaches a certain age
- (E) after you reach a certain age

Correct Answer: (A) after one reaches a certain age

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence discusses a general statement about people learning a new language. The phrase "one reaches" is the most formal and neutral way to describe this general group of people.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) after one reaches a certain age: Correct. This is the most grammatically consistent and formal option. "One" is the appropriate pronoun for making general statements.
- (B) after they reach a certain age: Incorrect. "They" is plural and should not be used to refer to a singular "one."
- (C) after they reaches certain ages: Incorrect. "They" is plural, and "reaches" should be "reach" when used with "they." Additionally, "certain ages" is awkward in this context.
- (D) after it reaches a certain age: Incorrect. "It" is inappropriate here, as "one" is the intended subject.
- (E) after you reach a certain age: Incorrect. "You" is too informal and specific when making a general statement.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) after one reaches a certain age.

Final Answer:

(A) after one reaches a certain age.

Quick Tip

When making general statements, use "one" to maintain formality and avoid confusion with plural subjects.

Q10. A growing technology trend is to merge multiple devices with complimentary functions such as a phone, music player and the scheduling features of a planner.

- (A) the scheduling features of a planner.
- (B) and a planner with scheduling features.
- (C) and scheduling features.
- (D) scheduling features.
- (E) a planner.

Correct Answer: (C) and scheduling features.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence discusses how multiple devices are merged to include different functions. The phrase "the scheduling features of a planner" is redundant because the idea of a planner is already implied. The simpler "and scheduling features" is more concise.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) the scheduling features of a planner: Incorrect. This is redundant, as the idea of a planner is already implied by "planner" itself.
- (B) and a planner with scheduling features: Incorrect. This creates an unnecessary repetition of "planner" when it is already clear from context.
- (C) and scheduling features: Correct. This removes redundancy and keeps the sentence concise and clear.
- (D) scheduling features: Incorrect. This would leave out the context of devices merging functions. "And scheduling features" maintains the connection to the previous items.
- (E) a planner: Incorrect. This makes the sentence incomplete and fails to convey the full idea.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) and scheduling features.

Final Answer:

(C) and scheduling features.

Quick Tip

Avoid redundancy by omitting repeated concepts, especially when the meaning is already clear from context.

Q1. Since the homecoming king and queen candidates had only a minute for speeches and their peers wanted to hear something meaningful, the student government advisor warned candidates that they had better keep their speeches or face the wrath of an

- (A) prolonged
- (B) eloquent
- (C) loquacious
- (D) urbane
- (E) germane

Correct Answer: (E) germane

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence suggests that the candidates are being warned to keep their speeches focused and meaningful, implying that a certain type of speech is desired. The correct word should align with this meaning.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) prolonged: Incorrect. "Prolonged" means extended in time, which doesn't fit the context of keeping speeches meaningful and concise.
- (B) eloquent: Incorrect. "Eloquent" refers to speaking persuasively, but the sentence is emphasizing brevity and relevance, not eloquence.
- (C) loquacious: Incorrect. "Loquacious" means talkative, which would not suit the context of a short, meaningful speech.

- (D) urbane: Incorrect. "Urbane" means sophisticated or polished, which does not fit the context of keeping a speech concise and focused.
- (E) germane: Correct. "Germane" means relevant or appropriate, which fits the context of keeping speeches focused and meaningful.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (E) germane.

Final Answer:

(E) germane.

Quick Tip

Use "germane" when you want to convey that something is relevant or appropriate to the subject at hand.

Q2. When autumn comes to the Southwest, the chamisa plant blooms, and this previously shrub suddenly seems to be everywhere.

- (A) Omnipresent
- (B) Precipitous
- (C) Flowering
- (D) Dazzling
- (E) Inconspicuous

Correct Answer: (A) Omnipresent

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence suggests that a shrub, which was previously less noticeable, is now everywhere. The correct word should express the idea that the shrub is now widely visible.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Omnipresent: Correct. "Omnipresent" means present everywhere, which fits the context of the shrub becoming widely visible.
- (B) Precipitous: Incorrect. "Precipitous" means steep or sudden, which does not fit the idea of a shrub being everywhere.
- (C) Flowering: Incorrect. While the plant may be blooming, "flowering" doesn't convey the idea of being everywhere.
- (D) Dazzling: Incorrect. "Dazzling" means something that is visually impressive, but the sentence does not focus on visual appeal.
- (E) Inconspicuous: Incorrect. "Inconspicuous" means not easily seen, which directly contradicts the idea of the shrub being everywhere.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Omnipresent.

Final Answer:

(A) Omnipresent.

Quick Tip

"Omnipresent" is used to describe something that is present everywhere, fitting for things that suddenly appear everywhere.

Q3. Most of the family was disgusted when Billy proved his nature at Thanksgiving dinner, when he ate the entire table full of turkey, mashed potatoes and cranberry sauce all by himself.

- (A) selfish
- (B) famished
- (C) gluttonous
- (D) altruistic
- (E) meticulous

Correct Answer: (C) gluttonous

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence describes Billy's behavior at Thanksgiving dinner, and the correct word should reflect excessive eating or overindulgence.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) selfish: Incorrect. "Selfish" means only concerned with oneself, but it doesn't specifically refer to overeating.
- (B) famished: Incorrect. "Famished" means very hungry, but it doesn't match the context of Billy overindulging.
- (C) gluttonous: Correct. "Gluttonous" refers to overeating, especially in an excessive or greedy manner, which fits the context.
- (D) altruistic: Incorrect. "Altruistic" means selfless or concerned with the well-being of others, which is the opposite of the behavior described.
- (E) meticulous: Incorrect. "Meticulous" means showing great attention to detail, which does not fit the context of eating a lot of food.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) gluttonous.

Final Answer:

(C) gluttonous.

Quick Tip

"Gluttonous" is used to describe someone who overeats excessively, often with greed.

Q4. In sharp contrast to the previous night's revelry, the wedding was affair.

- (A) A fervent
- (B) A dignified
- (C) A chaotic
- (D) An ingenious
- (E) A jubilant

Correct Answer: (B) A dignified

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence is contrasting the wedding with the previous night's revelry (a lively or noisy celebration), so the wedding must be described as more formal or restrained.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) A fervent: Incorrect. "Fervent" means passionate or intense, but it does not describe a formal or restrained event like a wedding.
- (B) A dignified: Correct. "Dignified" means showing self-respect or seriousness, fitting the contrast with the lively revelry of the previous night.
- (C) A chaotic: Incorrect. "Chaotic" means disorganized and disorderly, which is the opposite of what a wedding would typically be.
- (D) An ingenious: Incorrect. "Ingenious" means clever or inventive, which does not fit the context of the wedding.
- (E) A jubilant: Incorrect. "Jubilant" means full of joy and celebration, which is not fitting in contrast to the previous night's revelry.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) A dignified.

Final Answer:

(B) A dignified.

Quick Tip

"Dignified" describes something that is serious, respectful, and appropriate, often used for formal events like weddings.

Q5. Since the ladder was rusty and, lending itself to an accident, everyone urged Danny to resist his natural that encouraged him to recklessly climb that ladder anyway.

- (A) safe...temerity
- (B) precarious...audacity
- (C) dangerous...courage
- (D) secure...wisdom
- (E) vulnerable...cowardice

Correct Answer: (B) precarious...audacity

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence describes a situation where the ladder is in a dangerous state, and Danny is encouraged to resist an urge that encourages reckless behavior. We need to match the words based on this context.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) safe...temerity: Incorrect. "Safe" contradicts the description of the ladder, and "temerity" refers to reckless boldness, which doesn't fit here.
- (B) precarious...audacity: Correct. "Precarious" fits with the idea of danger, and "audacity" refers to boldness, which suits the reckless behavior described.
- (C) dangerous...courage: Incorrect. "Dangerous" works, but "courage" doesn't match with the idea of reckless behavior; courage is typically positive, while audacity is more fitting here.
- (D) secure...wisdom: Incorrect. "Secure" contradicts the description of the ladder, and "wisdom" doesn't fit with the reckless behavior described.
- (E) vulnerable...cowardice: Incorrect. "Vulnerable" is not fitting for the ladder's state, and "cowardice" doesn't fit the context of the situation, as the sentence talks about audacity, not fear.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) precarious...audacity.

Final Answer:

(B) precarious...audacity.

Quick Tip

"Precarious" refers to something unstable or unsafe, and "audacity" refers to boldness that is often reckless.

Q6. The historian noted irony in the fact that developments considered by people of that era are now viewed as having been

- (A) Inspirational .. Impetuous
- (B) Bizarre .. Irrational
- (C) Intuitive .. Uncertain
- (D) Actual .. Grandiose
- (E) Improbable .. Inevitable

Correct Answer: (B) Bizarre .. Irrational

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence describes how developments were viewed in the past as strange or out of the ordinary but are now understood differently. We need to find a pair that reflects this shift from odd to irrational.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Inspirational .. Impetuous: Incorrect. "Inspirational" doesn't fit the idea of developments being considered strange, and "impetuous" doesn't fit with the idea of being irrational.
- (B) Bizarre .. Irrational: Correct. "Bizarre" means strange or unusual, which fits with developments being viewed differently in the past, and "irrational" fits with how they are now viewed.
- (C) Intuitive .. Uncertain: Incorrect. "Intuitive" is not the right word for developments considered strange, and "uncertain" does not match the idea of irrational.
- (D) Actual .. Grandiose: Incorrect. "Actual" contradicts the idea of developments being viewed as strange, and "grandiose" doesn't fit with irrationality.
- (E) Improbable .. Inevitable: Incorrect. "Improbable" doesn't fit with the idea of being strange, and "inevitable" is not a good match for irrational.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Bizarre .. Irrational.

Final Answer:

(B) Bizarre .. Irrational.

Quick Tip

"Improbable" refers to something unlikely, while "inevitable" means something certain to happen, so they are opposites in meaning.

Q7. Unlike his brother, who sought solitude, Kahil was extremely

- (A) Gregarious
- (B) Amenable
- (C) Terse
- (D) Avaricious
- (E) Cantankerous

Correct Answer: (A) Gregarious

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence contrasts Kahil with his brother, who seeks solitude, so Kahil must be someone who enjoys the company of others.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Gregarious: Correct. "Gregarious" means sociable and fond of company, which fits Kahil's contrasting behavior.
- (B) Amenable: Incorrect. "Amenable" means willing to agree or comply, which does not directly suggest sociability.
- (C) Terse: Incorrect. "Terse" means brief and concise, often in speech, and does not match the idea of being social.

- (D) Avaricious: Incorrect. "Avaricious" means greedy, which does not fit with the context of social behavior.
- (E) Cantankerous: Incorrect. "Cantankerous" means bad-tempered, which is the opposite of the sociable nature described.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Gregarious.

Final Answer:

(A) Gregarious.

Quick Tip

"Gregarious" is used to describe someone who enjoys the company of others and is social.

Q8. Only stress is harmful to the immune system; the effects of short-term stress may be or even, in some cases, beneficial.

- (A) Unexpected . . Salutory
- (B) Acute . . Predictable
- (C) Unequivocal . . Persistent
- (D) Continuous . . Inconsequential
- (E) Initial . . Pernicious

Correct Answer: (A) Unexpected . . Salutory

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence contrasts harmful stress with beneficial short-term stress. The words should reflect this contrast.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Unexpected . . Salutory: Correct. "Unexpected" stress can be harmful, while "salutory" means beneficial, fitting the contrast described.
- (B) Acute . . Predictable: Incorrect. "Acute" means severe or intense, but does not capture the contrast with beneficial short-term stress.
- (C) Unequivocal . . Persistent: Incorrect. "Unequivocal" means clear or unambiguous, which does not fit the context of stress.
- (D) Continuous . . Inconsequential: Incorrect. "Continuous" stress is unlikely to be beneficial, and "inconsequential" means unimportant, which doesn't fit.
- (E) Initial . . Pernicious: Incorrect. "Initial" does not describe stress in this context, and "pernicious" means harmful, which contradicts the idea of beneficial stress.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Unexpected . . Salutory.

Final Answer:

(A) Unexpected . . Salutory.

Quick Tip

"Salutary" refers to something beneficial, often used to describe health or well-being.

Q9. Florida Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen chose to focus on how national issues affect her own, those voters she represents.

- (A) Opponents
- (B) Constituents
- (C) Successors
- (D) Mentors
- (E) Colleagues

Correct Answer: (B) Constituents

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence talks about a congresswoman focusing on the issues affecting the people she represents, so the appropriate term should refer to those people.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Opponents: Incorrect. "Opponents" refers to those who oppose her, not the people she represents.
- (B) Constituents: Correct. "Constituents" refers to the people represented by an elected official, which fits the context.
- (C) Successors: Incorrect. "Successors" refers to those who will follow her, not those she currently represents.
- (D) Mentors: Incorrect. "Mentors" refers to advisors or guides, not the people represented by a congresswoman.
- (E) Colleagues: Incorrect. "Colleagues" refers to others in her profession or field, not the people she represents.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) Constituents.

Final Answer:

(B) Constituents.

Quick Tip

"Constituents" refers to the people a politician represents, especially in a legislative context.

Q10. In the early 1840's the Grand Duchy of Tuscany had one of the most governments in its region; the grand duke's benign rule both civil and religious liberty.

- (A) Tolerant . . Sanctioned
- (B) Despotic . . Administered
- (C) Democratic . . Terminated
- (D) Dictatorial . . Condoned
- (E) Amenable . . Eliminated

Correct Answer: (A) Tolerant . . Sanctioned

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the sentence.

The sentence describes the government of Tuscany as having a benign rule that allows for both civil and religious liberty. We need to find words that indicate tolerance and approval of liberties.

Step 2: Analysis of options.

- (A) Tolerant . . Sanctioned: Correct. "Tolerant" means accepting of different views, and "sanctioned" means approved, which fits the context of civil and religious liberty.
- (B) Despotic . . Administered: Incorrect. "Despotic" means tyrannical, which contradicts the idea of benign rule.
- (C) Democratic . . Terminated: Incorrect. "Democratic" does not fit the context of benign rule, and "terminated" contradicts the idea of allowing liberties.
- (D) Dictatorial . . Condoned: Incorrect. "Dictatorial" means oppressive, and "condoned" does not fit the context of allowing liberties.
- (E) Amenable . . Eliminated: Incorrect. "Amenable" means willing to comply, but it doesn't match the tone of the sentence, and "eliminated" contradicts the idea of civil and religious liberty.

Step 3: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) Tolerant . . Sanctioned.

Final Answer:

(A) Tolerant . . Sanctioned.

Quick Tip

"Sanctioned" can mean officially approved or permitted, fitting well with the context of allowing liberties.