Item Position	Rationale	
1	Option C is correct	In line 6, Mom says, "Grandpa is doing me a big favor by spending the day with you." The context clues "doing" and "by spending the day" help the reader understand that the word favor, in this instance, means "a kind act."
	Option A is incorrect	In line 6, Mom says, "I really must get these errands done." There is no context to indicate that Mom is looking for "popularity or support."
	Option B is incorrect	In line 6, Mom says, "Grandpa is doing me a big favor by spending the day with you." There is no context to support the idea that Mom asks for "special permission" from either Grandpa Sam or Jude.
	Option D is incorrect	In line 6, Mom says, "Not too long, but I really must get these errands done. Grandpa is doing me a favor by spending the day with you." There is no context to support the idea that favor means "a special gift" in this instance.

Item Position	Rationale	
2	Option A is correct	In line 15, Jude sits "with his head in his hands" and "sighs." These actions indicate that Jude is bored.
	Option B is incorrect	In line 15, "Jude sits on a bench" and "starts looking around the antique shop." There is no context to support the idea that Jude needs help from Grandpa Sam.
	Option C is incorrect	In line 15, Jude sits "with his head in his hands" and "sighs." These actions indicate that Jude is bored, which is the opposite of showing that Jude is trying to enjoy his time with Grandpa Sam.
	Option D is incorrect	In line 15, "Jude sits on a bench near the store entrance." This does not indicate that Jude is lost. He is sitting near the entrance of the antique shop because he is bored and is waiting for his mom to return from her errands.

Item Position	Rationale	
3	Option B is correct	The antique store as the setting is important because Grandpa Sam shows Jude the "old home movie camera" (line 20), like the one Grandpa Sam's family had when he was Sam's age. Sam becomes interested in the camera and wants Grandpa Sam to show him how to use it (lines 18–32).
	Option A is incorrect	In line 3, Grandpa Sam says, "Antique stores always smell like this," which indicates that he has visited antique stores before. Therefore, the reader can infer that going antique shopping is not a new activity for Grandpa Sam.
	Option C is incorrect	In line 13, Jude says he is "not really interested" in any of the stuff in the antique store, which indicates the opposite of the idea that the setting allows Grandpa Sam to learn more about Jude's interests.
	Option D is incorrect	Although the antique store does give Jude a place to wait while his mom shops, that is not why the antique store is important to the plot. The store provides a reason for Grandpa Sam and Jude to bond over their shared interest in an old home movie camera.

Item Position	Rationale	
4	Option B is correct	Grandpa Sam tells Jude to "come over here and look" (line 25) at an old home movie camera he has found that is like the one his family had when he was Jude's age. He then shows Jude how the camera works. This supports the idea that Grandpa Sam is eager to share a special moment with Jude.
	Option D is correct	In line 20, Grandpa Sam tells Jude: "When I was about your age, my parents had a film camera just like this. It was a lifetime ago when I last saw one of these." Grandpa Sam continues to examine the old camera and explains how it works to Jude, which supports the idea that Grandpa Sam enjoys being reminded of the past.
	Option A is incorrect	In lines 20 through 27, Grandpa Sam shows Jude an old home movie camera like the one his family had when he was Jude's age. However, there is no evidence to support the idea that Grandpa Sam wants Jude to learn how to make movies.
	Option C is incorrect	In lines 20 through 27, Grandpa Sam and Jude examine the movie camera, but there is no mention of Grandpa Sam and Jude making movies with the camera.
	Option E is incorrect	It is not until line 41 in act 3 that Grandpa Sam purchases the old home movie camera he shows Jude in lines 20 through 27. There is no evidence in these lines that Grandpa Sam is curious about the cost of the movie camera.

Item Position	Rationale	
5	Option B is correct	The conflict of the play arises when Grandpa Sam wants to spend time with Jude but Jude is uninterested. This is supported in line 7, when Grandpa Sam says, "It's been a long time since we spent time, just the two of us," and in line 13, when Jude replies that he's "not really interested." The resolution comes in line 43, after Grandpa Sam and Jude have bonded over the old home movie camera, when Jude tells Grandpa Sam, "I had a great time with you today." Based on these details, the reader can conclude that Jude realizes that he enjoyed talking to Grandpa Sam.
	Option A is incorrect	Although Mom leaves Jude at the store, that is not part of the conflict, because Mom asks Jude whether he is OK staying there with Grandpa Sam, and Jude agrees (lines 4 and 5). Therefore, the conflict is not resolved when Mom comes back to the store to get Jude.
	Option C is incorrect	Although Mom does ask "Where's Grandpa?" (line 40), Grandpa Sam is not missing. He is just at the cash register (line 41). Therefore, there is no evidence to support the idea that the conflict is resolved when Mom finds Grandpa Sam in the store.
	Option D is incorrect	When Jude's mom returns to the store and asks him about his time with Grandpa Sam, Jude willingly answers her questions, explaining that he and Grandpa Sam had found an old camera. Conflict does not arise from the questions, so Jude's answers cannot be considered a resolution.

Item Position	Rationale	
6	"I wish we could go look for it right now!" is correct	When Jude says, "I wish we could go look for it right now!" (line 32), he is showing interest in the home movie camera and Grandpa Sam's old film. This option best shows that Jude is beginning to appreciate objects from the past.
	"GRANDPA SAM gently hands JUDE the camera." is incorrect	The description in line 30, "Grandpa Sam gently hands Jude the camera," simply shows Grandpa's actions; it does not indicate how Jude feels.
	"JUDE examines it while GRANDPA SAM watches with a smile." is incorrect	The statement "Jude examines it while Grandpa Sam watches with a smile" (line 30) does not reveal Jude's thoughts about the camera.
	"I bet I have some old film from when I was younger back at home." is incorrect	Grandpa Sam's statement in line 31 supports the idea that Grandpa Sam may have film from a long time ago. It does not indicate how Jude feels about objects from the past.

Item Position	Rationale	
7	Option B is correct	Grandpa Sam tells Jude he has some old film at his house (line 31), and Jude replies, "I wish we could go look for it now!" (line 32). Afterward, Grandpa Sam "has the old camera in his hand and is paying." He then hands Jude the camera and says, "This is for you" (lines 41–42). These events indicate that Jude will most likely use the camera to make a movie with Grandpa Sam.
	Option A is incorrect	At the end of the play, Grandpa Sam buys the old home movie camera for Sam because Sam shows interest in learning how it works. However, there is no support for the idea that Jude will ask his mom to buy him a new camera.
	Option C is incorrect	In line 25, Grandpa Sam explains to Jude that "people used film to take videos." In line 31, Grandpa Sam says, "I bet I have some old film . . . at home. I can show you sometime." This indicates that Jude does not know how to put film in an old camera and therefore would not be able to show his mom how to do it.
	Option D is incorrect	At the end of the play, Grandpa Sam buys the old home movie camera and gives it to Jude (line 42). Jude replies, "Wow, thanks! I had a great time with you today" (line 43). This supports the idea that Grandpa Sam and Jude are interested in *old* cameras. There is no mention of either character wanting to look at modern cameras.

Item Position	Rationale	
8	Option C is correct	In paragraph 16, Rachel states in a letter to her sister that "Grandma showed me the most incredible thing," and "I can't wait to show them to you next time we visit Grandma!" This indicates that Rachel is grateful to Grandma for showing her the fireflies.
	Option A is incorrect	Although Rachel is excited about seeing fireflies with Grandma, there is no indication that Rachel hopes to become like Grandma.
	Option B is incorrect	Although Rachel is "a little nervous" when Grandma wakes her to show her something in the forest (paragraph 2), there is no support for the idea that Rachel is bothered by Grandma. The author most likely wants the reader to know that Rachel is feeling unsure about where Grandma is taking her.
	Option D is incorrect	In paragraph 2, Rachel asks Grandma where they are going and is "a little nervous." Although this shows that Rachel is uncertain about where Grandma is taking her, it does not show that she lacks trust in Grandma.

Item Position	Rationale	
9	Option D is correct	A synonym for floating in paragraph 9 is *drifting*. The words *climbing*, *darting*, and *dancing* are all context clues to let the reader know that the fireflies are drifting around in the night sky.
	Option A is incorrect	Although the fact that the fireflies "flash on and off, floating and climbing, darting, and dancing" might suggest that the fireflies are breathing, the word *breathing* is not a synonym for floating.
	Option B is incorrect	In paragraph 9, it is Grandma and Rachel who "follow the lights deeper in the woods" and Grandma who "turns off her flashlight" so that they can watch the forest as it "shimmers as if it's full of stars." This supports the idea that Grandma and Rachel, not the fireflies, are watching.
	Option C is incorrect	The words *climbing*, *darting*, and *dancing* are context clues to help the reader understand that the word floating means *drifting*. There is no context to support the idea that a synonym for floating is *laughing*.

Item Position	Rationale	
10	Option C is correct	The term *point of view* refers to the person telling or narrating a piece of writing. Since there are only two characters in the story—Grandma and Rachel—and they are both referred to by their names or by the pronouns "they," "she," and "her," the reader can conclude that the story is written in third person, narrated by an outside observer.
	Option A is incorrect	In the first paragraph, the narrator states that "Grandma switches on a flashlight." This indicates that the story is told in third person. If the story had been written in first person, narrated by Grandma, the author would have used the pronoun "I" instead of using the name "Grandma."
	Option B is incorrect	In paragraph 2, the person who is speaking is identified as Rachel. The use of the name "Rachel" indicates that Rachel is not telling the story. Therefore, the story cannot be told in first person. narrated by Rachel.
	Option D is incorrect	The use of the characters' names and the pronouns "they," "she," and "her" to describe the characters lets the reader know the story is told in third person. There is no mention of forest animals in the story and no support for the idea that forest animals are narrating the story.

Item Position	Rationale	
11	Option B is correct	In paragraph 1, the author states that "although [wind instruments] make a sound, music was not their only purpose." The author goes on to discuss different uses for wind instruments in paragraphs 2 through 7. In the final paragraph, the author concludes with "Instruments have many different uses." Based on this information, the reader can conclude that the central idea of the article is that wind instruments can be used for different reasons.
	Option A is incorrect	The author gives details about "marching flutes" and "marching instruments" in paragraph 5, but there is no mention of marching-band instruments or marching bands anywhere else in the article. Therefore, it cannot be the central idea of the article that marching bands have a long history.
	Option C is incorrect	In paragraph 6, the author mentions that people "painted instruments," but the idea that conch shells were brightly painted is not supported and is not the central idea of the article.
	Option D is incorrect	The author states in paragraph 2 that conch shells "were used to communicate, or talk, with other people" and in paragraph 7 that artists "were inspired by folktales. Pictures from stories came to life with sound." However, the idea that people tell stories with instruments is not supported, which means it is not the central idea of the article.

Item Position	Rationale	
12	Option C is correct	In the section "A Beautiful Sight," the author says that "people became creative with making instruments." The author describes how people created instruments: they "carved," "melted," "painted," and "molded," and the author states, "Artists carved dragons with open mouths." This information is included to support the idea that instruments were used for art.
	Option A is incorrect	In the section "Talking without Words," the author gives details about how conch shells were used to communicate. The author does not give information about instruments being used for art in this section.
	Option B is incorrect	In the section "Bringing Groups Together," the author gives details about how signal instruments can be used to celebrate or to tell people to gather as a group. The author does not give information in this section about how instruments were used for art.
	Option D is incorrect	In the section "Get Inspired!," the author concludes the selection with "Instruments have many different uses" and challenges readers to "think about what" they would do with a wind instrument. However, the idea of how instruments are used for art is not discussed in this section.

Item Position	Rationale
13	For SCR items, please refer to the scoring guide.

Item Position	Rationale	
14	Option A is correct	The author of "More Than Air" supports the idea that some groups of people have special ways of sending messages through sound in paragraph 3, in which the author states that "island fisherfolk used conch shells to let people know they were arriving with fresh fish" and that blowing through a conch shell "would let people know when new visitors were coming." The ideas presented in "More Than Air" show how people communicate through sound much as fireflies communicate through light.
	Option B is incorrect	Although the author of "More Than Air" mentions in paragraph 7 that "wood whistles were shaped like little birds" and "artists carved dragons with open mouths," these ideas do not support the idea that people can learn to send messages by listening to the sounds of animals.
	Option C is incorrect	In paragraph 7, the author of "More Than Air" states that "artists carved dragons with open mouths," and in paragraph 1, the author says that "dragon-shaped tubes were used as instruments." However, these statements do not support the idea that the first instruments for sending messages were carved in the shape of animals.
	Option D is incorrect	Although the author of "More Than Air" supports the idea that, in the past, instruments were a popular way of sending messages, that idea is not similar to the idea of fireflies using light to send messages.

Item Position	Rationale	
15	Option A is correct	In paragraphs 2 and 3 of the article "More Than Air," the author states, "Villagers would find empty shells on the beach. They would pick one up and blow air into it." Therefore, the author supports the idea that the villagers create tools from natural materials. This is different from how the characters in the story from *A Forest Full of Stars* behave in paragraphs 9 through 14, in which they spend time watching nature.
	Option B is incorrect	In paragraphs 2 and 3 of the article "More Than Air," the author describes how people created tools from natural materials, but the author does not mention how artists spend time looking at nature.
	Option C is incorrect	Although in the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, Rachel asks Grandma what the fireflies are saying to one another, the idea that villagers asked questions about nature is not supported in the article "More Than Air."
	Option D is incorrect	Although the characters in the story from *A Forest Full of Stars* notice the fireflies that light up the night sky, the author of the article "More Than Air" does not mention that artists notice animals in nature.

Item Position	Rationale	
16	Option A is correct	In the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, Grandma takes Rachel to see fireflies. "'They're talking to one another,' Grandma says. 'They talk with light'" (paragraph 10). In the article "More Than Air," the author explains that conch shells "were used to communicate, or talk, with other people." Based on these details, the reader can conclude the purposes are similar, because both the story and the article contain information to show unusual ways of talking.
	Option B is incorrect	In the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, Grandma tells Rachel that fireflies communicate with their light, and in the article "More Than Air," the author describes how people used wind instruments to communicate. However, neither the story from *A Forest Full of Stars* nor the article "More Than Air" mentions different languages across the world.
	Option C is incorrect	In the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, Rachel seems apprehensive about where Grandma is taking her. In paragraph 2, she is described as "a little nervous," and in paragraph 5, "Rachel squeezes Grandma's hand." However, the idea that Rachel is afraid is not supported. In addition, in the article "More Than Air," there is no mention of how people act when they are afraid.
	Option D is incorrect	The idea of music being used to tell stories is not discussed in the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*. In the article "More Than Air," the author briefly mentions "marching flutes" and "marching instruments" in paragraph 5; however, the idea that music is used to tell stories is not conveyed.

Item Position	Rationale	
17	Option B is correct	In the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, the idea that imagination helps Rachel feel close to her family members is supported by Rachel imagining writing a letter to her sister to tell her all about the fireflies she saw (paragraph 16). In the article "More Than Air," the idea that people express what they imagine through carvings is evidenced in paragraph 7 when the author says that "wood whistles were shaped like birds" and "artists carved dragons with open mouths."
	Option A is incorrect	In the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, Rachel does not consider imagination to be a fun game, and in the article "More Than Air," the topic of work is not discussed.
	Option C is incorrect	In the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, Rachel is uncertain about where Grandma is taking her (paragraphs 2–5), but she is not uncertain about how to use her imagination. In the article "More Than Air," the author says that "people became creative" (paragraph 6), which implies the use of imagination, but it does not support the idea that people are sure that imagination will be good for them.
	Option D is incorrect	In the story from *A Forest Full of Stars*, it is easy, not difficult, for Rachel to use her imagination as she "starts writing a letter in her head" (paragraph 15). In the article "More Than Air," the author does not say whether it is easy for artists to use their imagination.

Item Position	Rationale	
18	Option C is correct	The author's use of the phrase "live in soil" in paragraph 6 is a context clue that helps the reader understand that the word burrowing means "to dig a hole or tunnel in soil."
	Option A is incorrect	The author's use of the phrase "brings life to Earth" in paragraph 5 helps the reader understand that plants need soil to find food and water, but it does not help the reader understand what the word burrowing means.
	Option B is incorrect	The author's use of the phrase "water and food" in paragraph 5 helps the reader know what plants use soil for. However, the phrase cannot help the reader understand the meaning of the word burrowing.
	Option D is incorrect	The author's use of the phrase "could not live without" helps the reader understand that many animals need soil in order to survive. However, it does not help the reader determine the meaning of the word burrowing.

Item Position	Rationale	
19	Option B is correct	In paragraphs 10 through 12, the author explains that soil contains humus. The author says, "Humus might not sound tasty to you, but it's like food for plants!" (paragraph 12). Therefore, the detail that soil has humus in it supports the key idea that soil helps plants live.
	Option A is incorrect	The author provides the detail that soil is created over time most likely to help the reader understand how soil is formed, not to support the key idea that soil helps plants live.
	Option C is incorrect	According to the details in paragraph 15, clay is one of the three types of "tiny rocks" that make up soil. Therefore, the statement "Soil is made up of clay" is inaccurate.
	Option D is incorrect	According to the details in paragraph 13, most dirt, or soil, is made up of rocks. This detail helps the reader understand what soil is made of, not that it helps plants live.

Item Position	Rationale	
20	Option D is correct	In paragraph 16, the author uses the phrase "not much bigger than" to let the reader know that a piece of sand is being compared to "the head of a pin." Therefore, this helps the reader understand how small a piece of sand is.
	Option A is incorrect	There is no context in paragraph 6 to suggest that a piece of sand could be found on the "head of a pin."
	Option B is incorrect	In paragraph 15, the author explains what soil is made of. However, the author does not give any information in paragraph 16 to show what a piece of sand is made of.
	Option C is incorrect	In paragraph 16, the author uses the phrase "not much bigger than" to show that "the head of a pin" is used as a size comparison, not to show how a piece of sand is used for sewing.

Item Position	Rationale	
21	Option D is correct	The author starts with basic facts in paragraph 2 by stating, "Soil is the word scientists use for dirt." Then the author adds specific explanations, such as where soil can be found, how plants and animals need soil to live, what soil is made of, and the different kinds of soil.
	Option A is incorrect	The author does not start with a problem. The author starts by asking the reader to "go outside, and dig" (paragraph 1). Then the author provides information about soil.
	Option B is incorrect	The author starts with a question, which leads to an explanation of the importance of soil.
	Option C is incorrect	The article does not contain events in chronological order. Instead, the author provides basic facts about soil and states its importance and then adds specific explanations.

Item Position	Rationale	
22	Option A is correct	The author includes the chart most likely to show how each kind of soil is different from the others, since descriptions of each type of soil are provided as well as common characteristics.
	Option B is incorrect	The chart does not contain information about how soil is made. It contains characteristics of and information about each type of soil.
	Option C is incorrect	The chart does not include information to show which animals like soil. Instead, the author includes a description of and information about each type of soil.
	Option D is incorrect	Although the author does state in the chart that "much of the soil in the United States has silt," the author does not state how much soil there is. Instead, the chart contains characteristics of and information about each type of soil.

Item Position	Rationale	
23	Option B is correct	In the section "Kinds of Soil," the author states that "soil with a lot of silt dries out. The soil might blow away in a cloud of dust" (paragraph 19). Therefore, the reader can conclude that soil with a lot of silt in it is dry and dusty.
	Option A is incorrect	In the section "Soil's Ingredients," the author states that "tiny rocks were parts of big rocks" (paragraph 13). Although the idea that big rocks are broken into pieces is true, this detail cannot be found in the section "Kinds of Soil."
	Option C is incorrect	In the section "Life-Giving Soil," the author states that "many animals live in soil, too" (paragraph 6). However, the detail that animals live underground cannot be found in the section "Kinds of Soil."
	Option D is incorrect	In the section "Kinds of Soil," the author describes the types of soil and which type is best for growing plants. However, the author does not provide information about riverbanks.

Item Position	Rationale	
24	Option C is correct	The first part of this option, "Sticky soil has clay in it," is a good paraphrase of the first sentence, and the second part of this option, "and becomes hard when it is dry," is a good paraphrase of the second sentence. The meaning of the paraphrase, "Sticky soil has clay in it and becomes hard when it is dry," is the same as that of the original sentences.
	Option A is incorrect	Although the author states in paragraph 18 that "plant roots can't grow" in soil with lots of clay, there is no mention of plants in the sentences provided. Therefore, this is not an accurate paraphrase of the original sentences.
	Option B is incorrect	The author uses "concrete" as a comparison to help the reader understand that soil with lots of clay gets very hard when it dries out. However, the author does not say that dry clay actually turns into concrete. This is not an accurate paraphrase of the original sentences.
	Option D is incorrect	The author states that "smooth, sticky soil has lots of clay." However, the author does not indicate that sticky soil has different *types* of clay. This is not an accurate paraphrase of the original sentences.

Item Position	Rationale
25	For ECR items, please refer to the scoring guide.

Item Position	Rationale	
26	Option B is correct	In the paper, the writer says that dePaola "knew what he wanted to do" from a very young age and that his "hard work eventually paid off." These statements support the idea that dePaola had "a big dream." This phrase also provides a logical cause for dePaola's persistence in "writing and drawing."
	Option A is incorrect	The phrase "an old idea" does not appropriately describe a goal that motivates dePaola to keep writing and drawing.
	Option C is incorrect	The continued writing and drawing are described as being "hard work" (sentence 9), which is inconsistent with calling this "an easy job."
	Option D is incorrect	Having "a good book" does not provide a logical reason for dePaola to have "kept writing and drawing."

Item Position	Rationale	
27	Option D is correct	In this sentence, the writer effectively captures the central idea of the paper—that dePaola is a famous American author who is loved by many readers.
	Option A is incorrect	Although it is probably true that dePaola has read many books, this is not the central idea of the paper. It also does not state how his hard work has "paid off."
	Option B is incorrect	This is not an appropriate central idea for this paper because the paper does not go on to discuss dePaola's place among a group of "many great authors."
	Option C is incorrect	The writer briefly mentions dePaola's sisters, but none of them is a central subject of this paper.

Item Position	Rationale	
28	Option C is correct	This revision is best because it places the verb's object ("awards") after the verb ("won"), which makes the sentence clear and effective.
	Option A is incorrect	This sentence is confusing because it implies that dePaola won books as well as awards, which is incorrect.
	Option B is incorrect	This revision is confusing and awkward because it separates the verb from its object and needlessly repeats the modifier "some."
	Option D is incorrect	Revising the sentence in this way creates a confusing and awkward sentence that repeats information.

Item Position	Rationale	
29	Option B is correct	By placing the new sentence after sentence 17, the writer makes a logical progression from relating information about "Some" of dePaola's books to information about "Others."
	Option A is incorrect	Adding the new sentence after sentence 4 is not effective because it would not provide a logical progression of ideas and would give no clear meaning to "Others."
	Option C is incorrect	Adding the new sentence after sentence 23 would create confusion because it would not add to the discussion of dePaola's artwork and would still give no indication of what "Others" refers to.
	Option D is incorrect	By placing the new sentence after sentence 27, the writer would lead readers to infer that "Others" refers back to "children," which is not the intended meaning.

Item Position	Rationale
30	For SCR items, please refer to the scoring guide.

Item Position	Rationale	
31	Option C is correct	In this sentence, Archie lists the ingredients he took out of the refrigerator, which provides the best support for sentence 14.
	Option A is incorrect	This sentence does not support sentence 14 because the juice is not relevant to the process of making pizza.
	Option B is incorrect	The information in this sentence focuses on the age of the refrigerator and does not relate to the taco ingredients.
	Option D is incorrect	The mention of a pie for dessert does not relate to the ideas in this paragraph and does not provide good support for sentence 14.

Item Position	Rationale	
32	Option D is correct	A topic sentence introduces a paragraph by presenting the topic that will be the focus of that paragraph. With this sentence, Archie effectively introduces the events described in the fourth paragraph, in which Archie and his mother are assembling the pizzas.
	Option A is incorrect	In the fourth paragraph, Archie describes the steps involved in making the pizzas. A sentence about the time that he usually eats dinner is not a good way to introduce these steps.
	Option B is incorrect	The claim that cooking is one of Archie's favorite hobbies does not introduce the events that will be the focus of this paragraph, so it is not an effective topic sentence.
	Option C is incorrect	This paragraph is not about other times Mom and Archie made a dinner plan, so this is not an effective topic sentence.

Item Position	Rationale	
33	Option A is correct	"Delicious" is a more effective word than "fine" because it describes the taste of the pizza.
	Option B is incorrect	The word "famous" means well-known. The information in this story does not suggest that many other people know about this pizza, so this is not an effective replacement for "fine."
	Option C is incorrect	"Uncommon" can mean rare, and there is no indication that Archie would be pleased to learn that this pizza was rare.
	Option D is incorrect	The word "pleasing" does not add information about what Archie learns regarding his pizza. It merely echoes "I was pleased," which makes it unnecessary.

Item Position	Rationale	
34	Option D is correct	The sentence in the passage is not a complete sentence because it does not include any verbs. This option corrects the fragment by adding the verbs "are" and "have" and then putting the clauses together to create a compound sentence.
	Option A is incorrect	The second group of words in this option is a fragment because it does not include a subject and a complete verb.
	Option B is incorrect	The first punctuated phrase lacks a complete verb, so it is a fragment.
	Option C is incorrect	The second punctuated phrase is a fragment because it lacks a subject.

Item Position	Rationale	
35	Option B is correct	"Hottest" is the correct superlative form of the adjective "hot." A superlative adjective is a descriptive word that conveys the idea of having the most of a particular quality.
	Option A is incorrect	The present-tense verb "is" is correct in this sentence because the sentence states a current fact about Venus.
	Option B is incorrect	The preposition "in" is correct in this sentence because the solar system contains Venus.
	Option D is incorrect	There is no reason to capitalize "solar system" since it is not a proper noun.

Item Position	Rationale	
36	Option A is correct	The word Cruz is using in this sentence is the contraction of "did not," so it requires an apostrophe.
	Option B is incorrect	Changing "think" to "thinking" creates a verb-form error in this sentence.
	Option C is incorrect	Replacing "any" with "no" creates a double negative when combined with "didn't" in this sentence. This makes the resulting sentence illogical.
	Option D is incorrect	The correct spelling of the word being used in this sentence is "there" because the writer is referring to a place. The homophone "their" is a pronoun that means belonging to a group of people.

Item Position	Rationale	
37	Option C is correct	Subject–verb agreement occurs when the subject and the verb of a sentence agree in number. Changing "smell" to "smells" corrects the subject–verb agreement error in this sentence.
	Option A is incorrect	Changing "releases" to "releasing" would create a verb–form error.
	Option B is incorrect	The comma is correctly used to separate the two independent clauses, or two complete thoughts, in a compound sentence. It should not be removed.
	Option D is incorrect	The word "fish" does not need to be capitalized because it is not a proper noun.

Item Position	Rationale	
38	Option B is correct	A comma after "people" is necessary in this sentence because two independent clauses are joined by the conjunction "but." This change results in a correctly written compound sentence.
	Option A is incorrect	The correct spelling of the preposition being used in this clause is "for." It should not be replaced by its homophone "four," which represents a number.
	Option C is incorrect	The correct form of the pronoun in this sentence is "I," so it should not be changed.
	Option D is incorrect	The apostrophe in "wasn't" is correctly placed in the contraction.

Item Position	Rationale	
39	Option A is correct	There is no reason for "fall" to be capitalized. It is not a proper noun.
	Option B is incorrect	The word "filled" is the correct past-tense spelling of the verb "fill" in this sentence. The word "filed" has a different meaning.
	Option C is incorrect	"Snuggeled" is not the correct spelling of the word "snuggled."
	Option D is incorrect	The pronoun "my" refers to the singular pronoun "I" in this sentence, so "my" should be used for agreement instead of the plural pronoun "their."

Item Position	Rationale	
40	Option D is correct	The preposition “of” correctly expresses the relationship between the moon’s side and the moon itself.
	Option A is incorrect	The preposition “for” is not correct because it implies that the shadow appeared as a benefit to the moon.
	Option B is incorrect	The preposition “through” is incorrect because it suggests that the moon’s side somehow goes into and out of the moon itself.
	Option C is incorrect	The preposition “from” is not correct because it implies that the moon’s side is something separate that arises out of the moon rather than being an aspect of the moon.

Item Position	Rationale	
41	Option C is correct	Changing “takken” to “taken” corrects the misspelling in this sentence.
	Option A is incorrect	Changing “started” to “starting” introduces an incorrect verb form, creating a confusing fragment instead of a complete sentence.
	Option B is incorrect	“Some one,” in the context of this sentence, is a misspelling of “someone.”
	Option D is incorrect	The word “bite” is not a proper noun, so it does not need to be capitalized.