

1. **D** is correct. This answer restores appropriate syntax (word order) to the sentence. “Various” modifies “innovations,” not “introduced.”
2. **F** is correct. “Marches,” the present tense, singular form of the verb “to march,” modifies the singular noun “the rigid system” and fits with the present tense of the passage.
3. **D** is correct. “Between” is appropriate for comparing two or more entities, whereas “among” is used with three or more. Three or more innovations are being discussed.
4. **H** is correct. “Theirselves” is not a word. “Themselves” is correct because it refers to more than one person.
5. **B** is correct. “More,” the comparative form, contrasts instruction styles before and after adaptation. “Precisely,” an adverb, modifies the verb “to adapt.”  
\*Remember: adverbs modify verbs or other adverbs, whereas adjectives modify nouns. Adverbs typically end in “-ly.”
6. **J** is correct. “Who,” the subjective form of the pronoun, corresponds with “people,” the subject of the sentence.  
\*Remember: *Who*, the subjective form of the pronoun, is probably correct if you can replace it with another subjective pronoun: *I*, *he*, *she*, or *they*. *Whom*, the objective form of the pronoun, is probably correct if you can replace it with another objective pronoun: *me*, *him*, *her*, or *them*. It may be easier to remember objective pronouns associated with “whom” because most have the letter “m” in them (whom, me, him, *her*, them).
7. **B** is correct. “Bringing” and “organizing” are verbs in the same form. This is an example of the need to maintain parallelism – to keep consistency, in this case with items in a list.  
\*Remember: treat all items in lists and sequences the same. When read aloud, lists and sequences should have rhythm. Listen for irregularities.
8. **H** is correct. A plural subject, “differences,” must be paired with the plural verb “are.” Again, the issue is consistency.
9. **B** is correct. “Theirs” is a plural possessive pronoun; it means *they* own or have something. *There* is an expletive (and also an adverb specifying place), which is appropriate to the meaning of the sentence.
10. **J** is correct. In its original form, “And instruction is handled” is a sentence fragment. Removing the period and combining the sentences creates a complete compound sentence.  
\*Remember: sentence fragments, also called incomplete sentences, are easily detectible by isolation. If a sentence ends abruptly and makes no sense when read alone, it may be a sentence fragment.
11. **A** is correct. Information in the underlined clause modifies “the student,” and must follow what it modifies.

**12. F** is correct. The essay's structure requires no change. When answering questions regarding paragraph structure always try to use the process of elimination (POE). Using POE, we quickly eliminate choice G since the third paragraph could not possibly be the opening paragraph. Each of the first three paragraphs deal with "innovations." Paragraph 2 must follow paragraph 1 because it elaborates about the innovations mentioned in paragraph 1. Paragraph 3 mentions "all of these innovations" previously mentioned so it must follow paragraph 2. This paragraph sequence eliminates choices H (1, 3, 2), and J (2, 3, 1).

**13. C** is correct. Although dashes are used sometimes to set off lists, they mostly indicate dramatic shifts in tone and thought. They restate or amplify information. The information set apart by dashes in this instance does not represent such a shift or require emphasis.

**14. G** is correct. "a", the word before "directly descended" is an article. The word after "a" must be a noun because articles modify nouns. "directly descended" is an adverb followed by a verb which cannot follow an article. "Descendant" is the correct word because it is something derived from an earlier form.

**15. B** is correct. "Many" by itself quantifies "periods of trouble." An additional "of" or "a" results in awkward phrasing.

\*Remember: the best way to say something is typically the shortest way.  
Eliminate words that serve no purpose.

**16. F** is correct. "Has," the singular present tense form of the verb "to have," correctly modifies the singular subject "tradition" (of learning and scholarly inquiry). The past participle, "has lived," is appropriate to sentence meaning and maintains tense (parallelism) throughout the passage.

**17. B** is correct. "However:" is a conjunctive adverb used as a parenthetical remark, and any parenthetical word or phrase must be set apart with commas before and after it.

\*Remember: when in doubt about the use of commas, read the sentence aloud and exaggerate your pauses. Commas often belong where you would naturally pause within a sentence.

**18. J** is correct. "When" references time.

**19. D** is correct. "Insisted," past tense for the verb "to insist," maintains consistent tense. "That" requires no comma.

\* Notice how pausing at the misplaced comma while reading the sentence sounds awkward.

**20. H** is correct. "Often," which describes the frequency of an event, is the appropriate word. "Much" describes quantity.

**21. A** is correct. "Something," rather than "someone," is correct because it refers to a replacement for a university, not a person. "By" is the appropriate preposition.

**22. J** is correct. If something has persisted through the centuries, it has, by implication, persisted for hundreds of years. The underlined portion of the sentence is redundant and unnecessary.

**23. D** is correct. "Troubled" is an adjective, which modifies the noun "world." It means that the world is distressed. "Troubling," although it may be used as an adjective, would mean that the world is *causing* distress.

**24. G** is correct. “Than” is correct because it is a conjunction used in comparisons, whereas “then” is an adverb indicating time. “They” is a pronoun that refers to people. “Were” continues the past tense used throughout the passage.

**25. C** is correct. “Like” is a preposition that comes before a noun or a noun phrase. “As” is a subordinating conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause. Although “like” and “as” may be used interchangeably, “as” is appropriate for formal speech or writing.