

5. Consider the answers in turn.
- A. Incorrect. This sentence about team size does not belong in the middle of a historic account of famous coaches.
 - B. Correct. The sentence does not fit in the context of the paragraph.
 - C. Incorrect for the same reason that choice A is incorrect.
 - D. Incorrect. Other historical information involving different team sizes may have been appropriate for this paragraph.

The correct answer is **B**.

STRATEGY SUBTEST (pages 142–144)

1. D

The fact that Doyle was an advocate of spiritualism seems to be the opposite of something his superrational detective, Holmes, would believe. Therefore, the correct linking word is *but* because it implies that the two (Holmes and Doyle) are not the same. The word *since* is incorrect because it states that Doyle's spiritualism was caused by Holmes's superrationalism, which is not proved in the paragraphs following. The words *that is* would indicate that the author is elaborating on a previous point, which is not the case.

2. H

While the topic of the deleted sentence makes sense with the rest of the paragraph, the time frame does not. The other sentences refer to Doyle's time, while the deleted sentence refers to our time. Therefore, it makes sense to delete the sentence. J cannot be the correct answer, however, because the following sentences show that people at that time did believe in psychics and spiritualism.

3. D

The word *nevertheless* would mean that although Doyle believed in séances, others did not. Since the next sentence shows that others also believed in séances, A cannot be the right answer. The words *and yet* and *in spite of this* imply the same meaning as *nevertheless*, so they are incorrect also.

4. H

Using the word *however* completes the thought that although Doyle wasn't the type to believe in spiritualism, once he did believe, he tried to convert others. The word *and* simply connects the two thoughts, as if they belonged together, which they don't. It does not make sense that if he weren't the type he would

convert others; therefore, an explanatory word like *however* is needed. The words *so* and *therefore* both imply that he converted others because he was not the type to believe.

5. A

This sentence elaborates on the one before it, showing that he accumulated the "proof" of spiritualism. Sentence B merely summarizes the paragraph without giving an example. There is nothing in the passage to support the idea that Holmes ever believed in spiritualism, and the last choice, D, is the opposite of what the passage states.

6. F

Choices G and J imply that the strain on his relationship caused by his obsession was not related to that obsession and his attempt to convert others. Since this is not the case, they can be ruled out. Choice H implies that his conversion attempts caused his obsession to compromise his friendships. This may be partly true, but other factors, like time, seem to have played a part.

7. B

The word *since* does not make sense. The words *but* and *nevertheless* are also incorrect. They imply that knowing mediums to be fake (as Houdini did) would lead him to believe in spiritualism rather than be skeptical.

8. G

The sentence flows logically from the sentence before it, which already states that Houdini was a friend of Doyle's who did not believe in fairies. Sentence 1 in the paragraph deals with Houdini's skepticism, and sentence 2 has to do with others' disbelief. Therefore, the only logical answer is that it helps show how his obsession compromised many friendships.

9. C

Using either *Although* or *Since* as the opening word makes this sentence a fragment. There is no second half to that thought (such as "although the most damaging blow was this, another factor was . . ."). The phrase *In spite of this* implies that his strained friendship with Houdini was not a damaging blow, which it was.

10. F

The two girls made their photographs at one point in time in the year 1917, which is in the twentieth century. They did not make them all throughout the year, nor did they make any up until that year.

11. D

The words *therefore*, *hence*, and *as a result* imply that Doyle believed the pictures because others did not and no causal link for this is explained. The word *but* merely states that although others didn't believe the pictures, Doyle did.

12. G

The paragraph offers no proof that people today don't believe in fairies or that Houdini never believed in fairies. It is also not concerned with reviewing the movie starring Peter O'Toole. Since the passage gives a brief chronological look at Doyle's belief in spiritualism and fairies, choice G gives the best conclusion to the essay.

ACT-TYPE QUESTIONS Organization

(pages 150–152)

1. C

Sentences 2 and 3 should be switched. Sentence 3 logically follows sentence 1, which states that the comics needed another superhero. Sentence 3 says that Batman was created. Then sentence 2 describes an invitation to come over to see the new creation. The remaining sentences are in the correct order.

2. H

Sentence 5 should be deleted. Sentence 2 is important because it describes a discussion about Batman's creation. Sentence 3 is important because it mentions who created Batman. Sentences 5 and 6 each provide details, but which detail is more important? The mention of the wings in sentence 6 makes it more important because these are a Batman trademark. Sentence 5 is the best candidate for deletion.

3. C

Sentence 3 must follow sentence 1 because it explains Batman's reaction to Robin's death. Sentence 4 must follow sentence 3 because it explains that Batman's reaction is the result of losing Robin. That leaves sentence 2 for the last sentence in the paragraph, which is the logical placement because it describes the next Robin to work with Batman.

4. G

The author is telling a story about the fictional character Batman. The longest break of 70 years in the story is between paragraphs 1 and 2. The beginning of paragraph 2 is the most logical place, of the choices given, to put a sentence that points out that time has passed.

5. A

No change. The sentences in this paragraph follow a clear chronological order. Moving the sentences as suggested in the other choices disrupts this order.

6. J

Sentence 1 must come first. Sentence 3 must follow sentence 1. Sentence 3 refers directly to the proposed conclusion to the story line mentioned in sentence 1. Sentence 2 must follow sentence 3 because sentence 2 explains how the story line was to be changed. Sentences 4 and 5 are in the correct order because paragraph 5 mentions that it follows *Final Crisis*, which is mentioned in sentence 5.

7. A

No change. Sentence 1 must come first because it follows naturally after the last sentence of paragraph 4. The last sentence in paragraph 4 and the first sentence in paragraph 5 both mention the *Final Crisis*. Any choice that does not include sentence 1 as the first sentence must be incorrect.

8. F

This sentence proposed for insertion refers directly to the absence mentioned in sentence 2 and describes what happened during this absence. The added sentence comes naturally after sentence 2.

9. C

Sentence 4 refers to information not included in the paragraph. What is more, the passage is just as effective with sentence 5 following sentence 3.

10. F

The current ordering of the passages shows a continuing chronological development from one paragraph to the next. Moving one of the paragraphs would interfere with that chronological development.

ORGANIZATION SUBTEST (pages 153–155)

1. B

The third sentence, "Stars pop out . . .," makes the most sense if it follows the opening sentence. It is a continuation of the description that begins in that sentence. Then the second sentence adds to the idea of the deeper truth mentioned in sentence 3.

2. J

The additional sentence describes an event that occurs before the current sentence 1. By placing it first, the sentence "As the curtain of darkness . . ." elaborates on the idea that the sun is setting and night begins.

3. A

These sentences make sense as they are now. The second sentence cannot be first because then the reader would not know who the “he” is that realizing something in 1659. Also, the sentence about Galileo cannot go before the opening sentence because then it has no reference—his observations that were later than what?

4. H

This sentence needs to fall between the first mention of Galileo and the final sentence about Galileo’s later observations. The *In fact* means that this follows an initial statement about Galileo’s findings. However, we know the report he gave to Kepler does not mention rings, and therefore it is not one of his “later observations.”

5. D

By moving Sentence 1 to the end of the paragraph, the word *it* makes sense. People gasp with surprise when they look at Saturn through a telescope. So try it on your friends; make them look through the telescope at Saturn.

6. F

This initial sentence makes no sense in paragraph 3 as it stands. The word *it* in the first sentence has no reference—what should the reader try on his or her friends? The other two sentences, however, follow directly from the discussion of Saturn’s rings in the preceding paragraph.

7. B

This sentence explains why people gasp in surprise—because it is so far away yet so astounding. Therefore, it should go after sentence 3.

8. F

The paragraph makes the most sense as it is. The first sentence sets up where Saturn is in the sky. Sentences 2 and 4 explain in chronological order what happens to Saturn in October—the moon passes north of it, and by the end of the month it is the only bright star. Sentence 3 elaborates on sentence 2, giving more information about it.

9. D

Deleting sentence 1 would not affect the overall message of the paragraph. The other three sentences all describe Saturn’s movement in the sky and the movement of other stars or moons in relation to it. Sentence 1 talks about astrology and could, therefore, be deleted.

10. F

The paragraphs make sense as they are. Paragraph 1 describes nightfall and the idea of looking at stars through a telescope. The second paragraph explains a specific instance of observation in relation to a telescope—this one about Saturn. Paragraph 3 elaborates on what we know about Saturn today, and the last tells where to look for Saturn in October.

11. D

This paragraph tells us more about Saturn in general and therefore should fall after paragraph 3 and before paragraph 4 because the last paragraph is much more specific about finding Saturn in the sky.

ACT-TYPE QUESTIONS Style (pages 159–160)

1. D

Continuing and *ongoing* are synonyms, which makes the sentence redundant. Omit *and continuing* to remove the redundancy. Inserting *and repeating* or *and recycling* changes the meaning of the sentence, so neither is correct.

2. F

No change. *Spirit and Opportunity* repeat the meaning of *two rovers*, but this information adds useful detail and is not redundant.

3. B

The original wording *easier said than done* is a cliché meaning “difficult.” Replace the cliché.

4. J

The phrase *wide range* and the word *varied* convey the same meaning in the sentence. Omit *varied* (and don’t use its other word forms presented in the remaining choices) to eliminate the redundancy.

5. A

No change. The word *past* tells us about the time period of the water activity under study. There is no redundancy. Using any of the other word choices changes the meaning of the sentence.

6. H

The rover operated beyond, past, the primary mission time. Saying *above and beyond* or *beyond the call of duty of* is both wordy and cliché. Omitting the phrase completely makes the sentence nonsensical.

7. B

The underlined portion is wordy, but it contains important information, so it cannot be omitted entirely.

Saying just *storms* does not provide enough information, so *Martian dust storms* is the best answer.

8. J

The passage mentioned earlier that dust storms created the problem. It is redundant to state it again. Omit *because of the dust*. The phrase *because of the obstruction* is also redundant, and *because of the wind* does not make sense in the context of the passage.

9. C

The passage presents an unclear pronoun reference: *they*. Choice C makes clear that *they* refers to the storms.

10. J

The phrase *and forge ahead* means the same thing as *resume operations*, and this represents a redundancy. The underlined phrase is also a cliché. Omit *and forge ahead* to remove the redundancy/cliché and do not replace it with the other choices.

STYLE SUBTEST (pages 161–162)

1. C

The word *unearthly* describes something not of this earth, which is, therefore, often unreal. The word *natural* describes something belonging to nature or this earth, which would be very real. The word *pedantic* characterizes someone who is obsessed with conforming to rules, which something mysterious or unreal would not do. Finally, the word *normal* obviously does not mean “mysterious.”

2. F

The sentence is correct the way it is. *It has*, with the singular subject, would have to refer to “the Indian Ocean,” but saying the ocean has no speed doesn’t make sense. *They has* is ungrammatical. *The ships have* is not incorrect, but it is unnecessary—the previous sentence says that the ships are “slow,” so they are the only thing that could have “no speed.”

3. B

The referent *it* could be vague if not spelled out as the ocean, which is what the boats live on.

4. F

Looking for thrills and adventure in a book is ironic because reading is a safe and nonadventurous task. However, the irony is satisfying in that the reader finds that adventure.

5. C

The adventure spurs the mind on to a deeper understanding, or provokes it. *Pleasing* means the same as *pacifying*—this would not urge the mind on but calm it into apathy. Also, the mind is not angered over this higher truth, so D cannot be correct.

6. F

The referent is not vague here; the word *it* clearly refers to the mind mentioned in the previous phrase. Therefore, the sentence does not need to be changed.

7. B

It is not proved that every reader will find descriptions that excite him or her. Also, the word *possibility* relates back to the idea that adventure can concentrate the mind—not will concentrate the mind. Obviously, if there is a possibility of excitement, the choices *unlikelyhood* and *remote chance* cannot be correct.

8. J

The author is trying to promote stories of adventure and, therefore, would not refer to them as *boring*, *vapid*, or *uninteresting*. Instead, they are *compelling*, pushing the reader on to deeper truths.

9. A

The landscape of the polar regions is vast and empty—therefore, the word *chaos* would not work here. Also, chaos promotes a negative feeling, which the author is not trying to promote. Choice D won’t work because it is redundant—most desolate places are also remote.

10. G

The words *he*, *she*, and *him* don’t refer to anyone mentioned in the sentence. Therefore, the correct answer must be *somebody*.

11. D

The only question that makes sense here is *Why*, which refers to cause. *What* refers to place; *when* refers to time; *how* refers to the way something is done.

12. F

The words *ogling* and *staring* don’t work because they are not adjectives. *Gawk* gives the same impression in a more descriptive and accurate way. The word *closed-mindedness* would convey a meaning opposite to what the author is most likely trying to say in this paragraph.