

2. **F** Verb Tenses
 The underlined section is correct as written because *had not published* is past tense, and the writer is discussing Rowling's failure to publish for many years. In addition, *had not published* matches *had written* in the first part of the sentence, making the verbs parallel.

3. **C** Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement
 Usually, the pronouns *who* and *whom* refer to people, while the pronouns *that* and *which* are most often applied to animals and things. *A young boy* is part of the sentence's subject, so *who*, C, instead of *whom*, B, would be the correct pronoun to choose.

4. **J** Analysis
 The phrase *has enthralled millions of readers* indicates that the Harry Potter books have charmed and enchanted an extensive number of people. The emotional impact, J, and appeal of the series would be lost with the revision.

5. **D** Sentence Reorganization
 When phrases and words are positioned incorrectly, sentences can become difficult to understand. The sentence should be revised by moving *when she wrote* after *state benefits*, D.

6. **G** Sentence Fragments
 The underlined section is missing a verb, thus creating a sentence fragment. By adding the verb *completed*, G turns the fragment into a complete sentence.

7. **B** Comma Splices
 The original sentence contains a comma splice because it joins two independent clauses with only a comma. To connect the two independent clauses, the comma after *manuscript* should be followed by a conjunction, such as *but*, as in B.

8. **J** Adverbs and Adjectives
 For clarity, adverbs should be placed next to the words they describe. In this sentence, the adverb *reportedly* describes how Ms. Rowling was *shocked*, so the two words should be next to each other instead of separated, as in J.

9. **A** Transitions and Topic Sentences
 The focus of paragraph 3 is the amount of money Rowling has earned from the Harry Potter novels. The topic sentence should unify the paragraph and prepare the reader for the upcoming information, which A does.

10. **F** Comparative and Superlative Modifiers
 The phrase *in history* tells the reader that no other novels have sold as many copies as the Harry Potter books. Since more than two books are being compared, the superlative form of *fast*, which is *fastest*, should be used.

11. **C** Apostrophes
The *fortune* belongs to Rowling, so possession needs to be indicated. An apostrophe should be added before the *s*, as it is in **C**.
12. **J** Paragraph Reorganization
While it is tempting to include interesting information, a writer needs to make sure the information fits with the topic of a paragraph. The topic of paragraph 3 is the amount of money Rowling has made from her books, not her movies, so the underlined sentence should be omitted.
13. **C** Pronoun Cases
The essay is not written in first-person, *I*, or second person, *you*. Replacing *you* with *one*, **C**, makes the essay more consistent.
14. **G** Commas
Commas should separate a series of descriptive words. By including commas after *scrawny* and *black-haired*, the writer is indicating that Harry is *scrawny* and *black-haired* and *bespectacled*, so **G** is correct.
15. **A** Big Picture Purpose
Conclusions should bring the reader back to the focus and intent of the essay. Throughout the essay, the writer refers to Rowling's magical life, and the concluding paragraph completes that circle for the reader. Therefore, **A** is correct.