

SAT Prep

Craft and Structure 1



Craft and Structure 1

Content Domain	Skill/Knowledge Testing Points	Operational Question Distribution
Information and Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Ideas and Details • Inference • Command of Evidence: • Textual & Quantitative 	≈26% /12–14 questions
Craft & Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words in Context • Text Structure and Purpose • Cross-Text Connections 	≈28% /13–15 questions
Expression of Idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhetorical Synthesis • Transitions 	≈20% /8–12 questions
Standard English Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries • Form, Structure, and Sense 	≈26% /11–15 questions

Craft and Structure 1

Topics

- Words in Context
- Text Structure and Purpose
- Part-to-Whole Relationship



Craft and Structure 1

Words in Context

What are "Words in Context" questions?

On the Reading and Writing section of your SAT, some questions will ask you to select the **most logical and precise word or phrase** in a given context.



Craft and Structure 1

Sample Question:

In recommending Bao Phi's collection *Sông I Sing*, a librarian noted that pieces by the spoken-word poet don't lose their _____ nature when printed: the language has the same pleasant musical quality on the page as it does when performed by Phi.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. jarring
- B. scholarly
- C. melodic
- D. personal



Craft and Structure 1

How should we determine the most "precise" word?

A "precise" word is one that means exactly what it should in a given situation: it will fit its sentence perfectly and **reinforce the text's meaning**.

This last bit is important. We're not just looking for a word that sounds right or looks good. Instead, we need to understand the text and select the word with a meaning that *best matches* the point the text is making. This means that, when attempting Words in Context questions, reading comprehension is just as important as our knowledge of vocabulary. To help us identify the best Word in Context, we should focus on two things: context and connotation.



Craft and Structure 1

Context

Context refers to the specific scenario we're attempting to match a word or phrase to. To understand the context, we must **read the provided text carefully**.

Because we need to know the *meaning* of the word we're looking for, that meaning will be provided a second time within the text. This results in many prompts for Words in Context questions following a similar pattern of

Statement. Restatement.

The trick then is to match the word we're looking for with the equivalent idea in the other statement.

For example,

The band's music was an _____ of hip-hop, flamenco, and jazz, blending the three styles with surprising results.

- A. drought
- B. unstinting
- C. screed
- D. amalgam



Craft and Structure 1

Connotation

"Connotations" are the associations that we have with different words. One common example of connotation is whether a word feels *positive* or *negative*. Words can have similar meanings but vastly different connotations. For example, the words "promising" and "ominous" both mean that something is predictive of the future. However, while "promising" has a strongly positive connotation, "ominous" has a strongly negative connotation. Therefore, these words can't logically be applied to the same context.

If you're stuck on a Words in Context question, try focusing on these connotations. Is the sentence positive? Then the word we choose should be positive too!

For example:

- The basketball star's **promising** play this season suggests a bright future.
- The dark, **ominous** clouds on the horizon suggest a storm is coming.

Based on context clues like "bright" and "storm", it's clear where the positive and negative words are most appropriate.



Craft and Structure 1

To solve

In recommending Bao Phi's collection *Sông I Sing*, a librarian noted that pieces by the spoken-word poet don't lose their _____ nature when printed: the language has the same pleasant musical quality on the page as it does when performed by Phi.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. jarring
- B. scholarly
- C. melodic
- D. personal



Craft and Structure 1

How to approach Words in Context questions?

To solve a words-in-context question, follow these three steps:

Step 1: *Summarize the text in your own words*

Don't just skim the text. Read it closely, and try to summarize the main idea in your own words. This can be tricky, since an important word is likely missing. If you're struggling to understand the text, try and translate each idea into a simple bullet point.

Remember, Words in Context prompts tend to follow a similar pattern. They will make a claim, and then they will expand upon or restate that claim in different words.

Step 2: *Identify the key word, phrase, or idea*

The text provides all the information you need to know.

Whatever point the text is making, the correct answer will reinforce that idea. Often, there will be one word or phrase in the text that has nearly the same meaning as the correct answer. Find the right context clues, and the next part should be easy.

Step 3: *Select the word that matches*

If a choice changes the meaning of the text, or introduces a new idea or perspective, then it's not the most precise word in context. Only one of the choices will match and emphasize the idea being expressed in the text. You can select that choice with confidence!



Craft and Structure 1

Tips

Charge it (+/-)

Sometimes connotation alone is enough to answer a words-in-context question. Is the text expressing something **positive**? If so, we can eliminate any choices that are too **negative** or **neutral**.

Example: Baxter's warnings about investing in technology stocks seemed like an act of _____ after the whole market declined significantly.

- A. prescience
- B. primacy
- C. spendthrift
- D. respite



Craft and Structure 1

Avoid unknowns

On test day, you may encounter some words that you don't know. Many test-takers make the mistake of selecting words that they don't know in the choices instead of ones they know better and "feel right". These students think the words they know better must be "traps", because they might "seem too easy". This strategy can often backfire.

To raise your chances of getting Words in Context questions correct, try this instead:

- Eliminate what you can from the words you *do* know
- Select an option from what remains.
- **Note:** The only time you should select a word you don't know is if you can confidently eliminate *all* of the other choices.



Craft and Structure 1

Sample Question:

The following text is from F. Scott Fitzgerald’s 1925 novel *The Great Gatsby*.

Jay Gatsby was balancing himself on the dashboard of his car with that resourcefulness of movement that is so peculiarly American—that comes, I suppose, with the absence of lifting work in youth and, even more, with the formless grace of our nervous, sporadic games. This quality was continually breaking through his punctilious manner in the shape of restlessness.

As used in the text, what does the word “quality” most nearly mean?

- A. characteristic
- B. standard
- C. prestige
- D. accomplishment



Craft and Structure 1

1. The following text is adapted from Zora Neale Hurston’s 1921 short story “John Redding Goes to Sea.” John wants to travel far beyond the village where he lives near his mother, Matty.[John] had on several occasions attempted to reconcile his mother to the notion, but found it a difficult task. Matty always took refuge in self-pity and tears. Her son’s desires were incomprehensible to her, that was all.
- As used in the text, what does the phrase “reconcile his mother to” most nearly mean?**
- A. get his mother to accept
 - B. get his mother to apologize for
 - C. get his mother to match
 - D. get his mother to reunite with



Craft and Structure 1

2. Business researcher Melanie Brucks and colleagues found that remote video conference meetings may be less conducive to brainstorming than in-person meetings are. The researchers suspect that video meeting participants are focused on staring at the speaker on the screen and don't allow their eyes or mind to wander as much, which may ultimately _____ creativity.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. recommend
- B. criticize
- C. construct
- D. impede



Craft and Structure 1

3. Biologist Jane Edgeloe and colleagues have located what is believed to be the largest individual plant in the world in the Shark Bay area of Australia. The plant is a type of seagrass called *Posidonia australis*, and it _____ approximately 200 square kilometers.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. acknowledges
- B. produces
- C. spans
- D. advances



Craft and Structure 1

4. Economist Marco Castillo and colleagues showed that nuisance costs—the time and effort people must spend to make donations—reduce charitable giving. Charities can mitigate this effect by compensating donors for nuisance costs, but those costs, though variable, are largely _____ donation size, so charities that compensate donors will likely favor attracting a few large donors over many small donors.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. predictive of
- B. subsumed in
- C. independent of
- D. supplemental to



Craft and Structure 1

5. The following text is adapted from Nathaniel Hawthorne’s 1837 story “Dr. Heidegger’s Experiment.” The main character, a physician, is experimenting with rehydrating a dried flower. At first [the rose] lay lightly on the surface of the fluid, appearing to imbibe none of its moisture. Soon, however, a singular change began to be visible. The crushed and dried petals stirred and assumed a deepening tinge of crimson, as if the flower were reviving from a deathlike slumber.

As used in the text, what does the phrase “a singular” most nearly mean?

- A. a lonely
- B. a disagreeable
- C. an acceptable
- D. an extraordinary



Craft and Structure 1

6. Visual artist Gabriela Alemán states that the bold colors of comics, pop art, and Latinx culture have always fascinated her. This passion for the rich history and colors of her Latinx community translates into the _____ artworks she produces.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. unknown
- B. reserved
- C. definite
- D. vivid



Craft and Structure 1

Text Structure and Purpose

What are "Text Structure and Purpose" questions?

On the Reading and Writing section of your SAT, some questions will present a short text for you to read. The question will then ask you to identify the main purpose or overall structure of the text.



Craft and Structure 1

Sample Question:

The following text is from Charlotte Perkins Gilman’s 1910 poem “The Earth’s Entail”. No matter how we cultivate the land, Taming the forest and the prairie free; No matter how we irrigate the sand, Making the desert blossom at command, We must always leave the borders of the sea; The immeasurable reaches of the windy wave-wet beaches, The million-mile-long margin of the sea.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A. The speaker provides examples of an admirable way of approaching nature and then challenges that approach.
- B. The speaker describes attempts to control nature and then offers a reminder that not all nature is controllable.
- C. The speaker argues against interfering with nature and then gives evidence supporting this interference.
- D. The speaker presents an account of efforts to dominate nature and then cautions that such efforts are only temporary.



Craft and Structure 1

How should we think about Text Structure and Purpose questions?

Text Structure and Purpose questions are all about seeing past the surface of a passage. Instead of just what a text says, these questions dig into why and how the text says it.

Since these questions might ask about purpose or structure, let's look at each in turn.

Purpose

Purpose is the why behind the passage. Why did the author write it? What did they want to accomplish? What's the point?

A text's purpose can often be framed using active verbs

that demonstrate the goals of the author. Some examples

include

- to explain _____
- to illustrate _____
- to criticize _____
- to argue _____
- to introduce _____

The author wants you to have a particular experience when you read their writing. Maybe they want to help you understand a new concept, or maybe they want to convince you of something. What were your takeaways from reading the text? Chances are, those takeaways are closely related to the text's purpose.



Craft and Structure 1

Structure

Structure is how a passage works to achieve its purpose. How does the text flow from one idea to the next? Where does the author place particular emphasis?

A text's structure can often be described as a sort of motion, following the focus as it shifts from one place to another. Separating a text's structure from its content can be difficult, but it often helps to consider how the ideas within the text relate to one another. Do they disagree?

Does one idea cause or build upon another? These relationships create a shape for the text which serves to support the goals of the author.



Craft and Structure 1

How to approach Text Structure and Purpose questions

To solve a Text Structure and Purpose question, consider following these steps:

Step 1: *Identify the task*

The first thing you should do is glance at the question to see if it asks about "overall structure" or "main purpose". While structure and purpose are closely linked, you may find it helpful to read the passage while focusing on just the one the question asks about.

Step 2: *Summarize the text*

Read the passage closely and summarize the ideas you encounter. Try to boil the whole text down to one or two simple points. You already know whether the question asks about structure or purpose, so keep that in focus as you form your summary.

Rephrasing things in your own words will give you a strong understanding of what the passage is about, and this is the first step to understanding the why and how of the text.

Step 3: *Test the choices*

Compare your summary to each of the choices. While a summary isn't exactly the same as a structure or purpose, you should find a significant resemblance.

A text's purpose will include reference to the main ideas in the passage. A text's structure will often be made obvious by a straightforward summary.

One of the choices should jump out as the most clearly linked to your summary. You can select this choice with confidence!



Craft and Structure 1

Tips and strategies

Stay specific: Don't stray beyond the focus of the text. Eliminate choices that describe a purpose or structure that introduces information not directly addressed in the passage. Likewise, avoid choices that shift or blur the purpose of a text by emphasizing details that aren't a central focus.

Be strict: Choices in structure questions often break the text into two parts. Make sure the description of both parts of the text is accurate. If a choice correctly describes the first part of the text, but doesn't feel quite as accurate for the second part, eliminate that choice. Every part of the answer needs to accurately describe the text.

Lean on transitions: Transitions like "however" and "therefore" contribute significantly to the structure of a text by showing how one idea flows into the next. Take note of any transition words you encounter while reading; these can be very helpful when trying to map out the structure of the text.



Craft and Structure 1

Part-to-Whole Relationship

What are "Part-to-Whole Relationships" questions?

On the Reading and Writing section of your SAT, some questions will require you to read a short text with one underlined sentence. The question will then ask you to identify the function of the underlined sentence within the text as a whole.



Craft and Structure 1

Sample question:

The following text is from Herman Melville’s 1854 novel *The Lightning-rod Man*. The stranger still stood in the exact middle of the cottage, where he had first planted himself. His singularity impelled a closer scrutiny. A lean, gloomy figure. Hair dark and lank, mattedly streaked over his brow. His sunken pitfalls of eyes were ringed by indigo halos, and played with an innocuous sort of lightning: the gleam without the bolt. The whole man was dripping. He stood in a puddle on the bare oak floor: his strange walkingstick vertically resting at his side.

Which choice best states the function of the underlined sentence in the overall structure of the text?

- A. It sets up the character description presented in the sentences that follow.
- B. It establishes a contrast with the description in the previous sentence.
- C. It elaborates on the previous sentence’s description of the character.
- D. It introduces the setting that is described in the sentences that follow.



Craft and Structure 1

How should we think about part-to-whole relationship questions?

Part-to-Whole Relationships questions are a type of Text Structure and Purpose questions. To succeed on these questions, we need to understand what the author is trying to achieve in the text, as well as how the text works to achieve that purpose.

But while other Text Structure and Purpose questions focus on the entire passage, Part-to-Whole Relationships questions require us to focus on one specific part of the text: the underlined portion.

- What information does the underlined portion contain?
- How does that information relate to the rest of the text? What is its function? In other words, what does it do?

Answering these questions will allow us to determine what role the underlined portion plays in the flow of the text.



Craft and Structure 1

How to approach Part-to-Whole Relationships questions?

To solve Part-to-Whole Relationships questions, consider following these steps:

Step 1: *Summarize the text*

Read the passage closely and summarize the ideas you encounter. Try to boil the whole text down to one or two simple points. Give some extra attention to the underlined portion: you know the question will focus on it!

Rephrasing things in your own words will give you a strong understanding of the "whole" of the passage. This will make it much easier to identify how the "part" functions within that whole.

Step 2: *Make a prediction*

Once you have a firm understanding of the entire passage, you should try to state the function of the underlined portion in your own words.

- How does the underlined portion fit into the text?
- Does it introduce what comes next?
- Does it contradict what came before?

Comparing the information in the underlined portion with what comes immediately before and immediately after will often reveal how that information contributes to the flow of the text.

Step 3: *Test the choices*

Compare your prediction to each of the choices. Which choice most closely matches your prediction? You can select that choice with confidence!



Craft and Structure 1

Tips

Stay within the underline: Make sure the choice you select applies directly and specifically to the underlined portion. Other choices may correctly identify the function of other sentences within the text, so make sure you're looking in the right place!

Be strict: Choices on Part-to-Whole Relationships may often seem partly correct. Maybe they describe the "part" accurately, but not the "whole". Eliminate any choices that feel kind of correct, but that contain a detail or two that doesn't match the text. A choice must be entirely accurate to be the answer.



Craft and Structure 1

13. The following text is adapted from Herman Melville’s 1857 novel *The Confidence-Man*. Humphry Davy was a prominent British chemist and inventor. Years ago, a grave American savant, being in London, observed at an evening party there, a certain coxcombical fellow, as he thought, an absurd ribbon in his lapel, and full of smart [banter], whisking about to the admiration of as many as were disposed to admire. Great was the savant’s disdain; but, chancing ere long to find himself in a corner with the jackanapes, got into conversation with him, when he was somewhat ill-prepared for the good sense of the jackanapes, but was altogether thrown aback, upon subsequently being [informed that he was] no less a personage than Sir Humphry Davy.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A. It explains why one character dislikes another.
- B. It portrays the thoughts of a character who is embarrassed about his own behavior.
- C. It offers a short history of how a person came to be famous.
- D. It presents an account of a misunderstanding.



Craft and Structure 1

14. Michelene Pesantubbee, a historian and citizen of the Choctaw Nation, has identified a dilemma inherent to research on the status of women in her tribe during the 1600s and 1700s: the primary sources from that era, travel narratives and other accounts by male European colonizers, underestimate the degree of power conferred on Choctaw women by their traditional roles in political, civic, and ceremonial life. Pesantubbee argues that the Choctaw oral tradition and findings from archaeological sites in the tribe’s homeland supplement the written record by providing crucial insights into those roles.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A. It details the shortcomings of certain historical sources, then argues that research should avoid those sources altogether.
- B. It describes a problem that arises in research on a particular topic, then sketches a historian’s approach to addressing that problem.
- C. It lists the advantages of a particular research method, then acknowledges a historian’s criticism of that method.
- D. It characterizes a particular topic as especially challenging to research, then suggests a related topic for historians to pursue instead.



Craft and Structure 1

15. In many agricultural environments, the banks of streams are kept forested to protect water quality, but it's been unclear what effects these forests may have on stream biodiversity. To investigate the issue, biologist Xingli Giam and colleagues studied an Indonesian oil palm plantation, comparing the species richness of forested streams with that of nonforested streams. Giam and colleagues found that species richness was significantly higher in forested streams, a finding the researchers attribute to the role leaf litter plays in sheltering fish from predators and providing food resources.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A. It explains the differences between stream-protection strategies used in oil palm plantations and stream-protection strategies used in other kinds of agricultural environments.
- B. It presents a study that addresses an unresolved question about the presence of forests along streams in agricultural environments.
- C. It discusses research intended to settle a debate about how agricultural yields can be increased without negative effects on water quality.
- D. It describes findings that challenge a previously held view about how fish that inhabit streams in agricultural environments attempt to avoid predators.



Craft and Structure 1

16. The 1967 release of Harold Cruse’s book *The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual* isolated him from almost all other scholars and activists of the American Civil Rights Movement—though many of those thinkers disagreed with each other, he nonetheless found ways to disagree with them all. He thought that activists who believed that Black people such as himself should culturally assimilate were naïve. But he also sharply criticized Black nationalists such as Marcus Garvey who wanted to establish independent, self-contained Black economies and societies, even though Cruse himself identified as a Black nationalist.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined sentence in the text as a whole?

- A. It indicates that Cruse’s reputation as a persistent antagonist of other scholars is undeserved.
- B. It describes a controversy that Cruse’s work caused within the Black nationalist movement.
- C. It describes a direction that Cruse felt the Civil Rights Movement ought to take.
- D. It helps explain Cruse’s position with respect to the community of civil rights thinkers.



Craft and Structure 1

17. The following text is adapted from Oscar Wilde’s 1897 nonfiction work *De Profundis*. People whose desire is solely for self-realization never know where they are going. They can’t know. In one sense of the word it is of course necessary to know oneself: that is the first achievement of knowledge. But to recognize that the soul of a man is unknowable is the ultimate achievement of wisdom. The final mystery is oneself. When one has weighed the sun in the balance, and measured the steps of the moon, and mapped out the seven heavens star by star, there still remains oneself. Who can calculate the orbit of his own soul?

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined question in the text as a whole?

- A. It cautions readers that the text’s directions for how to achieve self-knowledge are hard to follow.
- B. It concedes that the definition of self-knowledge advanced in the text is unpopular.
- C. It reinforces the text’s skepticism about the possibility of truly achieving self-knowledge.
- D. It speculates that some readers will share the doubts expressed in the text about the value of self-knowledge.



Craft and Structure 1

18. Many films from the early 1900s have been lost. These losses include several films by the first wave of Black women filmmakers. We know about these lost movies only from small pieces of evidence. For example, an advertisement for Jennie Louise Touissant Welcome's documentary *Doing Their Bit* still exists. There's a reference in a magazine to Tressie Souders's film *A Woman's Error*. And Maria P. Williams's *The Flames of Wrath* is mentioned in a letter and a newspaper article, and one image from the movie was discovered in the 1990s.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A. The text discusses several notable individuals, then explains commonly overlooked differences between those individuals.
- B. The text describes a general situation, then illustrates that situation with specific examples.
- C. The text identifies a complex problem, then presents examples of unsuccessful attempts to solve that problem.
- D. The text summarizes a debate among researchers, then gives reasons for supporting one side in that debate.



Craft and Structure 1

19. Mathematician Claude Shannon is widely regarded as a foundational figure in information theory. His most important paper, “A Mathematical Theory of Communication,” published in 1948 when he was employed at Bell Labs, utilized a concept called a “binary digit” (shortened to “bit”) to measure the amount of information in any signal and determine the fastest rate at which information could be transmitted while still being reliably decipherable. Robert Gallager, one of Shannon’s colleagues, said that the bit was “[Shannon’s] discovery, and from it the whole communications revolution has sprung.”

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A. It introduces a respected researcher, describes an aspect of his work, and suggests why the work is historically significant.
- B. It names the company where an important mathematician worked, details the mathematician’s career at the company, and provides an example of the recognition he received there.
- C. It mentions a paper, offers a summary of the paper’s findings, and presents a researcher’s commentary on the paper.
- D. It presents a theoretical concept, illustrates how the name of the concept has changed, and shows how the name has entered common usage.



Craft and Structure 1

20. In 1973, poet Miguel Algarín started inviting other writers who, like him, were Nuyorican—a term for New Yorkers of Puerto Rican heritage—to gather in his apartment to present their work. The gatherings were so well attended that Algarín soon had to rent space in a cafe to accommodate them. Thus, the Nuyorican Poets Cafe was born. Moving to a permanent location in 1981, the Nuyorican Poets Cafe expanded its original scope beyond the written word, hosting art exhibitions and musical performances as well. Half a century since its inception, it continues to foster emerging Nuyorican talent.

Which choice best describes the overall purpose of the text?

- A. To explain what motivated Algarín to found the Nuyorican Poets Cafe
- B. To situate the Nuyorican Poets Cafe within the cultural life of New York as a whole
- C. To discuss why the Nuyorican Poets Cafe expanded its scope to include art and music
- D. To provide an overview of the founding and mission of the Nuyorican Poets Cafe



Craft and Structure 1

21. The following text is from Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi's 1894 novel *The Fatal Garland* (translated by A. Christina Albers in 1910). Shakti is walking near a riverbank that she visited frequently during her childhood. She crossed the woods she knew so well. The trees seemed to extend their branches like welcoming arms. They greeted her as an old friend. Soon she reached the river-side.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole?

- A. It suggests that Shakti feels uncomfortable near the river.
- B. It indicates that Shakti has lost her sense of direction in the woods.
- C. It emphasizes Shakti's sense of belonging in the landscape.
- D. It conveys Shakti's appreciation for her long-term friendships.



Craft and Structure 1

22. Works of moral philosophy, such as Plato’s *Republic* or Aristotle’s *Nicomachean Ethics*, are partly concerned with how to live a morally good life. But philosopher Jonathan Barnes argues that works that present a method of living such a life without also supplying a motive are inherently useful only to those already wishing to be morally good—those with no desire for moral goodness will not choose to follow their rules. However, some works of moral philosophy attempt to describe what constitutes a morally good life while also proposing reasons for living one.

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the text?

- A. It mentions two renowned works and then claims that despite their popularity it is impossible for these works to serve the purpose their authors intended.
- B. It summarizes the history of a field of thought by discussing two works and then proposes a topic of further research for specialists in that field.
- C. It describes two influential works and then explains why one is more widely read than the other.
- D. It provides a characterization about a field of thought by noting two works in it and then details a way in which some works in that field are more comprehensive than others.



Craft and Structure 1

23. Horizontal gene transfer occurs when an organism of one species acquires genetic material from an organism of another species through nonreproductive means. The genetic material can then be transferred “vertically” in the second species—that is, through reproductive inheritance. Scientist Atma Ivancevic and her team have hypothesized infection by invertebrate parasites as a mechanism of horizontal gene transfer between vertebrate species: while feeding, a parasite could acquire a gene from one host, then relocate to a host from a different vertebrate species and transfer the gene to it in turn.

Which choice best describes the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole?

- A. It explains why parasites are less susceptible to horizontal gene transfer than their hosts are.
- B. It clarifies why some genes are more likely to be transferred horizontally than others are.
- C. It contrasts how horizontal gene transfer occurs among vertebrates with how it occurs among Invertebrates.
- D. It describes a means by which horizontal gene transfer might occur among vertebrates.



Craft and Structure 1

24. Researchers have found a nearly 164,000-year-old molar from a member of the archaic human species known as Denisovans in a cave in Laos, suggesting that Denisovans lived in a wider range of environments than indicated by earlier evidence. Before the discovery, Denisovans were thought to have lived only at high altitudes in relatively cold climates in what are now Russia and China, but the discovery of the tooth in Laos suggests that they may have lived at low altitudes in relatively warm climates in Southeast Asia as well.

Which choice best states the function of the underlined portion in the text as a whole?

- A. It defines a term used in the description that follows in the rest of the sentence.
- B. It emphasizes the main goal of the research introduced in the previous sentence.
- C. It provides context that clarifies the significance of the information that follows in the rest of the sentence.
- D. It dismisses as untrue the research presented in the previous sentence.



Craft and Structure 1

7. Some foraging models predict that the distance bees travel when foraging will decline as floral density increases, but biologists Shalene Jha and Claire Kremen showed that bees' behavior is inconsistent with this prediction if flowers in dense patches are _____: bees will forage beyond patches of low species richness to acquire multiple resource types.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. depleted
- B. homogeneous
- C. immature
- D. dispersed



Craft and Structure 1

8. Osage Nation citizen Randy Tinker-Smith produced and directed the ballet *Wahzhazhe*, which vividly chronicles Osage history and culture. Telling Osage stories through ballet is _____ choice because two of the foremost ballet dancers of the twentieth century were Osage: sisters Maria and Marjorie Tallchief.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. an unpredictable
- B. an arbitrary
- C. a determined
- D. a suitable



Craft and Structure 1

9. The following text is from Booth Tarkington’s 1921 novel *Alice Adams*. Mrs. Adams had always been fond of vases, she said, and every year her husband’s Christmas present to her was a vase of one sort or another—whatever the clerk showed him, marked at about twelve or fourteen dollars.

As used in the text, what does the word “marked” most nearly mean?

- A. stained
- B. staged
- C. watched
- D. priced



Craft and Structure 1

10. Stephen Hannock’s luminous landscape paintings are appealing to viewers but have elicited little commentary from contemporary critics, a phenomenon that may be due to the very fact that the paintings seem so _____. Many critics focus their attention on art that is cryptic or overtly challenging.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. innovative
- B. accessible
- C. profound
- D. subversive



Craft and Structure 1

11. Mineralogical differences are detectable in samples collected from two locations on the near-Earth asteroid Ryugu, but such differences may not indicate substantial compositional variations in the asteroid. Cosmochemist Kazuhide Nagashima and colleagues note that at the small scale of the samples, the distribution of minerals is unlikely to be _____.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. redundant
- B. neglected
- C. uniform
- D. ongoing



Craft and Structure 1

12. US traffic signals didn't always contain the familiar three lights (red, yellow, and green). Traffic lights only _____ red and green lights until the three-light traffic signal was developed in 1923.

Which choice completes the text with the most logical and precise word or phrase?

- A. avoided
- B. featured
- C. appreciated
- D. disregarded





Thank you