

# **Junior Digital PSAT Training Packet**

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **1. What is the PSAT/NMQST?**

The Preliminary SAT (PSAT) or The National Merit Qualifying Scholarship Test (NMQST) is a test that helps you practice for the SAT. For Juniors, the test enables students to enter the National Merit Scholarship Corporation (NMSC) scholarship program.

### **2. How many times can I take the test?**

You can take the PSAT once a year in October as a sophomore and a junior.

### **3. What is the difference between the Digital SAT and Digital PSAT?**

The two tests are structured the same. The only difference is the level of difficulty. There are two Reading and Writing Modules each containing 27 short passage questions to be completed in 32 minutes.

There are two Math modules each containing 22 questions to be completed in 35 minutes.

The difficulty of the second module will be determined by how well you do on the first module.

### **4. How do I register for the PSAT?**

All Mitty sophomores and juniors are automatically registered for the test.

### **5. Can I guess on the PSAT?**

Yes. There is no penalty for wrong answers, so do not leave a PSAT question blank!

### **6. Do colleges care about my PSAT scores?**

PSAT scores are NEVER used for college admissions. If you were recognized as a Commended or National Merit Scholar, you can report the recognition on your college applications.

### **7. How do I get my scores?**

PSAT scores are emailed in November.

### **Structure for the Digital PSAT Reading and Writing**

This section consists of 27 short passages that can be grouped into four categories that follow a specific order.

Always look at the question first before you read the passage. This will help you strategize your approach.

### **Part 1: Reading (about 14 questions)**

The links below will connect you to Khan Academy for more information.

There are seven types of questions that tend to be in the following order:

1. [Words in Context](#)

You will read a short passage that will be missing a word or focused on a specific word.

2. [Purpose](#)

Questions tend to ask the main purpose of the overall text or the meaning of a specific sentence.

3. [Dual Texts](#)

Two short passages that tend to ask how one author might respond to another author.

4. [Main Idea](#)

The question will ask what is the main idea of the text or the main idea about a specific sentence.

5. [Claims](#)

After reading the passage, questions will range from asking which lines from a poem best support the passage or which answer best supports the passage.

6. [Chart/Graph](#)

Questions will ask you to interpret a chart or graph.

7. [Conclusion](#)

You will need to select the best answer to complete the passage.

**Part 2: [Grammar/ Punctuation](#) (about 14 questions)**

This section will have short passages missing a segment. The answer choices are about the proper use of grammar and punctuation. You will know when you reach this section since every question will state the following: *“Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?”*

**Part 3: [Transitions](#) (about 3 questions)**

The reading passage will have a segment missing and you will be asked to select the most logical transitions that unites the two parts.

**Part 4: [Bullet Point List](#) (about 3 questions)**

A list of bullet points will be followed by a question that will ask you to synthesize the information in some fashion.

So let’s look at examples of the above types.

## Sample Questions Types

### Part 1 Reading (about 14 questions)

Seven types of questions.

#### 1. Words in Context

##### Sample 1

1

The spacecraft OSIRIS-REx briefly made contact with the asteroid 101955 Bennu in 2020. NASA scientist Daniella DellaGiustina reports that despite facing the unexpected obstacle of a surface mostly covered in boulders, OSIRIS-REx successfully \_\_\_\_\_ a sample of the surface, gathering pieces of it to bring back to Earth.

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

- A) attached
- B) collected
- C) followed
- D) replaced

##### Sample 2

2

Handedness, a preferential use of either the right or left hand, typically is easy to observe in humans. Because this trait is present but less \_\_\_\_\_ in many other animals animal-behavior researchers often employ tasks specially designed to reveal individual animals' preferences for a certain hand or paw.

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

- A) recognizable
- B) intriguing
- C) significant
- D) useful

#### 2. Main Purpose

##### Sample 1

3

The following text is adapted from Susan Glaspell's 1912 short story "Out There." An elderly shop owner is looking at a picture that he recently acquired and hopes to sell.

It did seem that the picture failed to fit in with the rest of the shop. A persuasive young fellow who claimed he was closing out his stock let the old man have it for what he called a song. It was only a little out-of-the-way store which subsisted chiefly on the framing of pictures. The old man looked around at his views of the city, his pictures of cats and dogs, his flaming bits of landscape. "Don't belong in here," he fumed.

And yet the old man was secretly proud of his acquisition. There was a hidden dignity in his scowling as he shuffled about pondering the least ridiculous place for the picture.

Which choice best states the main purpose of the text?

- A) To reveal the shop owner's conflicted feelings about the new picture
- B) To convey the shop owner's resentment of the person he got the new picture from
- C) To describe the items that the shop owner most highly prizes
- D) To explain differences between the new picture and other pictures in the shop

## Sample 2

4

The mimosa tree evolved in East Asia, where the beetle *Bruchidius terrenus* preys on its seeds. In 1785, mimosa trees were introduced to North America, far from any *B. terrenus*. But evolutionary links between predators and their prey can persist across centuries and continents. Around 2001, *B. terrenus* was introduced in southeastern North America near where botanist Shu-Mei Chang and colleagues had been monitoring mimosa trees. Within a year, 93 percent of the trees had been attacked by the beetles.

Which choice best describes the function of the third sentence in the overall structure of the text?

- A) It states the hypothesis that Chang and colleagues had set out to investigate using mimosa trees and *B. terrenus*.
- B) It presents a generalization that is exemplified by the discussion of the mimosa trees and *B. terrenus*.
- C) It offers an alternative explanation for the findings of Chang and colleagues.
- D) It provides context that clarifies why the species mentioned spread to new locations.

## 3. Dual Texts

5

### Text 1

Conventional wisdom long held that human social systems evolved in stages, beginning with hunter-gatherers forming small bands of members with roughly equal status. The shift to agriculture about 12,000 years ago sparked population growth that led to the emergence of groups with hierarchical structures: associations of clans first, then chiefdoms, and finally, bureaucratic states.

### Text 2

In a 2021 book, anthropologist David Graeber and archaeologist David Wengrow maintain that humans have always been socially flexible, alternately forming systems based on hierarchy and collective ones with decentralized leadership. The authors point to evidence that as far back as 50,000 years ago some hunter-gatherers adjusted their social structures seasonally, at times dispersing in small groups but also assembling into communities that included esteemed individuals.

Based on the texts, how would Graeber and Wengrow (Text 2) most likely respond to the “conventional wisdom” presented in Text 1?

- A) By conceding the importance of hierarchical systems but asserting the greater significance of decentralized collective societies
- B) By disputing the idea that developments in social structures have followed a linear progression through distinct stages
- C) By acknowledging that hierarchical roles likely weren't a part of social systems before the rise of agriculture
- D) By challenging the assumption that groupings of hunter-gatherers were among the earliest forms of social structure

#### 4. Main Idea

6

The following text is adapted from Frances Hodgson Burnett's 1911 novel *The Secret Garden*. Mary, a young girl, recently found an overgrown hidden garden.

Mary was an odd, determined little person, and now she had something interesting to be determined about, she was very much absorbed, indeed. She worked and dug and pulled up weeds steadily, only becoming more pleased with her work every hour instead of tiring of it. It seemed to her like a fascinating sort of play.

Which choice best states the main idea of the text?

- A) Mary hides in the garden to avoid doing her chores.
- B) Mary is getting bored with pulling up so many weeds in the garden.
- C) Mary is clearing out the garden to create a space to play.
- D) Mary feels very satisfied when she's taking care of the garden.

#### 5. Claims

7

Biologist Valentina Gómez-Bahamón and her team have investigated two subspecies of the fork-tailed flycatcher bird that live in the same region in Colombia, but one subspecies migrates south for part of the year, and the other doesn't. The researchers found that, due to slight differences in feather shape, the feathers of migratory forked-tailed flycatcher males make a sound during flight that is higher pitched than that made by the feathers of nonmigratory males. The researchers hypothesize that fork-tailed flycatcher females are attracted to the specific sound made by the males of their own subspecies, and that over time the females' preference will drive further genetic and anatomical divergence between the subspecies.

Which finding, if true, would most directly support Gómez-Bahamón and her team's hypothesis?

- A) The feathers located on the wings of the migratory fork-tailed flycatchers have a narrower shape than those of the nonmigratory birds, which allows them to fly long distances.
- B) Over several generations, the sound made by the feathers of migratory male fork-tailed flycatchers grows progressively higher pitched relative to that made by the feathers of nonmigratory males.
- C) Fork-tailed flycatchers communicate different messages to each other depending on whether their feathers create high-pitched or low-pitched sounds.
- D) The breeding habits of the migratory and nonmigratory fork-tailed flycatchers remained generally the same over several generations.

## 6. Charts and Graphs

8

Ablation Rates for Three Elements in Cosmic Dust, by Dust Source

Element	SPC	AST	HTC	OCC
iron	20%	28%	90%	98%
potassium	44%	74%	97%	100%
sodium	45%	75%	99%	100%

Earth's atmosphere is bombarded by cosmic dust originating from several sources: short-period comets (SPCs), particles from the asteroid belt (ASTs), Halley-type comets (HTCs), and Oort cloud comets (OCCs). Some of the dust's material vaporizes in the atmosphere in a process called ablation, and the faster the particles move, the higher the rate of ablation. Astrophysicist Juan Diego Carrillo-Sánchez led a team that calculated average ablation rates for elements in the dust (such as iron and potassium) and showed that material in slower-moving SPC or AST dust has a lower rate than the same material in faster-moving HTC or OCC dust. For example, whereas the average ablation rate for iron from AST dust is 28%, the average rate for \_\_\_\_\_

Which choice most effectively uses data from the table to complete the example?

- A) iron from SPC dust is 20%.
- B) sodium from OCC dust is 100%.
- C) iron from HTC dust is 90%.
- D) sodium from AST dust is 75%.

## 7. Conclusion

9

Several artworks found among the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Pompeii depict a female figure fishing with a cupid nearby. Some scholars have asserted that the figure is the goddess Venus, since she is known to have been linked with cupids in Roman culture, but University of Leicester archaeologist Carla Brain suggests that cupids may have also been associated with fishing generally. The fact that a cupid is shown near the female figure, therefore, \_\_\_\_\_

Which choice most logically completes the text?

- A) is not conclusive evidence that the figure is Venus.
- B) suggests that Venus was often depicted fishing.
- C) eliminates the possibility that the figure is Venus.
- D) would be difficult to account for if the figure is not Venus.

## Part 2 Grammar / Punctuation (about 14 questions)

### Sample 1

10

Literary agents estimate that more than half of all nonfiction books credited to a celebrity or other public figure are in fact written by ghostwriters, professional authors who are paid to write other \_\_\_\_\_ but whose names never appear on book covers.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

- A) people's stories
- B) peoples story's
- C) peoples stories
- D) people's story's

### Sample 2

11

Like other amphibians, the wood frog (*Rana sylvatica*) is unable to generate its own heat, so during periods of subfreezing temperatures, it \_\_\_\_\_ by producing large amounts of glucose, a sugar that helps prevent damaging ice from forming inside its cells.

Which choice completes the text so that it conforms to the conventions of Standard English?

- A) had survived
- B) survived
- C) would survive
- D) survives

### Part 3 Transitions (about 3 questions)

12

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

Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

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

### Part 4 Bullet Points List (about 3 questions)

13

While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Chemical leavening agents cause carbon dioxide to be released within a liquid batter, making the batter rise as it bakes.
- Baking soda and baking powder are chemical leavening agents.
- Baking soda is pure sodium bicarbonate.
- To produce carbon dioxide, baking soda needs to be mixed with liquid and an acidic ingredient such as honey.
- Baking powder is a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and an acid.
- To produce carbon dioxide, baking powder needs to be mixed with liquid but not with an acidic ingredient.

The student wants to emphasize a difference between baking soda and baking powder. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- A) To make batters rise, bakers use chemical leavening agents such as baking soda and baking powder.
- B) Baking soda and baking powder are chemical leavening agents that, when mixed with other ingredients, cause carbon dioxide to be released within a batter.
- C) Baking soda is pure sodium bicarbonate, and honey is a type of acidic ingredient.
- D) To produce carbon dioxide within a liquid batter, baking soda needs to be mixed with an acidic ingredient, whereas baking powder does not.

## Sample Questions Types Answer Key and Explanation

1. B	6. D	10. A
2. A	7. B	11. D
3. A	8. C	12. D
4. B	9. A	13. D
5. B		

### QUESTION 1

**Choice B** is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s discussion of the OSIRIS-REx spacecraft’s contact with the asteroid 101955 Bennu. In this context, “collected” means acquired and took away. The text indicates that although the boulders on the asteroid’s surface caused some unforeseen problems, OSIRIS-REx was able to gather a sample to return to Earth. This context suggests that OSIRIS-REx successfully collected a sample of 101955 Bennu.

Choice A is incorrect because in this context “attached” means connected or affixed. The text indicates that OSIRIS-REx gathered pieces of 101955 Bennu to bring to Earth; it doesn’t suggest that the spacecraft attached anything to the asteroid. Choice C is incorrect because in this context “followed” means tracked or traveled behind and the text discusses OSIRIS-REx’s brief encounter with 101955 Bennu during which the spacecraft gathered a sample to bring to Earth. The text doesn’t suggest that the spacecraft tracked the sample, and it’s not clear what it would mean for the spacecraft to travel behind the sample it collected. Choice D is incorrect because in this context “replaced” means put back or returned. The text indicates that OSIRIS-REx gathered pieces of 101955 Bennu t

### QUESTION 2

**Choice A** is the best answer because it most logically completes the text’s

discussion about handedness in animals. As used in this context, “recognizable”

means apparent or identifiable. The text indicates that handedness is “easy to observe in humans,” but that animal-behavior researchers use special tasks to determine handedness in other animals. This context and the use of “less” before the blank indicate that compared with handedness in humans, handedness in other animals is less recognizable.

Choice B is incorrect because there’s nothing in the text to suggest that handedness is less “intriguing,” or fascinating, in nonhuman animals than it is in humans. The text focuses on how easy it is to observe handedness in humans

as compared with other animals; the text doesn't suggest that handedness is more fascinating in humans. Choice C is incorrect because there's nothing in the text to suggest that handedness is less "significant," or important or meaningful, in nonhuman animals than it is in humans. The text focuses on how easy it is to observe handedness in humans as compared with other animals; the text doesn't suggest that handedness is more significant in humans. Choice D is incorrect because "useful," or functional or helpful, wouldn't make sense in context. The text focuses on the ease with which researchers can determine whether an animal or person is right- or left-handed, not on how useful

### QUESTION 3

**Choice A** is the best answer because it most accurately describes the main purpose of the text. The text begins by stating that the new picture "failed to fit in" with the other items that the shop owner has. The text goes on to illustrate that point by describing the other pictures the shop owner has, indicating that the shop owner is fuming because he doesn't think the new picture belongs in the store. In the second paragraph, however, the text indicates that the shop owner is "secretly proud of his acquisition." The main purpose of the text is thus to reveal the shop owner's conflicted feelings about the new picture.

Choice B is incorrect because the text doesn't suggest that the shop owner resents the young man who sold him the new picture; in fact, the text gives no indication of the owner's feelings about the young man at all. Choice C is incorrect. Although the text indicates that the new picture is different from the other items in the shop, there's no suggestion that the shop owner prizes either the new picture or the pictures of the city, pets, and landscapes more than he prizes any other items. Choice D is incorrect because the text doesn't describe what the new picture looks like; rather, the text identifies some of the other kinds of images that the shop owner has and states that

### QUESTION 4

**Choice B** is the best answer because it most accurately describes the function of the third sentence within the overall structure of the text. The third sentence makes a generalization, asserting that evolutionary links between predators and prey can persist across great expanses of time and distance. This generalization is exemplified by the text's discussion of the relationship between mimosa trees and *B. terrenus* beetles. When mimosa trees were introduced to North America in 1785, no *B. terrenus* beetles were present, so the relationship between the trees and the beetles that exists in their native East Asia was disrupted. When the beetles were introduced to North America more than 200 years later, however, they quickly attacked mimosa trees, illustrating the generalization that links between predators and prey "can persist across centuries and continents."

Choice A is incorrect because the third sentence doesn't indicate that Chang and colleagues were investigating any particular hypothesis. According to the text, Chang and colleagues were simply monitoring mimosa trees when the beetles happened to be introduced to the area. Choice C is incorrect because the third sentence offers a generalization about the relationship between predators and prey, not an explanation for the findings of Chang and colleagues that differs from an explanation presented elsewhere in the text. Choice D is incorrect because the third sentence doesn't discuss any particular species (either the species mentioned elsewhere in the text or a

## QUESTION 5

**Choice B** is the best answer because it describes the most likely way that Graeber and Wengrow (Text 2) would respond to the "conventional wisdom" presented in Text 1. According to Text 1, the conventional wisdom about human social systems is that they developed through stages, beginning with hunter-gatherer bands, then moving to clan associations, then chiefdoms, and finally arriving at states with bureaucratic structures. Text 2 indicates that Graeber and Wengrow believe that human social systems have been flexible, shifting between different types of structures, including both hierarchical and collective systems, and that these shifts may have even occurred seasonally. This suggests that Graeber and Wengrow would dispute the idea that developments in social structures have followed a linear progression through distinct stages.

Choice A is incorrect because nothing in Text 2 suggests that Graeber and Wengrow believe that decentralized collective societies are more significant than hierarchical systems. Text 2 is focused on Graeber and Wengrow's view that humans have flexibly shifted among various social structures, not on the importance of particular structures relative to others. Choice C is incorrect because Text 2 doesn't include any information suggesting that Graeber and Wengrow believe that hierarchies didn't emerge until after the rise of agriculture. In fact, Text 2 indicates that Graeber and Wengrow cite evidence suggesting that some hunter-gatherer groups formed social structures with hierarchical elements ("communities that included esteemed individuals") 50,000 years ago, long before the rise of agriculture, which Text 1 says occurred around 12,000 years ago.

Choice D is incorrect because there's no information in Text 2 suggesting that Graeber and Wengrow would challenge the assumption that groupings of hunter-gatherers were among the earliest forms of social structure. Although Text 1 does indicate that hunter-gatherer groups are assumed to be the earliest human social system, Text 2 says only that Graeber and Wengrow believe that some hunter-gatherer groups made use of different social structures at different times. Text 2 doesn't imply that Graeber and Wengrow doubt that hunter-gatherer groups preceded most other social structures.

## QUESTION 6

**Choice D** is the best answer because it most accurately states the main idea of the text. The text describes Mary’s activities in an overgrown hidden garden, saying that she was “very much absorbed” and was “only becoming more pleased with her work every hour” rather than getting tired of it. She also thinks of garden activities as a “fascinating sort of play.” Thus, the main idea of the text is that Mary feels very satisfied when taking care of the garden.

Choice A is incorrect because the text never makes any mention of Mary’s chores. Choice B is incorrect because the text indicates that Mary finds pulling up weeds to be fascinating, not boring. Choice C is incorrect because Mary thinks of garden activities in and of

## QUESTION 7

**Choice B** is the best answer because it presents a finding that, if true, would most directly support Gómez-Bahamón and her team’s hypothesis about fork-tailed flycatchers. The text indicates that although two subspecies of the birds live in the same region, the tail feathers of the migrating males make a higher-pitched sound than the tail feathers of the nonmigrating males do. Gómez-Bahamón and her team hypothesize that female fork-tailed flycatchers are attracted to the particular sound made by the tail feathers of males of their own subspecies, which will bring about additional “genetic and anatomical divergence” between the two subspecies. If it were found that the pitch generated by the tail feathers of migrating males is getting higher over successive generations, it would indicate that the shape of the migrating subspecies’ tail feathers is diverging further from that of the nonmigrating subspecies. And if females continue to prefer the sounds of the males of their own subspecies, the females of the migrating subspecies will become acclimated to increasingly higher pitches over subsequent generations, causing further divergence between the subspecies. Thus, if it were found that migrating males’ tail feathers were producing higher pitches over time, that would support the researchers’ hypothesis.

Choice A is incorrect because the researchers’ hypothesis is that female flycatchers prefer the sounds produced by the tail feathers of males of their own subspecies, which will lead to further divergence between the two subspecies. This finding is about the shape of wing feathers and how that affects long-distance flight, whereas the hypothesis is about the shape of tail feathers and how that relates to female mate preference. Choice C is incorrect because the

researchers' hypothesis is that female flycatchers prefer the sounds produced by the tail feathers of males of their own subspecies, which will lead to further divergence between the two subspecies. This finding focuses on how the tail feather sounds communicate different messages, which doesn't address differences between the subspecies or female preferences. Choice D is incorrect because the researchers' hypothesis is that female flycatchers prefer the sounds produced by the tail feathers of males of their own subspecies, which will lead to further divergence between the two subspecies. The finding that breeding habits haven't changed for either subspecies does not, by itself, suggest anything about female preferences or divergence between the two subspecies.

## QUESTION 8

**Choice C** is the best answer because it most effectively completes the example regarding the ablation rate of iron. The table shows the ablation rates for three elements—iron, potassium, and sodium—found in cosmic dust that comes from one of four sources. The text says that the ablation rate for a given element in slower-moving SPC or AST dust was lower than the ablation rate for that same element in faster-moving HTC or OCC dust. The text then presents the first part of an example of this pattern, describing an ablation rate of 28% for iron in AST dust. The information that iron from HTC dust had an ablation rate of 90% is therefore the most effective way to complete this example—the comparison of a relatively low ablation rate for iron in slower-moving AST dust with a relatively high ablation rate for iron in faster-moving HTC dust illustrates the tendency of ablation rates for a given element to be lower in slower-moving dust than in faster-moving dust.

Choice A is incorrect because the text indicates that SPC dust, like AST dust, moves relatively slowly; a comparison of the ablation rates of iron from two slower-moving dust sources could not be an example of the difference between ablation rates in slower-moving dust and faster-moving dust, which is the pattern that the example is supposed to illustrate. Choice B is incorrect because the example in the text is supposed to illustrate the difference in the ablation rates of the same element from slower-moving dust and faster-moving dust, and the first part of the example provides data about the ablation rate of iron, which means the second part of the example must also be about the ablation rate of iron, not the ablation rate of sodium. Choice D is incorrect because the example in the text is supposed to illustrate the difference in the ablation rates of the same element from slower-moving dust and faster-moving dust, and the first part of the example provides data about the ablation rate of iron, which means the second part of the example must also be about the ablation rate of iron, not the ablation rate of sodium. Additionally, any ablation rate from AST dust would be ineffective in this example since AST dust is referenced in the first part of the example and thus additiona

## QUESTION 9

**Choice A** is the best answer because it presents the conclusion that most logically completes the text's discussion about the significance of the cupid found at Pompeii. The text indicates that the cupid is near a statue of a female figure who is fishing, and it goes on to indicate that because Venus is associated with cupids, some scholars believe the female figure to be the goddess Venus. But the text then says that, according to archaeologist Carla Brain, cupids may have also been associated with the activity of fishing, which, if true, would suggest that the mere appearance of a cupid near a female figure engaged in fishing does not indicate with certainty that the figure is Venus (that is, the cupid might be associated with fishing, and the figure might be anyone at all).

Choice B is incorrect because the text says nothing about how often Venus was depicted fishing in Roman art: it only implies that in certain instances a female figure may or may not be Venus. Choice C is incorrect because Carla Brain's proposed explanation for the presence of the cupids makes no reference to the female figure, and so the possibility that the figure in the artworks is in fact Venus cannot be definitively eliminated. Choice D is incorrect because there is nothing in the text to suggest that the only reasonable way to interpret the figure is as Venus.

## QUESTION 10

**Choice A** is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of plural and possessive nouns. The plural possessive noun "people's" and the plural noun "stories" correctly indicate that there are multiple stories from multiple people.

Choice B is incorrect because the context requires the plural possessive noun "people's" and the plural noun "stories," not the plural noun "peoples" and the singular possessive noun "story's." Choice C is incorrect because the context requires the plural possessive noun "people's," not the plural noun "peoples." Choice D is incorrect because the context requires the plural noun "stories," not the singular possessive noun "story's."

## QUESTION 11

**Choice D** is the best answer. The convention being tested is the use of verbs to express tense. In this choice, the present tense verb "survives" correctly indicates that the wood frog regularly survives subfreezing temperatures by producing large amounts of glucose.

Choice A is incorrect because the past perfect verb "had survived" doesn't indicate that the wood frog regularly survives subfreezing temperatures by producing large

amounts of glucose. Choice B is incorrect because the past tense verb “survived” doesn’t indicate that the wood frog regularly survives subfreezing temperatures by producing large amounts of glucose. Choice C is incorrect because the conditional verb “would survive” doesn’t indicate that the wood frog regularly survives subfreezing temperatures by producing large amounts of glucose.

## QUESTION 12

**Choice D** is the best answer. “However” logically signals that this sentence, which indicates that the Pūhāhonu volcano may be larger than the Mauna Loa volcano, offers a contrast to or refutation of the previous assumption that Mauna Loa is the largest shield volcano.

Choice A is incorrect because “secondly” illogically signals that this sentence merely offers an additional or secondary point concerning the previous assumption that Mauna Loa is the largest shield volcano. Instead, the sentence offers a contrast to or refutation of that assumption. Choice B is incorrect because “consequently” illogically signals that this sentence offers a result or consequence of the previous assumption that Mauna Loa is the largest shield volcano. Instead, the sentence offers a contrast to or refutation of that assumption. Choice C is incorrect because “moreover” illogically signals that this sentence merely adds to the previous assumption that Mauna Loa is the largest shield volcano. Instead, the sentence offers a contrast to or refutation of that assumption.

## QUESTION 13

**Choice D** is the best answer. The sentence emphasizes a difference between baking soda and baking powder, noting that baking soda needs to be mixed with an acidic ingredient to produce carbon dioxide but baking powder doesn’t. Choice A is incorrect. The sentence focuses on what bakers use to make batters rise; it doesn’t emphasize a difference between baking soda and baking powder. Choice B is incorrect. The sentence provides a general description of baking soda and baking powder; it doesn’t emphasize a difference between them. Choice C is incorrect. The sentence explains what baking soda and honey are; it doesn’t emphasize a difference between baking soda and baking powder.

## **Reading and Writing Department Practice**

### **Module 1 pages 2-15**

#### **English Department**

##### **Module 1**

Any question labeled **Humanities** (2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 27, 32) and all **Standard English** questions (19-25).

#### **Social Studies Department**

##### **Module 1**

Any question labeled **Social Studies** (3, 11, 12, 14, 18, 28, 29, 31, 33)

#### **Science Department**

##### **Module 1**

Any question labeled **Science** (1, 10, 15, 16, 17, 26, 30)