

1. C is correct. The sentence is written in present tense. “Made” is past tense and needs to be changed to the present form, “make.”
2. B is correct. “Them,” the objective form of the pronoun needs to be changed to “those,” the subjective form.
3. B is correct. The verb needs to be in past tense, not past perfect tense. “Has created” should be changed to “created.”
4. A is correct. The adverb “about” is awkward and expresses inappropriate meaning. Substituting the preposition “of” connects “recognition” to “her work.”
5. C is correct. This is another example of improper verb tense. The infinitive “to satisfy” should replace “satisfying.”
6. E is correct. This sentence contains no errors.
7. D is correct. The past participle of “to fall” is “had fallen.”
8. C is correct. Switching from the third person plural (“we”) to the second person (“you”) makes voice inconsistent. Since changing “we” to “you” is not an option, “you” must be changed to “we.”
9. B is correct. The second clause is an exception to the first clause, so the coordinating conjunction “but” is more appropriate.
10. E is correct. The sentence contains no errors.
11. B is correct. The sentence is in past tense, thus “work” should read “worked.”
12. A is correct. The adverb “hardly” makes the introductory clause awkward. To qualify the statement “without a doubt” defeats its purpose.
13. D is correct. “Daniel and he” are in the object position, thus the pronoun “he” needs to be changed to the objective form, “him.”
14. A is correct. The sentence refers to *two* volumes, thus “are,” the plural form of the verb, must be used.
15. D is correct. Because the adjective “violent” modifies a verb (“behave”), it must be changed to the adverb “violently.”
16. E is correct. There are no errors in the sentence.
17. C is correct. “Where” refers to place. Substituting “when,” which refers to time or occasion, provides appropriate meaning.
18. C is correct. “Left” should read “let.” This is a seemingly obvious usage error that many test takers aren’t careful enough to catch.
19. B is correct. Although “buffalo” is plural, adding “*the population*” makes the group a singular entity. “Are” should be changed to “is.”
20. D is correct. There are two novels, thus their singular description, “a classic,” must be changed to the plural form, “classics.”
21. E is correct. This sentence contains no errors.
22. A is correct. “In regards” should read “In regard.”
23. C is correct. Poetry is read, not sung.
24. C is correct. The pronoun “they” cannot be used without first using the noun it refers to. A noun such as “people” should replace it.
25. B is correct. Although “several other issues” seems to make the subject plural, this is a parenthetical remark. “Are” must be changed to “is” because it refers only to the single subject “insurance.”

26. D is correct. “One” must be changed to “you” in order to maintain consistent voice.
27. D is correct. “Or” must be used with “either.” “Nor” is used with “neither.”
28. E is correct. This sentence contains no errors.
29. B is correct. This is another instance of subject-verb disagreement. Since the subject, “sculptures,” is plural, the verb must be plural. “Has” must be changed to “have.”
30. E is correct. This sentence contains no errors.
31. C is correct. “To acquire” should be changed to “from acquiring.”
32. D is correct. To preserve parallelism, all items in this sequence must be phrased the same way. “A reorganized sales division” should read “reorganizing a sales division.”
33. B is correct. Just as it specifies that books are read, it should specify that television is watched. The underlined portion should read “to watch television.”
34. E is correct. The sentence contains no errors.
35. A is correct. Since a newspaper as an entity is referred to as a thing, “They claim” should read “it claims.”
36. B is correct. All other options are awkwardly phrased or grammatically incorrect.
37. C is correct. A semicolon is necessary to join these two separate clauses.
38. D is correct. All other options are awkwardly phrased or grammatically incorrect.
39. A is correct. There are no errors in the underlined portion of the sentence.
40. A is correct. There are no errors in the underlined portion of the sentence.
41. E is correct. As-is this sentence represents a comma splice. The clear phrasing and use of “and” make E the best substitute.
42. D is correct. “Affect” is a verb that means to influence, and its use in this sentence is correct. (“Affect” is easily confused with “effect,” which is either a noun meaning referring to a result, or a verb meaning “to bring about.”) It is awkward and unnecessary to start this sentence with “being.”
43. D is correct. Although there are several possible correct verb tense choices, only “lying,” which refers to reclining on a surface, is correct.
44. D is correct. Although these are no technical errors in the original, the shortest, most precise phrasing is option D.
45. A is correct. There are no errors in the underlined portion of the sentence.
46. C is correct. This option corrects the issue of faulty parallelism. It results in consistent phrasing for all items in the list.
47. B is correct. “Fighter jets” take the subjective position to the predicate “were in the Kuwaiti Air Force,” thus must be referred to with the subjective pronoun “who.” Substituting another subjective pronoun, “*they* (as opposed to *them*) were in the Kuwaiti Air Force,” illustrates the correct use of subjective form.
48. C is correct. These are two separate clauses, and the only completely correct answer option for joining them is to insert a semicolon.
49. E is correct. This is another example of preference for precise, clear phrasing. All other options are awkwardly phrased and unnecessarily wordy.
50. A is correct. This sentence contains no errors.
51. B is correct. The combination of these sentences with the conjunction “but” presents them as contrasting points.

52. C is correct. The writer's purpose is to illustrate how she changed her mind about contests. Stating this directly, using the transition "however" to contrast her preceding descriptions of skepticism, lets readers know what to expect.
53. E is correct. All other options are awkwardly phrased or grammatically incorrect.
54. B is correct. The sentence must maintain consistent use of past tense.
55. D is correct. It maintains active voice ("I forgot the matter" versus "the matter was forgotten") and avoids confusion concerning modification (the introductory phrase must clearly reference the author).
56. C is correct. The passage does not contain information that the author criticizes people who believe that people cannot win valuable prizes by entering contests.