1. Considered to be trendy social events in the mid-19th century, _____ Martha kept detailed records of her experiences in the American frontier for over three decades.

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

   A. the journal entries of a midwife named Martha Ballard documented quilting bees
   B. a midwife named Martha Ballard documented quilting bees in her diary
   C. Martha Ballard, a midwife, documented quilting bees in her diary
   D. Quilting bees were documented in the diary of a midwife named Martha Ballard

2. Palm oil is an edible vegetable oil that is commonly used in a wide variety of consumer products, including food, cosmetics, and household cleaning _____ its production has been linked to deforestation, habitat destruction, and other environmental and social issues.

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

   A. products, however,
   B. products however
   C. products. However
   D. products. However,

3. The early Italian Renaissance painter Sandro Botticelli was a respected painter with his own workshop and apprentices, but after his death, his work was mostly disregarded. It was only in the late 19th century that the Pre-Raphaelites rediscovered its beauty. _____ his artwork reclaimed its rightful place in the annals of art history.

3. Which choice completes the text with the most logical transition?

   A. Subsequently,
   B. To illustrate,
   C. Lastly,
   D. Meanwhile,
4. The student wants to explain how the photosynthesis process might differ depending on plant type. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

A. Emerged plants, floating-leaved plants, and terrestrial plants extract CO\textsubscript{2} from the air, while submersed plants extract it from the water.
B. Plants that live in water are able to extract the CO\textsubscript{2} needed for photosynthesis from the water.
C. Photosynthesis is a process that converts light energy into chemical energy; all kinds of plants undergo this process.
D. Terrestrial plants convert CO\textsubscript{2} from the air into energy in a process known as photosynthesis.

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

A. reimagining
B. incorporating
C. constructing
D. Exhibiting
6. Based on the texts, what would the author of Text 1 most likely say about the research described in Text 2?

A. While electrophysiology provides detailed information about individual neurons, fMRI provides no meaningful information about neural activity.
B. Electrophysiology is a superior technique for studying the brain, as it provides more detailed and direct measures of neural activity than fMRI.
C. Electrophysiology is a superior technique for studying the brain, as it provides more detailed and direct measures of neural activity than fMRI.
D. Since electrophysiology and fMRI provide similar measures, there would be little reason to implement both techniques to study brain function.

Text 1
Electrophysiology measures neuron activity in the brain in real time and provides direct information about the underlying electrical signals. Electrophysiological techniques can reveal details about how individual neurons or small groups of neurons communicate with each other and allow for the direct measurement of neural signaling. However, interpreting the results of electrophysiology experiments can be challenging, as the signals produced by neurons are complex and can be affected by many factors, such as interference from nearby neurons.

Text 2
Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies brain activity by monitoring changes in blood flow, helping researchers to identify which areas of the brain are active when a person is performing a specific task, experiencing a certain emotion, or engaging in a certain behavior. While fMRI can detect changes in brain activity in specific regions, it has a lower temporal resolution than electrophysiology, as it can only detect changes in neural activity over several seconds.