

## Answers:

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1) A	17) B	33) D
2) J	18) G	34) G
3) D	19) D	35) B
4) G	20) J	36) F
5) B	21) B	37) D
6) H	22) G	38) H
7) B	23) C	39) C
8) J	24) F	40) J
9) D	25) D	41) D
10) G	26) G	42) F
11) A	27) D	43) B
12) F	28) J	44) G
13) D	29) C	45) C
14) H	30) H	46) J
15) C	31) A	47) B
16) F	32) H	

## Solutions:

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- (A):** *Righted* is used correctly as the past tense form of the verb *right* meaning to *relieve from wrong*.
- (J):** *Since* established the cause and effect relationship between the two clauses and corrects the comma splice by making one clause subordinate to the other.
- (D):** *Was*, the past tense form, is required to avoid a needless shift in tense. The adverb *unusually* is needed to modify the adjective *peaceful*.
- (G):** Do not use *plus* to mean *and*.
- (B):** Without the addition of *was* the statement is a fragment, not a sentence.
- (H):** *But* is the correct conjunction. The conjunction *while* usually refers to time and should not be used in place of *and* or *but*.
- (B):** The infinitive *to judge* is the correct verbal form.
- (J):** The comma is used to separate items in a series.
- (D):** The adverb *carefully* correctly modifies *to listen*. H creates a split infinitive, which is to be avoided in formal writing.
- (G):** *His* is the correct pronoun and agrees with the antecedent *juryman*.
- (A):** The correct idiom is to *keep someone from being*.
- (F):** Paragraph 1 introduces the subject, the courts of Sparta. Paragraph 2 describes the trial. Paragraph 3 describes the decision process.
- (D):** *Among* is used for more than two persons or things, and *between* is used for two persons and things.
- (H):** The superlative *most graceful* is best to parallel the other two superlatives (*strongest* and *fleetest*).

15. (C): *deCoubertin's* is the correct possessive. The apostrophe followed by an s is used to show singular possession.
16. (F): The past tense is required.
17. (B): The past tense form *refused* is required.
18. (G): *Who* is correct as the subject of the verb *had won*.
19. (D): *Their* is the correct possessive pronoun. The adverb *there* means in that place.
20. (J): The committee as a unit takes the singular intensive pronoun *itself*.
21. (B): *Bleakest* is the correct superlative adjective.
22. (G): The adverb *blatantly* correctly modifies *biased*.
23. (C): *Presence* meaning the *fact or condition of being present* is the correct noun. The noun *presents* means *gifts*.
24. (F): A semicolon is used between two clauses not joined by a conjunction.
25. (D): The last paragraph indicates the writer's support of the 1980 boycott to show that "conquest . . . of weaker countries will no longer be tolerated."
26. (G): *Of* is nonstandard usage for *have*.
27. (D): The apostrophe followed by an s is used to show singular possession.
28. (J): The singular verb *was* is required for the singular subject possession.
29. (C): *Reminiscent* is the correct adjective meaning serving to remind. *Reminiscence* is a noun meaning a remembered experience.
30. (H): The semicolon is used between two main clauses not joined by a coordinating conjunction. D creates a fragment.
31. (A): The original version is best, providing relevant additional information to the passage. G represents an incorrect used of *where* and H an incorrect use of *gets*.
32. (H): The phrase *made on the label* modifies claims and should be placed next to that word.
33. (D): The paragraph is discussing the findings of the panel. An explanation of the role of the panel and its desired goals would be informative.
34. (G): The entire passage deals with the cold and its remedies, past and present. It is written in laymen's terms; therefore, A, C, and D are incorrect. B is the only correct choice.
35. (B): The passage should be second person throughout.
36. (F): A dash is used to give special emphasis to the word or phrase set off. It is particularly appropriate in an informal passage such as this one.
37. (D): Parentheses are used to enclose nonessential information. The information enclosed in parentheses in paragraph 1 is essential to the sentence.
38. (H): The phrase *president of the National Coffee Association* is an appositive that describes George Boecklin. It should be set off by two commas.

39. (C): *Biggest* is the correct superlative adjective.
40. (J): This sentence is not relevant to the paragraph.
41. (D): *As* is the correct conjunction. *Like* is never used as a conjunction.
42. (F): The dependent clause starting with *when* should not be separated from the clause on which it depends by either a period or a semicolon.
43. (B): The paragraph compared coffee drinkers in 1962 to coffee drinkers today. It is logical to follow with a parallel comparison of soft drink consumers in 1962 to soft drink consumers today.
44. (G): *Their* is the correct possessive pronoun. *They're* is a contraction for the words they are. *There* is an adverb.
45. (C): The use of the comma creates a run-on sentence. The sentences must be separated by a period.
46. (J): *Current* means belonging to the present time. The addition of the word *now* is unnecessary.
47. (B): Paragraph 1 introduces the topic with a quote. Paragraph 3 explains why the quote is true. Paragraph 2 offers a contrast to information presented in paragraph 3. Paragraph 4 provides statistics to verify facts in paragraph 3. Paragraph 5 presents additional information related to paragraph 4.