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Reading Skill

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Chapter 1 Fact Questions

Necessary Skills

- Identifying important information and facts stated in a passage
- Locating a specific piece of information in a passage quickly
- Understanding the distinction between main ideas and supporting details
- Focusing on facts, details, definitions, or other information presented in a passage

Example Questions

- According to the passage, who/when/where/what/how/why _____?
- According to paragraph X, which' of the following is true of _____?
- The author's description of _____ mentions which of the following?
- According to paragraph X, _____ occurred because _____
- According to the passage, why did X do Y?

Strategies

Look for transitional expressions to locate details such as examples, steps, time, reasons, or results.

- Pay attention to examples and descriptions that provide information and details.
- Eliminate choices presenting information that contradicts what is provided in the passage.
- Answer the specific question being asked. Do not select an answer just because it is mentioned in the passage.

Chapter 1
01 Astronomy

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 2

Titan's Atmosphere

Saturn's largest moon, Titan, has recently become a source of interest to atmospheric scientists. Atmospheric scientists focus on the way moisture and weather patterns within an atmosphere interact. Eager to find new environments to observe, scientists have begun looking at Titan. It is the only one of Saturn's moons large enough to support an atmosphere. Given its distance from the sun, Titan is significantly colder than Earth. However, its atmospheric conditions are nearly identical to Earth's in many regards. On Earth, liquid water evaporates and rises into the atmosphere, where various forces move the air. These atmospheric air currents dictate the formation of clouds, wind direction, and the places where precipitation occurs. Scientists observing Titan have found that its atmospheric currents are similar to those on Earth and are responsible for similar events.

Unlike Earth, however, the vapor in Titan's atmosphere is not evaporated water. As Titan is much colder than Earth, water can only exist as a solid. Methane on Titan, on the other hand, behaves in a manner similar to water on Earth. We are accustomed to seeing methane as a gas, as that is how it commonly occurs on Earth. Titan's lower temperatures, however, allow methane to coalesce into a liquid and become a vapor. Given Titan's atmosphere, the evaporated and liquefied vapor acts in a manner similar to the way water behaves on Earth. It puddles on Titan's surface, evaporates, and forms into clouds. As a result, the atmospheric conditions on Titan mimic those observed on Earth.

By observing the atmospheric events on Earth and comparing them to those on Titan, scientists can improve their understanding of atmospheric behavior. On Earth, for instance, the atmospheric forces result in a large concentration of clouds and precipitation along the equator. This area of concentration, known as the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ), can also be observed on Titan. However, the ITCZ on Titan is not limited to its equatorial region. Instead, liquid methane actually evaporates into vapor along the middle section of the planet. It then moves toward the poles, where it is deposited as precipitation. This unusual behavior can most likely be attributed to the fact that Titan lacks an ocean, which plays a key role in evaporation on Earth.

The outcomes of the atmospheric activity on Titan and Earth are quite different. Yet, this difference can be very helpful in honing our understanding of the way moisture in the atmosphere interacts and produces different atmospheric events, Since atmospheric science studies complex systems with a number of factors, these environments are nearly impossible to accurately reproduce in a lab. As such, it is difficult to test theories that scientists may have on atmospheric behavior. The fact that we are now able to study another atmosphere and compare and contrast it with that of Earth is valuable in improving our understanding of atmospheric sciences.

Earth Atmosphere vs. Titan's Atmosphere

Earth	Both	Titan
• •	• •	

1. According to paragraph 1 what do scientists hope to do by studying Titan's atmosphere?

(A) Gain more understanding of how methane behaves at Lower temperatures
(B) Improve their knowledge of atmospheric events and their causes
(C) Begin finding atmospheres other than Earth that are friendly to life
(D) Prove that any element can play a part in generating atmospheric events

2. According to paragraph 3, an inter-tropical convergence zone is;

(A) An area of concentrated moisture within an atmosphere
(B) An area that only occurs along the middle section of Titan
(C) An atmospheric event occurring in equatorial regions
(D) An event observed exclusively in Earths atmosphere

3. According to paragraph 4, why is it helpful to have another atmosphere to compare with Earth's?

(A) We are not familiar with the way methane behaves at lower temperatures.
(B) Most theories concerning atmospheric behavior are only relevant to Earth.
(C) planetary bodies simply lack atmospheres that we can observe.
(D) Reproducing atmospheric variables in a lab is nearly impossible.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage compares and contrasts the atmospheres of Earth and Saturn's moon, Titan The Earth's atmospheric conditions determine cloud formation, _____ and wind direction On Titan, methane _____ behaves in a way similar to water vapor on Earth Due to the moon's lower temperatures methane on Titan _____ into a liquid, which then becomes a vapor and mirrors the behavior of water on Earth. Unlike the concentration of clouds and precipitation along the Earth's equatorial region, however, the liquid methane on Titan moves toward its poles, where it is then _____ as precipitation. By studying the evaporation of methane and its formation into clouds on Titan, scientists can _____ their understanding of atmospheric science.

Chapter 1

02 Environmental Sciences

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 3

Detecting Bacterial Contamination in Water Supply

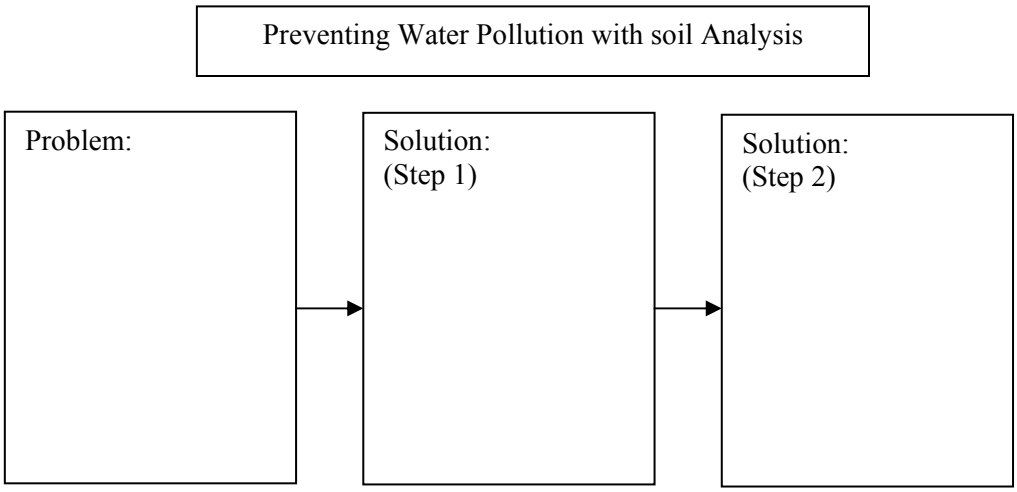
Contemporary water treatment methods allow governments to treat water infested with potentially harmful bacteria and make it drinkable. While these methods make tap water entirely safe to drink, it is not practical to treat all of the world's surface water in this fashion. Thus people who use untreated water for recreational purposes are at risk of ingesting harmful bacteria. As a solution, the British government and a number of other countries within the European Union are working together. Their goal is to produce a method that can be employed to prevent bacterial contamination of lakes, rivers, and oceans.

This method, however, does not actually cleanse the water. Rather, it is used to evaluate which areas in a region may contribute to water contamination. It is especially useful near agricultural regions. These areas are where contamination is most likely to occur. Large amounts of animal waste in these areas increase the possibility of harmful contaminants making their way into water. This new method will be .used to test the agricultural regions and determine where preventative measures are needed.

Due to the high amount of animal waste used and produced by the 'agriculture industry, analysts have adjusted their efforts specifically to .such areas. When precipitation occurs near facilities that hold animals, it is possible that contaminants will be picked up from waste material and run into water sources. In addition, many vegetable farmers may use animal waste to fertilize their fields. This can also contaminate runoff water. As these processes are necessary to provide food for a country, it is impossible to stop them entirely. Instead, these new methods are being employed to locate particular spots that are most likely to cause contamination.

These methods involve taking a number of soil samples from any given agricultural area and bringing them to a lab. The samples are analyzed to count bacteria. Those with particularly high concentrations of bacteria are matched with the region they were taken from. Researchers can then return to high-risk areas and help local people take measures to prevent contamination by runoff. For instance, farmers might avoid heavily watering a high-risk field. By watering high-risk fields more frequently using less water, the risk of contamination by runoff is minimized. Since water is less likely to run out of the field this way, it is also less likely to work its way into public water sources. The methods can also be adjusted in regions where water pollution is already occurring. Finding the most intense sources of pollution allows experts to focus their attention on the few areas that need the most work.

These efforts represent preventative methods that governments are employing in an attempt to stop environmental crises before they occur In using this mode of analysis and responding accordingly to the results, a community can pinpoint sources of serious pollution They can then address them before their water becomes contaminated In the long run, these efforts will prove valuable in preventing sickness and making water safer to use for recreation.



1. According to paragraph 3, why are agricultural areas some of the most likely contributors to water contamination?

(A) In cleaning and growing food, a number of harmful chemicals are used.
(B) They produce and use a large amount of animal waste.
(C) In cleaning and growing food, the industry is in close contact with water supplies.
(D) They lack the facilities necessary to purify the water they use.

2. According to paragraph 4, why are soil samples from fields taken into a laboratory?

(A) To check for possible chemical contamination of the soil
(B) To see if contaminants are making their way into the food being grown
(C) To ensure that farmers are using the right amount of fertilizer
(D) To evaluate the concentration of bacteria within a sample

3. According to paragraph 4, farmers should irrigate high-risk fields more often with less water because

(A) It minimizes runoff from the field
(B) It assists in the rapid growth of crops
(C) It is unnecessary to use fertilizers
(D) It keeps contaminants from entering fertilizer

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary

The passage explains how some governments have recently developed testing methods to prevent bacterial _____ of lakes, rivers, and oceans. These methods a being _____ to identify likely sources of water pollution and determine where_____ measure are needed, especially in the agricultural industry. By analyzing soil _____ for high concentrations of bacteria, experts can then take _____ to stop contamination before it occurs.

Chapter 1

03 Business

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 4

Equity Theory

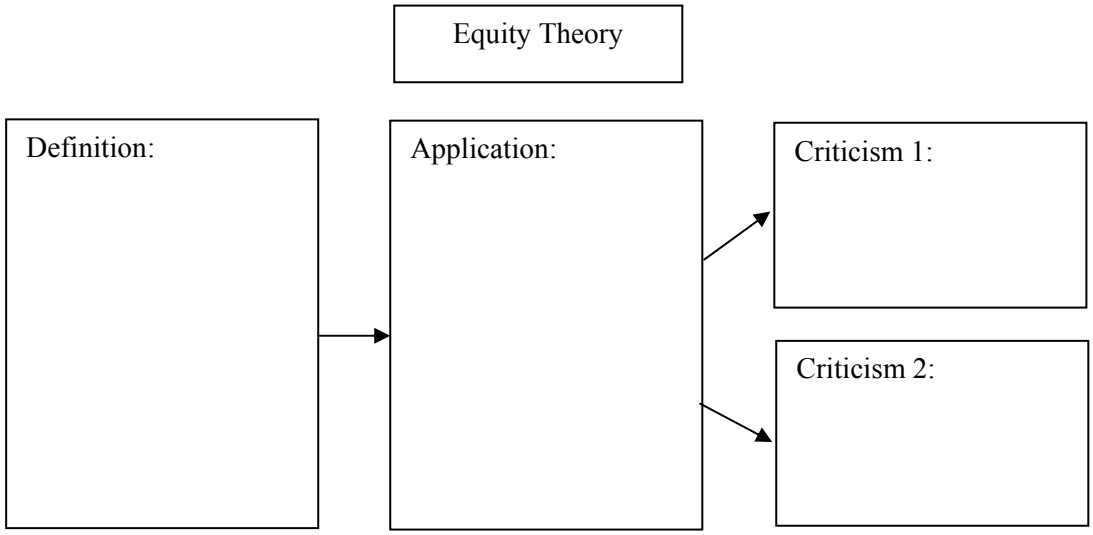
Equity theory was originally explained by a behavioral psychologist, John Stacy Adams, in 1963. This theory attempts to explain an individual's behavior within the context of striving toward equilibrium in a situation. Equity theory claims that individuals act according to inequities that they perceive in their environment. When people observe an unequal situation, they experience distress. This compels them to act in a way to achieve equity within the situation.

Equity theory is applicable to a number of realms. It can be used to explain how individuals act in personal relationships. It also has been employed extensively in the realm of business management. For instance, employees that know they are being paid less than their coworkers for doing more work would feel under-compensated. In an effort to correct this inequity, they might attempt to fix the observed inequity in a number of ways. They might work less, talk to their managers, or attempt to motivate their coworkers to work harder. Equity theory can, also be applied to employees that perceive an inequity that favors them. Employees who feel that they are getting too much in return for their input may attempt to remedy the situation. They may work harder, argue for .better pay for others, or take other measures to make the situation equitable.

By applying equity theory to actual situations in a workplace, managers can gain valuable insight into factors motivating their employees. However, attempts to make practical sense of equity theory reveal its weaknesses. Critics point out that not all employees will seek to correct inequities in the workplace. Non-confrontational people who feel under-compensated may continue to work in the inequitable conditions simply because they fear conflict, Employees who are over-compensated, on the other' hand, might be satisfied with the inequitable situation. They may do nothing to change it for fear of hurting their position. In short, equity theory unjustifiably presumes that individuals will value equity over all other factors. Moreover, it fails to account for quirks in someone's personality that might cause him or her to avoid addressing inequality.

A Larger criticism stems from the fact that equity theory only seeks to explain individuals' responses to perceived inequities between individuals. Equity theory does not account for perceived inequities between individuals and systems. For instance, an employee might feel equally compensated as compared to his or her fellow employees. However, he or she might feel that the business is not paying anyone enough. Equity theory does not account for this.

These shortcomings highlight the impractical aspects of equity theory, which seems to oversimplify a very complex subject. Ultimately, there are a number of factors that may influence how individuals act in any situation. Their perception of inequalities is only a part of a much bigger picture, Equity theory may be part of one person's considerations in acting a certain way. However, it is by no means a comprehensive explanation for individual behavior.



1. According to paragraph 1, how does equity theory explain individual behavior?

(A) Equity is achieved in a system by individuals acting on self-interest.
(B) Individuals behave in a self-interested way with little regard for others.
(C) Individuals attempt to correct perceived inequities they observe in relationships.
(D) Perceived inequities in a business environment may cause employees to act in a certain way.

2. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of equity theory?

(A) Managers can use it to understand their employees.
(B) Employees can use it to justify their request for a raise in pay.
(C) Managers can use it to motivate employees to work harder.
(D) Employees can use it to change their perception of a business.

3. According to paragraph 3, what is equity theory's main weakness?

(A) It fails to account for other factors that compel an individual to act.
(B) It has been proven that people are self-interested and uninterested in equity.
(C) It is difficult to apply to the real world in a meaningful way.
(D) It is too complex for most managers to adequately understand and apply.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses equity theory. Equity theory attempts to explain the behavior of individuals by arguing that they strive toward _____ in certain situations. Individuals seek to fix inequities that they _____ in their relationships with other people It has been used as a tool for business management to help employers understand their employees.However; it fails to consider _____ in personalities or feelings of unfair compensation among _____ employees within a system. These weaknesses _____ the impractical aspects of equity theory, such as oversimplification.

Chapter 1

04 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 5

Thermoregulations in Mammals

Over the course of their evolution, mammals have developed a sophisticated nervous system by which they can control their internal temperature: Thermoregulation allows mammals to keep their internal temperatures constant. This can occur despite external temperature changes in their environment, It otters mammals a degree of freedom from their environment. However, it requires a very large expenditure of energy. This process is centered within the hypothalamus. The hypothalamus is a part of the brain responsible for other subconscious functions like breathing and blinking. By using nervous signals sent from temperature-sensing nerves in the skin, the hypothalamus can activate mechanisms in the body to regulate the body's internal temperature.

The most basic process for temperature regulation is simply to change the rate of heat production. The hypothalamus sends signals to skeletal muscles, which causes them to move. This movement requires muscle cells to metabolize substances to produce energy and, in doing so, create heat. A mammal involuntarily shivers when it cold because the hypothalamus is ordering the muscles to move and produce heat. Conversely, the hypothalamus can also stop unnecessary muscle movement and slow metabolic heat production to cool a mammal.

The hypothalamus can also trigger vasodilation and vasoconstriction in blood vessels near the surface of the skin. Using these processes, the amount of heat lost to the environment can be controlled to a degree. When a mammal enters a cold environment, the blood vessels near the skin surface constrict. This lessens the amount of blood that flows into those regions. As such, heat loss resulting from the flow of blood can be reduced. The opposite process, vasodilation, can be used to help cool the body by increasing the flow of blood to vessels near the surface of the skin.

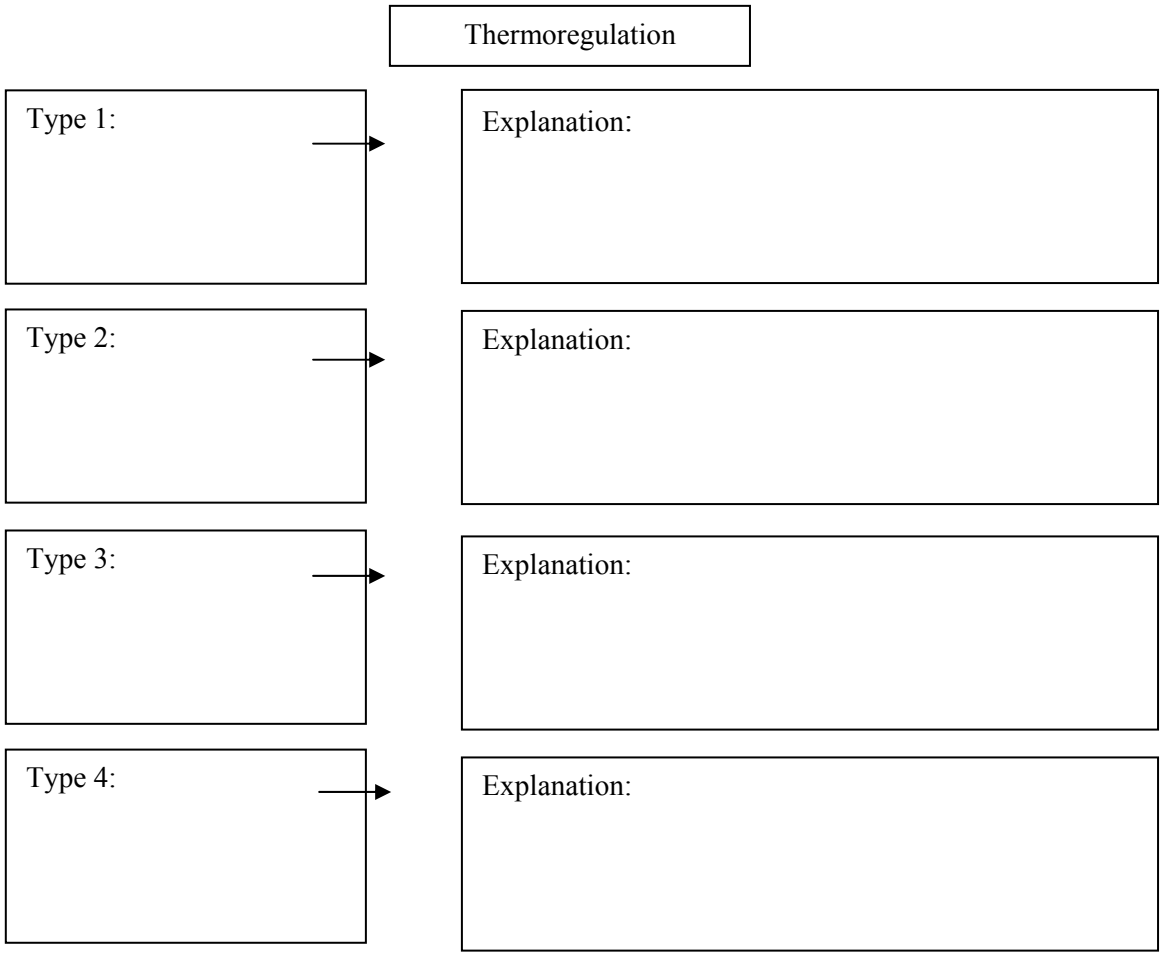
Terrestrial mammals—those that live on land-can also regulate their temperature by controlling the amount of moisture released by the skin. When released moisture collects on the skin of a mammal, it eventually evaporates into the air around it. The evaporation process creates a cooling effect on the surface of the skin, which can be used to regulate temperature. This is common among humans, who sweat when they enter warm environments. Some mammals lack the ability to produce sweat. However, they can still use evaporative cooling methods to regulate their body temperature. Rodents, for instance, may use saliva to wet their heads. Bats use their own saliva and urine to cool themselves. Evaporative cooling of the skin coupled with vasodilation can quickly reduce a mammal's body temperature.

Finally, mammals may simply relocate to regulate their body temperature. In desert regions, mammals gather underneath the shade of trees to avoid harsh sunlight. During winter, many mammals go into hibernation—a deep sleep iii which many body functions slow considerably. Hibernating mammals survive the winter months by conserving energy and dedicating it to sustaining a constant temperature. The hibernation process relies on reserves of energy stored as fat, which are burned over the winter to produce heat. Thanks to hibernation, many mammals can inhabit extremely cold regions and survive the winter,

All of these thermoregulatory processes are controlled by the hypothalamus. Some mechanisms, such as hibernation or relocation, may require a conscious effort on behalf of the organism. However, even those processes employ parts of the hypothalamus. At the core of any thermoregulatory process is one of two parts of the hypothalamus: the heating center or

the cooling center. As the name suggests, the heating center senses temperature changes and triggers certain mechanisms when the mammal needs to conserve or produce heat. Alternatively, the cooling center senses excessively warm conditions around the mammal. It then triggers responses to reduce the body temperature. The hypothalamus is the core of thermoregulation.

Without these thermoregulatory devices, mammals would be at the mercy of their environment. Like reptiles, mammals would have to bask in the sun to be able to move or function. Thermoregulatory devices allow mammals to travel to regions inaccessible to reptiles and continue to function in spite of weather. This comes at the cost of energy consumption, which is much higher than for most reptiles. To maintain a steady temperature in an environment of twenty degrees Celsius, a human male has to metabolize 1800 kilocalories a day. Meanwhile, a typical alligator only metabolizes sixty kilocalories per day. The alligator, however, has to wait for adequate heat in its environment before it can move. Furthermore, alligators and most other large reptiles are forced to remain in environments that stay warm year-round. Thanks to thermoregulation, mammals are mobile and independent from their environments.



1. According to paragraph 1, what do thermoregulatory mechanisms allow mammals to do?

(A) Move about freely without relying upon environmental conditions
(B) Maintain their biological functions without conscious thought
© Consume energy in a more efficient way than other types of animals
(D) Avoid overheating in extremely hot environments

2. According to paragraph 3, how does vasoconstriction help regulate temperature?

(A) By keeping blood vessels from moving towards the skin
(B) By increasing the flow of blood underneath the skin
(C) By forcing cooler blood closer to the surface of the skin
(D) By narrowing blood vessels near the surface of the skin

3. According to paragraph 5, relocation and hibernation are different from other thermoregulatory mechanisms because

(A) They can be used to produce and conserve heat, but not cool an organism.
(B) They do not cause a physiological change within the organism.
(C) They may require conscious effort by the organism.
(D) They work independently of other thermoregulatory mechanisms.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage describes how mammals have developed a _____ nervous system to control their internal temperature Thermoregulation allows for temperature _____through a series of physiological responses controlled by the hypothalamus The hypothalamus can signal the muscles to _____ substances to produce energy and can cause blood vessels to _____ to reduce heat loss. Because of thermoregulation, mammals can maintain a relatively constant temperature in warm and cold conditions alike. This allows for freedom from the environmental conditions that affect other animals like reptiles, but it requires a great _____ of energy.

Chapter 1

05 Environmental Science

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 6

Artificial Flood Controls

In earlier eras, humans were forced to adjust their living patterns according to seasonal changes each year. For people that settled in river valleys, these adjustments were especially pronounced. Over the course of the winter months, snow accumulates in mountainous regions. With the onset of spring and summer, the snow melts and collects into streams and rivers. In other regions, heavy rains fall during late summer, forcing rivers over their normal boundaries. As a result, ancient people that settled near rivers often experienced yearly floods. In the modern era, however, people have altered their environment to avoid the hassle and destruction that accompany Annual River valley flooding. These methods involve manipulating the river or the environment surrounding the river to minimize the impact of flooding, a process that has had both advantages and disadvantages.

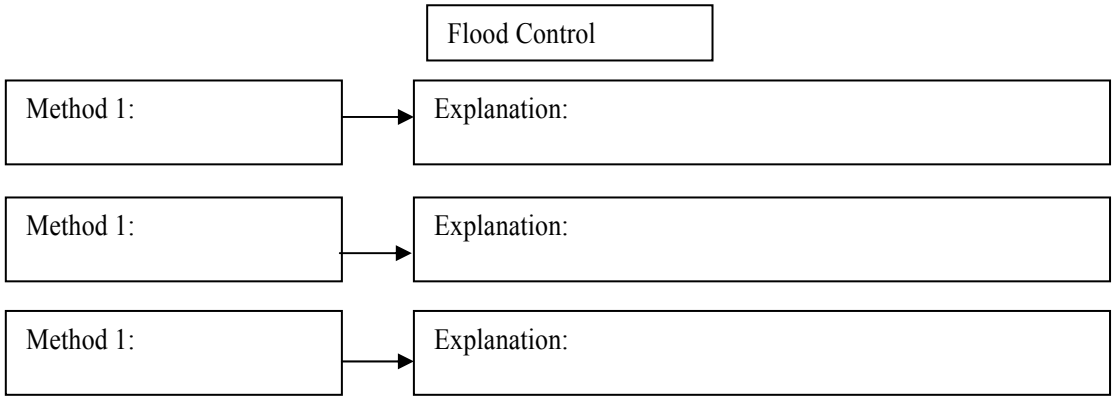
Artificial levees are the most straightforward flood control device. Levees are large earthen containment structures that are built along the banks of a river. During flood season, the river still rises, but the levees contain the rising waters. As a result, the land surrounding the river can be used without the hassle of annual flooding. More recently, levees have been reinforced using various methods to make them more structurally sound, but the principle remains the same. While levees do work, they are by no means foolproof. Unusually large amounts of flood waters can compromise the integrity of a levee. Furthermore, levees have to be strengthened regularly to remain functional. Floodwaters typically carry large amounts of sediment, which will be deposited along the riverbed. Without levees, the sediment carried by rivers is distributed across the floodplain. Rivers controlled with levees, however, can only deposit sediment along the riverbed. Over time, large amounts of sediment settle along the riverbed, taking up a large amount of the river channel. As such, the height of levees has to be increased to avoid flooding.

Dams are another method whereby the effects of flooding can be mitigated. Flood-control dams can be built in strategic areas along the course of the river to collect the water in a reservoir. The impact of flooding can be controlled by releasing the collected water from the dam slowly. There are a number of drawbacks to damming a river, however. It is expensive and sometimes difficult to dam a river. Moreover, the area behind the dam—the reservoir—will be filled with water, covering valuable riverfront land and scenic valleys. Sediment also tends to collect heavily in the reservoir area of a dam, requiring the reservoir to be drained and the soil removed. On top of the high costs of building dams, they are also expensive to maintain.

Channelization is yet another method to control the impact of flooding. The process of channelization involves manipulating the river channel. In many cases, the riverbed may simply be dredged, a process whereby the materials collected in the riverbed are removed. By removing excess material in the riverbed, more water can flow through it without flowing over the river's banks. A more dramatic form of channelization involves creating new routes for the river. By removing bends and curves in the river, the water flows more rapidly. With a streamlined river channel, floodwater flows more quickly and, hopefully, the river remains within its banks. Dredging itself is a costly and time-consuming process, but is minor in comparison to the cost and effort involved in cutting new river channels. Furthermore, channelization is not always reliable. As is the case with levees and dams, unusually large amounts of flood water can cause the system to fail.

The dramatic alterations in a river's behavior that flood controls require can have a negative impact on the environment. The sediment carried by rivers is usually rich in nutrients and can replenish the topsoil of nearby land. By preventing floods, many of these restorative nutrients are lost. Furthermore, regulating flood cycles is expensive and labor-intensive.

Reliance on artificial flood controls has also led to disaster. With the aid of these controls, people settle in areas vulnerable to flooding. When levees, dams, or channelization fail, the resulting flood can be devastating and costly. Many scientists and engineers have begun advocating more practical and less intrusive approaches to managing floodwater. These new methods allow natural flooding to occur by modifying land use around rivers. By controlling the construction of roads and structures within the floodplain and managing the buildup of debris in areas where flooding occurs, we can adapt to the normal behavior of rivers rather than fight them.



1. According to paragraph 2, why do levees have to be regularly strengthened to prevent flooding?

(A) Sediment along the riverbed is needed for farmlands near the river.
(B) Rivers constantly erode the sides of levees, weakening them considerably.
(C) Sediment slowly collects in the riverbed, leaving less room for water to flow.
(D) Rivers with large amounts of sediment tend to flow more slowly.

2. According to paragraph 4, channelization helps with flood control because

(A) It diverts the river into an area that is not as vulnerable to flooding
(B) It removes the water in a section of river and uses it for agriculture nearby
(C) It secures the riverbed and the surrounding banks
(D) It increases the volume and/or the rate of flow through a section of river

3. According to paragraph 5, what is one of the downsides to artificial flood controls?

(A) They displace people interested in. settling in a floodplain.
(B) They cause the river's water to flow more slowly.
(C) They reduce the amount of usable land around rivers.
(D) They deprive the surrounding land of nutrients in the sediment.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage describes ways in which humans have tried to artificially control the flooding of rivers in the modern era. During the spring and summer months, heavy rains or melting snow that has _____ in the mountains cause flooding. Over the centuries, people have tried to _____ rivers and the environments around them to minimize flooding in their communities. People attempt to _____ the effects of flooding through levees, dams, or channelization. However, these measures restrict the deposit of _____, or are costly and harmful for the environment. By controlling construction within the _____ and managing debris in areas prone to flooding, we can adapt to rivers' natural behavior.

Chapter 1

06 Art History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 7

Lithography

Lithography is a truly unique printmaking technique. Unlike other methods that had a long legacy of practice before their modern adaptation, lithography is a fairly new way of printing. It was discovered in the 1 190s by a young German actor and playwright named Alois Senefelder. Senefelder was an aspiring artist in Munich, but was unable to get any of his plays published by the larger printing presses of the time. In an effort to make a name for himself, he attempted to reproduce the plays that he wrote independently. Originally, Senefelder approached the problem traditionally. Printmaking techniques of the time involved carving out areas of a copper plate and leaving behind raised areas. These raised areas would then have ink smeared across them. Inked plates would be set on a paper to make a print. Senefelder was too poor to purchase copper plates, however, so instead he used large sheets of limestone that lined the streets of Munich.

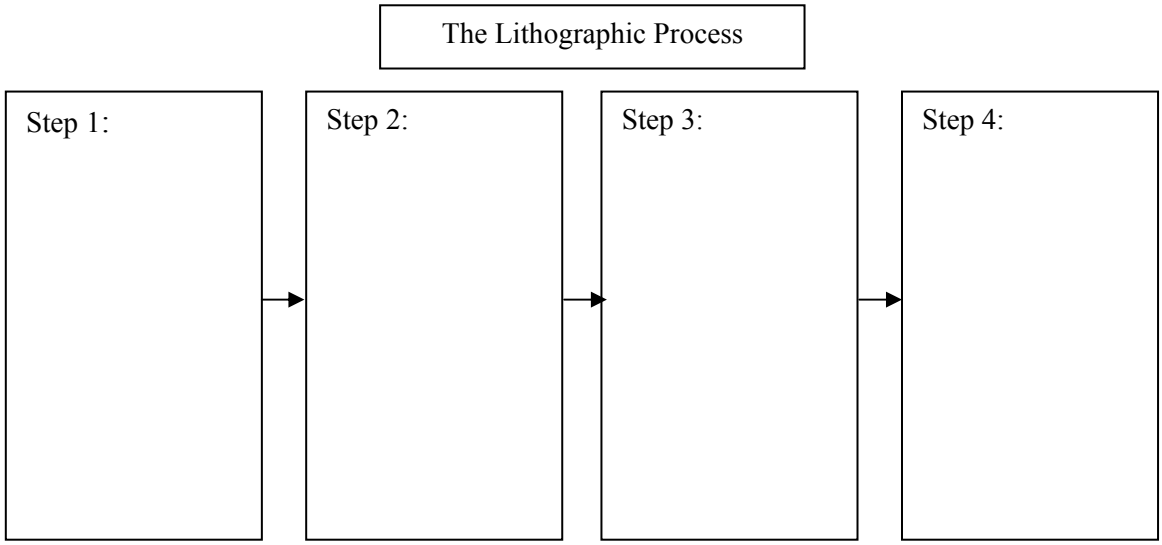
One day, Senefelder's laundress arrived at his studio to pick up his laundry. He quickly wrote his laundry list on a limestone plate with crayon made of wax, soap, and a black pigment. Afterwards, he placed the limestone in acid and discovered that the laundry list he had written with the crayon appeared in relief on the stone plate. The waxy crayon material protected the limestone underneath it from being dissolved by the acid. In this way, acid and wax crayons could be used to produce printing plates. This discovery provided the foundation for lithography, which would develop into a new artistic medium.

Eventually, the process of creating a relief on the surface of the plate stopped. The process was altered so that the printing surface instead remained totally flat. Essentially, an artist marks a limestone or aluminum plate with a greasy substance-typically, a crayon made of wax or soap. The plate is then treated in a light acid bath, which helps fix the image on the plate and keep it from smearing. After the acid bath, the plate is soaked in water. The area of the plate not drawn on with the crayon soaks up the water, while the greasy areas repel the water and keep it from soaking into the plate. Upon removal from the water, the plate is then inked, whereby a light layer of ink is brushed across the plate. The portions of the plate saturated in water repel the ink, while the greased portions of the plate soak up the ink. When the inked plate is put on a piece of paper, the water-soaked areas contain no ink and make no image. Meanwhile, the greased portions soaked with ink print the page. Although the plate is flat, ink only sticks to the greased sections. As a result, the greased area becomes imprinted on a page.

As it developed, the possibilities that lithography had were realized almost immediately. Printers could create a number of interesting effects relatively easily. Compared to carving a plate to do the punting, an image could simply be drawn onto a plate, which would be treated in acid and water and then inked. It was significantly cheaper and less labor-intensive than other printmaking techniques. Moreover, a number of artistic effects were made available with this new lithographic process. By putting particular colors in the grease crayon used to draw the image on the plate, new colors besides that of the ink could be added to the image. Furthermore, by adjusting the concentration of certain components in the grease crayon, the amount of ink taken by the plate could be manipulated.

Needless to say, the process of lithography changed printmaking entirely. It made images more readily available to the public, thanks to the low cost of production. In addition,

lithography allowed one to manipulate the tone and concentration of ink on an image, which was impossible using other printmaking methods. It quickly grew in popularity and was used to print books and posters. A number of European and American artists were quick to adapt the technique to their artistic vision as well. Without a doubt, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec was the most famous artist to use lithographs. Typically using lithography to create advertising posters, Lautrec's style was well-suited to the printing technique. Lautrec's images draw one's eye toward the poster and attract attention. Over the course of less than 100 years, the lithographic process had become streamlined and widely popular. Besides creating a new artistic medium, it also made prints more widely available to the public and allowed them to have art in their homes.



1. According to paragraph 3, how did lithography differ from earlier forms of printing?

(A) The plate is put on paper.
(B) It uses flat plates.
(C) The plate is smeared with ink.
(D) It uses copper plates.

2. The author's description of the advantages of lithography includes which of the following?

(A) It allowed people to publish their own prints.
(B) It did not require complex machinery to maintain.
(C) It used materials that were readily available.
(D) It was cheaper and easier than other techniques.

3. According to paragraph 3, how did Senefelder's initial discovery differ from later lithography?

(A) Later lithography only used aluminum plates.
(B) His plates used both water and acid in the treatment process.
(C) Later lithography used a different crayon to write on plates.
(D) His plates used a technique that relied upon relief in the stone.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses the process of lithography. Discovered in the 1 790s, lithography is unlike other printmaking techniques in that it has not had such a long development toward its modern _____. Printmakers use a grease crayon to draw a design on a plate of limestone or aluminum. The plate is then treated with acid, _____ in water, and inked. Parts of the plate soaked in water _____the ink. When the plate is pressed onto paper, only the greased parts soaked in ink print on the page. By changing the _____ of components in the grease crayon, the amount of ink taken by the plate can be manipulated. One can also change the _____ of ink on an image, a technique not possible through other printmaking methods. The process is cheaper and less labor-intensive than other printmaking techniques and quickly gained popularity.

Chapter 2 Negative Fact Questions

Necessary Skills

- Recognizing incorrect information as well as information not mentioned in the passage
- Identifying phrases that do or do not correctly summarized information from the passage
- Verifying that three answer choices are true and one is false

Example Questions

- All of the following are mentioned in paragraph X as _____ EXCEPT:
- According to the passage, which of the following is NOT _____?
- The author's description of _____ mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

Strategies

- Be aware that often, the three incorrect answer choices are spread across a paragraph or several paragraphs.
- Keep in mind that the correct answer either directly contradicts one or more statements in the passage or is not mentioned in the passage at all.
- Check your answer to make sure that you understood the question accurately.

Chapter 2

01 Photography

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 8

Early Photo graphic Process

Two processes invented during the Industrial Revolution advanced the field of photography. These new processes made images available to the general public. Before these processes were invented, the first permanent photographic images took eight hours to expose and develop. This made the development of photographs a long and tedious process. This all changed iii 1839 when the daguerreotype was produced in France and the calotype as invented across the channel in England. Though both methods came out the same year and broadened the scope of photography, they produced very different results;

The daguerreotype, invented by Louis Mande Daguerre, was the first to gain popularity. Creating a daguerreotype involved producing images on copper plates coated in a silver-and-chalk solution. One great disadvantage of daguerreotypes was the mercury used in the process. After the photo was taken, it was placed in mercury fumes to form a latent image. The vapors were hazardous to the photographer and could result in mercury poisoning. There is speculation that Daguerre himself may have suffered from mercury poisoning in his later years.

Unlike daguerreotypes, calotypes were images developed on paper. Invented by William Fox Talbot, the paper was coated with alternating layers of silver nitrate and salt. This made silver chloride. When exposed to light, the silver chloride decomposed, evaporating the chloride. At the same time, the silver oxidized when placed in contact with gallic acid. Photographs using this method could be exposed in as quickly as thirty seconds on a bright day. Calotypes produced negative images with light areas appearing dark and dark areas appearing light. Talbot discovered that by placing a second sheet of photographic paper underneath the negatives, he could make multiple numbers of images.

Daguerreotypes produced clear images with fine detail. At first, they were more popular than calotype because the texture of the paper fibers used in calotypes made the images slightly blurry. On the other hand, the polished surface of daguerreotypes could result in a reflection that made viewing difficult. Calotypes were easier to examine and less fragile, making them popular with travelers. Since calotypes were printed on paper and not on metal plates, they did not require the glass coverings and cases like daguerreotypes did. However, the most significant contrast between the two was the calotypes use of negatives. It was possible to make multiple copies of a calotype. A daguerreotype was a one-of-a-kind image that could not be reproduced.

The invention of daguerreotypes and calotypes helped paves the way for modern photography. Calotypes have had a more lasting impact, since photographs are still printed on paper and negatives are used to reproduce many images. However, the glossy clarity of the daguerreotype is also still desirable today. Later photographers would improve on the development process of these two techniques. Yet, the original results of Daguerre and Talbot's ingenuity is still seen over a century later in. today's photographs.

Daguerreotypes vs. Calotypes

Daguerreotypes	Both	Calotypes
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

1. Calotypes and daguerreotypes have all of the following in common EXCEPT:

(A) Their use of paper in the printing process
(B) Shortened exposure time from previous styles
(C) Their use of silver in the development process
(D) Their need for a development process

2. The author's description of calotypes mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) The production of negatives
(B) The creation of multiple prints
(C) The use of mercury during development
(D) The photographs are easily carried

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of daguerreotypes?

(A) They are not reproducible.
(B) They are easily breakable,
(C) They are typically encased.
(D) They are blurred and unclear.

Fill in the banks to complete the summary.

The passage describes two early, very different photographic processes that broadened the _____ of photography. Previously, developing photographs had been long and _____ process. Daguerreotypes, invented in France, were clear and detailed. They were developed on metal plates and were one of a kind. However, the mercury fumes used to form a _____ were _____ to the health of the photographer. Calotypes were developed on paper and were faintly blurry They used negatives and were able to be reproduced multiple times Calotypes were less _____ than daguerreotype, making them more popular among travelers. Concepts from both processes are still used in. modern photography today.

Chapter 2

02 Geology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 9

Effects of Temperature on Elevation

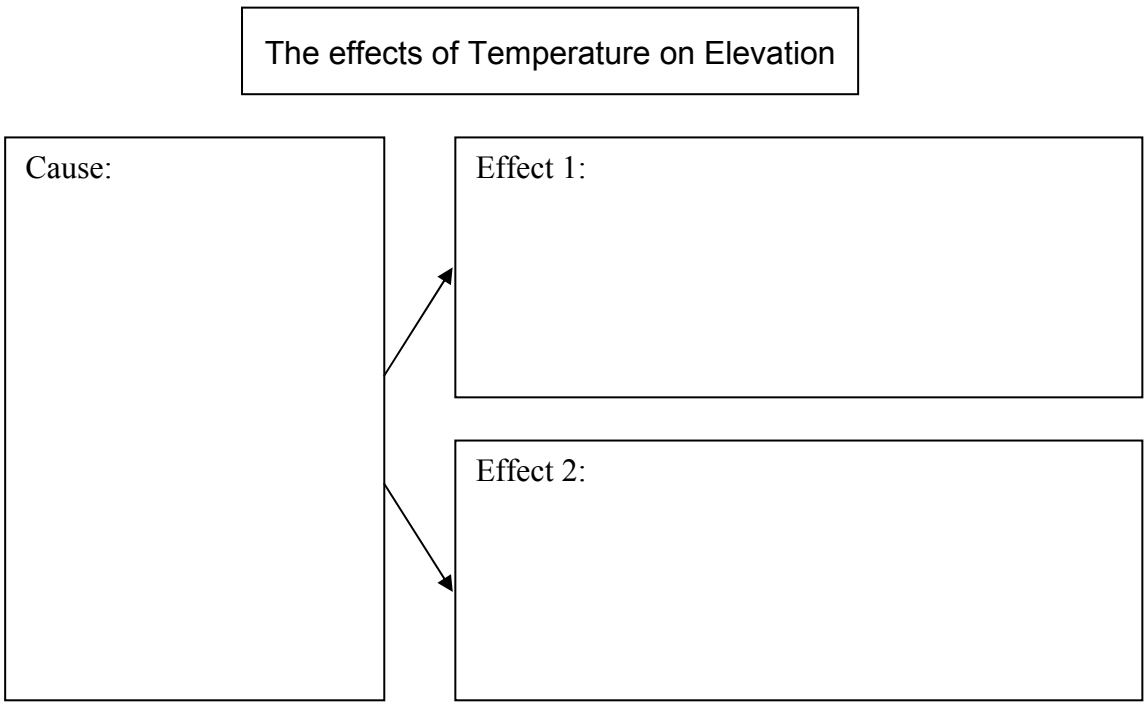
Imagine two of the world's largest cities, New York and Los Angeles, submerged underwater due to natural causes. What "natural causes" could lead to such a disaster? Immediately, thoughts of earthquakes and flooding come to mind. Yet, the explanation might be something much more subtle. A recent geological study has found a correlation between the temperature of the Earth's crust 'and the elevation of its surface. Using North America as an example, the study reveals how increases or decreases in temperature can cause changes in the altitude of any given place on the continent.

Previously, scientists believed that variations in the thickness and composition of crustal rocks alone were the reasons for the elevation and buoyancy of different areas in North America. It was thought that elevation was the result of tectonic plates in, the Earth's crust that collided to, build mountains, sink the sea floor and contribute to volcanic activity. They did not consider the heat that makes rock expand as a factor. When rocks are heated, they become less dense and more buoyant, an occurrence known as thermal isostasy.

A new study of elevation takes into consideration not only the composition of the rock in the upper mantle and crust, but also its temperature. Ice floats because when water freezes, it expands and becomes less dense. Similarly, when heat is applied to rock, it also expands and becomes less dense. The heat that aids in buoyancy and maintains elevation is found in the Earth's interior and from the radioactive decay of elements in the Earth's crust. The significance of taking into account temperature, composition, and thickness of crustal rock is that it allows scientists to examine other heat sources that may affect elevation, such as "hot spots." Hot spots are places in the Earth's mantle where rocks melt and create magma.

The city of Seattle, Washington in the northwestern United States is at sea level. It is located on rock that is at below average temperature for crustal rock. The slab beneath the city is insulated from the heat beneath it. If it were not, then Seattle's elevation would rise to 1,813 meters above sea level. The increase in temperature would expand the crust under the city and make it more buoyant, thus increasing the altitude, It stands to reason that if cooling makes elevation fall, then heat makes it rise. Denver, Colorado is located in the Rocky Mountains. It is called "The Mile High City' because its elevation above sea level is exactly one mile. If the temperature beneath the mountains dropped low enough, it is estimated that Denver would go from 1609 meters above sea level to 222 meters below sea level. Clearly, temperature has a large impact on elevation.

It will take billions of years for the rock beneath North America to cool and become dense enough to submerge most of the continent. However, monitoring elevation changes can aid scientists in predicting. Temperature shifts on the Earth's surface. In some areas, increases in altitude could signal the beginnings of volcanic activity as magma heats up crustal rock. This would allow for advance warning of volcanic eruptions.



1. According to the passage, all of the following affect elevation EXCEPT:

(A) Crustal rock density
(B) Changing temperature of crustal rock
(C) Changing water temperature
(D) Composition of crustal rock

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of thermal isostasy?

(A)It makes rock expand.
(B)It reduces the density of rock.
(C)It increases floating capability.
(D)It creates hot spots.

3. All of the following can result in an increase in altitude EXCEPT:

(A) An increase in the temperature of the crustal rock.
(B) Heat rising to the crust's surface.
(C) A decrease in the density of the crustal rock.
(D) Crustal rock becomes more buoyant.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Summary: A new study has shown a _____ between the temperature of the Earth's crust and elevation. Scientists had previously thought that _____ in crustal rocks were the reasons for elevation and _____ in certain areas. Heat in the Earths crust increases elevation, while cold decreases it. Observing temperature, composition and crustal rock thickness allows scientists to study other heat sources that may affect elevation, such as hot spots in the Earth's _____ that melt and create _____.By monitoring changes in elevation, scientists can detect changes in the Earth's surface, which may signal impending natural disturbances.

Chapter 2

03 Architecture

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 10

Architectural Styles of Le Corbusier

A leader in modern architecture was Charles-Edouard Jeanneret-Gris. Better known as Le Corbusier, he embraced the idea that land, people, and buildings should work together. Endowed with great natural talent, he was one of the most influential architects or the twentieth century. Examples of his work can be found in countries around the world. Though he is classified as a modernist architect, Le Corbusier used different architectural styles throughout his career to create his works of art.

Le Corbusier himself was one of the leading proponents of the international style of architecture. This style refers to the buildings and architecture during the 1920s and 30s, the decades that saw the formative years of modernism before World War II, The chief feature of the international style was a radical simplification of form that rejected ornamentation, preferred glass, steel, and concrete for building materials, and favored transparency to allow in more natural light. It accepted the use of industrialized mass-production techniques and saw construction as the honest expression of structure. Four slogans summed up the ideals espoused by architects that used the international style: “ornament is a crime," truth to materials,” form follows function;” and Le Corbusier’s own claim that houses are “machines for living in.” This last quote indicates his fascination with machinery such as automobiles and steamships. He believed that houses, like machines, should be functional. Most of Le Corbusier’s designs are based on the international style. One example is the Villa Savoye built in 1929 by Le Corbusier in Poissy, France. With its steel and concrete structure, stucco walls, and simple box design, it adheres to the concepts of the international style. The Villa Savoye is considered a prime example of modern architecture and one of La Corbusier’s trademark works.

A decade after World War II, Le Corbusier turned from international style to an expressionistic one when he built the Chapel of Notre Dame du Haut at Ronchamp in France in 1955. The expressionistic style is characterized by the distortion of form for emotional effect, the curving of geometry, the subduing of realism, the borrowing of natural forms, and the use of mass-produced building materials in the international style. Notre Dame du Haut was reconstructed on the site of a pilgrimage chapel that was destroyed during the war. Le Corbusier designed it specifically to make use of the hilltop view of the horizon. Visible from all four sides, the natural surroundings aid in the expressionistic style of the chapel. The building itself is made of concrete and stone, some of which were remnants of the destroyed chapel. The walls are short and thick, while the upturned concrete roof is supported by columns and resembles a sail. The sail shape alludes to the chapel being a ship” of religion. The building is considered one of the most important examples of religious architecture in the twentieth century, due to its unique design.

Le Corbusier himself termed his next style Brutalism when he referred to his choice of building material as *beton brutor* “raw concrete.” Brutalism has its roots in modernist architecture, preferring to use rough-hewn concrete, stone, stucco, and glass. It is characterized by repeated angular geometric shapes, glaring irregularities, and rough textures in the unadorned concrete. It often demonstrates the building’s function using the exterior of the building. For example; Le Corbusier’s Monastery Sainte Marie de la Tourette has a rough finish to the concrete and a stark design intended to reflect the simple and sometimes harsh

life of a monk. The large concrete structure sits in a meadow surrounded by forest and dominates the landscape. The monastery contains strategically placed sources of natural light to evoke a feeling of silence and reflection. There are no stained glass windows, images, or statues for adornment. Although it is still in use today by a small number of monks, La Tourette is a popular site for architecture students to visit. They can stay overnight in one of the hundred narrow cells and study a master architect's achievement first-hand.

Le Corbusier was voted one of Time magazine's most influential people of the twentieth century because of his impact on building design. His creations range from private homes to churches and government buildings. Le Corbusier's designs are important examples of: modernist architecture that still awe people with their ingenuity today, no matter which style he used to build them.

1. The author's description of the international style of architecture mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) Rejection of adornment
(B) Use of natural light
(C) Subduing of realism
(D) Use of simple forms

2. According to the passage, all of the following styles of architecture were used by Le Corbusier EXCEPT:

(A). International style
(B) Naturalist style
(C) Expressionist style
(D) Brutalism style

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the brutalist style of architecture?

(A) The architect's use of angular geometric shapes.
(B) There are noticeable irregularities in the exterior.
(C) The presence of rough textures in the materials.
(D) A distortion of forms for emotional impact.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses Le Corbusier, one of the greatest _____architects of the twentieth century He used different styles of architecture throughout his career In his earlier years, he used the international style It rejected ornamentation and favored_____ to let in more natural light. After WWII, Le Corbusier used expressionist and then Brutalist styles in his designs. Brutalism features angular shapes, irregularities, and rough, _____ concrete. For example, Le Corbusier's La Tourette exhibits a _____ design on the exterior and it _____the surrounding landscape.

Chapter 2

04 Environmental Sciences

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 11

Mountaintop Removal Mining

From below, everything appears as it should. A mountain thick with trees, wildlife foraging for food, and the undisturbed natural beauty of the rocky landscape However, looking down on that same mountain from the air, viewers observe quite a difference Instead of seeing a majestic peak, there is a flat plateau sitting hundreds of meters below the hills surrounding it In the Appalachian Mountains of the United States, a new form of coal mining is taking place Called mountaintop removal mining, it is a form of surface mining that is stirring up a large amount of controversy

The process of mountaintop removal mining begins with clearing the land of all trees and removing the topsoil The trees are usually sold to lumber companies and the topsoil is put aside for reclamation once the mining is completed Miners then use explosives to expose the coal The resulting debris is then pushed into nearby valleys to create what is called a valley fill An excavator uses a bucket to scoop up the coal on the surface Then the coal is taken to a processing facility where it is washed, resulting in millions of gallons of wastewater called "slurry," The pools of slurry are usually contained by earthen dams near the coal plant. Alter all the coal has been mined from the mountain, the topsoil that was removed at the beginning is replaced and seeded to grow vegetation. However, it is not required that the land be returned to its original state.

There are some advantages to mountaintop removal mining. It is the most cost-effective method of coal mining, cheaper than underground mining per ton of coal. Using this process, coal production increased from ninety-five million tons in 1977 to 181 million tons in 1998. Mountaintop removal mining uses explosives and heavy machinery to extract the coal. This makes it a much faster method than underground mining. Another benefit to coal companies is that the machinery allows the work to be done with fewer employees. Also, it is safer for miners in comparison to underground mining since coal seams are accessed from aboveground instead of underground, removing the risk of cave-ins. In some areas of Central Appalachia, mountaintop removal mining sites allow for development of land where stores, hospitals, schools, and industrial parks can be built.

Despite the benefits of mountaintop removal mining, it takes a heavy toll on the environment and the people who live in areas near mining sites. Residents of mining communities have to deal with the noise and resulting flying rock from the destruction of the mountaintop. There are also damages to house foundations as a result of the ground-shaking explosions. The dust from these explosions contains sulfur compounds that can cause corrosion and pose health risks. It settles into air vents and on anything outside, such as lawn furniture and playground equipment. The advantage the coal company receives from employing fewer workers means residents of Appalachia are at a loss for jobs in an area where most live below the national poverty level. Due to the environmental pollution of the mining communities, it is unlikely other industries will move in and supply new jobs. Valley fills have buried an estimated 1 p931 21 2 meters of streams that are now contaminated. A by-product of valley fills is acid mine drainage, which accumulates in groundwater systems. This results in acidic water high in magnesium, aluminum, and iron that contaminates drinking water, streams, rivers, and lakes. Some coal companies have bottled water delivered to whole communities because the pollution from their mining operations causes groundwater systems

to become undrinkable. Another concern is the breaking of slurry dams, which can release a flood of wastewater containing chemical and metal toxins such as mercury and arsenic into homes, schools, and water supplies.

There are distinct advantages and disadvantages to mountaintop removal mining. Since ninety percent of mined coal is used in the production of electricity, it is a valuable resource with a high consumption rate. The debate is whether or not the benefit of mining coal in a cost-productive, efficient manner is worth the impact it has on the environment and residents of mining communities. Much of the evidence indicates that more coal is not worth the destruction of the Appalachian Mountains or its residents, especially when considering the potential damage that can be caused if mountaintop removal mining continues.

1. The author's description of possible outcomes of mountaintop removal mining mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) Acid mine drainage
(B) Harmful sulfur dust
(C) Cave-ins
(D) Slurry ponds

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an advantage of mountaintop removal mining?

(A) The land does not have to be returned to its previous state
(B) There is less risk than underground mining.
(C) Coal companies find it more cost-efficient.
(D) Coal can be mined faster.

3. All of the following are disadvantages of mountaintop removal mining EXCEPT:

(A) Polluted water supplies
(B) Cracked house foundations
(C) No new industries in mining areas
(D) An increase in developable land

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses the large amount of _____ surrounding mountaintop removal mining. This form of surface mining creates a flat _____ that sits far below the hills that surround it. Although mountaintop removal mining allows more coal resources to be harvested in a shorter amount of time, the environmental and personal impact is extremely high in areas where it is practiced. Dust arid _____ that result from the destruction of the mountain pose health risks to people living close by. Also, the valley fills that are created from the remains of the mountain have buried almost two million meters of streams that have become _____. Acidic water that is high in magnetism _____ in groundwater systems, which results in polluted water for those living in nearby communities.

Chapter 2

05 Linguistics

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 12

Dunstan Baby Language

It is common knowledge that a crying baby is a discontent baby. The trick for caregivers is to figure out why infants are unhappy. A new method of parent/infant communication has been introduced that might make determining what a baby wants much easier. Dunstan Baby Language is a concept stating that all babies aged zero to three months, regardless of nationality and ethnicity, use five distinctive sounds to communicate their needs.

Dunstan Baby Language was conceived in Australia in 2006 by Priscilla Dunstan when she recognized that her infant son repeatedly made certain noises, or 'sound reflexes" The sound reflexes are cues that the baby has needs to be met, such as hunger or tiredness. If the need goes unattended by the caregiver, the infant begins to cry Dunstan took notes detailing the specific sound reflexes and whether the action she took in response had soothing effects. Through her empirical studies, she determined there are five sounds "Neh" indicates hunger, "owh" communicates tiredness, "heh" expresses discomfort like needing a new diaper, "eairh" indicates flatulence, and "eh" signals the need for burping Dunstan claims these noises are produced by the infant's body in response to a need. The theory states that once caregivers can recognize the different sound reflexes, they can respond accordingly to the needs indicated by the cues.

The Dunstan Baby Language website claims that eight years of research has gone into testing this -theory of infant communication. According to Dunstan, research involving over a thousand babies and parents has been performed in seven countries with over thirty different nationalities. Independent research conducted in Australia; the United States, and the United Kingdom confirmed the system is effective. The Dunstan website also gives percentage statistics. For example, it claims that ninety percent of all mothers found Dunstan Baby Language to be very beneficial, while one hundred percent of all new mothers rated it as highly valuable.

Caregivers subscribing to the Dunstan Baby Language theory seem to benefit from its use. Seventy percent reported that their babies were easier to calm and they felt more confident in their childcare skills. Thus, they gained more self-esteem and experienced a reduction in stress. Also, two out of three fathers reported less stress and a happier marriage as an immediate result of more paternal involvement while using the Dunstan system. .Some of the statistical data regarding the benefits is specific to the United States and Australia. For example, fifty percent of caregivers were able to engage in more uninterrupted sleep and reported feeling a closer bond with their babies. The technique for learning Dunstan Baby Language is sold on DVDs available for order online. This makes it a source of information that can be watched at leisure, repeatedly if needed, until parents are confident in their ability to recognize the sound reflexes. In spite of the supposed benefits, there are several criticisms that have surfaced regarding the claims made by Dunstan One problem is that there is no methodology given for Dunstan's research, only vague claims of success from caregivers who participated in the

research process This does not give the concrete data needed to prove the validity of the theory Dunstan claims that this "language is shared by all babies throughout the world" Yet there is no specific information on how many babies were studied, where they were studied (except for a brief mention of three English-speaking countries), what language the

babies were commonly exposed to, or how the studies were conducted Also, researchers in the fields of linguistics and early language development question that the sounds Dunstan refers to as a language can be construed as such. They do not consider the sound reflexes to be formal. They have hot been recorded in the International Phonetic Alphabet, and it is not clear what the phonemes comprising the five sound reflexes mean. It is also unclear if babies make these sounds inherently or if they are conditioned to make these sounds. For example, if a mother feeds her baby every time the baby utters the sound reflex "neh," the baby may make the connection after a time. The baby may then make the sound to get food when desired.

If Dunstan Baby Language does what it claims, then it will certainly be a sought-after technique to aid parents and infants alike. If it does not live up to what it promises, then caregivers will just have to go back to the old-fashioned way of baby care, which has worked for centuries.

Dunstan Baby Language

Benefits	Criticisms
•	•
•	•
•	•

1. The author's description of the steps in the Dunstan Baby Language process mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) Parents determine what the sound reflex means.
(B) Babies begin to cry before giving the sound reflex.
(C) Babies vocalize the sound reflex to indicate a need.
(D) Parents respond to a sound reflex with an appropriate action.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

(A) Mothers using Dunstan Baby Language felt less stress.
(B) If babies' needs are not met, they start to cry.
(C) Sound reflexes are recognized by linguists as language.
(D) Eight years of research has tested the validity of Dunstan Baby Language.

3. According to the passage, all of the following are criticisms of Dunstan Baby Language EXCEPT:

(A) There is no methodology given for the research.
(B) Babies may be conditioned to make the sound reflexes.
(C) There is no information on what the sound reflexes mean.
(D) Fathers had less paternal involvement when using it.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses Dunstan Baby Language, which operates on the belief that babies make five sound reflexes to indicate their needs. Through her _____ studies, Priscilla Dunstan claimed that these sounds are produced by a baby in response to a need, such as hunger, tiredness, or _____. However there is no concrete data proving that Dunstan's theory is valid. Critics claim that no _____ was given for the research and that the sounds babies make may not be _____ as language. Furthermore, babies may be to make these sounds by their caregivers.

Chapter 2

06 Psychology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 13

The Availability Heuristic

Heuristics are simple, efficient rules. Learned or inherent, they explain how people make decisions, form judgments, and solve problems. The availability heuristic is a concept in cognitive psychology. It states that people tend to judge the probability of a situation by how easy it is to think of its instances or examples through opinion, imagination, or memory. In short, the easier a situation comes to mind, the more likely it seems.

The availability heuristic explains that events that come to mind immediately are often judged more likely to occur than they really are. For instance, the odds of being killed in a plane crash have been estimated at one in twenty-two million, while the odds of being killed in a car crash may be one in 5,000. The statistical information shows that the chances of a person dying in an auto accident are much higher than dying in a plane crash. Yet, more people are afraid of air travel than of getting into a car. Though car accidents occur more frequently, 'plane crashes are given more media coverage on the rare occasions when they do happen. Since people easily recall seeing pictures of airplane catastrophes, they might believe that flying carries a higher risk then driving. Graphic, tragic images often stay in people's minds and are therefore easier to recall.

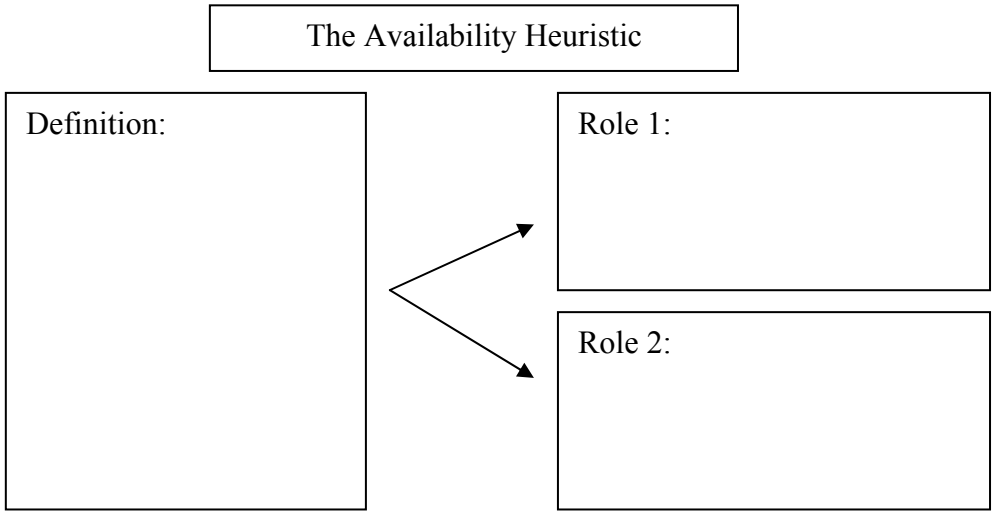
Similarly, when a group of people were asked which had a higher incidence of death, strokes or car accidents, the response most given was car accidents, strokes is the correct answer, but since there is never a high rate of media attention on stroke victims, people are more easily able to recall reports of car accident fatalities. A picture of a smashed car on the front page of a newspaper is hard to miss. However, references to death by stroke in the obituary section of the same paper are easily overlooked and are not at the front of people's memories. Another example is when a parent may perceive a higher risk of their own children being abducted after seeing a program on television about kidnapped children. The likelihood of a child being abducted is very small, but due to media coverage, it can be perceived as higher than it really is. This may lead parents to worry about something that will probably never happen, instead of worrying about more immediate concerns like poor grades or bad eating habits.

The availability heuristic may also alter the perceptions of a group. Belonging to a specific group can lead to the belief that a great number of the general population is also part of that group. When vegetarians were asked to estimate how many people were vegetarians versus non-vegetarians, they commonly responded that the general population contained more vegetarians than non-vegetarians. Though statistically this is incorrect, vegetarians perceived that there was a higher number of people in their same group. This is because most of the people they associate with are part of that group. When pondering the question, vegetarians began to think of all the people they knew who vegetarians were also. This information was more readily called to their mind than the names of people who were not vegetarians. Thus, the group numbers seemed larger than they really were. Also, knowledge stored in short- term memory affects decisions and perceptions. Thus, having recent contact with other vegetarians would make it seem more likely that the general population contains .a large number of vegetarians..

The availability heuristic also claims that the recall of some information may be biased because a person has limited exposure to certain events. A study of employees was

done to determine if cases of employment termination were legal. It revealed that employees believed they were better protected by labor laws than they really were. Most workers do not have any legal training in employment law. Therefore, their knowledge is based on stories, incidents, and assumptions from their own experiences and those of their co-workers. If a worker knows of several others that were unfairly terminated and then reinstated, he might believe that it is harder to be fired than it really is. Since he is not exposed to the number of workers who have been permanently released from employment, he does not immediately call these cases to mind and incorrectly thinks he has more rights than he really does.

When the availability heuristic is associated with the objective likelihood of an event, it is trustworthy. However, the use of the availability heuristic can also lead to errors resulting in poor choices. It is extremely useful in inductive reasoning or the ability to make a judgment that supports an outcome. However, it can also cause misinformed decisions if people do not examine their reasoning closely.



1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the availability heuristic?

(A) It can be influenced by media exposure.
(B) Group association can affect perception.
(C) Recalled information can be biased.
(D) It can lead to an increase in accidents.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

(A) There is a higher risk of dying in a car accident than a plane crash.
(B) Car accidents have a higher incidence of mortality than strokes.
(C) It is more important to worry about a child having poor grades than being kidnapped.
(D) Vegetarians tend to think that more than half of the population are vegetarians.

3. The author's description of the availability heuristic mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) Limited exposure can affect reliability of information.
(B) Items stored in short-term memory are more likely to be influential.
(C) Knowledge is sometimes based on assumptions.
(D) Instincts are important when predicting an outcome.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Heuristics are learned or _____ rules that explain how people make decisions, form judgments, and solve problems. The availability heuristic is based on people's judgment of a situation's probability based on what is easily recalled from memory. For example, because people more easily recall airplane _____ they may believe that flying carries a higher risk than driving. Also, parents may _____ that the risk of child abduction is higher than it actually is due to media coverage. Another instance is employees who believe that they are more protected against employment _____ than they really are. The recollection of some information may be _____ because people's knowledge is based only on their experiences and those of others they know.

Chapter 3 Inference Question

Necessary Skills

- Perceiving ideas that are suggested but not directly stated within a passage
- Drawing conclusions based on information given within a statement or section of a passage
- Determining logical implications of the author's words

Example Questions

- Which of the following can be inferred about _____?
- The author of the passage implies that _____
- Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph X about _____?
- Based on information in paragraphs X and Y, what can be inferred about
- It is suggested in paragraph X that _____

Strategies

- Ensure that your answer does not contradict the main idea of the passage.
- Do not choose an answer because it seems important or true. The correct answer must be inferable from the passage.
- Check that you can defend your answer choice by referring to explicitly stated information in the passage that points to the inference you have chosen.

Chapter 3

01 Business

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 14

Improving Productivity

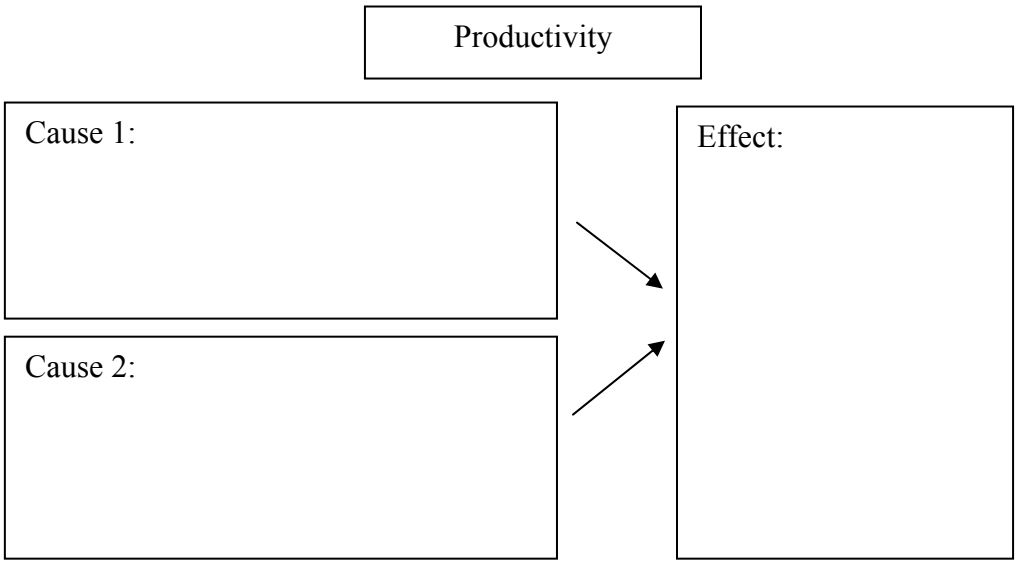
A key determinant of a company's success is its level of productivity. Productivity measures the time it takes workers to produce a particular product. Developing good employee attitudes and creating incentives for employees improve a business's productivity and effectiveness.

A well-managed company encourages behavior in its employees that causes an increase in productivity. Many characteristics are associated with well-directed companies. These include having high expectations for employees' work performance, trusting employees, and treating them with respect. These characteristics improve a worker's attitude. It goes without saying that satisfied workers tend to be more productive. Companies that show great organizational skills also try to engage employees in the workplace. They do this in the hopes that the employee will work hard to make the company more efficient and competitive in the market. A company may, for example engage its employees by challenging them to be creative team players in the company. Allowing creativity and teamwork can make employees feel successful in their job. This leads to improvements in productivity.

Good attitudes also arise when well-managed companies motivate workers to do well in their jobs. The motivation employees receive from a company makes them feel useful and appreciated, which increases productivity. This motivation can come in the form of goals. Interestingly, goals do not have to be set particularly high. As an illustration, the computer company IBM wanted to increase productivity and decided to motivate its workers. The company intentionally set its sales quota low. This was done to assure that a majority of its salespeople could attain the quota. When the salespeople reached it, they felt useful and needed. The computer company's motivation strategies improved the quality and efficiency of its employees' work. In turn, the company improved its sales.

Many companies offer financial incentives and merchandise rewards to their employees. Financial incentives can be in the form of retirement plans or stocks. These incentives increase productivity by engaging employees in the workplace. They also motivate them to strive toward making the company successful and profitable. In 2004, the well-known food company Hormel provided the largest financial incentive package in their history. The company provided its employees with over 14.6 million dollars in financial rewards. These incentives enabled Hormel to reward employees for their dedication to improving the company's productivity in the challenging food industry market.

Other financial incentives include giving bonuses and increasing salaries. Some companies offer prospective employees bonus packages to encourage productivity. Others offer merchandise rewards to their employees. These include stereos and vacation packages. For instance, the tool company Stanley offered merchandise incentives to employees who provided ideas on how to improve productivity. These incentives engaged workers in coming up with ideas. They developed more than 18,000 ideas that would increase the tool company's productivity.



1. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about low sales quotas?

(A) They can decrease a company's productivity.
(B) They do not necessarily motivate workers.
(C) They are easier to reach.
(D) They generate teamwork.

2. Which of the following can be inferred about financial incentives?

(A) They are offered once a year.
(B) Experienced employees receive more.
(C) They can be powerful motivators.
(D) Companies use them frequently.

3. Which of the following can be inferred about merchandise rewards?

(A) Workers are motivated by non-monetary rewards.
(B) They are more popular than financial incentives.
(C) Workers do not always know how they work.
(D) They do not always engage workers.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

According to the passage, developing good employee attitudes an offering _____can improve a company's productivity. Well organized companies and motivation from employers create good attitudes among workers, which _____ workers1and make them want to e successful in hq1r jobs. Some companies may set their sales _____ low do that most salespeople can _____ that quota, which makes them feel useful and needed. Financial incentives and merchandise rewards can also improve employee productivity. Incentives can be in the form of employee retirement plans or _____. An employee's hard work caused by these, incentives and rewards leads to an increase in productivity.

Chapter 3

02 Psychology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 15

Blind Studies

Blind studies are tools that researchers use in different fields, such as pharmacology, medicine, and psychology. The name comes from the idea that participants cannot see or obtain any information about an experiment: they are, in effect, "blind" to the particulars of the study. There are two types of blind studies: single-blind and double-blind. They both address the problem of bias in research, which is the prejudice of researchers and participants that might influence the results of experiments. During these studies, participants are placed in either a control or an experimental group. A control group contains participants that are not exposed to a particular treatment in an experiment, such as a drug treatment. In contrast, an experimental group contains participants that are exposed to the treatment in the experiment.

In the single-blind study, participants in an experiment do not know if they are in an experimental or control group. The single-blind study prevents any bias from the participants during the experiment. It does this by concealing information that might influence their behaviors and affect the results of the experiment. Researchers in the single-blind study know the full details of the experiment, such as which participants are in the control or experimental group. A simple example of a single-blind study is a blind taste test for brand name cookies, in order to eliminate bias for a particular brand of cookie, researchers may blindfold the participants so they cannot see the cookies during taste tests. The single-blind study does contain a flaw called experimenter effects. These effects are simple cues, such as a researcher's smile or tone of voice. These cues might influence a participant's behavior in an experiment and lead to inaccurate results in the experiment. For instance, a researcher might talk to a participant about the great advantages of a drug in a particular research experiment. Doing this could influence the participant's behavior in the study.

Cues from a researcher that might affect a participant's behavior are virtually eliminated in the double-blind study. Also, the possibility of bias from the researcher and participant is lessened by concealing information that might influence their behavior. In the study, researchers and participants do not know if the participants are in the control or experimental group. This assures that the behavior and actions of researchers and participants will not influence the outcome of the experiment. Researchers in the pharmaceutical industry typically conduct research on newly developed drugs using the double-blind study. Some participants in the drug study are put in an experimental group where they receive the drug being tested. Other participants are put in a control group where they receive a placebo. Using the double-blind study in drug research prevents bias from researchers and participants toward a particular drug. It also leads to accurate results by concealing information that might affect participants' and researchers' attitudes.

Blind studies prevent bias in research because they conceal information about experiments from researchers and participants. With the increasing amount of research being done in different fields such as medicine, blind studies are necessary tools. They ensure that researchers' and participants' prejudices do not interfere with the results.

Blind Studies

Single - Blind	Both	Double - Blind
•	•	•
•	•	•
	•	

1. Which of the following can be inferred about single-blind studies?

(A) They are more prone to error than double-blind studies.
(B) Researchers do not have the ability to affect a participant's behavior.
(C) More researchers use single-blind studies than double-blind studies.
(D) The results of single-blind studies are often affected by a person's age.

2. The author of the passage implies that double-blind studies

(A) are structured differently depending on the participant's gender
(B) correct problems associated with single-blind studies
(C) make experiments easier
(D) contain experimenter effects

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about double-blind studies?

(A) Researchers may know a participant's personal information.
(B) There may be some bias in a double-blind study.
(C) They are used more often than single-blind studies.
(D) Participants may infer they are being tested with a placebo.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

According to the passage, single-and double- blind studies address the problem of _____in research. Any prejudice of researchers or _____ could influence the results of an experiment. In these experiments, participants are either part of a control group, in which they are unexposed to a particular treatment, or are part of an experimental group, in which they are _____ to the treatment in the experiment. Single-blind studies do have a _____. Researchers may give simple _____to participants that may lead to inaccurate results. Double-blind studies withhold information not only from the participants, but also from researchers, which _____ the possibility of bias from the researchers or the participants.

Chapter 3

03 History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 16

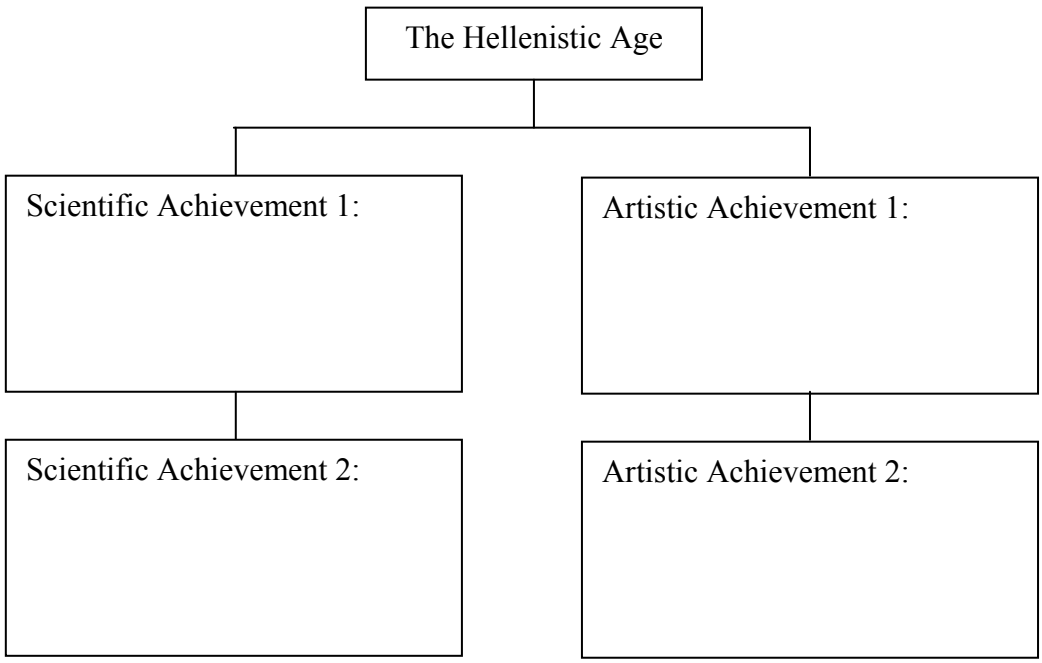
Achievements of the Hellenistic Period

Alexander the Great, the famous warrior king of Macedonia, had conquered much of Europe and Asia by the time of his death in 323 BCE. During his twelve-year reign as king, he spread Greek culture throughout the lands he conquered—an influence that, in fact, far outlived the life of the great king. Historians generally mark the year of his death as the starting point of the Hellenistic Age (323—31 BCE), an era marked by the spread and integration of Greek culture into the conquered lands beyond Greece.

A number of major scientific breakthroughs occurred during the Hellenistic Age. The Egyptian city of Alexandria attracted prominent Greek scholars because of its research library and museum. The museum housed a small observatory where astronomers could study the heavens. It was here, through his careful examination of the cosmos, that the Greek astronomer Aristarchus developed two significant astronomical theories. Opposite to the prevailing theory of the day, Aristarchus boldly determined that the Earth was smaller than the sun. He further concluded that the planets revolved around the sun and not the other way around, as most people then believed. In addition to Aristarchus's discoveries, Eratosthnes, another Greek scholar, correctly determined that the circumference of the Earth is roughly 25,000 miles. As the director of Alexandria's library, Eratosthnes researched different theories about geometry to help him determine .Earth's size. He used a text written by the famous mathematician Euclid that included significant concepts in geometry. With the help of Euclid's book, other scholars were also able to build formulas and concepts concerning the size of certain object

The arts flourished as well during the Hellenistic Age. Sculptures were created during this period that honored Greek gods and heroes and portrayed people in everyday situations, some of which were enormous in scale. The Colossus of Rhodes was the largest known statue during the Hellenistic period. The 105-foot bronze statue was on the island of Rhodes, and historians believe that this gigantic statue might have served as a lighthouse for the island. In 1863, archaeologists discovered another Hellenistic statue named the Winged Victory of Samothrace. According to historians, the statue honored a naval victory by the Greeks against enemies who threatened the Greeks' freedom. Yet the crowning achievement of Hellenistic art must be those works found within the city of Alexandria. The city teemed with beautiful palaces and often imposing structures. One of Alexandria's most famous structures was the Pharos. At a height of 400 feet, the Pharos was an enormous lighthouse at Alexandria's harbor. The lighthouse had a bronze mirror, which reflected light from a burning fire.

Greek power and influence certainly did not go unnoticed. In fact, a new battle for the domination of the world had begun years before in the third century BCE. Little by little, Roman armies conquered many areas previously controlled by Greece. Then, in 31 BCE, the Hellenistic Age came to an abrupt end when the Roman navy conquered Greek forces in the battle of Actium. The Hellenistic Age was over, but its influence continued as the Romans adopted and adapted many Greek contributions.



1. Which of the following can be inferred about the Greeks' concept of the sun before Aristarchus?

(A) They did not realize the sun was a star.
(B) They thought the sun was closer to the Earth.
(C) They did not think about the size of the sun.
(D) They thought it was smaller than the Earth.

2. Which of the following can be inferred about the scholar Eratosthnes?

(A) Euclid's bock helped him grasp theories about geometry.
(B) He discovered the actual size of the sun.
(C) The observatory helped him determine the Earth's size.
(D) He was a significant leader of Alexandria.

3. The author of the passage implies that the Colossus of Rhodes

(A) portrayed people in everyday situations
(B) may have served a dual purpose
(C) was destroyed by the Romans
(D) honored the bravery of the Greeks

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

According to the passage, the Hellenistic age produced many achievements in the arts and sciences. The city of Alexandria's research library and museum attracted many _____ Greek scholars. Astronomers also came to study the heavens in the museum's _____, which Led to the conclusion that the planets, in fact, _____ around the sun. Scholars developed concepts and built _____ to determine the size of certain objects such as the Earth. There are many examples of art achievements in the Hellenistic age, which included, among magnificent palaces and structures, a statue honoring a _____ victory against those who threatened the Greeks' freedom.

Chapter 3

04 Environmental Sciences

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 17

Habitat Fragmentation

Researchers in the field of conservation biology who study factors such as urban development and its effects on ecosystems have focused much attention on habitat fragmentation. Habitats are said to fragment when they are broken down into smaller habitat patches. It is typically the result of human activity, such as rural development or agricultural practices. This fragmentation has many effects, which include localized species extinction and so-called "edge' effects," Edge effects occur when a fragmented habitat borders a contrasting environment, such as developed land.

Habitat fragmentation is a significant cause of Focalized extinction (the extinction of a species only within a certain area). Fragmentation increases the risk of predation. When humans build roads, houses, and buildings, they fragment ecosystems. This effectively reduces the size of many animals' hunting and feeding areas. Smaller habitats resulting from habitat fragmentation rarely provide enough cover and resources for species living there, For example, the New England cottontail rabbit requires large patches of shrubs (woody plants) as a cover resource. Without the shrubs to conceal their movements, the cottontail is unable to hide from attacking predators. Localized extinction 'is likely.

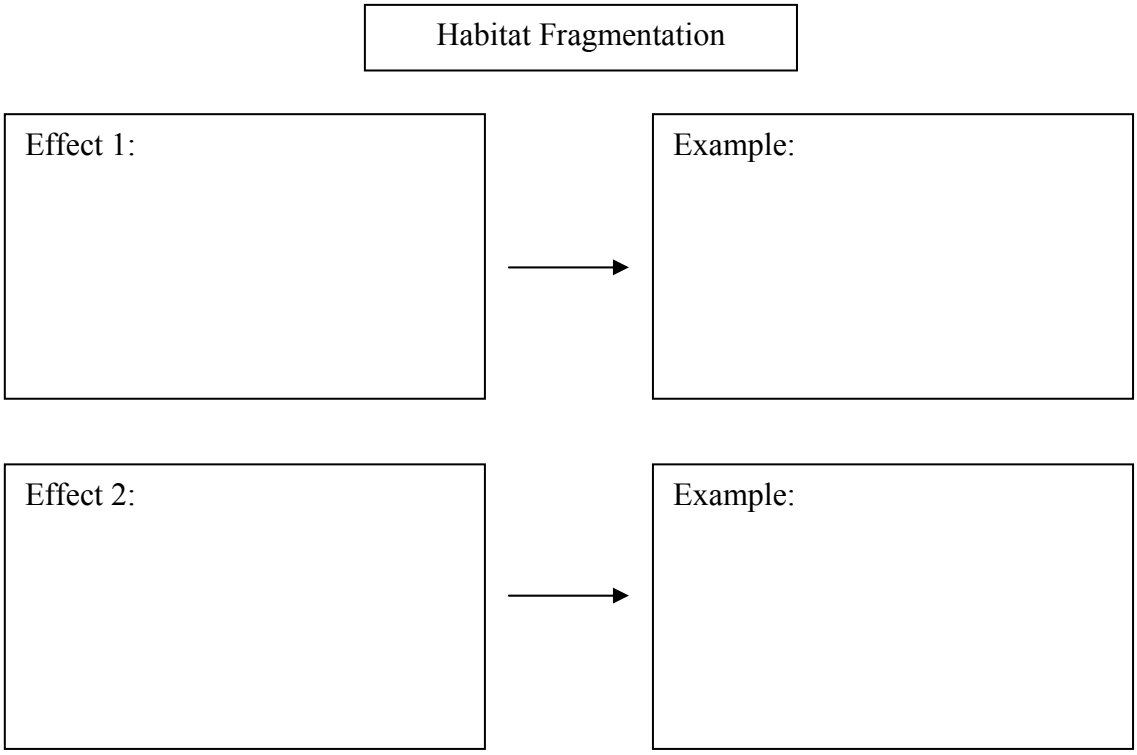
The numbers of predators, such as raccoons, foxes, and coyotes often increase in a fragmented habitat. Predators can often more easily adapt to different environments—including the smaller patches of habitat—because they can take advantage of different resources that exist in both the small patches and the developed areas. To illustrate, a raccoon can find food alongside highways or even in the trashcans of residential areas. The prey of such animals is then more susceptible to attack as a result of the higher numbers of predators, making localized extinction more probable.

In order for any natural population to survive, it must maintain a "critical number" of whatever species makes up the population. If animals within that species drop below a certain number, the species will face extinction. In order to maintain this critical number, the species needs a certain amount of area in which to live. This minimum area should be great enough in size to compensate for years of bad weather. For example, animals that live in larger habitats may struggle during seasons or years with poor weather. They must travel far and wide through the larger area to find the food needed to get through difficult times. However, in a smaller, fragmented habitat, a harsh winter or a season or two with much lower than average precipitation can kill off a species, as finding food becomes problematic during such times. Simply put, in smaller areas, there is not enough food to go around during the lean times.

Habitat fragmentation also causes what are known as edge effects.

When a border is created between a natural habitat and developed land, the ecosystem within the natural habitat is affected. A forest's ecosystem may, for example, be affected when it borders a land where the trees have been cut down. Sunlight penetrates the former forest's interior, drying it up more quickly. The drying-out process then affects the border areas of the remaining forest, causing them to dry out as well. The forest's interior is shadier, more humid, and the air more still than at the edges. The climate toward the edges, on the other hand, is windier and has more sunlight due to its proximity to the developed land, which has been cleared and exposed to more climate changes. This all has the effect of drying out the edges of forests to a sometimes dangerous degree.

Of course, such edge effects have an impact not only on the plants of an area, but its animal populations as well. On a micro scale, many insects that live in border areas, particularly those that do not roam far from a home base or migrate, may face localized extinction. Larger animals, too, feel the edge effects. They typically move further into the center of the fragmented habitat, since it is nearly impossible for many animals to adapt to the edge effects. Predators can, of course, sense these movements, and the large numbers of smaller animals that move into the habitat's center often become easy prey.



1. Which of the following can be inferred about habitat fragmentation?

(A) Some animals can benefit from it.
(B) Smaller animals may not be affected by it.
(C) Species of plants often go extinct because of it.
(D) Prey will typically starve to death.

2. The author of the passage implies that bigger populations that are not fragmented

(A) are less likely to be repopulated
(B) are limited in their resources
(C) are more adaptable than smaller populations
(D) are isolated from smaller animals

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about climate changes?

(A) Edge effects are felt more during the winter months.
(B) Climate changes at the edge include more humidity.
(C) Climate changes rarely happen in a habitat.
(D) Edge effects may result in more forest fires.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

According to the passage, habitat fragmentation causes species extinction and edge effects in habitats that have been broken down into smaller _____ of land. These patches are typically the result of _____ development or agricultural practices. Because predators can _____ more easily to changing environment, their prey become more _____ to attack, which makes localized species extinction more likely. The edge effects of habitat fragmentation influence the climates between the edge and the interior of a fragmented habitat. If animals that live in these habitats do not _____, they often face localized extinction.

Chapter 3

05 Art History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 18

The Art of the Hawaiian Kapa

In early Polynesia, weaving from animal hair did not exist, nor were there any fiber sources such as cotton, hemp, flax, or silk that could be used for material. However, Hawaiians in the eighteenth century developed a process for making material, called kapa, from the bark of trees.

This multi-purpose fabric was water-resistant, soft, warm, and washable. Kapa was used to make clothing for men and women, blankets for newborns, capes, and household goods such as bedding. Orange strips of kapa were used by women as hair accessories and were also wrapped around arms and legs for adornment. The material was used in religious practices as well. Tall towers that were thought to be dwellings of the gods were covered in kapa, and wooden idols would be draped with kapa to indicate a god's presence inside the statue. It could be used for burial shrouds, kite tails, bandages, balls for games, and even something as simple as lamp wicks.

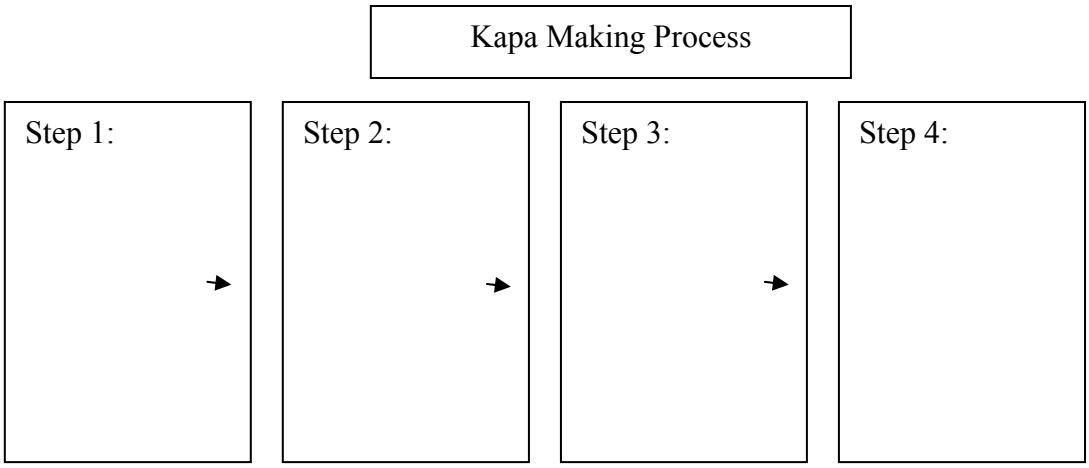
Kapa making was along process requiring diligence that began with cultivating trees. Though kapa could be made using various trees, the most preferred kind was wauke, a paper mulberry tree that yielded the best quality material. The wauke trees had thick, rough leaves and branches that grew profusely from a slim, stalk-like trunk. The side branches would be cut off in order to produce straight wauke trunks without branch holes marring the bark. The trees would be harvested anywhere from nine months to two years after planting. The trunk stalks were gathered so that the process of stripping off the bark could begin. Using serrated shells, the bark was cut the entire length of the stalk and carefully peeled off. It was then rolled into small coils, with the inner side of the bark facing outward. These coils were left for several days so the bark surface would turn flat and smooth. The strips were unrolled, stretched flat, and the outer layer of bark was scraped off. The inner bark was rolled up again and soaked in sea water for another several days to make it soft and to remove any resin from the fibers.

The next step involved beating the strips to form the kapa material. The softened strips were placed across a stone anvil and pounded with a round mallet called a hohoa, which turned them into longer strips. The strips were left out in the sun to bleach before being wrapped in tea leaves and placed in a covered pot of water to soak again for two weeks. This would soften them up for a second round of beating, this time on a wooden anvil. The instrument used for this stage in the process was a square mallet called a kuku, and each of the mallet's four sides had a different texture. The side with the coarsest grooves was used first to break down the wet bark. Then two other sides with finer grooves were used to further mash the bark, and the final stage of beating was done using the fourth smooth side of the mallet to bond the fibers together into the desired width of the kapa To give the material a personal touch, a kapa maker might mark the cloth with her own special design that would show through the fabric, much like a watermark on a piece of high-quality paper.

Finished kapa material was always white from the strips of bark being bleached in the sun However, kapa makers had many sources of dye that could be used to color the fabric By using leaves, roots, berries, and bark, a variety of shades of red, yellow, green, blue, pink, and purple could be produced to make the kapa colorful Free-hand designs could be brushed onto the fabric to lend additional decoration

There was also a stamping process using bamboo that had a design cut into the inner side of the stalk Dipped in dye, this stamp was repeatedly placed on the cloth, allowing kapa makers to produce their own artistic creation Coconut oil, scented fern leaves, and sandalwood were used to lend pleasing scents to the material as a finishing touch

The arrival of Europeans in the late 1700s introduced woven cloth, and the art form of kapa making died out However, there has been a recent resurgence in making kapa material Hawaiian artists are taking interest and pride in their past culture, and is once again being made today using the same process as was used centuries ago.



1. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about eighteenth century Hawaiian religious beliefs?

(A) Kapa was considered to be a creation of the gods.
(B) Supernatural beings were thought to inhabit the island with the people.
(C) The kapa-making process was considered a way to anger the gods.
(D) Hawaiian gods were greedy and demanded nice things.

2. What does the author of the passage imply about the wauke tree?

(A) They were easy to care for and grow.
(B) Only old trees could be used for kapa.
(C) Its trunk is not naturally straight.
(D) It was the only tree that could be used for kapa.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the bark used• to make kapa?

(A) Dry fibers were not flexible enough to make the material.
(B) Variations in its color resulted in different colored kapa.
(C) The inner layer of bark was not needed to make kapa.
(D) Different kinds of bark produced different designs.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses how Hawaiians in the eighteenth century made material called kapa out of tree bark. The process of making kapa required _____ that began with the _____ of wauke trees. Once the trees were gathered, the kapa makers used _____ shells to cut the bark off the stalk. After the inner bark was scraped off and soaked in water, the softened strips were pounded with _____ then dyed and scented. Though kapa making became a lost art for several generations, there has been a recent _____ in making kapa materials using traditional methods.

Chapter 3

06 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 19

Diversity in the Cambrian Seas

The seas during the Cambrian period of the Earth's history were teeming with new forms of life. Scientists once thought these early multi-celled creatures could not possibly be as varied as today's ocean inhabitants. However, this theory has been disputed by the discovery of two major fossil sites. These sites provide evidence that organisms during the Cambrian Period were actually much more diverse than sea life today.

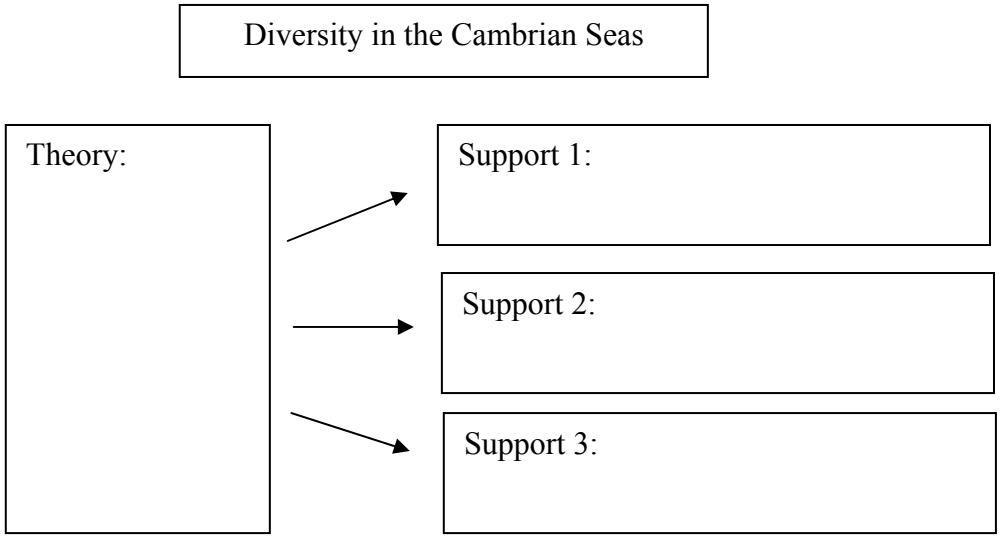
Around 545 million years ago, a large number of complex multi- celled organisms appeared over a five-to-ten-million-year period. This phenomenon occurring in such an evolutionarily brief amount of time is called the Cambrian Explosion. This sudden burst of life is responsible for most of the major animal groups that are recognized today. The majority of fossils found from the Cambrian period have been classified as arthropods. They are related to today's insects, spiders, and crustaceans. During the Cambrian Period, the first shelled animals with exoskeletons appeared, called trilobites. Natural selection is thought to have promoted larger sizes in organisms, and there was a need for hard skeletons to provide structural support. The exoskeleton helped preserve organisms in fossil form. By studying examples found at two major fossil sites, scientists now know much more about these Cambrian species than before.

The Chengjiang Biota in China preserved many diverse organisms from the Early Cambrian Period in a section of mudstone fifty meters thick known as the Maotianshan Shale. The fossils are embedded one to twp centimeters deep in the stone, providing the oldest Cambrian examples of diverse and well-preserved soft-bodied organisms. Though their presence has been known since 1900, it was the discovery of a trilobite fossil in 1984 that revealed the information Chengjiang could offer. The unique preservation of the soft body parts and internal soft tissue of organisms, as opposed to just the hard skeletal elements usually found in fossils, presented a wealth of knowledge about the organisms in the Cambrian period. More than 120 species have been classified at Chengjiang Biota, and more than ten animal phyla recognized. However, there were also a number of fossils that could not be categorized. These mysterious fossils exhibited features that have not been seen in modern organisms. It is believed these organisms may have failed at evolution and died out as quickly as they appeared.

No doubt the Chengjiang Biota demonstrates a wide diversity of Cambrian life. However, the most significant discovery that suggests animals in the Cambrian Period were more diverse than modern animals is the Burgess Shale in the: Canadian Rockies of British Columbia. It was first discovered in 1909 by Charles Doolittle Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC. He spent eight years collecting more than 65,000 specimens. He took them back to the Smithsonian, where they stayed undisturbed until 1971. That year, a professor and two graduate students re-examined the fossils using modern technology to project large images of them on the wall. This magnified details that could not be seen earlier. The fossils from the Burgess Shale indicated that the multi-celled organisms inhabiting the Cambrian Period had a much broader range of body style than previously thought. Like the Chengjiang Biota, many of the fossils at the Burgess Shale contain preserved soft parts of organisms, and there is an extensive amount of overlap in the large number of species found at the two sites.

Two examples of the diverse organisms found during the Cambrian period that have no modern counterparts in today's seas are the Marella and the *Anomalocaris*. The Marella is the most common arthropod from the Cambrian Period. It had two pairs of curving spines that may have functioned as armor, two pairs of antennae, and twenty-six body segments. Each body segment had a pair of branched appendages to move it across the sea floor. The greatest enemy of the Marella was the Anomalocaris, a tubular organism with flexible lobes on the sides of its body to move it through the water. It measured from sixty centimeters to two meters in length. It snatched its prey using two spiked feeding arms, and then ate them with its circular mouth. Many fossils from the Cambrian period show several organisms like Marcus and Anomalocaris that do not fit into any of the modern biological classification systems and have no recognizable descendants in today's oceans.

The study of fossils from the Chengjiang Biota and the Burgess Shale give insight to the kinds of creatures that inhabited the seas during the Cambrian Period. Though it is still uncertain how these multi-celled organisms developed so quickly, it is certain that they were more diverse in form than animals today.



1. Which of the following can be inferred about fossils before the Cambrian Period?

(A) None has been found with an outer shell.
(B) They were not very well preserved.
(C) All of the fossils found are related to arthropods.
(D) They are fossils of creatures that lived in warm water.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the fossils found at the Chengjiang Biota?

(A) It is difficult to determine prey and predator among the fossils,
(B) Preserved soft body parts aided scientists in the classification of organisms.
(C) There were more trilobites than arthropods during the Cambrian Period.
(D) Scientists have by now classified all of the fossils found there.

3. What does the author of the passage imply about Charles Doolittle Walcott's discoveries?

(A) The animal forms suggest that-the seas were much warmer than today.
(B) Land animals probably first evolved in the area of the Burgess Shale.
(C) The significance of the Burgess Shale - was not recognized previously.
(D) It was proof that the *Marella* was similar to modern organisms.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

According to the passage, seas in the Cambrian period of Earths history were _____ with new forms of life. Recent discoveries at two fossil sites determined that the organisms were more diverse than modern animals. The Cambrian explosion, an evolutionary _____ that occurred during a short period of time, resulted in a large number of complex multi celled organisms. Fossils _____ in mudstone at the Chengjiang Biota have led to the discovery of numerous species some of which cannot be identified using modern biological classification systems. Furthermore fossils found in the Burgess Shale revealed a(an) _____amount of overlap with the species found at the Chengjiang Biota One organism that lived during the Cambrian period was the *Marella*, which had two spines and twenty-six body segments each of which had a pair of branched _____ to help it move.

Chapter 4 Rhetorical Purpose Questions

Necessary Skills

- Determining why the author has presented a piece of information in a certain place or way within a passage
- Understanding the role of a certain statement in a passage
- Inferring the author's intention in mentioning certain information
- Relating specific information to the main ideas of a passage in order to understand the purpose of the information

Example Questions

- The author discusses _____ in paragraph X in order to
- Why does the author mention _____
- The author uses _____ as an example of

Strategies

- Learn and understand the meaning of certain words and phrases often used to describe rhetorical purposes: definition, example, function, to illustrate, to explain, to contrast, to refute, to note, to criticize.
- Focus on logical links between sentences and paragraphs in a passage.

Chapter 4

01 Business

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 20

Identifying Problems in Business

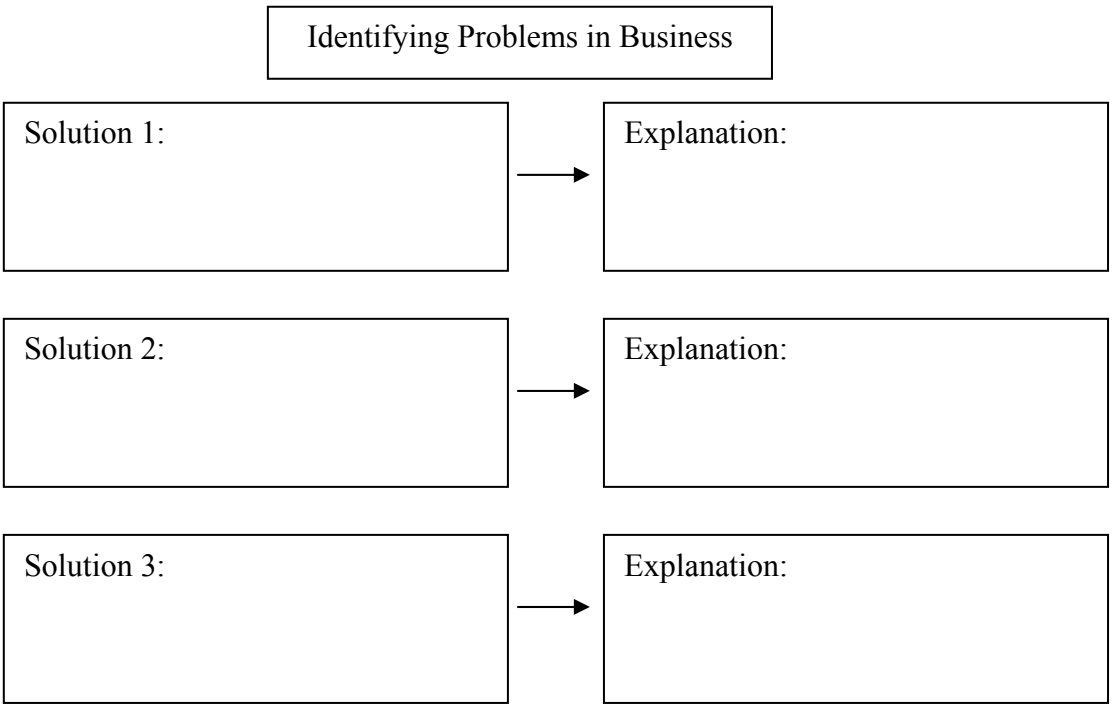
One of the most important tasks for managers in a business is to identify problems. While employees can typically be relied upon to perform their day-to-day duties, few have time to recognize potential issues that the company may face in the future. For managers, knowing how to spot particular trends that may have a negative impact on business is the key to avoiding negative outcomes.

The first set of situations that managers should watch for is simple deviations from the norm. Past experience is the best indicator of what "the norm" should be. If, for instance, a toy company has made sales of five million dollars quarterly for the past several years, it can expect similar sales to continue. If sales drop dramatically for one or more quarters, managers should attempt to discover the source of the decreased sales. Perhaps a competitor has released similar toys, or the tastes of children have shifted and the toys are no longer wanted. Whatever the case, it is the duty of management to discover the change responsible for the deviation and address it.

Another method of discovering a problem that may face a business is by nothing the behavior of others. Employees may warn managers of a fault in their system that could pose problems to the business in the tong term. Staff members may begin resigning, or those in upper management might shift their strategy. The behavior of other people, independent of simple sales numbers, is a fundamental part of understanding problems that may face the business. Managers must be willing to do their part in addressing these issues. Other employees typically lack the power within the business to make the necessary changes. If, for example, a business gets an increased number of customer complaints concerning unreliable shipping, it is the responsibility of the manager to address the problem. By understanding other people's motivations for acting a particular way, managers can counteract potential problems.

Finally, the performance of the competition provides the most obvious sign of potential problems in a business. If the competition begins reporting higher earnings or sales, managers should study the competition. They may see what their businesses can do to remain competitive. As well, managers should also identify shortcomings of competitors. If a competitor sees a dramatic decrease in sales, a savvy manager will attempt to discover the source of the competition's failure. By understanding the mistakes others make, managers can help their businesses avoid making the same errors.

Naturally, it is impossible for managers to identify all of the problems that a company may face. In addition, solutions may vary depending on the values and past experiences of a manager. It is an intuitive process that cannot be made clear with simple equations. In fact, many managers stumble upon problems before they become apparent in sales numbers or other formal data.



1. Why does the author mention the toy company in paragraph 2?

(A) To give a scenario showing how a company might lose sales to competition
(B) To provide an example of how a manager might observe a deviation from the norm
(C) To show that there are a number of factors that may impact a company's sales
(D) To argue that the performance of competition is crucial to a company's success

2. The author mentions unreliable shipping in paragraph 3 in order to

(A) point out that a business must be aware of other businesses involved in its process
(B) illustrate how a manager can understand other people's behavior to find problems
(C) underscore the importance of good shipping in any business model
(D) assume that customers are inclined to complain about poor delivery service

3. The author describes the shortcomings of competition in paragraph 4 in order to

(A) Highlight how managers can use a competitor's failure to their advantage.
(B) Argue that nearly any business is open to competitors in the market place
(C) Show that competitors can increase their sales by releasing unique products
(D) Illustrate how competition leads to lower prices and less profit in competitive, marketplaces

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage describes ways that managers can identify potential problems in their businesses. First, by recognizing particular _____ that may negatively impact the business, managers can avoid problems Next, they should also be aware of any deviations from the _____ Managers can also counteract potential problems by understanding people's _____ for acting in a certain way Finally, managers should also study the competition for signs of _____ problems in their business Identifying potential problems faced by a company is an _____ process that cannot be made clear' with simple equations.

Chapter 4

02 Environmental Sciences

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 21

Genetic Alteration of Plants

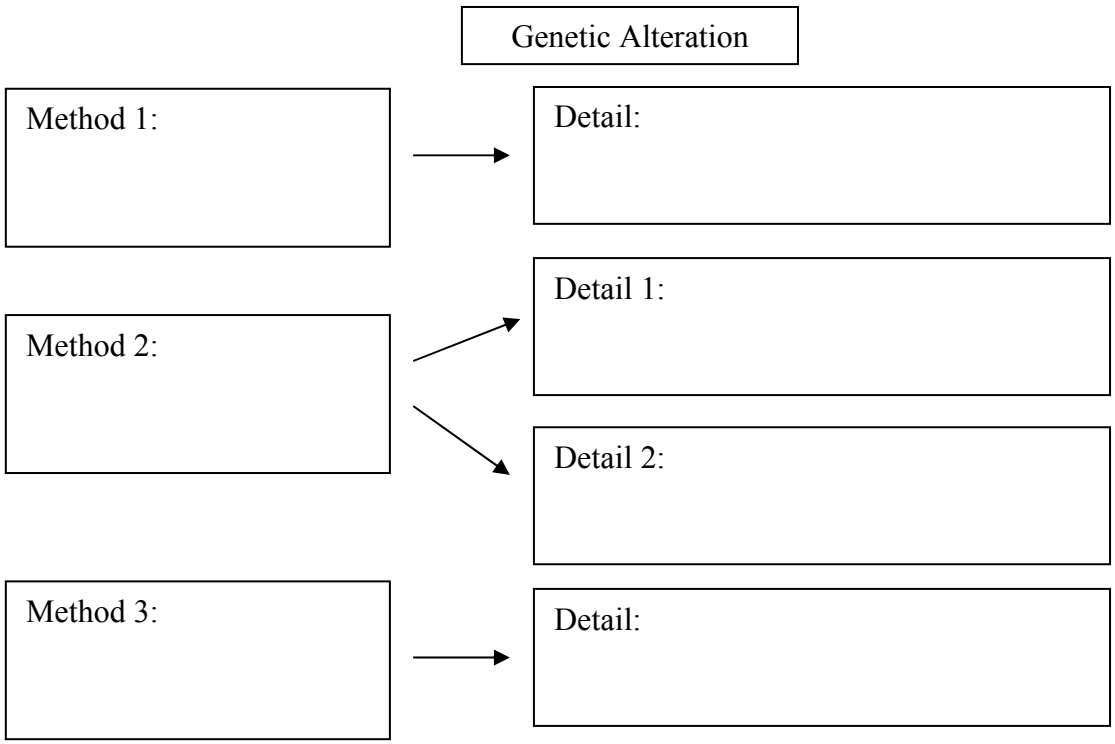
Plant geneticists have been manipulating the genetic structure of plants for hundreds of years. In some cases, plants are selectively bred to create heartier, healthier plants. Using similar techniques, plant geneticists can also alter a plant's genetic structure to protect against pests or other factors. By introducing new features into a plant species, food shortages as a result of pests can be avoided.

Chemical barriers are some of the most common features introduced by geneticists to protect plants against pests. By selectively cross-breeding particular plants, scientists can create a unique genetic strain that produces a chemical repellant to the pests that would otherwise consume it. Following the American Revolutionary War, the Hessian fly became an epidemic in the Midwest portion of the country. The flies laid their eggs on the leaves of wheat plants. The larvae hatched from the eggs would work their way down the leaves and eat the stem of the plants. This feeding pattern weakened the stems the wheat plants, casing them to break. In response to impending wheat shortages, researchers introduced a trait through crossbreeding that allowed the wheat to produce a chemical. The chemical killed Hessian fly larvae when they ate the wheat's leaves. This prevented severe wheat shortages. Alternatively, plant geneticists can use similar physical barriers to repel insects. Certain plants have actual physical features that impede pests. Leaf hoppers are a common pest among smooth-leaf crops such as alfalfa, beans, and potatoes. However, if vulnerable plants are selectively bred to make the leaves rougher, leafhoppers can be repelled.

It is also possible to genetically manipulate pest populations directly. Introducing a large number of sterile males into a population drastically reduces reproduction. Males are bred in a laboratory and then exposed to a slight amount of radiation, which renders them sterile. The sterile insects are then released into an area, where they compete with virile males to reproduce with females of the species. As a large percentage of the male insect population is sterile, the number of impregnated females is relatively low. This significantly reduces the population of the pests' next generation. Screwworms, a species of fly that kills cattle by causing open wounds, has been combated by introducing sterile males to its population.

Finally, plant geneticists have begun manually manipulating the genetic structure of plants. Using cutting-edge biotechnology, they can alter genes without crossbreeding. By introducing new genetic elements with biotechnology, plants can became resistant to potential pests virtually overnight. The genetic makeup of plant viruses, for instance, has been introduced into the genetic structure of the plants themselves, rendering them immune from the disease.

As knowledge of genetics increases and the ability to manipulate genes improves with technological advancements, the possibilities are nearly endless. Food shortages can be averted, pests can be deterred, and plants can adjust to their environment. With new discoveries, the process is becoming more streamlined. Hopefully, with the aid of genetic manipulation, science may one day be able to stop hunger around the world.



1. Why does the author discuss Hessian flies in paragraph 2?

(A) To point out that pests can be introduced into an environment in non-natural ways
(B) To argue that the choice of particular types of crops is key in protecting against pests
(C) To show how crossbreeding can be used to introduce chemical protection from pests
(D) To illustrate how conflict can affect an environment by introducing new species

2. Why does the author mention screwworms in paragraph 3?

(A) To push for policies that would allow farmers to use radiation treatment on pests
(B) To show that pests can easily be dealt with ii their mating habits are well understood
(C) To point out that pests are capable of affecting not only plants, but animals as well
(D) To give an example of how the introduction of sterile, males can affect a pest population

3. The author discusses biotechnology in paragraph 4 in order to

(A) note that plant genetics is still an. important field of knowledge
(B) argue that genetic manipulation of plants may have unknown consequences
(C) show how plant viruses pose no problem to modern science
(D) explain current developments in the field of plant genetics

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses how plant genetics has played a significant role in combating pests. Some plants are bred selectively to create _____ healthier plants. By cross-breeding plants, geneticists can introduce new strains that produce a chemical _____ to protect them from pests. Alternatively , _____males may be introduced to pest populations to reduce their reproduction. Finally, biotechnology can alter a plant's genes to make it resistant to pests _____ overnight. Plant genetics can help deter pests and _____ food shortages.

Chapter 4

03 Economics

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 22

Behavioral Economics

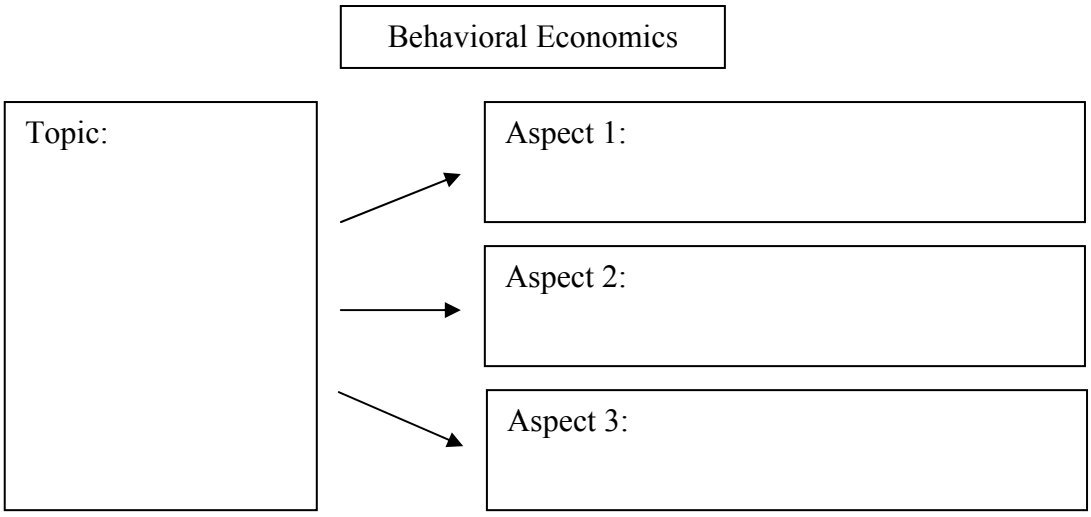
Behavioral economics is a field that attempts to understand how consumers make choices that affect the marketplace. It began in the classical period (1776—1870). At this time, the field of economics was closely tied to the field of psychology. During this era, economists were deeply interested in what drove particular consumers to make particular decisions. These choices, behavioral economists believed, were closely tied to how much utility a person derived from making them.

Behavioral economics rests upon a few key assumptions. First, it dictates that individuals will be rational in their decision-making process. This does not necessarily mean that they will make a choice that is economically beneficial to them. Instead, behavioral economics asserts that people will make a decision that will result in some perceived increase in utility. For instance, many people often give to charity. In purely material terms, they are not making a sound economic choice. There is little physical benefit they receive in exchange. However, by giving to charity, consumers may feel more satisfied with themselves. In turn, they experience an overall increase in utility.

Second, behavioral economists recognize that people make choices based upon how certain situations or products are framed. In economic terms, framing refers to the way products are phrased or explained to consumers. For example, the painkiller aspirin was once used only for headache relief. As time went on, pharmaceutical companies realized that aspirin could be used for other painful ailments. Through successful framing of aspirin's additional benefits, companies were able to increase their customers' utility. As a result, aspirin sales rose significantly. Thus, framing can have a major influence over buying behavior when it appeals to consumers' concepts of utility.

Finally, behavioral economists are forced to recognize non-rational decisions by consumers. Non-rational decisions result from a miscalculation in a particular situation. Most misperceptions are attributed to social psychology. This is where a crowd misinterprets particular elements of an object or situation. For example, many feel that an increase in wealth always leads to an increase in utility. However, studies have proven that while increasing wealth can increase utility up to a certain level, eventually people reach a point when wealth no longer matters as much. In this case, the utility from making more money quickly diminishes. Despite this proven fact, many people continue to believe that more money will bring increased happiness. These beliefs affect the choices they make in their daily lives.

Both rational and non-rational factors may influence an individual's decisions. Thus, behavioral economics is a complicated and sometimes unpredictable field. It is nearly impossible to evaluate every variable that determines a single individual's choice. However, behavioral economists focus on much larger groups. By spoiling trends in larger groups of people, behavioral economists can help businesses. With an understanding of particular patterns in consumer behavior, businesses can adjust their advertising, pricing, or production models to maximize sales. At one time, behavioral economics was disregarded by most economists. They thought it too abstract and dynamic to' be worthwhile. The field has become more popular in the last several years, however, and continues to grow.



1. Why does the author mention charity in paragraph 2?

(A) To explain the role of charity in economic decisions
(B) To explain that rational individuals tend to act in ways that bring little material benefit
(C) To explain that material benefit is the main determinant of rationality
(D) To explain how choices can be ration without having material benefit

2. The author discusses aspirin in paragraph 3 in order to

(A) reveal the rationality of the pharmaceutical companies
(B) provide an example of how businesses can present a product
(C) show that not all rational decisions are the best economic choice
(D) give an example of how consumers can lead The framing process

3. The author discusses increased wealth in paragraph 4 in order to

(A) exemplify some people's refusal to acknowledge economics
(B) point out that rational decisions are not always the best ones
(C) argue that rationality is often misinterpreted
(D) show that individuals may not always act rationally

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Behavioral economics seeks to explain how and why consumers make certain decisions It was originally closely tied to the field of _____ and attempts to analyze consumer behavior Behavioral economics acknowledges that consumers are rational in their decisions, although those decisions may not be economically. _____ For example, many people give money to _____ although they do not benefit materially from it. Also, people make choices based on how certain situations or products are framed. For instance, companies changed the framing of aspirin once it was found to ease a variety of _____. In addition, consumers sometimes make irrational decisions based on misperceptions, such as the, belief that making more .money increases happiness. The reality is that once a certain level of wealth is reached, the amount of happiness felt from earning more money _____.

Chapter 4

04 Business

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 23

The Levinson Model

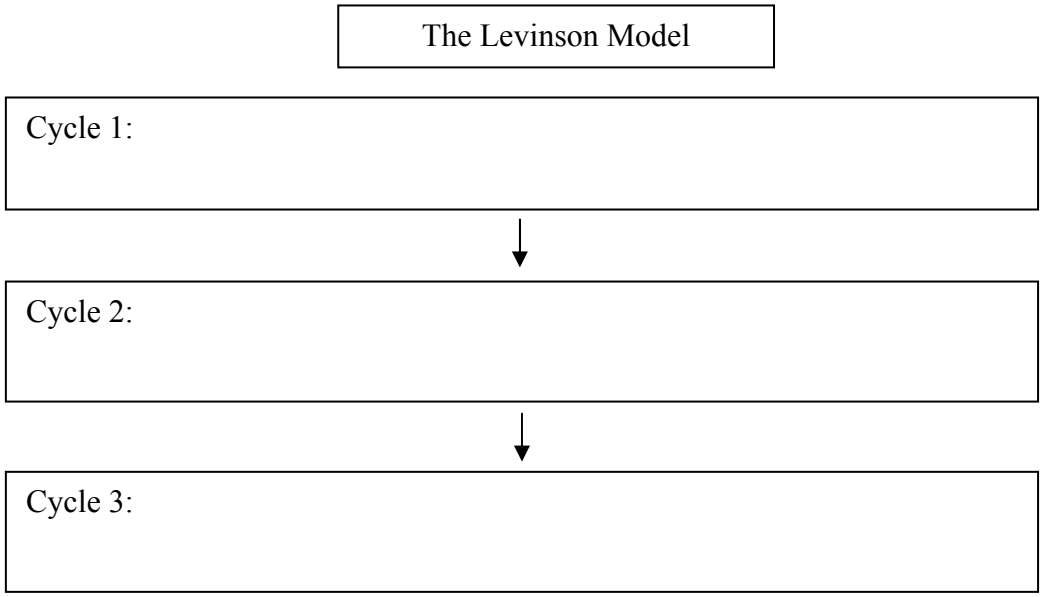
When running a business, it is important for managers to understand employees' career goals and attitudes toward their job. By understanding psychological phases that employees may be experiencing, managers can help the business. They can pick out particularly able and willing people to benefit the business. While it is impossible to generalize an individual's ambitions entirely, the Levinson model has been used to formulate how people approach their careers at different times in their lives.

The Levinson model was created by Daniel Levinson. It was based upon his study of forty men in four different occupational groups. Hourly industry workers, business executives, university biologists, and novelists were all surveyed extensively. Their answers were then used to identify particular periods common among all groups. The resulting Levinson model then attempted to explain career approaches. Results were placed in the context of five- to seven-year cycles that occur over the course of an adult's life. These cycles represent different approaches to one's personal and professional life, and how those approaches translate into professional behavior.

The Levinson model begins with the seventeen- to twenty-two year-old age group, when individuals are trying to establish emotional and financial independence from their families. Some go to college, while others choose to enter the work force directly. Over the course of early adulthood, individuals dabble in a number of different careers and experiences. Many people associate this period with a process of self-discovery. Since they are-no longer students and are attempting to find a professional field right for them, there are few facets. Of their lives with which they can form an identify,

As individuals enter their thirties, they take a step back and evaluate their experiences. Feeling pressure to "settle down" and begin a formalized career, individuals will most likely pursue a career in a field they find interesting. In their mid-adulthood phase, a career will be decided upon. The individual will then focus on advancing in the workplace. Success in the workplace will be his or her primary point of identification. As the products of these efforts become evident and individuals become financially secure, they may turn inward and re-evaluate their career and goals. With financial security established in the mid-forties, individuals seek to secure friendships and re-establish contact with old acquaintances. Their financial security gives them the opportunity to focus on their personal lives. As they reach the age of retirement, they once again re-focus their lives outside of the professional realm.

While the Levinson model is helpful for managers, it is only a series of generalizations. Some question its value in the current marketplace. Many social and cultural changes have taken place since Levinson first published his findings in the 1970s. For instance, Bill Gates, the famous and very wealthy founder of Microsoft, defied the phases of the Levinson model. He started out at a young age with a single focus and retained that focus throughout his life. Since there are exceptions to the Levinson model, managers should get to know all of their employees personally. Managers should not attempt to categorize employees' goals according to a narrow, age-based model.



1. Why does the author mention self-discovery in paragraph 3?

(A) To help explain the changes taking place in early adulthood
(B) To illustrate how young adults are dissatisfied with their lives
(C) To show that managers need to be aware of employees' changes
(D) To explain why young employees tend to stick to one career

2. The author discusses financial security in paragraph 4 in order to

(A) suggest that the transition from mid-adulthood to late adulthood is smooth
(B) argue that financial success is the primary motivator for those in late adulthood
(C) show that success in one's career is typically associated with one's happiness
(D) explain why those in late adulthood begin to focus on things besides their career

3. The author uses Bill Gates as an example of

(A) an exception to the Levinson model
(B) evidence supporting the Levinson model
(C) how the Levinson model has been used to foster success
(D) the cultural and social forces at work in the Levinson models

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

By extensively _____ a number of professionals from different occupations, Daniel Levinson identified a series of cycles that individuals go through. The Levinson model, while unable to generalize individuals' _____ entirely, can describe how they approach their careers throughout their life. For example, in early adulthood, people _____ in a number of different careers and experiences. In their thirties and forties, people tend to pursue a career they find interesting and renew contact with old _____ While the cycles may be somewhat valuable to managers, not everyone follows them, like in the case of Bill Gates, who _____ the Levinson model by focusing on one thing throughout his life.

Chapter 4

05 Architecture

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 24

Romanesque and Gothic Architecture

Around the 10th century, a new architectural style was making its debut across Western Europe. Known for its massive quality and thick walls, the Romanesque style marked the beginning of a period that would be known for its large cathedrals and churches About 200 years after the development of Romanesque architecture, however, Gothic architecture became the preferred style for cathedrals and churches. Even today, the structures inspired by Gothic style continue to amaze and dazzle onlookers. Although Gothic architecture would succeed Romanesque architecture in popularity, it was strongly influenced by the style before it. Still, there are also a number of differences between the two styles.

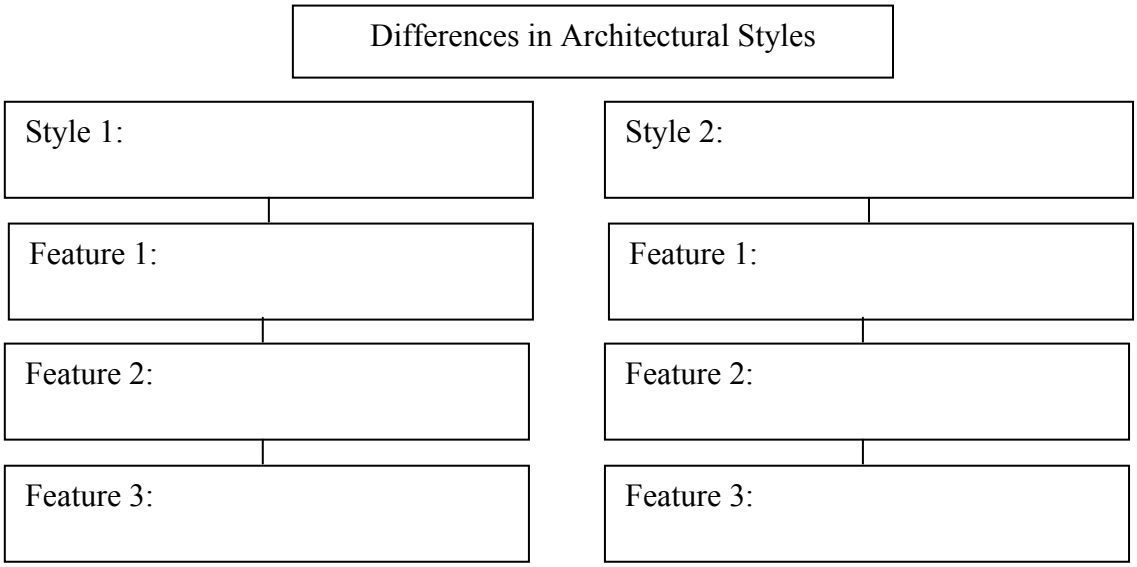
The most obvious difference between Romanesque and Gothic architectural styles is the construction of archways. As the name suggests, Romanesque styles borrowed heavily from Roman architecture. In Rome, semi-circular archways were popular, so most Romanesque buildings had semi-circular archways. The Gothic style that followed favored a pointed archway, where the two sides of an arch curve upward and meet at a point. Pointed arches are more structurally bound than their semi-circular counterparts. They also allow greater architectural flexibility. With its pointed arches, Gothic architecture appears more vertical and almost seems as if it is reaching to the heavens. More than any other feature, the pointed arch became the defining feature of Gothic style. It would frame the windows, doors, and passageways of countless European cathedrals. Many have argued that these early instances of pointed archways are reflective of an Islamic influence. Indeed, pointed archways were popular in the Middle East for some time before they became popular in Europe.

The concept of the pointed arch allowed architects to change the way they approached vaults in churches and cathedrals. The ceilings of Romanesque structures were fairly modest, favoring long halls topped with a long,' continuous, semi-circular archway. These ceilings are known as barrel vaults because they look like a large barrel that has been cut in half vertically and made into a roof. Romanesque ceilings also include simple beam structures laid across a span of two walls. Eventually, as pointed archways became more popular and their structural advantages were realized, they began to. be incorporated into the vaults of Gothic structures. Ribbed vaults, or ceilings that span square areas, also became popular in Gothic architecture. By installing a pointed arch along the diagonals of a square and filling in the area between, ribbed vaults were a versatile alternative to traditional barrel vaults. Most importantly, ribbed vaults transferred the weight of the ceiling differently than barrel vaults. They also allowed for more architectural freedom.

The Construction and use of buttresses also allows one to easily discern between Romanesque and Gothic architectural styles. Since the barrel vaults of Romanesque ceilings required two strong walls for support; an architect was limited to long halls with minor variations. Ribbed vaults allowed the weight of the ceiling to be distributed between four points along the corners of the vault's expanse. Since four points cannot bear the weight of an entire ceiling, the points were secured using buttresses. In Gothic architecture, flying buttresses were preferred for their weight bearing abilities. They were constructed outside of the actual structure along the sides. Archways would then be constructed that connected the buttresses to the sides of the building. Using this method, flying buttresses could actually be

used to transfer the weight of the ribbed vault ceiling outside .of the building. Due to their structural advantages, flying buttresses became a popular feature in Gothic architecture. The architectural advantage of flying buttresses and their weight distribution also allowed for ornate windows. Since Romanesque barrel vaults required strong walls, an architect could not insert windows without. Compromising the integrity of the ceiling. As flying buttresses allowed weight to be distributed through a small portion of the wall to a buttress outside, windows became a possibility.

Since Gothic architecture borrowed heavily from the Romanesque style that preceded it, there is no way to clearly define a point at which one style ended and the other began. The adoption of Gothic stylistic elements, however, quickly took hold in Western Europe. Gothic elements appeared in Romanesque churches and cathedrals long before Gothic architecture became part of the mainstream. In spite of their similarities, though, it became clear around the 12th or 131h century that a new style was in place, independent from the Romanesque. By understanding the differences between the two, one can better understand how one style contributed to another.



1. Why does the author mention the Middle East?

(A) To show that Europeans were open to influence from around the world
(B) To point out that there was contact between the Middle East and Europe
(C) To argue that Gothic architecture originated in the Islamic world
(D) To explain a theory regarding the origins of pointed arches

2. The author uses a barrel cut in half as an example of

(A) early influences in Romanesque architecture
(B) a difference between ribbed and barrel vaults
(C) the general shape of barrel vaults
(D) the influence of engineering on architecture

3. The author discusses windows in paragraph 4 in order to

(A) reveal the availability of glass that came about in the Gothic period
(B) explain the goals that drove the architectural advancements of the Gothic period
(C) give an example of Romanesque influences in Gothic architecture
(D) highlight the architectural opportunities flying buttresses made available

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage describes differences between Gothic and Romanesque styles of architecture Gothic architectural style borrowed several elements from the earlier Romanesque style and became the _____ style for the building of cathedrals and churches. The use of pointed arches makes Gothic architecture appear more _____ and the use of ribbed vaults allowed for more architectural freedom when _____ square areas. 'Flying buttresses in Gothic architecture set it apart from the Romanesque. They were an important architectural advance in that their weight _____allowed for the insertion of ornate windows. Elements of Gothic architecture appeared in Romanesque buildings long before it became part of the _____.

Chapter 4

06 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 25

Genetic Therapy

Genetic code provides the basis of most physical characteristics. It determines one's gender, eye color, hair color, and a myriad of other factors that make every person unique. Just as a computer program gives specific instructions on how the computer should act, genetic codes contain instructions for all cellular activity. In some instances, however, a person's genetic code can be flawed. A gene may undergo mutations for a number of reasons. This can result in a genetic disease. A genetic disease is so ingrained in a person's genetic code (DNA) that it cannot be cured using traditional medical methods. Doctors cannot simply prescribe medicine or perform surgery to repair genes. Instead, the genetic structure must be manipulated directly.

Only with recent advances in genetic science have physicians been able to begin curing genetic diseases. Doctors can now treat a number of genetic diseases that individuals may inherit from their parents. The process, however, is difficult to master and continues to pose a number of problems. Perhaps more than any other medical field, genetic therapy remains truly experimental.

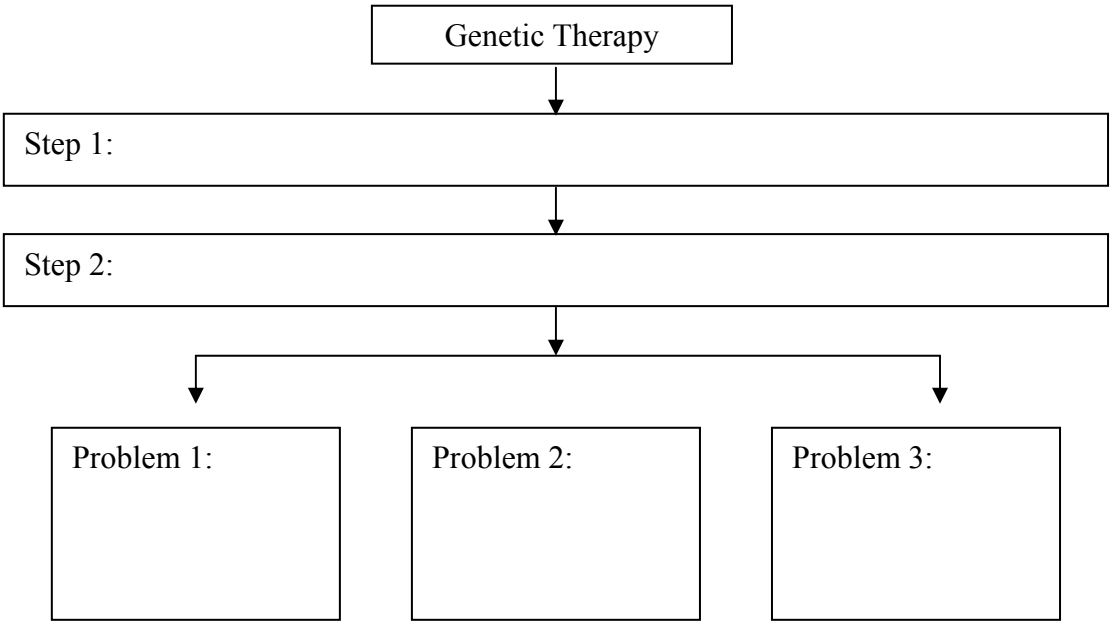
In order to alter a person's genetic code, the particular gene causing the problem must first be identified. By taking tissue samples and isolating a strand of DNA from a cell, scientists can compare an individual's DNA to a normal genetic code. After the mutated portion of the DNA has been discovered, scientists can go about engineering a genetic treatment to permanently fix the problem. The process is not simple. The body's immune system is designed to identify DNA structures besides those normally found in the body and destroy the cells containing them. In order to bypass the immune system scientists have to introduce the new genetic code using different methods.

The repair of a gene involves a device called a vector. A vector can be any form of biological material that carries a genetic code. Viruses are the most common vectors used, as they are pathogenic and easily spread throughout a person's cellular structure. Doctors manually manipulate the genetic makeup of a vector before the material is introduced into a patient's body. This is so that it will carry new, repaired DNA to the body. If the vector is a virus, then the virus has been engineered so that it is harmless. The vector is then placed inside an individual. Vector transplants may take place ex vivo (externally) by removing a portion of the patient's body. This introduces the vector directly into the tissue and places it back into the body. Alternatively, vectors may be implanted in vivo, whereby vector cells carrying the new DNA are injected directly into the patient's body. Transplants typically take place within the part of the body affected by the genetic disease. For instance, a person with a genetic disease affecting the liver might have it removed in order to introduce the vector cells ex vivo before putting it back in the body.

Genetic therapy is not as simple as introducing a vector, however. The body's immune system is designed to detect cells with a genetic makeup unlike the DNA carried by the rest of the cells in the body. Genetic therapy may be in vain if the body's immune system attacks and kills the vector cells containing repaired DNA. In 2006, a group of Italian researchers discovered a way to overcome this problem. Their method allows doctors to manipulate another portion of the DNA strand. This prevents the body's immune system from identifying

the unique genetic code. As a result, vector cells can replicate in the body unhindered by the immune system.

The use of viral genes as vectors remains a source of concern for gene therapy. If the body's immune system has already been exposed to the virus used as a vector, it is more likely able to destroy cells containing the new DNA. Additionally, introducing new DNA to a particular portion of the body can cause discomfort in the patient. Moreover, there is always the possibility that the viral vector will recover its ability to cause disease inside the patient. In this case, a genetic disease may be treated, but a new, potentially harmful disease may be introduced into the patient's body. Given the manipulation the disease may have undergone to prevent the body's immune system from attacking the vector, it is possible that the immune system will be unable to fight the new disease. In spite of these risks, a number of doctors are now using genetic therapy to treat patients.



1. The author mentions a computer program in paragraph 1 in order to

(A) give an example of a concept similar to a genetic code
(B) draw a relation between computers and genetic mutation
(C) show that the human body operates more efficiently than a computer
(D) suggest that doctors need computers to treat genetic disease

2. Why does the author mention liver surgery in paragraph 4?

(A) To argue that genetic diseases should be treated using *ex vivo* methods
(B) To describe an instance of a transplant occurring where the disease affects the body
(C) To highlight the difference between *ex vivo* and *in vivo* transplant procedures
(D) To provide an explanation of an *ex vivo* vector transplant

3. Why does the author mention Italian researchers in paragraph 5?

(A) To show that the body's responses may not always be adequate in treating a disease
(B) To provide an example of the immune system attacking vector cells
(C) To explain discoveries about how genetic therapy can avoid immune systems
(D) To illustrate how vector cells are naturally inclined to replicate in the human body

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Genetic therapy directly alters DNA to treat genetic diseases. As doctors cannot prescribe medication or perform surgery to repair genes, the genetic structure must be _____ directly. To _____the immune system, scientists create a vector, which contains the corrected genetic data. Because they are _____ and spread easily through a person's body, viruses are the most common vectors. It is introduced into the patient's body, where it can _____unhindered by the immune system. While some genetic diseases may be cured through genetic therapy, possibilities such as viral vectors _____ their ability to cause diseases that genetic therapy remains a complex and experimental field.

Vocabulary Review 1

Instructions: Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. Sales of the popular book began to_____ after the author admitted that most of her information was fictional.

(A) teem
(B) accumulate
(C) dabble
(D) diminish

2. The removal of _____ from the collapsed building took several weeks to complete.

(A) speculations
(B) debris
(C) sediment
(D) quirks

3. The water in the shallow pool quickly _____ after the sun came out.

(A) evaporated
(B) attained
(C) defied
(D) Metabolized

4. The teacher _____ her young students in class by using songs, chants and funny stories.

(A) surveyed
(B) honed
(C) engaged
(D) accumulated

5. According to the park's rules and _____campfires must not be left unattended.

(A) equilibrium
(B) conservation
(C) ambitions
(D) regulations

6. Investing in the successful fast food chain became a(n) _____ decision for the wealthy businessman.

(A) extensive
(B) profitable
(C) preferred
(D) sophisticated

7. After receiving treatment at the best hospital in the country, the patient _____ quickly from his illness.

(A) recovered
(B) flourished
(C) reinstated
(D) perceived

8. The damages to the bank's security system resulted in the _____ of the employee responsible.

(A) cue
(B) resurgence
(C) termination
(D) acquaintance

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence.

9. The python is a snake that kills its victims by <u>squeezing</u> them, which cuts off the circulation of air.

(A) constricting
(B) dwindling
(C) corroding
(D) inscribing

10. The human body is not as <u>delicate</u> as some might think.

(A) susceptible
(B) fragile
(C) inherent
(D) definitive

11. The most famous film <u>version</u> of Mary Shelley's Frankenstein was made in 1931 and starred Boris Karloff.

(A) adaptation
(B) sample
(C) observatory
(D) motivation

12. In about one-third of all cases of hepatitis B, it is unknown how the patient became infected with the virus.

(A) constituted
(B) deposited
(C) engaged
(D) Contracted

13. Comparison of the languages written on the Rosetta Stone allowed linguists to read Egyptian hieroglyphics

(A) enabled
(B) adapted
(C) replicated
(D) averted

14. The juror in the trial was excused from service because she was thought to have an unfair prejudice against immigrants.

(A) quirk
(B) variation
(C) bias
(D) quota

15. The presidential candidate referred to the recent war overseas when she said that the country had made many sacrifices.

(A) exposed
(B) cued
(C) perceived
(D) Alluded

Instructions: Write the missing words. Use he words below to fill in the blanks.

Correlation ailments contaminated preventative hazardous

The field of environmental medicine explores the impact of dietary and environmental factors on health and illness: Air, water, and food are the major areas in which we are exposed to

16. _____ substances like chemicals. Chemicals enter our environment

in many ways. People can be exposed to cigarette smoke or air pollution from vehicles.
They can also ingest chemicals through 17. _____ drinking water or food.
A variety of 18. _____ can result from chemical exposure, ranging from mild allergies to cancer. There is a strong
19. _____ between chemical exposure and illness Environmental medicine practitioners seek not only effective treatment, but also 20. _____ measures for patients.

Instructions: Match the words that are similar in meaning.

21. cultivate	(A) grow
22. pronounced .	(B) disapproval
23. potential	(C) rotate
24. revolve	(D) noticeable
25. criticism	(E) possible

Mini Test 1

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 26

01 Environmental Science

Chemical Weathering

Stone statues and buildings that have stood in place for long periods of time have endured years of wind and weather, the effects of which are clearly visible in their outward appearances. Corners lose their sharp angles and features seem to crumble away. The natural process that breaks down rocks and stone is called chemical weathering. In the natural course of things, this type of disintegration is to be expected. When human use of fossil fuels is introduced into this equation, however, the process of chemical weathering is significantly affected.

In nature, water and acids act as primary agents in chemical weathering. Water, whether in the form of rivers or precipitation, plays a major part in the erosion of rocks and stone formations as they are weathered. "Dissolution" is the term scientists use for the process through which minerals are dissolved in water. For example, sodium chloride, or salt, quickly dissipates in water. However, most minerals will not dissolve in pure water alone: They must have at least one other substance present in order to initiate decomposition. When even a small amount of acid is added to water, its corrosive power is magnified. Acid can be produced by natural means such as when organisms decay and release organic acids back into the soil. Sulfide minerals such as pyrite release sulfuric acid into the atmosphere as they decay. These acids are absorbed into water and cause corrosion in many rocks. Additionally, when carbon dioxide from the atmosphere dissolves into raindrops, carbonic acid is created. As rain and snow fall on stone overtime, they wear down the layers of sediment that make up the rock. Yet while many of these acidic reactions are to be expected in nature, the introduction of man-made byproducts has disrupted this natural cycle by hastening it along.

Man's use of fossil fuels in factories, power plants, and vehicles has greatly increased the amount of carbon dioxide, sulfur, and nitrous oxides in the atmosphere. This has led to an excessive amount of acid being produced and absorbed by different forms of water in the atmosphere. Scientists point to acid precipitation, rain with abnormally high levels of acid, as the culprit for the premature corrosion of stone statues and buildings. Whereas the natural chemical weathering process caused by the carbonic acid in rain would wear away rocks slowly over time, now the rocks decay at a more rapid pace. The acids that are not absorbed into rain or snow are often absorbed into the ground, seeping into ground water and affecting rocks and stones in river beds and lakes.

The process of decay and corrosion that rocks and stone structures undergo is a natural one that should take place over many years. Rainfall over time causes erosion and changes in the rock. Humans, however, have brought about changes in this process, increasing the speed at which stones are weathered by releasing more acid-producing compounds into the atmosphere. The effect is that buildings and monuments of stone that have stood for generations are experiencing swift decay.

➢ *decomposition the slow, natural process of destruction and decay*
➢ *corrosion the process of damage to metal or stone caused by a chemical reaction*

1. Why does the author mention the use of fossil fuels by humans in paragraph 1?

(A) To introduce a factor that affects chemical weathering
(B) To support the idea that chemical weathering is natural
(C) To argue that it is normal for stone buildings to disintegrate
(D) To reveal the true causes of chemical weathering

2. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of dissolution?

(A) Salt partially dissolves when placed in pure water.
(B) Water is responsible for only a small amount of chemical weathering.
(A) (c) A large majority of rocks and minerals dissolve in water alone.
(C) Small amounts of acid greatly increase water's ability to dissolve minerals.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the process of chemical weathering?

(A) Man does not play a part in how rocks weather.
(B) Natural acid production assists in the process.
(C) Stones are slowly worn away over many years.
(D) Acid often contaminates groundwater.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of-acid precipitation?

(A) It is a natural part of the weathering process.
(B) Acid rain does not affect areas where there is no pollution.
(C) The acid in acid rain is due to man's use of fossil fuels.
(D) It seems not to affect desert areas where there is no rain.

5. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about acid?

(A) Most acids in the atmosphere result from man-made byproducts.
(B) Even unpolluted rain may contain acid.
(C) Carbonic acid is the most common acid found in the atmosphere.
(D) Natural acids seriously damage the environment.

6. The author uses factories and vehicles as examples of

(A) the largest producers of acid rain
(B) contributors to the production of acid rain
(C) items that are corroded by chemicals overtime
(D) man-made byproducts- that have disrupted nature

7. All of the following are true about acid absorption in the environment EXCEPT:

(A) Acid is absorbed into groundwater and affects rivers.
(B) Precipitation takes in the majority of acid from the air:
(C) Acid from the air directly corrodes stones and rock.
(D) Natural carbonic acid wears stone away over years.

8. The author implies in paragraph 3 that

(A) at this rate, future buildings will need stronger building materials.
(B) man cannot do anything to prevent acid rain from weathering rock.
(C) most of the acid in acid rain is - - absorbed into the groundwater.
(D) man has permanently disrupted one of nature's balanced cycles.

02 Business

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 27

The Just in Time Method

Working as a manager at the Toyota Motor Company in the 1950s, mechanical engineer Taiichi Ohno was the head of a machine shop that produced parts used on Toyota's vehicle assembly lines. Ohno felt the need to develop a more cost-efficient way to store inventory before the parts were used on the assembly lines. He also wanted to improve the quality of the parts used on Toyota automobiles. By meeting these goals, Mr. Ohno transformed the way that Toyota and other companies inventoried their products with his Just in Time (JIT) method.

Daring the 1950s, companies like Toyota retained several large warehouses as space where their inventory could be stored before it was needed on the assembly line. Parts that were used to build their products sat on a shelf in the warehouse for months at a time before being sent to the production area. If a part had a defect, it was not discovered until the parts were at the assembly line ready to be used. Parts were produced in mass numbers on large machines, and it was possible that an entire shipment might consist of defective parts. As the assembly line worked on a rigid schedule, there was no time to look for defects or correct them. As a result, the company would often not notice that it had defective parts until after the products were already assembled. To fix these defective products, companies sometimes had to disassemble the entire finished unit, resulting in huge amounts of lost time and money for the company.

Taiichi Ohno believed that the company could avoid these defects by introducing parts to the assembly process as they were needed instead of letting them remain in storage for months. Not only would this make it easier to spot defects, but it would also save the company money on storage space. Mr. Ohno developed a system that was able to reduce component assembly times from hours to minutes. In doing so, he then sent only the parts that were needed at the assembly line out ma small, wheeled cart called a *kanban*. Since employees were now working with one part at a time, they were able to recognize any defective parts more easily. If a defect or problem was discovered, the workers were taught to recognize it and repair it quickly, rather than using several defective parts before realizing it. Production workers used the parts and sent the cart back empty. This alerted others that more parts were needed on the production floor. Another full cart would then be sent out just in time for assembly. The system, dubbed the *kanban* system, saved the company a huge amount of lime and money in the long run. Eventually, Ohno was able to get rid of the warehouses in which parts had previously been stored. As intended, his system identified defects much more quickly and improved the quality of the parts that were produced.

The process was formally called the Just in Time method and led to widespread changes in the production methods of industries across the world. Taiichi Ohno revolutionized product inventories with his innovative JIT method. Not only did Toyota benefit, but many other companies adopted similar practices as well, Ohno's vision transformed the way products were made in these industries.

➢assembly line a system for making products in which every worker or machine is responsible for checking or adding a specific part

1. The author discusses the storage of products in the Toyota warehouses in order to

(A) define the principles behind the Just in Time method
(B) criticize the company's methods of production
(C) highlight the problems of storing inventory
(D) illustrate the importance of finding defective parts

2. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true of the assembly line schedule?

(A) It was a careless and sluggish environment.
(B) The workers adhered to a precise timetable.
(C) It was based on the part production schedule
(D) Defects forced employees to work long hours

3. The author of the passage implies that

(A) companies lost money even after adopting the JIT method
(B) other par companies made vehicles that were defective
(C) the machines used to produce parts were typically unreliable
(D) workers who noticed defective parts reported them to the manager

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of automotive parts?

(A) They were used all at once before the JIT system.
(B) They were stored in the production areas ready to be used.
(C) They were often used after the defect was discovered.
(D) They were usually defective before they hit the assembly line.

5. The author's description of the Toyota Motor Company mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) Prior to the JIT method, parts with defects were used on the assembly line.
(B) The warehouses used to stockpile vehicle parts were expensive.
(C) Workers learned to recognize detects more quickly with the JIT method.
(D) The JIT method did not result in improvements right away.

6. Why does the author mention the kanban?

(A) To contrast its use with previous methods of transport
(B) To illustrate a successful element of Ohno's method
(C) To give an example of how technology replaces people
(D) To explain how employees found defective parts

7. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about companies that used the JIT method?

(A) The JIT method was not as efficient as more recent assembly systems.
(B) Companies using the JIT method valued quality of products over speed.
(C) Workers no longer had to worry about defective parts.
(D) The JIT method caused the production of final products to be faster.

8. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of the Just in Time method?

(A) It was developed by Mr. Ohno to save Toyota money.
(B) It worked only for the Toyota Motor Company.
(C) It resulted in better quality parts for Toyota.
(D) It allowed workers to spot defective parts easily.

Chapter 5 Vocabulary Questions

Necessary Skills

- Identifying the meaning of individual words and phrases as they are used in a specific reading passage.
- Choosing the correct meaning of a word or phrase in order to understand its relevance within a passage

Example Questions

- The word _____ in the passage is closest in meaning to
- In stating _____ the author means that

Strategies

- Do not choose an answer only because it may be a correct meaning or phrase; choose the meaning that is being used in the passage.
- Try rereading the sentence in which the vocabulary word appears, substituting the answer choices for the word.

Chapter 5

01 Literature

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 28

Ernest Hemingway, 1899-1961

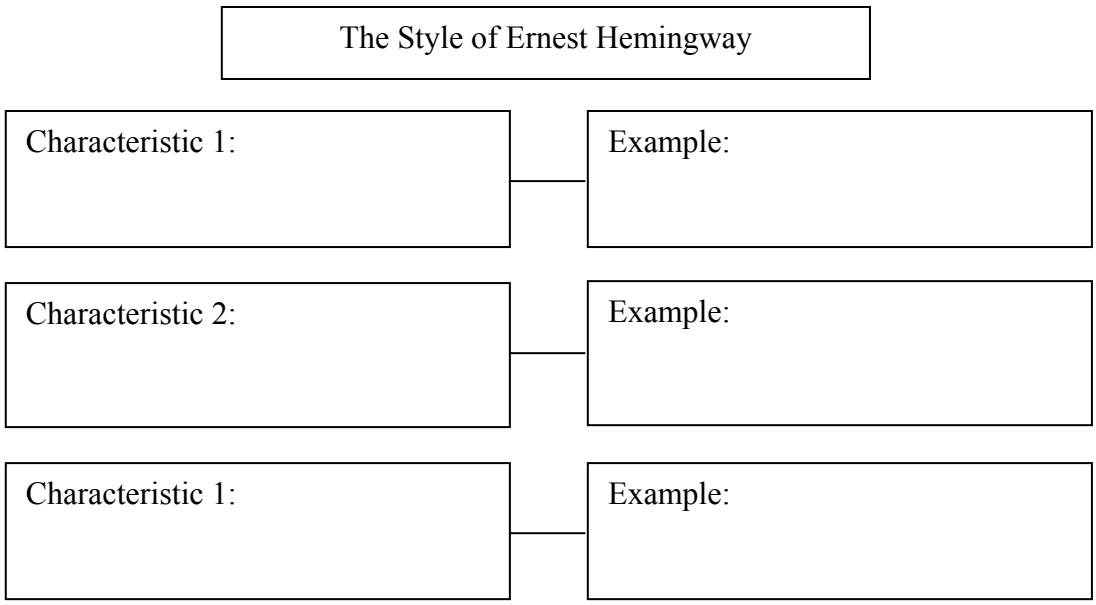
Ernest Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. His simple, terse language had a significant effect on 20th century British and American fiction. His topics, which included hunting, fishing, bull fighting, war, and the lonely lives of the elderly, often reflected his own personal experiences. Together, the style and subjects of his works formed a very distinctive voice that is immediately identifiable to readers.

Hemingway's unique style of prose contributed to his reputation as a great writer. Through his writing, his main goal was to present an account as objectively as he could. He felt that the most effective way to realize this goal was through the use of **straightforward** language.

His style was free of any embellishment and wordiness. His style is best reflected through his response to criticism from William Faulkner. Referring to his writing style, he wrote: "Poor Faulkner. Does he really think big emotions come from big words?" Hemingway's style consisted of simple nouns and verb with little reliance upon modifiers Hemingway's mastery of this style resulted in prose that was simple, yet deeply emotional, supplemented with uncomplicated, natural dialogue.

Hemingway's topics included the many struggles that humans often experience. For Hemingway, the world was defined by strife: full of chaos, moral decisions and ambiguous moral boundaries, and **inevitable** pain. Yet Hemingway's writing was hopeful rather than depressing, and he believed that any situation could be endured if one had courage, perseverance, honor, and dignity. These came to be known as "the Hemingway code" and were **prevalent** themes through his work. This is best shown in The Old Man and the Sea, in which Santiago, a fisherman, catches a fish he had long been struggling to catch. However, on his way back home, his fish is suddenly eaten by sharks. Even though Santiago suffers terribly, his courage and bravery allow him to endure.

Hemingway explores many similar themes in another of his popular topics: the lives of the elderly. To Hemingway, the elderly symbolized uncertainty and loneliness. "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place" is a simple short story about an old man who seeks refuge in a café until the late hours of the night. An observant waiter spots the man and speculates that the old man comes to the café for the light and the cleanness. These can be understood as metaphors: the old man wants happiness and order in life. Then, through a short monologue by the waiter, Hemingway shows that the waiter feels the same feeling as the old man: he too is reluctant to leave a place of happiness and to disappear into the night. In its simplicity, the story touches upon very deep human emotions and allows the reader to connect with unique, deep characters.



1. The word "straightforward" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) uninteresting
(B) believable
(C) simple
(D) ordinary

2. The word "inevitable" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) certain
(B) possible
(C) apparent
(D) Unexpected

3. The word "prevalent" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) advanced
(B) common
(C) well-regarded
(D) hidden

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

According to the passage, Ernest Hemingway had a unique style of prose He used simple _____language that often reflected his own personal experiences. His writhing style was free of any wordiness or _____. One of his favorite topics was the human condition in times of _____. Through his work, he expressed his belief: that any struggle could be overcome with courage, _____ honor and dignity. Hemingway also wrote about loneliness and the elderly in stories such as "A Clean Well-Lighted Place." The story depicts an old man seeking _____ in a clean, well-lit café as a. metaphor of the desire for happiness and order.

Chapter 5

02 Marketing

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 29

Pretesting vs. Post-Testing

Pretesting and post-testing offer ways for advertisers to gain a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of advertising. Both pretesting and post-testing analyze the popularity and public opinion of a particular advertisement, These different methods of assessing advertising are used by many advertisers in order to reach consumers in the most effective ways.

In pretesting, advertisers ask the public various direct questions about the effectiveness of their advertising techniques. This takes place before the ads are **aired** on television, radio, magazines, or other media. Often, people are invited to view an ad in a controlled environment. The advertisers then ask if a particular ad conveys its intended message. Advertisers also want to know if the ad is likely to motivate people to purchase the product or service. In addition, advertisers want to see if it had the desired effect upon consumers. In the case of a humorous commercial, the advertisers have the opportunity to see whether or not it will actually make the viewer laugh. Through the use of direct questions, they can discover if specific goals of advertising are being met. Responses can be utilized to test possible alternative advertisements. Advertisers can increase the level of control in the early parts of a commercial's developmental stages.

On the other hand, post-testing involves methods that analyze ads after they have aired. Respondents are often asked questions similar to those in pretesting. In post-testing, though, respondents are often asked to compare a certain commercial to other commercials. The goals of both types of testing are similar. However, advertisers also ask viewers to consider their message in relation to their competitors. This allows advertisers to discover the **extent** to which a commercial will be remembered amongst competing ads. This feedback from recall tests gives an idea of how memorable, and thus impactful, the advertising technique was. A commonly used means of testing the efficacy of a campaign is the attitude test. This test evaluates the feelings of the respondents toward a particular advertisement after repeated exposure to it. If the respondents begin to dislike an ad after only a few viewings, the advertisers know that their commercial was not effective.

Pretesting and post-testing each have benefits and drawbacks for advertisers. Pretesting allows advertisers to receive feedback before their commercials air. This allows issues involving weak or ineffective advertising to be resolved before going public. Thus, advertisers can avoid wasting money on an ad that does not have the desired effect. On the other hand, post-testing allows the effectiveness of ads to be tested based upon real market **findings**. This is in opposition to being tested in a simulated situation. Because pretesting is performed in a controlled environment—often an advertising agency—results may differ significantly from when the ad is viewed on television. The results of post-testing, however: come directly from those who viewed the ad in a natural setting. The findings, then, will be similar to the experience of the general public.

Pretesting Vs Post Testing

Pretesting	Both	Post - Testing
•	•	•
•	•	•

1. The word "aired" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) rejected
(B) begun
(C) delayed
(D) broadcast

2. The word "extent" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) effectiveness
(B) time
(C) degree
(D) Use

3. The word "finding" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) result
(B) research
(C) experiment
(D) decision

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage compares pretesting and post-testing in advertising. Both methods _____ advertising in order to most effectively reach consumers. Pretesting occurs before the advertisement is aired. Advertisers ask people whether or not a certain ad _____ its intended message, and they _____ people's responses in testing possible alternative ads. Post-testing occurs after an ad has been aired. Advertisers use _____ from recall tests to determine how memorable a particular advertising technique was. While some favor pre-testing because it can identify problems before an ad is aired, others favor post-testing because it is based on real findings, rather than on a _____situation.

Chapter 5

03 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 30

Sugar Consumption

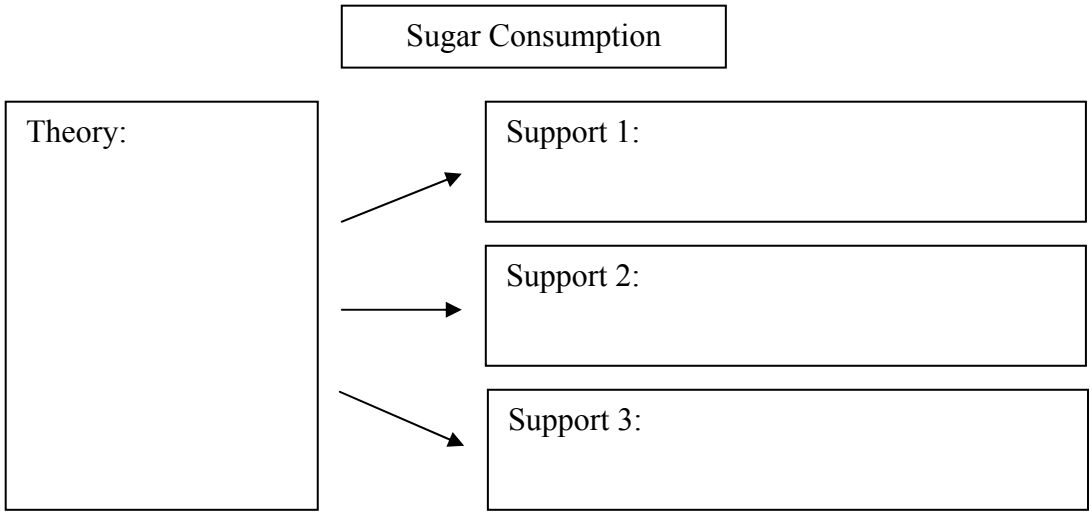
Scientists studying the harmful effects of sugar on the human body recently made a claim that avoiding sweets leads to a longer life. According to their research, the consumption of sweets has been proven to reduce life span and have degenerative effects on the body. Their findings were based on results found after studying sugar's effects in worms. They believe that sugar's harmful effects are similar for all species, including humans. The researchers supported their findings with three key pieces of evidence.

First of all, a look at basic physiology helps explain the effects of glucose on longevity. When one consumes sugar, whether in the form

of regular sugar or as carbohydrates, the body must break it down into glucose, which is the simplest form of sugar. Glucose, the main supply of energy for the body, is available in many carbohydrates in the form of starches or other kinds of sugar, such as sucrose (regular table sugar), fructose (found iii fruit), and lactose (found in milk). Cells need a **consistent** supply of glucose through the blood in order to function optimally. But when blood glucose levels rise higher than what cells require, the body stores the excess in order to adjust to this influx of glucose. The pancreas reacts by secreting the hormone insulin. Insulin acts as the messenger to the cells, telling them to absorb the excess glucose to return the blood to more normalized glucose levels. Upon consumption of large amounts of sugar, the pancreas continues to produce insulin, regardless of the negative effects of the hormone itself. Problems with insulin balance and pancreatic function result in diseases such as diabetes and obesity.

Secondly, an experiment on glucose deprivation led by a team of researchers at the University of Jena in Germany found that **restricting** intake of glucose lengthened worm life span up to twenty percent. If the results hold true for other animals, then the findings propose that this extension of life span in worms could translate to an extension of fifteen years in humans. The research pointed to the involvement of mitochondria to fuel the bodies of these glucose-deprived worms. Mitochondria are organelles that exist in the cytoplasm of all cells. Food molecules such as amino acids, fatty acids, and sugars are broken down by mitochondria with the help of oxygen. They are then converted to usable energy in the form of ATP, which allows energy transport. In fact, mitochondria are practically energy factories that manufacture ATP as the cell demands it. Since in the experiment the worms could not rely on glucose for energy, their mitochondria increased ATP production to create fuel. Essentially, the lack of glucose allowed the body to strengthen its ability to fuel itself naturally.

Finally, Nicholas Perricone discusses the various life-shortening effects of sugar in his book. The Perricone Promise He describes the process of the effects of sugar on human bodies, in which the overconsumption of sugar produces an inflammatory effect. This leads to the acceleration of the aging process and various diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's, and arthritis. In an experiment with sugary cereals, he found that due to the rapid rise in blood sugar, not only did the body produce more of what are called inflammatory markers, but the body's ability to fight inflammation was also **compromised** for up to four hours after consumption. According to Dr. Perricone, eating sugar causes the production of stiff sugar-protein bonds, which accumulate in the body over time .These glucose molecules affix themselves not only to collagen in the skin, but to veins, ligaments, bones, arteries, and even brain cells This leads to stiff joints, hardened arteries, and failing organs Therefore, sugar causes a slow deterioration of bodily functions, which leads to a shorter life span.



1. The word "consistent" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) excessive
(B) solid
(C) steady
(D) strong

2. The word "restricting" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) increasing
(B) changing
(C) limiting
(D) tightening

3 . The word "compromised" is used in the passage to mean

(A) included
(B) replaced
(C) endangered
(D) increased

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses the _____ effects of sugar on the body Three pieces of evidence support this claim First, while cells in the body _____require a consistent supply of glucose in order to function _____ a(n) _____ of glucose can cause insulin imbalances and diseases Second, an experiment done on worms showed that limiting sugar extended their _____ it is believed that this extended lifespan could apply to humans Last sugar-protein bonds that are produced by sugar consumption_____ themselves to veins, ligaments, bones, and arteries, which has a negative effect on organs and leads to the deterioration of bodily functions.

Chapter 5

04 Environmental Science

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 31

Naegleria fowleri Outbreak

In 2007, the number of reported cases of deaths caused by Naegleria fowleri, a rare amoeba that primarily resides in soil, sharply increased in the United States. The amoeba was found in warm bodies of water such as freshwater lakes and ponds that range from twenty-five to thirty-five degrees Celsius: N; low/en was detected not only in freshwater sources, but increasingly so in domestic water supplies, groundwater supplies, and recreational water sources as well. Investigations by environmental scientists were carried out in order to determine the causes of the outbreaks, which were linked to warm water stagnation, the amoeba's ability to propagate, and sudden changes in environments,

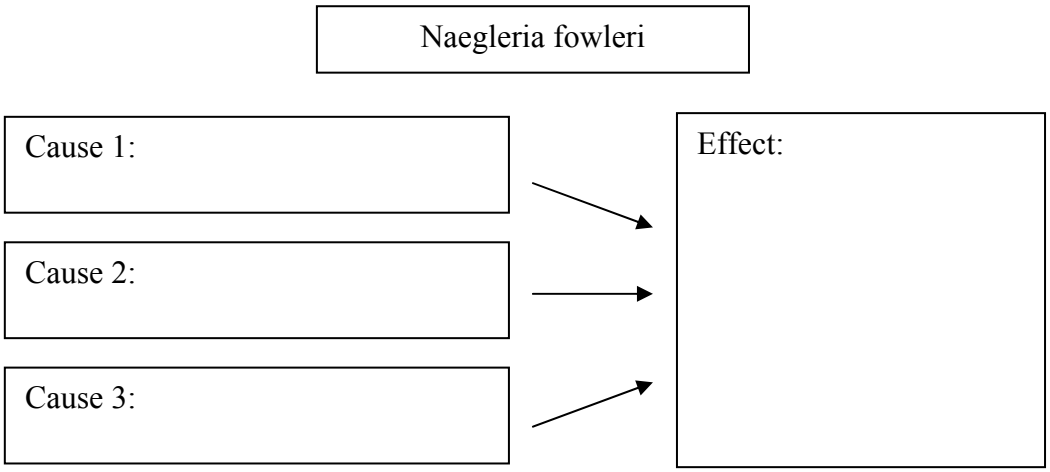
The amoeba attacks the human central nervous system by entering via the mucous membranes of the nasal passageway. When it reaches the olfactory bulbs through the nose, it causes hemorrhaging, which is the loss of blood, and necrosis, which is the death of living tissues and cells. From the olfactory bulbs, it reaches the brain by traveling along nerve fibers. One of the first symptoms to emerge is a noticeable change in the ability to smell and taste; following that, vomiting and nausea, headaches and fevers, and ultimately, coma and death will ensue. N. fowleri became an immediate concern as the frequency of reported cases increased in the United States. Between 1995 and 2004, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention determined that twenty-three N. fowleri -caused deaths took place in the United States. In 2007, a **sharp** increase was noted: six cases were reported in the United States that year, marking almost a 250 percent increase in reported cases. Scientists struggled to determine the cause.

Water stagnation was suggested as a cause after researchers determined that N. fowleri could be found even in domestic dwellings. in an experiment conducted by Francine Marciano-Cabral, samples were collected from homes in an Arizona town where two boys had died due to an infection with N. fowleri. It was discovered that seventeen of nineteen sites tested positive for the amoeba, particularly in the residual water in the sink pipes. It has been **speculated** that the two boys, who had had no history of freshwater swimming but had taken regular baths, died due to the presence N. fowleri in the water supply of their homes. The researchers suggest that N. fowleri can proliferate in the stagnant parts of home water supplies, which was probably the case in this incident.

Other research conducted in the southwestern state of Arizona showed that groundwater supplies were **contaminated** with N. fowleri. Of the 188 wells sampled, sixteen percent tested positive for the presence of the amoeba. These were not private wells but rather high-volume public wells run by private water companies and municipal facilities. The researchers also found that .a certain kind of bacteria, called heterotrophic bacteria, was present in the water. These bacteria served as food for N. fowleri, allowing them to propagate in water supplies that were usually free of such bacteria and, thus, free of N. fowleri. The researchers concluded that the presence of these bacteria allowed N. fowleri to invade the municipal water supplies. They also discovered that N. tow/en is very resistant to the purification treatments common in municipal treatment plants, including treatment with chlorine. Therefore, the treatments widely used to remove harmful organisms from water wore futile against N. fowleri.

In an experiment by Detterline and Wilhelm, the presence of N. fowleri in government-owned recreational waters was linked with changes in the environment. Fifty-nine sites were tested for N. fowleri, of which thirty-four tested positive. These sites include Yosemite Creek of Yosemite National Park and other federal water sources throughout the United States. The investigation found that the presence of this amoeba was highly correlated with environmental disturbances, such as unnaturally high iron content (usually due to limited

outlets), disruptions in biodiversity, land clearings, or fluctuations in water temperatures, The experiment found that the amoeba was especially tolerant of waters above twenty-six degrees Celsius. Thus; the amoeba's presence can be connected to the increase in water temperatures across the United States as global warming continues to alter ecosystems.



1. The word "sharp"1in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) thin
(B) pointed
(C) violent
(D) Sudden

2. The word "speculated" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) dared
(B) deposited
(C) suspected
(D) pledged

3. The word "contaminated" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) stopped
(B) increased
(C) infected
(D) destroyed

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses the outbreak of *Naegleria fowleri*, a rare amoeba that found in freshwater sources throughout the United States. It attacks the central nervous system, causing coma and death to _____ The *N. fowleri* outbreak was linked to water _____ natural propagation, and sudden changes in the environment. The amoeba can live in stagnant water, even in homes. It can also live in high-volume wells and _____ facilities Bacteria found in these wells fed the *N. fowleri*, which allowed the amoebas to _____ and invade water supplies. The presence of *N. fowleri* was also found to be linked to environmental disturbances such as disruptions in biodiversity, land clearings, or_____ in water temperatures.

Chapter 5

05 Astronomy

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 32

Jovian Planets

Jovian planets, or "gas giants," are distant planets that share similar compositions. These planets include Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Jovian planets are different from the other planets of the solar system and form their own subcategory. However, each one possesses unique qualities relating to composition and formation. The four planets are placed into the category of Jovian planets due to their composition. Unlike the planets that make up the inner solar system such as Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars (also known as terrestrial planets) that have solid surfaces, Jovian planets consist mainly of the gases hydrogen and helium, with traces of methane, water, and ammonia.

Since the outer solar system is far from the sun, it is a cold region where ice is plentiful. Its low temperatures affected the formation of the Jovian planets. First, planetesimals formed from tightly packed flakes of ice as well as metal and rock slivers. The planetesimals expanded as ice flakes **accumulated**, forming the cores of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Since these cores were large enough to have their own gravitational pull (equal to at least fifteen times the mess of the Earth), they were able to attract hydrogen and helium gas from around them in a process called nebular capture, leading to the formation of a denser atmosphere. The cores heated up as the particles falling inward generated more heat. The heavier elements sank to the core, which in turn became denser. Thus, the planets, dense with gases, formed.

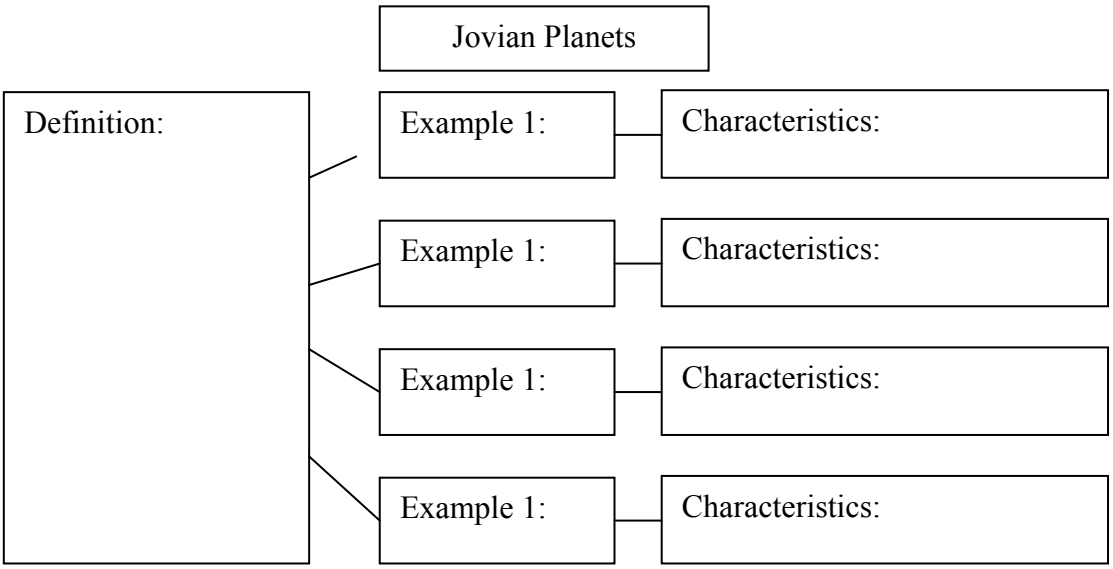
Jupiter, which is five angstrom units (au.) from the sun, is chemically and compositionally different from the other Jovian planets. Jupiter has a high proportion of hydrogen and helium in its upper atmosphere. Its outer layer is made of molecular hydrogen covering a layer of metallic liquid hydrogen, which then surrounds a denser solid core. The layer of metallic hydrogen underneath the layer of molecular hydrogen (which can be seen from afar as a layer of tumultuous clouds) makes up most of Jupiter and is responsible for the planet's powerful magnetic field. Its interior is extremely hot, averaging at around 20,000 Kelvin (K). Jupiter's surface is rendered different shades of reds, yellows, oranges, and browns due to sulfur reactions.

Saturn, which is twice as far from the sun as Jupiter, also has a unique composition. In contrast to the **vivid** red of Jupiter, Saturn can be described as a dull yellow. This color is due to the presence of ammonia in the atmosphere. The ammonia covers the atmosphere as either a solid or a liquid. Saturn's atmosphere is made up of about ninety-four percent hydrogen, with very small amounts of helium, methane, and ammonia The lower levels of Saturn's atmosphere contain many of same red colors as Jupiter. However, due to the dense covering ammonia clouds, this Layer is rendered invisible.

Uranus, which is nineteen a.u. away from the sun, is relatively '.featureless. The planet lacks cloud bands and forceful weather patterns, instead appearing as a solid bluish-green color, Uranus is considered to be an "ice giant," since it consists mostly of ice and rock, whereas Jupiter and Saturn are made up primarily of gases. While all of the Jovian planets started out with red and yellow colorations due to the initial domination of ammonium hydrosulfide, Uranus later developed its blue color when its temperatures dropped below seventy K during its process of formation. This caused ammonia gas to freeze and eventually leave the atmosphere. Methane became more dominant over time. Though its outer layer consists mostly of hydrogen, the amount of methane (also present) gives Uranus its blue color.

Neptune, thirty a.u. away, is also considered an "ice giant" Neptune has a similar blue color to Uranus, though the blue is much brighter. The atmosphere of Neptune contains a higher concentration of methane gas than Uranus, Thus, due to the higher concentration,

Neptune appears bluer than Uranus. Atmospheric features, such as clouds, are more easily seen on Neptune than on Uranus, **presumably** due to the planet's heat allowing the clouds to rise higher in the atmosphere. The weather patterns on Neptune, which are characterized by winds in excess of 1,500 kilometers per hour, lead to the frequent appearance of colored bands. Winds more easily move storm systems, which tend to wrap around the planet.



1. The word "accumulated" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) gathered
(B) spread
(C) formed
(D)changed

2. The word "vivid" the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) plain
(B) obvious
(C) bright
(D) impressive

3. The word "presumably" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) actually
(B) seemingly
(C) hardly
(D) definitely

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

This passage discusses the Jovian planets, which share similar compositions Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune consist mainly of hydrogen and helium, with _____ of methane, water, and ammonia Jupiter's magnetic field comes from its thick Layer of metallic liquid hydrogen lying under _____ clouds of molecular hydrogen Saturn's dense covering of ammonia clouds_____ the red colors of its atmosphere invisible. Uranus's atmosphere is relatively _____, appearing a solid bluish- green color due to the _____ presence of methane. Neptune has dynamic wind patterns presumably because of its heat, which allows its clouds to rise higher in the atmosphere.

Chapter 5

06 Art History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 33

Diego Velàzques

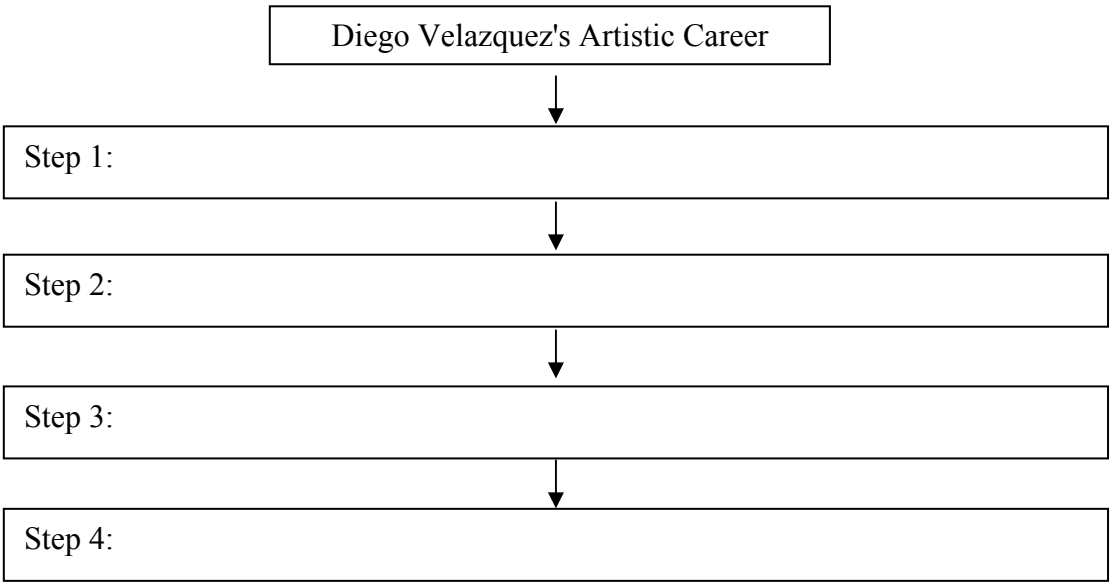
Diego Velázquez, considered one of the most prominent Spanish painters to have emerged from the 17th century, was also one of the best portraitists in Western art. From the early part of his career until his later life, he underwent a process of evolution as an artist. Nonetheless, he always preserved realism in his works.

In the first stage of his artistic career, Velázquez apprenticed under Francisco Pacheco, an artist who believed firmly in the importance of staying true to realistic form During this time, Velazquez began to contrast light and shade sharply, which became a **hallmark** of his style While he was Pacheco's student, Velázquez studied proportion and perspective. He practiced painting scenes from everyday life, and it was then that he began still-life paintings of kitchen scenes. This kind of composition, called the bodegón, became wildly popular. In Vieja Friendo Huevos (An Old Woman Frying Eggs), painted in 1618, he depicted a simple scene of a young boy standing next to an old woman hunched over ;a stove. What stands out in this painting is the natural contours and illuminations of the subjects' skin: the young boy's youthful blush and the depth of the old woman's eyes and cheekbones. Though simple in detail, the attention to shadow and lighting are suggestive of Velazquez's characteristic style.

In the following period of his artistic career, Velázquez's life became heavily intertwined with the court, and his artistic style changed to fit royal demands. He won royal approval [n 1623 by presenting a portrait of Philip 1V during a trip to Madrid. It was then that he lived as a court painter, creating portraits of the royal family. Even in these portraits, one can see the realism that he liked to preserve. Their shadows of light and darkness left out the embellishments and distortions that usually accompany royal portraiture. During this period, he softened the tones that he used, and the austerity of the scenes that he had painted in the earlier part of his life changed to reflect a happier tone. He used brighter colors such as gold and deeper jewel-tones such as ruby to **accent** the subject. Yet he still used his technique of contrasting light and shadow and kept figures proportionately accurate. He depicted the royal family perhaps more honestly than most artists of his time. In his portraiture of Philip IV, he used a darkened background to bring out the king's royal pallor and refinement without glorifying him, keeping his stance and features natural. The next stage of transformation came after his first visit to Italy, which resulted in a change in his painting style. After 1631, when he returned from his trip, he took up studying the Renaissance masters. He incorporated elements of their style, into the continuation of his work as a portrait painter. He was asked to paint a military triumph, but unlike the usual Rubenesque portrayal, he adhered to his devotion to realism. In his painting of La Rondición de Breda, which depicted the scene of the Dutch city of Breda being conquered by the Spanish army, the head of the Dutch army is handing the key of Breda to the leaders of the Spanish military. Several of the soldiers in the painting appear to be looking outside of the painting, others are smirking at each other, and one is even looking at his own fingernail, keeping the portrayal of the characters realistic and **mundane**. He kept the painting topographically accurate, with some parts of the scene obscured by the remnant smoke from the battle. The colors he chose for the scene differed from his more recent choices. He opted for true greens, beiges, browns, and pinks, and the mood that he created was significantly lighter.

His final stage of development was characterized by a style that experts now call *manera abreviada*, which refers to a bolder, sharper style. His fame was culminated by a portrait of Pope Innocent X in 1650. The crimson curtain and the pope's own costume stand out from this portrait, with the pope's smug countenance subtly possessing its own significance. By this time, he had truly become proficient in the art of portraiture, eloquently bringing out the expression of the subject. In what is considered to be his greatest work, Las

Meninas contains his own self-portrait as an artist in the background. The painting is considered representative of the Baroque art movement, which saw paintings defined by grandeur and exuberance.



1. The word "hallmark" the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) technique
(B) change
(C) characteristic
(D) sign

2. The word "accent" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) emphasize
(B) reveal
(C) hide
(D) Enlarge

3. The word "mundane" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) boring.
(B) ordinary
(C) indifferent
(D) accurate

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

According to the passage, Diego Velazquez was one of the most _____ Spanish painters in the 17th century. His career went through four stages. The first began as he _____ under an artist who believed in the importance of realism. After studying proportion and perspective, Velazquez began producing _____ of kitchen scenes from everyday life, His life later became _____ with that of the court. He began to use brighter colors in contrast to the _____ of scenes he : had painted previously, After spending time in Italy, ha returned and began to use more greens and adhered to realism. Last, in a style called *manera abreviada*, Velázquez's style became bolder and sharper.

Chapter 6 Reference Questions

Necessary Skills

- Identifying the relationships between pronouns and their referents in a passage
- Determining to which person place, or thing a pronoun refers in the context of a passage

Example Questions

- The word _____ in the passage refers to

Strategies

- Ensure that your answer choice matches the same number (singular or plural) and the person (first, second, third) as the pronoun being asked about. Try rereading the sentence in which the vocabulary word appears, substituting the answer choices for the word.

- Try substituting your answer choice for the pronoun in the passage to see if your choice is sensible.

- Since there is often more than one answer choice that may seem correct, read the sentences around the pronoun's sentence carefully to ensure you choose correctly.

- Remember that the grammatical referent for a pronoun may appear in a preceding clause or sentence.

Chapter 6

01 History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 34

Ancient Egyptian Languages

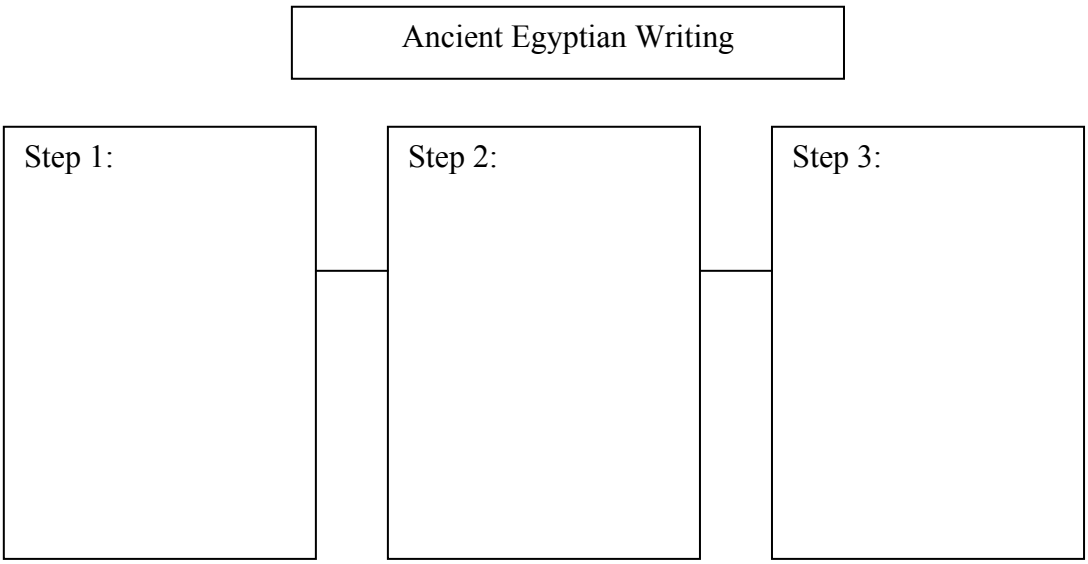
For quite some time after European historians began studying ancient Egyptian ruins, the writing found there was undecipherable. Many ancient Egyptian artifacts and tombs were engraved with letters from the ancient civilization's alphabet. What .they actually meant remained unknown. While it was relatively easy to deduce certain things about ancient Egyptian ways of life, not having an understanding of their language severely hindered any historical research.

The Egyptian alphabet is a combination of two distinct written language types. The first, alphabetic, is most common in contemporary languages. Each glyph represents a sound. Glyphs are combined into strings to form words. Words, then, contain a concept. Logographic languages, on the other hand, are written so that a single glyph represents a concept. Occasionally, glyphs are strung together to create a more complex concept. Ancient Egyptian writing used both, and, as such, **it** remained a mystery to modern linguists.

When French explorers unearthed the Rosetta Stone by the Mediterranean coast in 1799, they unwittingly happened up the ancient Egyptian alphabet. When it was discovered, French scholars immediately suspected that they had found something valuable. In a historically unclear series of events, the Rosetta Stone eventually fell into the hands of the British, who went about translating the text on the large stone tablet. **They** finished the translation around 1824.

The Rosetta Stone, written around 196 BCE, actually presents the same decree in three different Languages. The message itself is relatively mundane, ordering the repeal of various taxes and requesting the construction of statues in temples. Even though the message remains a simple bureaucratic edict, it is written in Ancient Greek and two Egyptian written languages, hieroglyphic and demotic (Coptic). Linguists were already quite familiar with the Greek and had a working knowledge of Coptic, which was used by later Egyptian states. The translation of the hieroglyphic text involved honing linguistic understanding of the Coptic language by comparing it to the Greek language, **which** was relatively well known. The subsequent understanding of Coptic would be compared to the written hieroglyphic text on the tablet. By working out the definition of particular hieroglyphs and then inferring the meaning of others, translators were able to' effectively decode the ancient Egyptian writing system.

The impact of the Rosetta Stone is undeniable. For years before its discovery, scholars had been 'attempting to translate hieroglyphs with no success. The discovery of the Rosetta Stone was pivotal, as 4 meaning of hieroglyphs could be discerned. The subsequent insight into Egyptian culture was vast—large retellings of historical events were inscribed on the walls of Egyptian structures. Being able to read them offered an unprecedented understanding of the ancient Egyptian people. Given its impact on language, the term "Rosetta stone" has worked itself into our own language as an idiom for a key to a decryption process or puzzle. It is arguably one of the most important known historical artifacts.



1. The word "it" in the passage refers to

(A) concept
(B) alphabet
(C) linguistics
(D) writing

2. The word "They" in the passage refers to

(A) British scholars
(B) French scholars
(C) French explorers
(D) Egyptian writers

3. The word "which" in the passage refers to

(A) the Greek language
(B) the Coptic language
(C) the Egyptian hieroglyphs
(D) the later Egyptian states

Fill in the b1anls to complete the summary.

For many years, the meaning of letters _____ on ancient Egyptian ruins was unknown French explorers found the _____ Rosetta Stone in 799, which was eventually translated by British scholars Although its' message was relatively _____ the three languages on the tablet allowed translators to effectively _____ the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs Its value in providing insight into ancient Egyptian culture resulted in the term "Rosøtta stone" becoming an _____ that today refers to a key to a decryption process or puzzle.

Chapter 6

02 Environmental Sciences

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 35

Fertilizers

Farmers know that one of the most important parts of having a heavily crop is ensuring that the soil is properly fertilized Soil that has the Fight balance of nutrients can yield hearty vegetables and flowers plants use the nutrients in soil for many of **their** basic processes, so it is figuring out the relative amount of nutrients in the soil. Most local gardening centers can test the soil using a sample provided by the customer. Alternatively, some gardening centers offer do-it-yourself testing kits The results of the soil test will reveal what type of fertilizer needs to be added to the soil to maximize plant growth

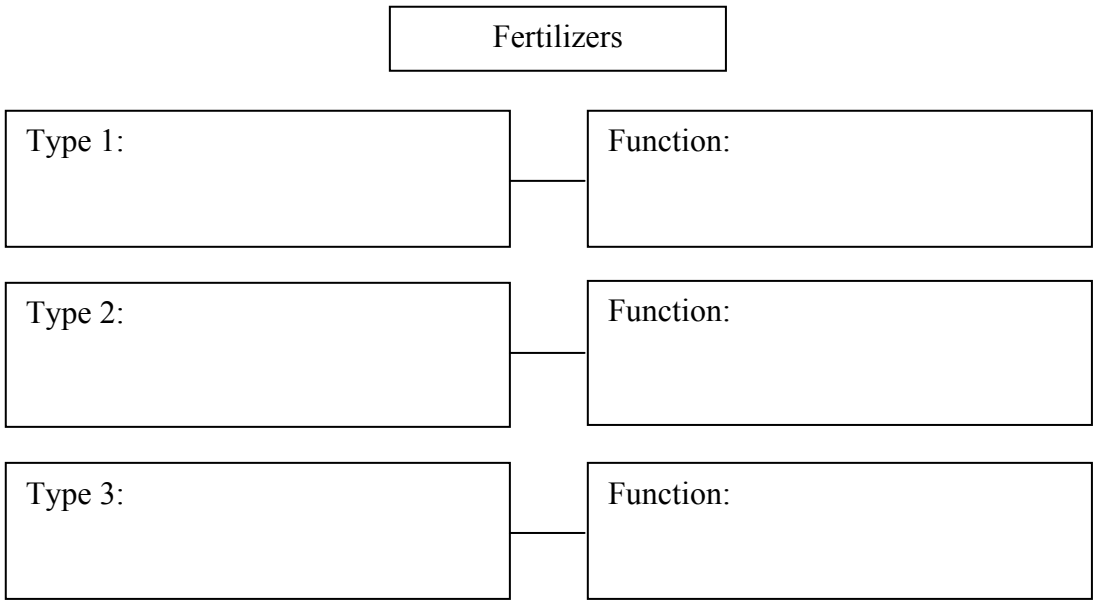
Nitrogen is used by plants of all types to produce chlorophyll, a chemical pigment that allows plants to absorb light and turn it into energy When applying nitrogen, growers should be particularly careful if too much nitrogen is already in the soil around a plant, it will produce an excess of foliage. While more foliage might seem like a good thing, it can actually hinder the growth of fruit or vegetables in plants In

cases where far too much nitrogen is applied to an area, a plant's foliage might wither from the high concentration of nitrogen There are chemical fertilizers, as well as organic alternatives, available to put nitrogen into soil Cottonseed, alfalfa or manures can all be used as natural alternatives to chemical fertilizers.

Phosphorous is another important nutrient that needs to be monitored and occasionally-supplemented in gardens. Phosphorous provides materials for essential cellular functions, especially the transport of energy within an organism. In most environments, a lack of phosphorous is primarily responsible for slow plant growth. By adding **it** to the soil, a farmer can maximize the rate of growth and maturation of plants. While it is difficult to harm plants with too much phosphorous, farmers near bodies of water should be careful when applying it. Too much phosphorous can easily upset the chemical balance in aquatic environments.

Potassium is the third nutrient that gardeners should monitor in their soil. **This substance** plays a key role in many cellular functions, providing plants with nutrients needed to form proteins, sugars, and starches. In many garden centers, potassium is commonly referred to as potash, a naturally occurring form of potassium. It is essential that potassium levels in soil are kept relatively high, as it is foundational to the functioning of a plant. There are chemical fertilizers available that contain potassium. Gardeners can also apply wood ashes, granite sand, or crushed granite to increase potassium levels.

Many fertilizers offer a combination of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in particular ratios that gardeners can add to their soil. Alternatively, each one can be purchased and applied separately... There is some question about whether one should use chemical fertilizers or organic fertilizers. Some chemical fertilizers can release nutrients over time in a controlled manner. However, some people are hesitant to put chemical elements so close to their food. Regardless of one's preference, balanced nutrient levels are essential to having a healthy garden.



1. The word "their" in the above passage refers to

(A) plants'
(B) vegetables'
(C) nutrients'
(D) farmers'

2. The word "it" in the above passage refers to

(A) phosphorous
(B) nitrogen
(C) energy
(D) plants

3 .The phrase "This substance" in the passage refers to

(A) Nutrient
(B) Fertilizer
(C) Potassium
(D) Cellular

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

An important part of maintaining a healthy garden is to ensure the proper amounts of nutrients are in the soil. Nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium all play roles in ensuring plants _____ healthy flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Nitrogen helps plants produce chlorophyll, but at high level can actually _____ the growth of fruits and vegetables. Gardens can also be _____ with phosphorus which can _____ the rate of plant growth maturation. Potassium can also be added to soil which plays a key role in a plant's cellular functions. Many fertilizers have a _____ of all three chemicals or they can be applied separately.

Chapter 6

03 Literature

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 36

Magical Realism

Literature is broken down into smaller categories, called genres, **which** describe the type of story or book that is being read. Magical realism is a 20th-century literary genre. The literature of this genre is varied, but it can generally be characterized by the occurrence of magical aspects in otherwise realistic settings.

The term "magical realism" originated in the art world. It was coined by a German art critic named Franz Roh. Interestingly, it was originally used to describe art that portrayed very common and boring scenes. But when a Venezuelan writer named Arturo Uslar-Pietri used the term, it had a different meaning. Uslar-Pietri applied **it** to the work of a group of Latin American writers that had emerged in the 1960s. In their work were the first elements of magical realism as it is known to literary critics today. Contrary to its original meaning, there is nothing boring about magical realism in literature.

Although the definition for magical realism is broad, there are six features recognized as essential to any work created in the genre. The first is that the story is told from the perspective of "the Other." The concept of "the Other." in literature refers to a person **who** is different and outside of society because of it. For example, in Jorge Luis Borges's short story "The Shape of the Sword," very little is revealed about the main character and narrator. Through the course of the story, however, the reader learns that the main character is actually a traitorous soldier who betrayed his captain. His narrative focuses on how different he is from his peers and emphasizes his feelings of isolation.

Another element common to magical realism is the assumption of the "evolved duties" of the reader. This means that writers presuppose that, in deciding to pick up one of their books, the reader implicitly agrees to go farther than the literal meaning of the text. Instead, the author requires the reader to accept the magical and unrealistic aspects of the story, as bizarre as they might seem, in order to decipher the rest of the text. This element underscores one of the primary concerns of magical realists: how to get the reader involved in the story.

The third characteristic of magical realism is that the selling is always very specific to a particular history, culture, or geography. These features are seen as essential in creating an altered reality. By doing this, the author uses specific examples to try to impart universal messages. For instance, in The Gesticulator by Rodolfo Usigli, the main character assumes the identity of a missing war hero. As he becomes more entangled in his web of lies, the character feels that he is becoming the person he is emulating until their histories are completely one and the same.

The fourth aspect is that reality is treated as a subjective human experience. Therefore, each reality is different. Additionally, in order to reveal each reality more completely, authors often include dream sequences and private thoughts of their characters. For example in Juan *Rulfo's Pedro Paramo*, the narrator and main character is a man who returns to his hometown to find his mother. Instead, he meets the ghosts of the city's inhabitants. Through a series of supernatural dreams and encounters, he learns about the harsh history that they suffered at the hands of the cruel Pedro Paramo.

The next element is that the style of writing in magical realism is generally very open and influenced by post-structuralism. The authors always assume that the meaning that they try to express is secondary to how the reader interprets it. In other words, there is no single

function to any story because it is yet to be analyzed by someone else. Also, the events in stories are often out of order and seemingly chaotic. The non-linear storyline adds to the feeling of a disrupted history and also forces the reader to pay attention to other aspects of the story.

Finally, magical realism is defined by inexplicable events or sequences. Those sequences play a significant role in the stories. It would be erroneous to suppose, however, that the magical events that happen in the story are just parts of the setting or otherwise something that could be ignored. Instead, the fantastical is used to force people to be critical of their own realities.

Magical Realism	
Feature 1:	Explanation:
Feature 2:	Explanation:
Feature 3:	Explanation:
Feature 3:	Explanation:

1. The word "which" in the passage refers to

(A) story
(B) literature
(C) genres
(D) Book

2. The word "it" in the passage refers to

(A) scenes
(B) art
(C) meaning
(D) the term

3: The word "who" in the passage refers to

(A) author
(B) Jorge Luis Borges
(C) person
(D) captain

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses a genre of literature called magical realism. The term was first _____by a German art critic. There are six features common to all magical realism works. First, it is always told from the _____ of "the Other." For example, in "The Shape of the Sword," the main character is a _____ soldier who feels isolated from his peers. Second, magical realism requires readers to involve themselves in evolved duties, which _____ a primary concern of magical realists. Third, it emphasizes history, culture, and geography as a way to portray reality. Fourth; it includes characters' dream _____ and private thoughts as a method of expressing the subjective human experience. Fifth, it is influenced by a post-structuralism style of writing. Finally, all works feature a magical event.

Chapter 6

04 Astronomy

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 37

Eris and Pluto

Until recently, there was no accepted list of criteria that definitively described what a planet was. When scientists finally did define the characteristics of a planet, Pluto was redefined as a dwarf planet, rather than a proper planet like Earth or Mars. Dwarf planets are bodies in space that orbit around the sun. As Pluto was no longer considered a planet, the need for further reclassification and new terminology arose. Finally, astronomers agreed that Pluto was a dwarf planet. According to the scientific definition, dwarf planets must also have enough of a mass for it to have formed a spherical shape. Additionally, dwarf planets are distinguished from other planets because **they** have not cleared the neighborhood around their orbit. This means that other masses or celestial bodies still exist in the orbit of dwarf planets, whereas they do not for other planets. The last criterion for a dwarf planet is that it is not a satellite. A satellite is an object in space that orbits around a larger mass, such as the moon.

Currently, there are three recognized dwarf planets: Ceres, Pluto, and Eris. The discovery of dwarf planets has been the source of much confusion amongst scientists. Since all three are relatively far away from the sun and Earth, they have been difficult to study. However, the more information that is gathered about dwarf planets, the more scientists can tell about the different features that each one exhibits.

After being reclassified, Pluto went from being the last planet in the solar system to being the second-largest dwarf planet. Pluto's mass has long been disputed, but information gathered from satellites has led to more accurate formulations. It is believed that Pluto is less than a quarter of the mass of the Earth. Furthermore, by studying eclipses, astronomers can make good guesses about the size of Pluto. Currently, scientists think that Pluto has a diameter of 2,390 kilometers.

The distinction of biggest dwarf planet, however, goes to Eris. Recently discovered, Eris is still largely a mystery to scientists, So far, they have been able to determine little about the dwarf planet. However, as technology advances, it becomes easier to study it. The mass of Eris is larger than Pluto's by about twenty-seven percent. Furthermore, the diameter of Eris is also larger than Pluto's at about 2600 kilometers. Approximations about the size of Eris have been based on satellite information, and scientists warn that until more information is gathered, it is hard to determine the exact mass and size of Eris, Given **their** uncertainty. Some scientists say that the actual diameter of Eris may be up to 400 kilometers more than what they currently think.

Although they have different masses and sizes, the two dwarf planets are actually similar in their chemical and physical make-up. Pluto is thought to be composed mostly of ice and rocks. By using special tools, astronomers have learned that Pluto is mostly made up of frozen nitrogen. **It** also contains traces of methane ice and carbon monoxide ice. Comparisons between Pluto and Eris suggest that they have similar compositions. Methane ice is also known to exist on Eris. Given their physical similarities, however, it was initially confusing to scientists why the dwarf planets appeared different. Eris looks grayish while Pluto is reddish. Later, the difference in their outward appearance was explained by the presence of tholins on Pluto's surface. Tholins are materials commonly found on icy planets. They' are responsible for the darker appearance of Pluto.

In addition to having similar compositions, Pluto and Eris share orbit patterns that are very different from those of the planets. For example, they both have eccentric orbits. This means that the orbit is more elliptical, or oval-shaped. Meanwhile, the planets in the solar system have more circular orbits. The exaggerated ellipses of the dwarf planets' orbits cause each one to experience extreme temperature changes as they get closer or farther away from

the sun. Unlike other planets, the orbits of Pluto and Eris are also tilted. If one imagines the planets in the solar system, it would be accurate to envision the orbit of each one lying on one plane. But the orbits of the dwarf planets Pluto and Eris are slightly inclined. Pluto is inclined by seventeen degrees while Eris is inclined by forty-four degrees. The inclination of their orbits causes them to cross Neptune's orbit. However neither dwarf planet ever approaches Neptune, so the risk of collision is impossible.

Eris and Pluto

Eris	Both	Pluto
•	•	•
•	•	•
	•	

1. The word "they" in the passage refers to

(A) scientists
(B) orbits
(C) other planets
(D) dwarf planets

2 .The word "their" in the passage refers to

(A) scientists
(B) satellites
(C) diameter
(D) Eris and Pluto

3. The word "it" in the passage refers to

(A) Frozen nitrogen
(B) Pluto
(C) A special tool
(D) Eris

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses dwarf planets With the establishment of criteria that _____ describe a planet, Pluto is no longer considered a _____ planet In order to be considered a dwarf planet, an object must orbit around the sun, have a_____ shape, not have cleared its orbital neighborhood and not be a satellite Dwarf planets have different sizes, but are very similar For example) Pluto and Eris have similar physical and chemical composition Also, while each planet orbits on one _____ Pluto and Eris both have orbits that are slightly _____.

Chapter 6

05 History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 38

Muckraking

People read newspapers to learn about current events and to be entertained. Starting in the late 19th century, the medium was also used as a tool to promote social change. One group of investigative journalists, known as muckrakers, redefined the role of the media in society by putting a particularly reformist spin on their work. It was through **their** efforts that many of the social reform movements of the early 20th century were pushed into the consciousness of the public and politicians alike.

A muckraker is a journalist who investigates social injustices and brings them to public view. The term was a comparison of this type of journalism to a muck rake. The idea was that muckrakers stirred up ignored issues and placed them in clear view for people to take notice of the need for change, just as a muck rake is used to gather manure or compost and place it in an observable pile. Although the work of muckrakers was sometimes published in tabloids with sensational titles, their main goal was not to sell newspapers, but to publicize social injustices.

The first of the muckraking journalists appeared in the late 19th century. They covered a wide variety of issues, including dangers in the workplace and child labor. The advent of muckraking corresponded with a changing political climate in which politicians were increasingly looking to improve American society. The relationship between the muckrakers and politicians was undeniably an important factor in the reforms that took place during the period. Politicians aligned themselves with many of the causes covered by muckrakers. Likewise, many journalists supported the campaigns of politicians who were willing to enact social changes. However, that is not to say that tensions did not arise between the two groups, particularly when the investigations were focused on the wrongdoings of politicians.

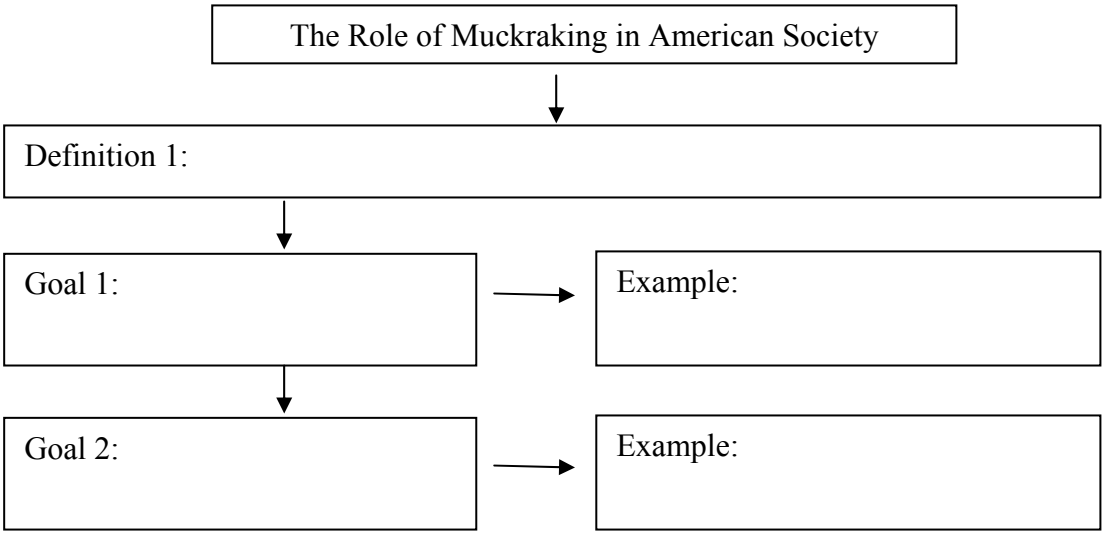
In a 1906 speech, President Roosevelt criticized journalists in response to a series of articles written by David Graham Phillips. In the articles, Phillips exposed political corruption amongst members of the Senate, **which** included some of Roosevelt's closest political allies. During the speech, Roosevelt suggested that the muckrakers were not always unbiased in their coverage. It was during the same speech that Roosevelt coined the term "muckraker." Roosevelt's public condemnation of the muckrakers prompted a negative response from the journalists. Up to that point, Roosevelt had been considered a friend to the muckrakers. He had been instrumental in passing new laws that improved working conditions and ensured the safety of food sold in the United States.

Despite the occasional tensions, muckrakers had an incredible impact on American society. Their influence is evident in the number of reforms that occurred between 1900 and 1915. Some changes that took place as a result of muckraking journalism were prison reforms, the adoption of child labor laws, and the nation's first environmental conservation efforts. Of the reforms, the most widely known are those that took place as a result of the most famous muckraking book ever published. The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair. Set in the harsh world of the Chicago slaughterhouses, it depicts the hardships laborers encountered.

Through the book, the public learned about the terrible conditions that people working in the meatpacking industry endured. Their safety was constantly threatened, and owners seemed to disregard their well-being altogether. For example, there were multiple references to workers having body parts cut off in the machines.

The book caught the attention of many. It increased public concern for the employees in certain industries. Additionally, the book also raised awareness about a different problem in the United States: the lack of quality control and regulation in the food industry. Sinclair's most notable supporter was President Roosevelt himself, who, upon reading the book, ordered a separate inquiry to investigate Sinclair's 'allegations. Finding that the horrors portrayed in the book were all too real for many people, Roosevelt began to work to remedy some of those problems.

Eventually, Sinclair's book led to the passage of two very important laws: the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act. The Meat Inspection Act was aimed at ensuring quality and safety of meat processed in the United States. **It** ordered companies to inspect all meat and refuse to sell meat that could cause illness to humans. The Pure Food and Drug Act regulated all companies that produced items for human consumption. It was through the Pure Food and Drug Act that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was established.



1. The word "their" in the passage refers to

(A) politicians
(B) the American public
(C) muckrakers
(D) reformists

2. The word "which" in the passage refers to

(A) political corruption
(B) members
(C) President Roosevelt
(D) articles

3. The word "It" in the passage refers to

(A) United States
(B) Pure Food and Drug Act
(C) Quality
(D) Meat Inspection Act

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses muckraking, which is when journalists expose important social issues to the public. While the writing of muckrakers was sometimes published with _____ titles in the tabloids, their main goals were to _____ social injustices and promote change. Many politicians _____ themselves with causes covered by muckrakers. However, some, namely President Roosevelt, criticized those who exposed some of his political _____, claiming that the muckrakers were biased in their coverage. Although there were some difficulties, the effectiveness of muckraking is obvious by the number of social reforms that occurred, such as the _____ of meat processing in the United States.

Chapter 6

06 Theater

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 39

The Fourth Wall

The relationship between the audience and the actors in a play is often overlooked in drama studies. For a long time, it was taken for granted that there existed a distance between the two, and it is through this distance that dramatic tension was achieved in early plays. But in modern plays, more attention has been given to **this relationship**. Playwrights have begun to experiment more with the limits of their storytelling and have started to expand their limits beyond the distance between the audience and the actors.

In theater, the fourth wall refers to the invisible wall or screen that separates the stage from the audience. If one envisions a typical stage, there are clearly three physical walls that make up the set. The fourth wall is the one that faces the audience. Even without the presence of a physical wall, the concept of the fourth wall is easy to accept by an audience because it gives the sense tat one is observing real events. Historically used as a stage term, it is now possible to conceive of the fourth wall in modern terms, For example, a fourth wall exists in television and film as well. The conventions of theater traditionally held that the division provided by the fourth wall was one never to be broken. Yet, at the beginning of the 20th century, a new technique called “breaking the fourth wall” became more common.

Breaking the fourth wall is essentially when the separation between the characters in a play and the audience disappears, such as when a fictional character on a stage or screen shows that they are aware of the audience. They can do this by talking directly to the audience or even by just referring to the audience. The fourth wall is, usually broken in this manner, but other methods are also used. For example, sometimes the characters interact with stage hands or assistants, which has the same effect because the characters are separating themselves from the fictional situation. In other cases, the effect is accomplished when a character is broken through dialogue. Ultimately, breaking the fourth wall abandons the custom of fictional continuity and forces the audience to become more than just spectators. In other words, instead of merely observing the events in a fictional world, the audience becomes a part of them.

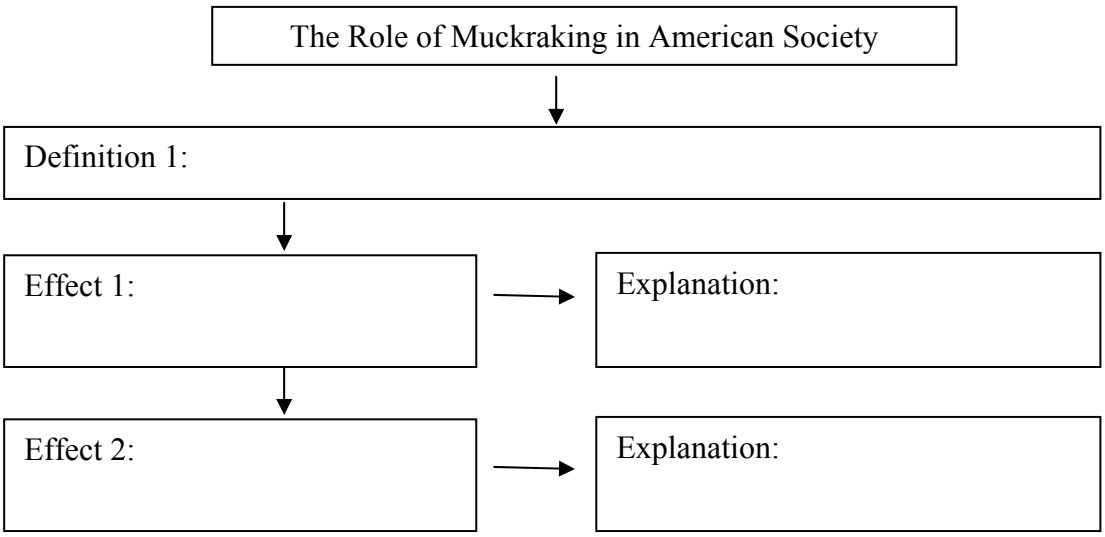
In modern theater, breaking of the fourth wall has become increasingly common. It is used to achieve many different effects. It is often employed to add a comical effect to a story. Breaking the fourth wall is especially successful in doing so because it adds an unexpected aspect to the story. In comedy, the unexpected is precisely what creates humor, so, in a sense, breaking the fourth wall is just another way for comedians to surprise and delight their audiences.

The technique is used to this effect in many instances. In theater, an early example is in The Knight of the Burning Pestle by Francis Beaumont. The story is frequently interrupted by members of the audience, **who**, contrary to appearances, are not strangers but actually actors. The fictional audience demands changes in the play throughout its course, adding a different type of humor to the piece. The technique is also used in modern television shows and movies.

Breaking the fourth wall can also be used to emphasize a particular view or issue in a play. When the fourth wall is broken, the audience is no longer made up of passive spectators. Instead, they are made to be part of the play, and by reason of their implied participation, are forced into being more critical of what they are watching. When the fourth wall is broken in

order for the audience to become more involved in the story, it is referred to as the alienation effect.

Breaking the fourth wall is a common feature in many modern works. **It** adds a comical touch to stories or can make the audience a more active agent in a play. But according to some dramatists, the overuse of the technique can have negative results. Some critics claim that when not used discriminately, breaking the fourth wall can be shocking and distracting to the audience. Furthermore, others worry that the increased use of the technique is leading to its eventual uselessness. They argue that the very reason the technique is effective, especially in comedy, is because it is not conventional. However, as it becomes more common, its element of surprise declines and the audience becomes unresponsive to interaction with the actors.



1. The phrase "this relationship" in the passage refers to

(A) the relationship between actors and playwrights
(B) the relationship between actors and audience
(C) the relationship between drama and tension
(D) the relationship between drama scholars and playwrights

2. The word "who" in the passage refers to

(A) strangers
(B) Francis Beaumont
(C) audience members
(D) The Knight of the Burning Pestle

3. The word "It" in the passage refers to

(A) Breaking the fourth wall
(B) Common feature
(C) Comical
(D) Active agent

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses breaking the fourth wall in theater. The fourth wall is the invisible wall that separates the audience from the actors on the stage. The relationship between the actors and the audience was often _____ in drama. Theater _____ in the past were to never break the division between them. In modern drama, breaking the fourth wall breaks up the practice of fictional _____ and forces the audience to become more than mere observers. It can be used to add a _____ effect or emphasize a particular view or issue. Breaking the fourth wall has become so common
that some critics worry about it losing its effectiveness if it is not used _____.

Chapter 7 Sentence Simplification Question

Necessary Skills

- Identifying the answer choice that has, the same essential meaning as a highlighted sentence in a passage
- Eliminating answer choices that change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information

Example Questions

- Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Strategies

- Ensure that you understand the ways in which an answer can be incorrect. Either it contradicts a detail in the highlighted sentence, or it omits something important from the sentence.
- Be careful that your answer choice does not contradict the main argument of the paragraph in which the highlighted sentence occurs or the passage as a whole.

Chapter 7

01 Philosophy

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 40

Representative Realism

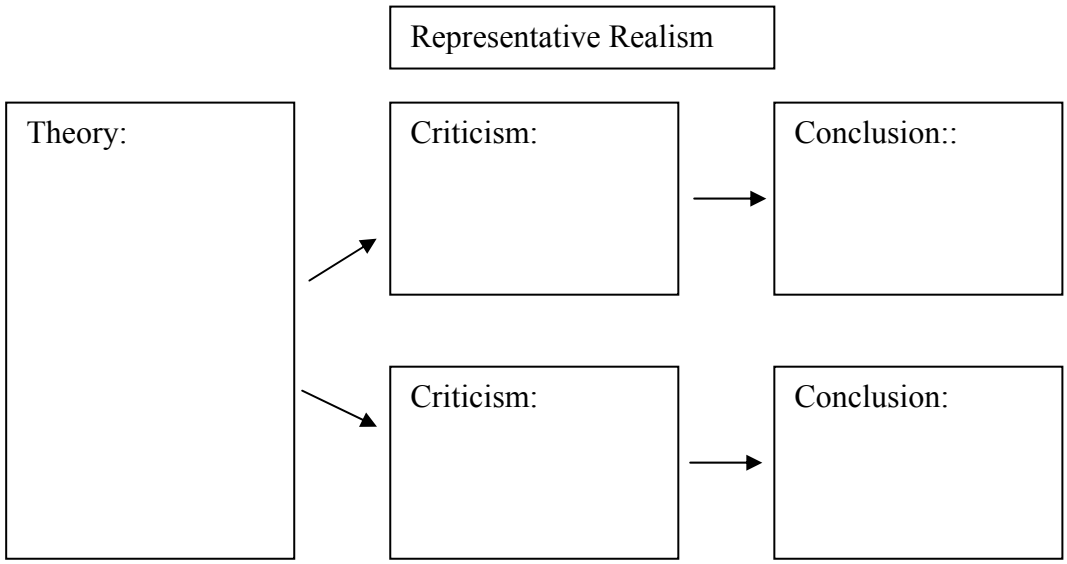
Everything people know about the physical world comes to them through their senses—sight, touch, sound, taste, and smell. Most days, people put simple faith in this information as being a perfect reflection of the real, physical world. But people are also sometimes fooled by their senses. This raises the question: how accurately can the physical world be known if all knowledge of it comes through the senses? That is the problem posed by the philosophical viewpoint known as representative realism.

The father of this popular philosophical school was John Locke (1632—1 704). Locke inquired into the origin, certainty, and extent of human knowledge in An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. While his work was hailed by many for its simple approach to difficult issues, it was attacked by others because in the end, his critics argued, it could not confirm that the world even exists.

According to representative realists, people cannot perceive the world directly, only the impressions and ideas perceived through the senses, or what is called the "veil of perception." In other words, people do not know the objects of the world, only their ideas of them. But this raises a serious question. The problem with representative realism is that it cannot say anything for certain about the real world because every statement describes only sensations of the world, which are subjective. Looking at a table, one person might see it as brown and square, while another person sitting in a bright corner might see it as white and rectangular. How can people know for certain that others see, hear, and taste the same things they do—that one person's brown is another's brown? Whose perspective is correct?

Critics ask that, if all people know is their individual perceptions, which are not necessarily the same, why do people all act and exist as if they perceive the same things in the world? Representative realists address these questions by saying that our senses act together to confirm the existence of real objects with fixed characteristics. For example, a table might look different to two people, but if they walk around it and touch it, they will end up agreeing on its properties. By agreeing on the properties of the table, they have proven that the table exists in the physical world and is the source of their perceptions.

Critics do not agree on whether or not Locke definitively argued that the objects in the world, or even the world itself for that matter, are real. This is a significant problem in the field of philosophy, because the science of knowledge requires proofs of the assumptions on which all other knowledge is based. Still, most people in their everyday lives act as realists. They do not question whether the physical world exists, but believe that it is more or less as they perceive it—even they cannot prove it.



1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the manning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Most people felt that even though Locke's ideas were simple, they did not explain the nature of philosophy at all.
(B) Locke's ideas were attacked because they assumed that our minds and thoughts create an illusion of the world.
(C) Because Locke's ideas were generally simplistic, they were widely attacked for not being able to explain things adequately.
(D) Some people criticized representative realism because it could not prove that the world was real, yet others praised its simplicity.

2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted, sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways hr leave out essential information.

(A) Representative realism can state only that our perceptions are subjective sensations of the world.
(B) Every statement made by representative realism is a description of subjective perceptions, not a proof of anything.
(A) (C). Representative realism has problems saying for certain that the sensations of the world are only subjective.
(C) Representative realism cannot prove the world exists, because it can make statements only about subjective perceptions.

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or Leave out essential information.

(A) Critics wonder why people act as if their perceptions match everyone else's if they do not perceive the real world.
(B) Critics ask why perceptions seem to match other if they do not describe something real in the world.

(C) If we know our individual perceptions do not match everyone else's, critics wonder, why do people act as if they perceive the same?
(D) Critics ask if all we know is that our perceptions do not match others, why do we all perceive the same real things?

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

John Locke developed a philosophy called "representative realism" that was _____for its method of dealing with difficult issues in a simple way. He believed that people do not _____ the world as it is, but as it appears to their senses. Because senses can be _____, representative realists feel that differences in _____ perception are corrected by people sharing their perspectives to come to a common idea of an object's_____. Locke developed an explanation of how people deal with the confusion of subjective perception, but critics feel his theory does not prove the existence of our world.

Chapter 7

02 History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 41

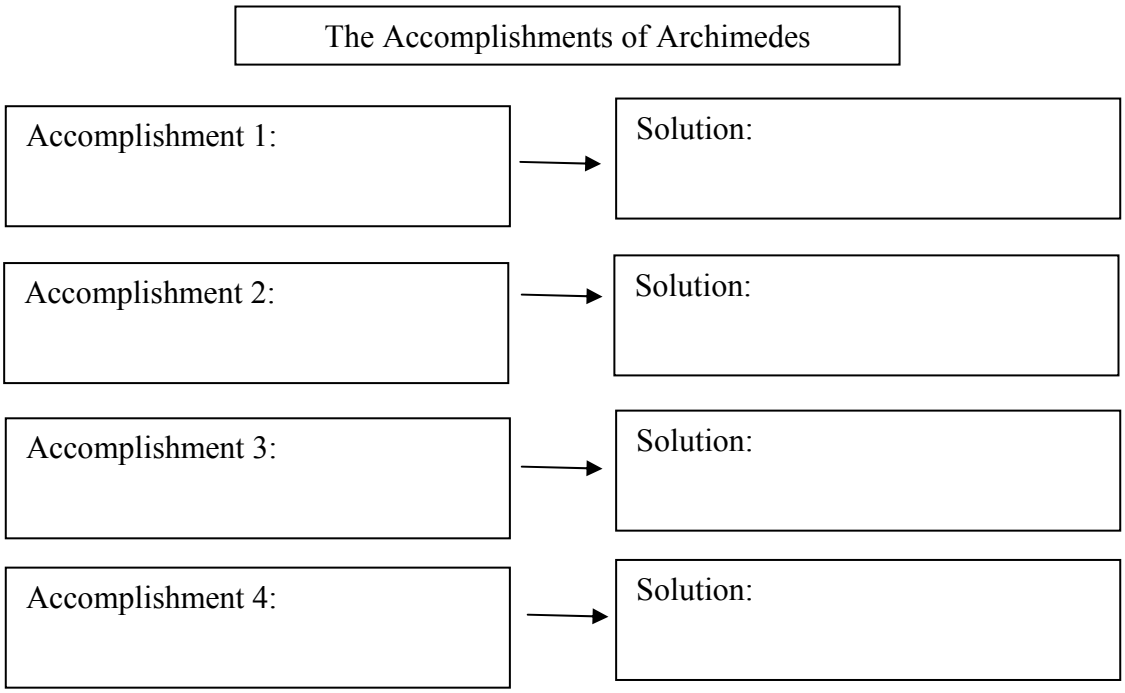
Archimedes

His name is hardly a household word, although the word he yelled in the Street after solving a difficult problem—"Eureka!"--is known by many. Yet, to mathematician Archimedes of the 3 century, modern people owe their understanding of such fundamental physical phenomena as the principles behind the pulley as well as the fulcrum and lever. Considered by some to be among the greatest mathematicians of all time, Archimedes perfected a method for measuring the areas, volumes, and surfaces of many bodies. In his own time, however, he was known best for inventing war machines that helped defend his hometown from attacking Romans,

Archimedes, the son of an astronomer, was born in Syracuse, Sicily, in 287 BCE. He may have been related to the King of Syracuse, Hiero II, but in any case, he often ended up applying his mathematical genius to problems and needs set forth by the king. As a young man, Archimedes studied the teachings of renowned mathematician Euclid in Alexandria, Egypt. Although he preferred to study mathematics for its 'own sake, Archimedes was often called upon to apply his knowledge in the defense of Syracuse, which was an object of contention between (the great powers of Rome and Carthage. When the Romans attacked Syracuse in 214 BCE, Archimedes displayed a number of his impressive war machines. According to witnesses, some of these could sink ships using weights that thrust out of a wall, or lift a ship high by one end, swing it around, then throw it against rocks or to the bottom of the sea. But the inventor called these "mere amusements in geometry" compared with his complete absorption in solving abstract problems.

Among Archimedes's practical inventions for the king was a device used to draw rainwater out of a ship using a crank and a spiral. This method of irrigation is still used today in some countries. He also found a way to prove his suspicion that a goldsmith had cheated the king in making a crown. Observing the displacement of water when he got into the bath, Archimedes realized that he could measure the crown's volume thus and calculate its density to determine whether or not the jeweler had cut the gold with silver. In fact, he had. This discovery led Archimedes to run down the street shouting "1 found it" ("Eureka!")

Archimedes left nine books of mathematics that set out the fundamental principles of mechanics using geometry. His work paved the way for the calculus of the infinite, which was predicted in later centuries. He was most proud of the work he did showing the relationship between the surface area and volume of a cylinder circumscribing a sphere, and this is what marked his tomb. So respected was Archimedes that this tribute was ordered by the Roman general who ultimately defeated Syracuse and whose soldier killed the seventy-five-year-old mathematician. Legend has it that Archimedes was too caught up in a mathematical problem to notice the invading soldier and was struck dead.



1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Archimedes was called upon to defend Syracuse, even though he would rather study than apply mathematics.
(B) Archimedes used mathematics to defend Syracuse, which caused conflict between the bowers of Rome and Carthage.
(C) Archimedes preferred to study mathematics for its own sake, rather than apply his knowledge to an object of contention.
(D) Archimedes's knowledge in the defense of Syracuse was an object of contention between Rome and Carthage.

2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Observing the water's movement allowed Archimedes to discover that he could measure the crown's volume and density.
(B) Archimedes discovered that the crown's volume and density would correspond with the displacement of water.
(C) Archimedes realized that displacement of water could be used to find out if the jeweler had reduced the amount of gold in the crown.
(D) Observing the displacement of water, Archimedes realized that the jeweler had added silver to the crown.

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Archimedes was so respected that the Roman general who defeated Syracuse ordered a tribute to him.

(B) Archimedes respected the Roman general who defeated Syracuse and whose soldier killed the mathematician.
(C) After a tribute was ordered, the Roman general's soldier killed Archimedes out of respect for the mathematician.
(D) The Roman general's soldier who killed the mathematician ordered a tribute to Archimedes in respect.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Archimedes was one of the greatest mathematicians in history, albeit relatively unknown He lived in the city of Syracuse, which was a point of _____ between the battling powers of Rome and Carthage. During his lifetime, Archimedes was famous for designing weaponry to defend Syracuse including a machine used to sink ships by _____ weights from a wall, and a pump that used a _____ and a screw. Historically, he is most known for discovering a method of using water _____ to determine the density of a material, although he was most proud of his work that showed the relationship between the surface area and volume of a cylinders _____ a sphere.

Chapter 7

03 Music History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 42

Scott Joplin and Ragtime

Most people think first of jazz when asked to name a distinctly American form of music. However, the first homegrown musical genre was actually ragtime. Ragtime originated as a form of popular entertainment in African-American dance halls between 1900 and 1920. It gained standing as a serious musical form only later in the century, with the revival of interest in composer Scott Joplin. A piano player and the best known composer of ragtime, Joplin is now seen as the founder of "classical" ragtime. It consists of a unique synthesis of African-American folk music and syncopation with 19th century European classical music.

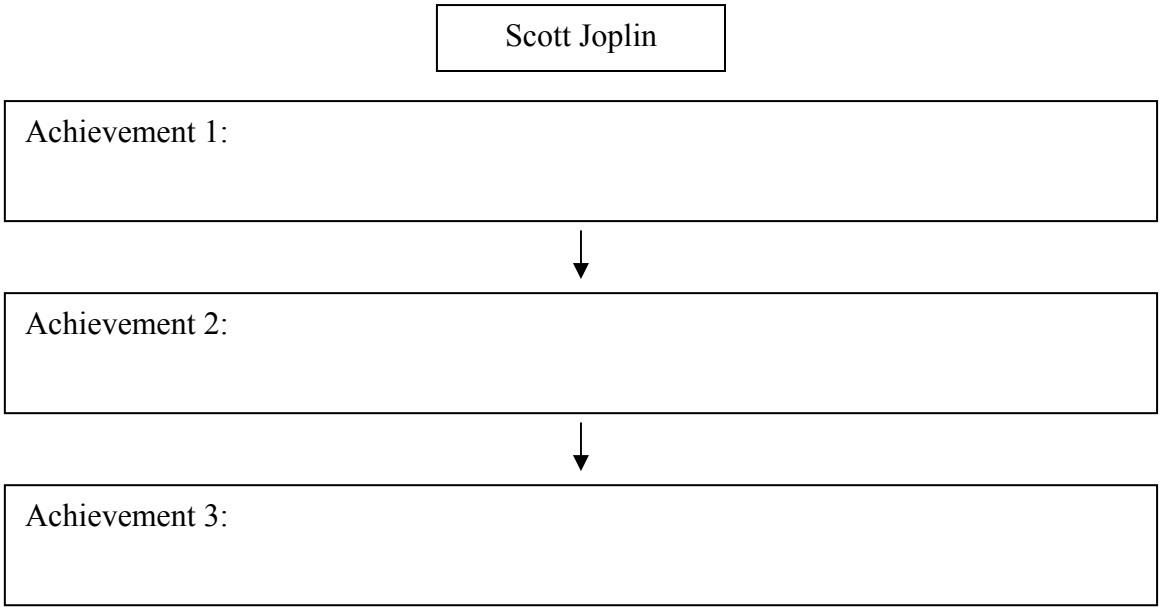
Joplin was born in Texas sometime in late 1867. He received early training in classical music from a German piano teacher. Joplin was also exposed to the marches and waltzes, of popular band music of his time. Before the age of twenty, he was earning a living as a piano player. He traveled with bands around the Midwest and performed in black "gentlemen's clubs" in his home base of Sedalia, Missouri. The music played in these clubs in the latter half of the 19°' century was ragtime, an African-American modification of the march that was usually played on the piano. Like other African-American musical styles, ragtime is defined by a certain type of syncopation. Melodic accents fall between beats that make the beats more easily heard, encouraging people to dance. Casual listeners recognize ragtime piano by the repeated pattern of left-hand bass notes and chords accompanying a syncopated melody played by the right hand.

Like many ragtime performers, Joplin composed original numbers and sold sheet music. Yet he always sought to elevate his ragtime compositions to the status of classical music. Despite the enormous popularity of his 1899 composition "Maple Leaf Rag," which attracted a wide audience to ragtime and established it in the musical culture of the early 20th century, Joplin focused on more serious pieces, such as an opera called *Treemonisha.* Joplin's sheet music publisher, John Stark, claimed that the composer had "lifted ragtime from its low estate and lined it up with Beethoven and Bach." This praise was not echoed, though, until long after Joplin's death. Ragtime waned in popularity with the emergence of jazz and the onset of World War I. Joplin's death in 1917 at the age of fifty was little noticed.

Two decades later, jazz bands began reviving some ragtime tunes in the 1940s. There was a nostalgic craze in the 1950s starting with publication of the book *They All Played Ragtime: The True Story of an American Music*. New rags were composed in the manner of light-hearted novelties. A more significant revival, which placed Scott Joplin finally in the ranks of major American composers, began in the 1970s. Classical pianist Joshua Rifkin released a recording of Joplin rags in 1971 that became nominated for a Grammy award, and the: public was finally reintroduced to Joplin in the context he had desired not as a nostalgic stereotype, but as a serious composer who had stood the test of time. Widespread interest came with the 1974 movie The Sting, which featured adaptations of Joplin's rags by popular composer Marvin Hamlisch. The film's theme song, "The Entertainer," reached number three on the Billboard 100 list of popular hits. Joplin's triumph came many years after his death, with the 1976 Pulitzer Prize for his special contribution to American music. In 1983, the US Postal Service issued a stamp of Scott Joplin in its Black Heritage series.

Today, some music historians consider classical ragtime a form of classical music, since it was based more on written sheet music than recordings or performances, but it is

more likely the leap in quality taken by Scott Joplin that realized the potential of ragtime as a creative form. Joplin used African-American folk rags as raw material to break new musical ground. He carefully put together compositions known 1or their interesting themes, subtle relationships, and rich harmonies. As a synthesis of multiple musical genres, ragtime paved the way for an explosive era in American musical innovation. It continued with jazz and rock 'n' roll, earning performers an international following that continues to this day.



1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) The popularity of "Maple Leaf Rag" led Joplin to focus on more serious pieces.
(B) A wide audience established ragtime as a musical culture focusing on serious pieces.
(C) Although "Maple Leaf Rag" was very popular, Joplin focused on more serious pieces.
(D) "Maple Leaf Rag" and more serious pieces established the musical culture of the early 1900s.

2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Rifkin's recording introduced Joplin to the public, showing his music stood the test of time.
(B) Joplin wanted to be introduced to the public through a serious recording like Rifkin's.
(C) Rifkin's recording established Joplin as the serious composer he wanted to be.
(D) Joplin was not a nostalgic stereotype, but a serious composer, as Rifkin's award proved.

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 5? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) By writing sheet music rather than performing, Joplin realized the potential of ragtime as a classical form.

(B) It is not only the written form, but the leap in quality that makes Joplin's ragtime into classical music.
(C) The leap in quality of Joplin's music was realized by writing sheet music in a creative classical form.
(D) More than recordings or performances, sheet music realizes the potential of ragtime as a creative form.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Scott Joplin developed an original _____ of American music in the early 1900s called ragtime, which was a _____ of African-American folk with classical European music. Joplin hoped ragtime would become as popular as the classical music in which he had trained, but this_____ was not _____until long after his death, It was not until the mid 197O that ragtime finally gained a reputation for beginning the major period of _____in American music that continues today.

Chapter 7

04 Business

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 43

Psychological Pricing

Nearly everyone is aware that prices displayed in odd fractions, like $9.99, are meant to encourage the belief that an item costs significantly less than the whole number, although it is just a penny less, Yet, most people claim not to be fooled by this tactic. They say they simply round up the figure to $10. The fact is, this strategy would not be used ‘consistently for so many years if it were not effective. Studies have shown that not only does the penny difference increase sales disproportionately, but many more pricing strategies are also effective despite working against consumers’ best interests. Together, these are known as psychological pricing.

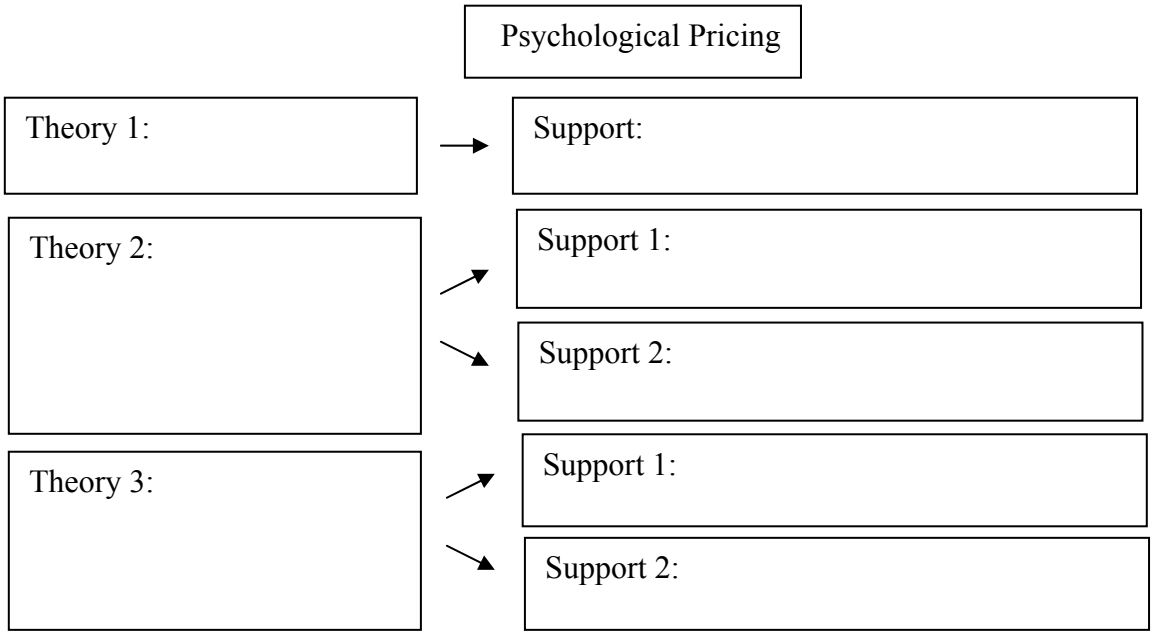
Psychological pricing consists of techniques to improve sales by using certain numbers in prices. Many economic theories assume that consumers always act rationally. This assumption is the basis for standard pricing formulas that predict, for example, that for every ten percent drop in prices, a retailer will see a twenty percent increase in sales. Psychological pricing strategies like setting a price to end in 99 contradict these: assumptions: since it should be in consumers' rational interest, to notice that a penny difference is negligible. Yet, multiple studies have shown that sales can be increased greatly by using psychological pricing strategies. A study at the University of Chicago found that lowering the price of margarine from 89 cents to 71 cents increased sales by sixty-five percent. But when the price was lowered to 69 cents—just two cents less—sales increased by 222 percent. A 1996 study found that prices ending in 99 generated eight percent more sales than prices ending in 88 or 00 for otherwise identical products from mail-order catalogs of women’s clothing.

Psychological pricing may work because consumers try to save time and effort in their calculations by focusing less attention on the fractional, right-hand part of a price than on the more significant, larger digits. This would explain why a price ending in 99 generates even greater sales increases when the extra penny would bump the price by another digit, as from $9.99 to $10. A different study in 2007 found the opposite “right-digit effect.” Consumers saw a bigger discount when the last digit of a price was small. Thus, a $222 item on sale for $211 was considered a better deal than a $199 item on sale for $188, even though the discount is the same in both cases. The researchers in that study concluded that “comparative price advertising can distort consumers’ perceptions in ways unintended by the seller". In other words, not only do the sellers stand to gain by using some type of psychological pricing effectively, they also stand to lose by remaining unaware of its effects. This suggests that there is more at stake behind the widespread use of psychological pricing strategies than sellers thinking they have nothing to lose by trying it except the need to stock up on pennies.

Even retailers who do not use fractional pricing often turn out to be applying psychological pricing strategies, in contrary fashion. People have grown so accustomed to thinking of prices ending in nine or five as a good value that prices ending in 00 project an image of quality and sophistication, according to a study from Ohio State University, Luxury shops, restaurants, and catalogs reject fractional pricing because they want to appear exclusive rather than Few-priced. “By consistently looking at the numbers in prices and making a determination of the quality of those items, we learn what to expect, and it becomes a part of our culture,” says researcher H.G. Parsa. “It’s a subconscious learning.”

Indeed, social psychologists have found that people do not always make decisions in their best interest on the basis of reason. Often, they exhibit what is called cognitive

dissonance. This means that they might hold two inconsistent ideas simultaneously and adopt various forms of rationalization and self-justification to ease the resulting tension. For example, it makes sense to save money for retirement, yet many people fail to do it. The reason may be that they fear contemplating old age and saving would force them to think about it. Instead, they choose not to save and defend their choice with all kinds of reasons and justifications. The fact that psychological pricing works even though almost everyone sees through the ruse demonstrates the significant role that subconscious desires and thoughts play in economic decisions.



1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 1? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Changing prices by just a penny raises sales, proving that consumers act in their best interests.
(B) Marketers have found many ways to increase sales disproportionately that contradict the idea that consumers always act rationally.
(C) Not only do pricing strategies help increase sales, they also have a disproportionate effect on consumers' best interests.
(D) Marketers have found that strategies like lowering the price by a penny can increase sales disproportionately.

2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Psychological pricing strategies play on consumers' interest in noticing small differences in price.
(B) If consumers act rationally, they will not be fooled for long by psychological pricing strategies.
(C) (Setting prices to end in 99 assumes that consumers will not notice the penny difference.
(D) Psychological pricing strategies assume that consumers always act in their best interests.

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Sellers who use psychological pricing will lose ground to competitors if they are unaware of all its effects,
(B) Psychological pricing will cause sellers to gain or lose, depending on how it is used.
(C) Some sellers might not care about the gains from psychological pricing, but ignoring the strategy's outcome could hurt them.
(D) Using psychological pricing effectively will lead to gains, while remaining unaware of it will lead to losses.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Psychological pricing is a technique used by marketers to improve sales by using certain numbers in the price of an item. Studies have shown that sales of an item rise _____ when the price is displayed in certain ways. By displaying a _____price that ends in nine or five, such as $4.95, consumers believe the item to be a good deal. Marketers found that prices ending in zeros, like $5.00, gave shoppers the impression that the item was more _____or of higher quality. Though there may be no difference between two items priced so differently, a shopper will buy an item based on subconscious _____ and _____ even if the decision makes no sense.

Chapter 7

05 Psychology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 44

Imprinting

It is often used as a striking image for the importance of early childhood experience: newly hatched ducks and geese follow the first moving object they see and treat it as their mother. This is a phenomenon known as imprinting. This special form of learning, explored by Konrad Lorenz in 19351 has drawn continuous interest by researchers in animal behavior and human psychology. This is because it stands somewhere between innate and learned behavior. The imprinting theory of learning states that animals have an innate tendency to respond to certain external stimuli, creating behavior that is important to the survival of the individual and the species.

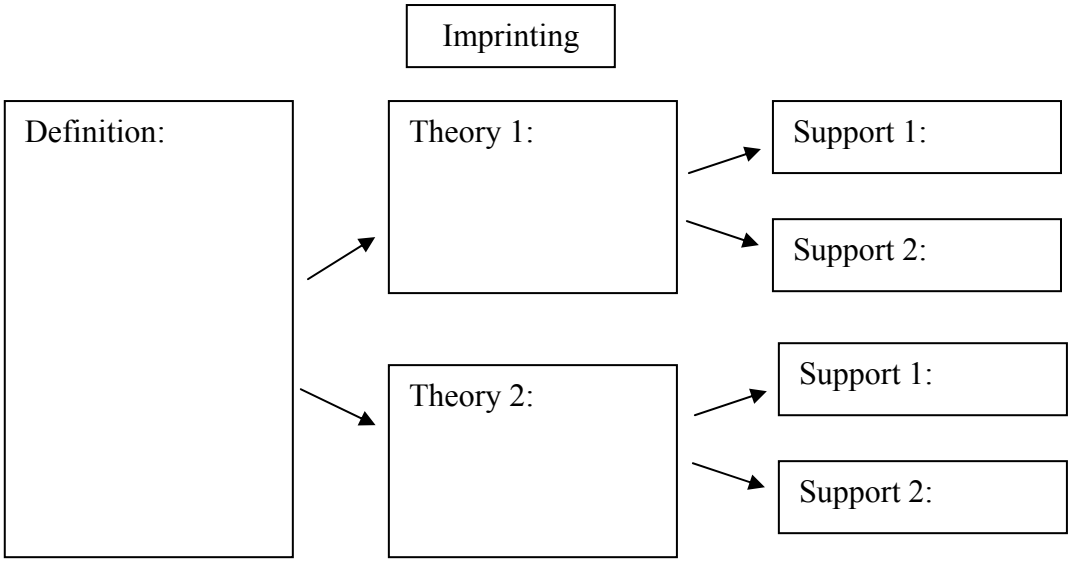
Lorenz was not the first to describe or name the behavior known as imprinting. However, he went further than previous researchers by laying out its defining characteristics and generating interest in further study. Lorenz raised half a set of goose eggs in an incubator, and left the other half with their mother. When the incubated eggs hatched, the goslings followed Lorenz as if he were their mother, while failing to recognize their real mother. As adu1ts they preferred the company of humans to geese, and would not mate with their own species. Lorenz suggested that imprinting differs from other types of learning in two important ways: It takes place during a critical period—a window of time in which the learning can occur—and is irreversible once it has happened. He also proposed that its effects continue in adulthood, leading to the choice of a mate from the same species as the mother.

Later research has expanded on and modified Lorenz's findings. Imprinting is now known to affect not only birds, but other species, including mammals and even fish. It turns out that salmon earn how to return to their home stream to lay eggs after spending their lives at sea by imprinting on the stream's unique smell. Imprinting was originally thought to take place early in life, but it is now recognized also in adults, with critical periods of varying lengths. Just as baby birds imprint on their mother, adult birds imprint on their chicks: during the critical period of nesting, parents will adopt chicks of foreign species introduced into their nest, even though they would kill and eat a strange chick at other times.

Also, studies have found that imprinting is not necessarily irreversible, especially in adults. Some birds raised with a foreign species during the critical period of youth preferred to mate with those foreigners, but eventually switched to mating with their own. Songbirds imprinted with songs from other species that they learn from tape recordings eventually start singing their own species songs if they hear it from live birds— another case where imprinting is modified by experience. In humans, we know there is a critical period for learning speech Additional languages are learned most easily during childhood, but adults can also learn them with extra time and effort

Some psychologists believe that imprinting is just another example of learned response to a new stimulus, as when a cat learns to come running at the sound of its feeding bowl being picked up The term is now used loosely to refer to many types of learning Imprinting continues to be a subject of interest for its possible applications in human developmental psychology, social pathology, and even philosophy Lorenz himself suggested that emotional problems in humans might be somehow related to imprinting in childhood Many books of advice on parenting emphasize the importance of newborn "bonding" with mother or father figures

For centuries, people have debated "nature versus nurture" This questions how much of who we are is due to genetics and how much to environment The only agreement seems to be that most behavior falls somewhere in between Lorenz's geese were born with the tendency do follow the first thing they saw, especially if it made a sound But they had no tendency to recognize their own mother or even their own species Many years after it was first described, imprinting continues to fascinate psychologists It focuses attention on the mysterious interaction between what we are born with and what the world provides.



1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Imprinting is defined by taking place during a critical period and being irreversible.
(B) Lorenz suggested that imprinting during a critical period is irreversible.
(C) Imprinting during a critical period differs from other learning in that it is irreversible.
(D) If imprinting takes place during a critical period, it is irreversible.

2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) If baby birds imprint on their mother, they will not be treated as a foreign species during nesting.
(B) Baby birds and parent birds imprint during the critical period with foreign chicks introduced into the nest.
(C) The behavior of nesting birds toward chicks of foreign species shows that imprinting also happens in adults.
(D) Both baby birds and adult birds show imprinting behavior—killing foreign species around the time of nesting.

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted in paragraph 4? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Learning foreign songs from recordings leads birds to sing their own songs if imprinting is modified by experience.

(B) Songbirds imprinted with foreign songs can be taught to sing their own species' songs, showing that imprinting can be modified.
(C) Imprinting can be modified by teaching song birds to sing other species' songs from recordings.
(D) Songbirds will imprint with songs learned from recordings, just as they eventually imprint from hearing live birds.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The phenomenon of imprinting is a form of learning in which animals react to external stimuli. Konrad Lorenz researched the _____ of geese raised in a(an) _____ to treat him as their mother as opposed to those raised by their natural mother: He noticed that geese raised by humans tended to _____their behavior so dramatically that, later in life, the geese refused to mate with their own species. Lorenz's research led to _____ psychology, social _____in problems of human developmental and even philosophy.

Chapter 7

06 Literature

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 45

The Call of the Wild

The story of a dog that is kidnapped, beaten, put to work, and forced to live in such harsh conditions that he turns on humans and kills one can hardly be considered an advertisement for the natural friendship between man and dog But Jack London's classic novel The Call of the Wild is not an indictment of how humans treat animals. Rather, the story told from the perspective of a dog, Buck, is a metaphor for human experience Since Buck represents humankind, it is not humans' relationship to animals that is at issue, but the struggle to balance the comforts of civilized life against the ancient longing for the wild

It is true that the humans Buck encounters after he is forced cut of his leisurely domesticated life are nearly all cruel and stupid. The dog traders who take him to Alaska to work on sled teams beat him to teach obedience. He is bought first by mail carriers who overwork the dogs, shooting one that becomes ill. He then works for a trio of inexperienced gold prospectors who overload the dog sled, bicker with each other, and end up plunging to their deaths through the ice because of their foolish mistakes. However, Buck is saved from being beaten to death by a wise prospector named John Thornton, who earns the dog's devotion and love. Buck later returns the favor, saving Thornton from drowning. Even after Thornton is killed by Indians, freeing Suck to join a pack of wolves, the dog returns every year to the place whore his master was killed to mourn his death.

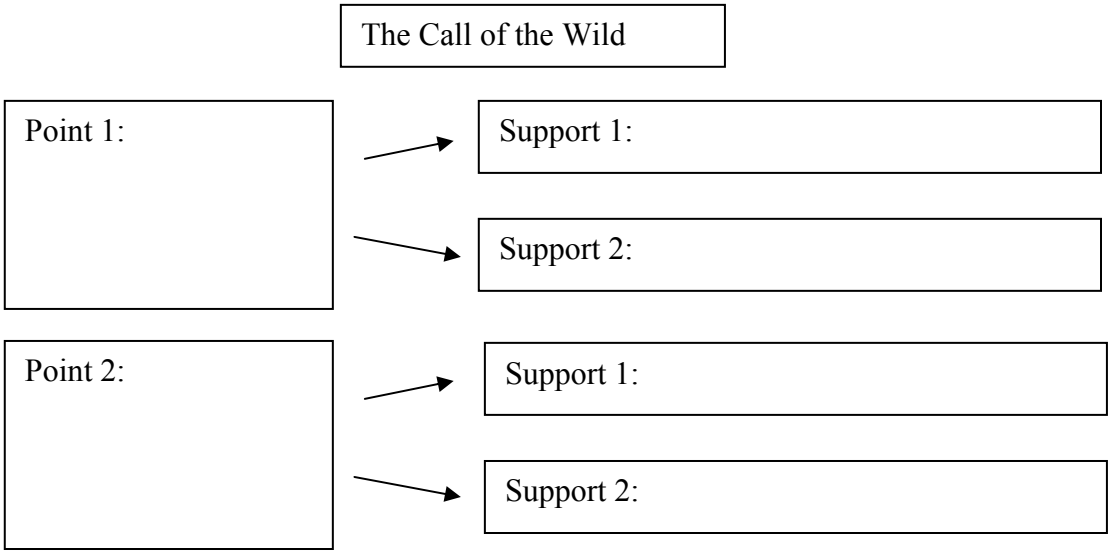
The relationship between Buck and Thornton forms an important counterpoint in the novel, not only to the insensitive humans in Buck's early life, but also to the growing attraction of living in the wild. The novel's main theme is Buck's inborn attraction to the ways of his ancestors, which he begins to learn while working outdoors with the sled team. Even though this leads to his transformation into a bloodthirsty pack animal, the novel portrays the change as positive, because the domestic dog thus fulfills his highest destiny. In other words, violence and savagery in the novel must be understood in the context of a larger theme.

Similarly, rather than understand the characters in The Call of the Wild literally as humans or dogs, we need to consider the novelist's deeper purpose in telling the story. Buck is portrayed with human qualities. He experiences shame, wonder, and justice. We witness his life through human eyes. The fact that Suck ends up torn between his love for a man, Thornton, and the call of his wild ancestors implies that there is something in the relationship between humans and dogs that is as compelling, and nearly as ancient, as instinct. In fact, as he is rediscovering the ways of the wild, Buck has visions of the humans around him wearing animal skins and living in caves or trees, and he runs alongside, protecting them. His relationship with Thornton is a realization of this vision, so Buck finds it difficult to leave Thornton, even as he longs to be primitive.

The obstacles that Buck encounters in The Call of the Wild do not point to the ignorance and savagery of humans versus the innocence of dogs as much as the struggle faced by all creatures to attain their highest calling, which the novelist portrays as a fulfillment of their original nature. As Buck's friendship with Thornton shows, this does not necessarily exclude attachment to the world of humans—the civilized world. But greatness and mastery do mean choosing the more demanding path in the end.

Jack London's classic American novel ultimately supports the primitive forces in humans and beasts above the forces of civilization, which appeared so mighty at the time the

book was written in 1903. Despite the conflicts Buck faces, the novel does not promote animals as nobler than humans. Both humans and dogs can be violent out of stupidity or necessity. Either can also live lazy lives of comfort or take a nobler path toward fulfilling their destiny. Because they share this position of choice between civilization and the wild, humans and dogs can have a relationship based on mutual decency or servitude.



1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) According to the novel, Buck fulfills his ultimate purpose in becoming a savage animal
(B) Buck is transformed into a bloodthirsty beast, which is harmful despite his achievement of his highest destiny
(C) The domestic dog fulfills his destiny as a bloodthirsty pack animal, but it
(D) The novel takes a positive view of Buck's transformation into a violent animal because it fulfills his top purpose.

2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Buck's love for Thornton implies that even instinct is not as compelling and ancient as the call of his wild ancestors.
(B) Buck finds it hard to leave Thornton, even though the call of his wild ancestors is not nearly as compelling.
(C) (Humans' relationship with dogs is as compelling as instinct, as we see from Buck's struggle to choose between Thornton and the wild.
(D) Buck ends up torn between Thornton and the wild because the call of his ancestors is compelling and more ancient.

3. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 5? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Buck's obstacles point primarily to the struggle of all creatures to fulfill their original nature.
(B) Humans versus dogs is portrayed by the novel to be much like the struggle of all creatures.
(C) The highest calling portrayed by the novelist is the struggle faced by all creatures.
(D) Suck's obstacles excuse the savagery of humans as the struggle to attain their highest calling.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Jack London's 1903 novel *The Call of the Wild* is more than a(n) _____ of the _____with which dogs were treated in the North. The book follows the journey of Buck, a dog taken from a life of leisure and comfort to one of beatings, hard work, and wilderness. The *Call of the Wild* can be read _____as the story of Buck's transformation from a pet to an almost wild animal. However, the novel offers an interesting _____ in which the dogs represent human characteristics. Read in this way. *The Call of the Wild* is a _____story of humans and animals struggling to reach their full, natural potential.

Chapter 8 Text Insertions Question

Necessary Skills

- Understanding the logic of a reading passage and grammatical connections between sentences

Example Questions

Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

[You will see a sentence in bold.]

Where would the sentence best fit?

Strategies

- Try inserting the bolded sentence in place of each square.
- Pay attention to both the structure of the bolded sentence and the logic of its placement.
- Watch for logical connecting words as they can give important clues about where the sentence should be placed.
- Ensure that the bolded sentence connects logically to both the sentence preceding it and the sentence following it.

Chapter 8

01 Nutrition

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 46

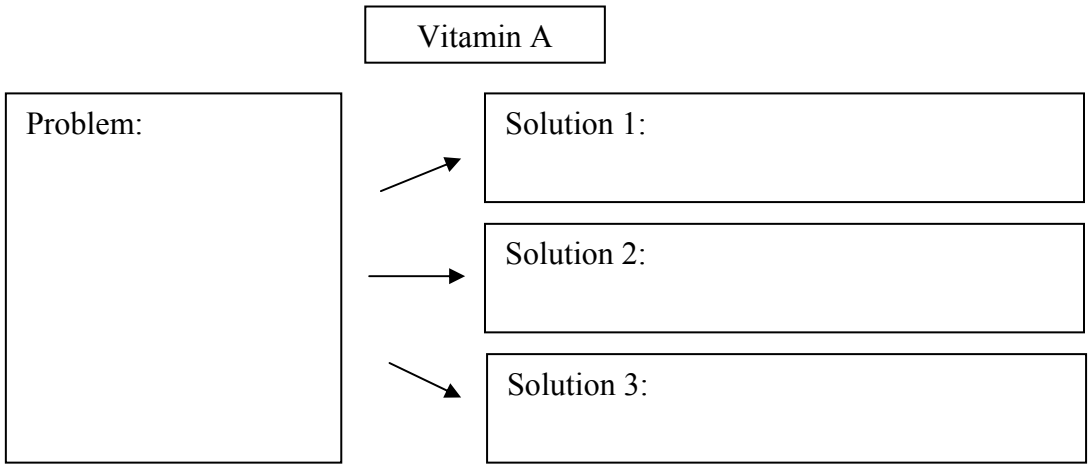
Vitamin A Deficiency in the World

The human body needs a host of vitamins and minerals to keep it functioning properly. ■ A) While one's diet supplies the majority of vitamin intake, some people must find other sources to provide the vitamins necessary to sustain them. ■ B) These can be derived from a number of foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, and green leafy vegetables. ■ C) However, the amount of vitamin A in food can vary greatly, depending on geographic region and the quality of available food. ■ D) In developing countries, available food is generally insufficient for one's daily intake of vitamins.

Deficiency in vitamin A is quite prevalent in children, especially when exacerbated by illness. ● A) A lack of adequate vitamin A at a young age can lead to blindness. It is recorded as the leading cause of preventable childhood blindness. ● B) Vitamin-deficient children have a twenty-three percent greater risk of contracting and dying from measles or malaria. Children need vitamin A to grow! However, they lose large amounts of it when they fight infection. ●. C) It is estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO) that 100 to 140 million children under the age of five may be suffering from vitamin A deficiency. By targeting children between six months and five years of age, agencies are working to bring vitamin A to those who need it. ● D)

Agency workers apply various plans of action to manage vitamin A deficiency. This is done in an effort to increase child survival rates, reduce the seriousness of childhood illness, and ease the subsequent strain on healthcare facilities. ◆ A) The three control strategies for deficiency are supplementation, food fortification, and dietary diversification. For supplementation, international recommendations call for the administration of high doses of vitamin A. ◆ B) The supplements, typically in capsule form, are given to children under the age of five every four to six months. This provides a safe, cost-efficient solution that eliminates the deficiency and improves survival. ◆ C) Increasingly, food fortification, the second solution, is reaching countries through mediums such as sugar, oil, milk, and other basic food items. While this option is effective overall, it can take many years to implement and reach families in need. ◆ D) Non-animal sources currently provide eighty percent of the intake for developing countries. However, the present need for vitamin A requires ten times the current quantity available. By increasing food from animals, agencies can provide diets richer in vitamin A.

Internationally, the goal is to eliminate vitamin A deficiency in children and thus decrease preventable health issues. Countries providing supplements twice a year reach a minimum of seventy percent of children needing treatment. This is considered effective coverage. With the continuation of supplementation and other programs, vitamin A deficiency could be effectively eradicated in the near future.



1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

One vitamin that is vitally important to the body is Vitamin A.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four squares [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

While the vitamin affects eye health, it also supports the immune system and keeps it functioning properly.
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First circle
(B) Second circle
(C) Third circle
(D) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four squares [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Dietary diversification is the pairing of animal food products with nutritious fruits and vegetables, all of which are high in vitamin A.
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First diamond
(B) Second diamond
(C) Third diamond
(D) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

A large percentage of the world's children are _____ in vitamin A, which leads to greater risk of disease, infection, and oven blindness The World Health Organization (WHO) is trying to control the problem through _____ of foods This will help children _____ vitamin A from a greater variety of food sources By using common foods as a _____ for vitamin A, they hope to _____ the deficiency as a world health problem

Chapter 8

02 Psychology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 47

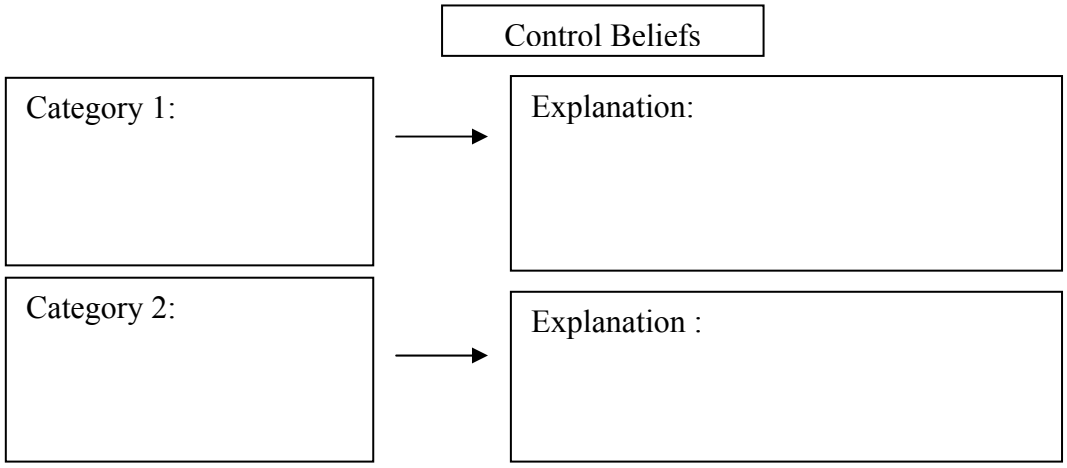
Personal Control Beliefs

Whether or not people are conscious of it, they hold very specific beliefs about their perceived control, or lack thereof, over situations that occur in their lives. In reaction to a particular situation, people attempt to explain its outcome in terms of a cause-and-effect relationship. Experts in the field of psychology believe that people can be divided into two clear categories in regard to their personal control beliefs. There are those with a pessimistic explanatory style and those who practice a more optimistic explanatory style.

Personal control beliefs are the powers an individual feels he or she has over the outcomes of circumstances in his or her life, ■ A) They develop over time as an individual experiences disappointment and failure and learns different methods for coping with them. ■ B) A person's explanatory style is an unchanging cognitive characteristic of his or her personality. It reflects the way he or she thinks about the bad events in his or her life. ■. C) Negative incidents happen to everyone, but individuals differ in the ways they view the causes behind such events. ■ D)

Individuals who tend to take a fatalistic view of unmet expectations are said to have a pessimistic explanatory style. ● A) These people look internally at perceived failures, shortcomings, or what they consider to be inherent character flaws in themselves when a situation turns out negatively. ● B) Such people do not consider that outside factors could have contributed to the loss, Instead, they blame themselves and feel their shortcomings are too big to overcome. ● C) People who have this style tend to feel helpless and give up when they encounter setbacks. They feel they have no control over circumstances in their lives and therefore will likely fail. ● D) People who espouse the pessimistic style usually adopt negative coping mechanisms. These serve to decrease overall motivation and prompt more negative emotions.

On the other hand, those with an optimistic explanatory style generally ascribe external factors to a negative result. ◆ A) For example, a person with an optimistic style might say, '1 lost the tennis match because my coach wanted me to use the wrong type of serve." ◆ B) Individuals with this style see negative events as things that can be changed and controlled. The tennis player in this example might simply try a different type of serve next time, rather than feel she is a poor player. ◆C) Such people believe negative occurrences are isolated and the result of outside factors. Optimistic people are found to have more positive coping strategies. Therefore, they seem to be more successful and have higher self-esteem. ◆ D) While an overly optimistic view could lead to an unhealthy and narcissistic opinion of oneself, most people consider the optimistic style to be beneficial. The key is a balance between being negatively affected by poor outcomes and realizing that while one may be somewhat responsible for a negative result, one also possesses the ability to make changes that can control future outcomes.



1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

These beliefs govern how a person reacts when a desired outcome is achieved or when an outcome is different than expected.
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four squares [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

For example, someone with a pessimistic style who just lost a tennis game might say, "I lost the match because I'm just not a good player."
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First circle
(B) Second circle
(C) Third circle
(D) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four squares [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

An optimistic view, however, can have negative consequences.
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First diamond
(B) Second diamond
(C) Third diamond
(D) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary

Psychologists believe people hold_____ (negative) or _____ (positive) views of the level of control they have over circumstances in their lives People who blame themselves for negative events are considered _____ and often feel helpless in difficult situations Some people _____ negative events to things outside themselves that can be changed or controlled These people sometimes think too highly of themselves and risk becoming _____.

Chapter 8

03 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 48

Measuring Microbial Activity

Microbes, or tiny organisms, make up the majority of the Earth's living biomass. They are invisible to the naked eye. Therefore, biologists must use specific methods to study and measure the activity of these organisms. Although their minute size makes them somewhat difficult to observe, scientists have developed two tools for studying microbial activity. These are radioisotopes and microelectrodes.

A radioisotope is an atom with an unstable nucleus. It releases its excess energy as radiation. The radiation chemically alters the microorganism. When used to study microbes, this radiation allows microbiologists to asses the chemicals released. ■ A) Radioisotopes can be used to study microbial activity in a variety of environments.

■ B) They are often used in the field of medicine for certain tests and treatments. For example, doctors can inject a radioisotope into a patient suspected to have cancer. The patient then undergoes a PET scan. ■ C) The radioisotope highlights the tumors on the scan. This aids doctors in determining the exact cause of a medical condition. Subsequently, they can treat the illness. Radioisotopes can also be used to eliminate harmful bacteria in foods. ■ D) Some types of meat contain parasites or: pathogenic bacteria. Radioactive isotopes can target the specific bacteria and irradiate them. This kills the bacteria without harming the rest of the meat.

A microelectrode is an electrical device that can deliver an electric current to a non-metallic surface. Microelectrodes can be used to detect metabolic, or energy-producing, processes in microbes. ● A) In one study, biologists tried to determine why one type of bacteria was able to multiply so quickly in a certain environment. ● B) They used microelectrodes to measure the levels of carbon dioxide and oxygen at different depths in a minute environment. They discovered that oxygen was depleted in the first fifty micrometers. As the oxygen decreased, the carbon dioxide increased. The toxic bacteria were allowed to thrive. ● C) The highly specific nature of the microelectrodes provided scientists, with the exact answers they needed. ● D)

The radioactive nature of radioisotopes and the ability of microelectrodes to work within tiny environments render both of these methods useful to biologists in various ways. ◆A) For example, microbial diseases such as the West Nile virus (WNV) arid cholera negatively affect the world's mortality and morbidity rates. ◆ B) In 2005, 2,949 cases of WNV were reported in the United States. There were 116 deaths from the virus. ◆C) In addition, many of the negative changes made in the Earth's environment begin at the microbial level. Since microbes are some of nature's tiniest organisms, they provide valuable information about making positive changes in the environment that start at the most fundamental level. ◆D) Through the study of microbial activity, biologists have discovered more about the production and consumption of gases that affect the atmosphere. They have also learned about the transformation of these greenhouse gases and other toxic elements. Scientists use this information to develop strategies that may help reverse negative climatic trends.

Radioisotopes vs. Microelectrodes

Radioisotopes	Both	Microelectrodes
•	•	•
•	•	•

1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This scan shows any tumors or abnormal cells in the patient's body. Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four squares [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In addition, their size allows them to move within tiny environments and study the electrical characteristics of microorganisms.

(E) First circle
(F) Second circle
(G) Third circle
(H) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four squares [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

These diseases, as they grow and spread, infect and even kill many people.

(A) First diamond
(B) Second diamond
(C) Third diamond
(D) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary

The majority of Earth's living _____ is made up of microscopic organisms called microbes Detection of these _____ life forms is vital to scientists and doctors because of their _____ effects in humans and their ability to _____ an environment uninhabitable. Scientists use _____ and electrical currents to detect and observe microbial activity

Chapter 8

04 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 49

Boom-and-Bust Cycles in Population Growth

The population of any given species has natural growth and reduction cycles. Through these natural cycles, most species and populations tend to remain relatively stable. However, due to environmental factors some species can experience large fluctuations between an enlarged population and greatly decreased numbers in their population. This occurrence has been coined the "boom-and-bust cycle" in population growth.

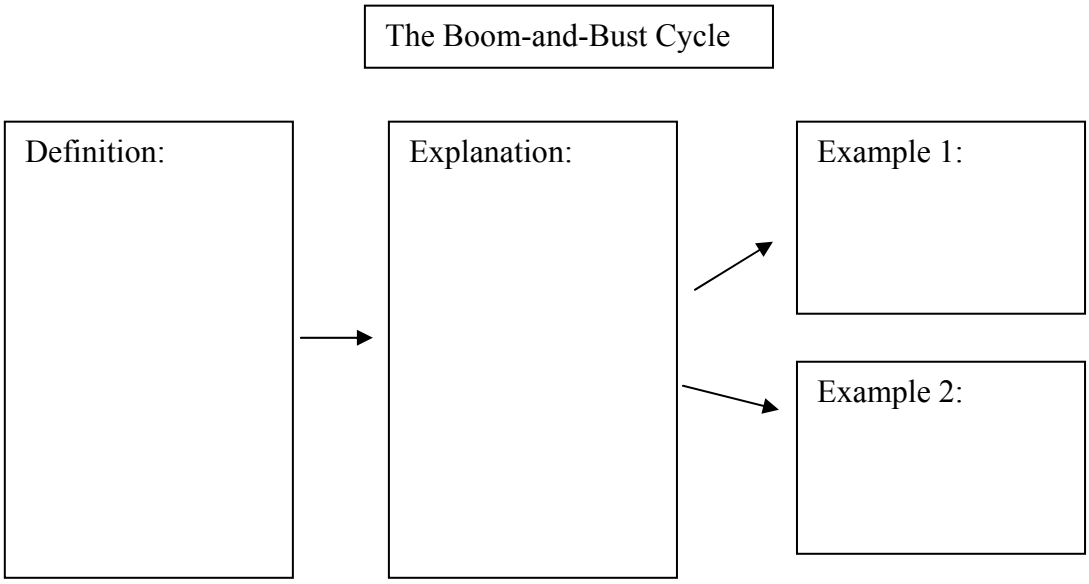
The changes in the boom-and-bust cycle are perpetual They build upon and lead into each other ■ **A)** When a population has an increased number of members, competition for a set amount of resources begins ■ **B)** Also, the number of predators tends to increase as the prey population Increases more food for predators means they will reproduce in greater numbers as well. ■ **C)** Conversely with fiercer competition for resources and an expanded group of predators, the population will begin to experience higher death rates. ■**D)** As the population dies, the number of predators will correspondingly shrink due to the lack of food Resources replenish during the bust period. With less predation, the population has a chance to repopulate their environment, and birth rates increase thus beginning the cycle again

Favorable conditions such as warmer weather and rainfall foster an environment in which species are free to reproduce and increase in number. ● **A)** Some species experience these kinds of favorable conditions on a yearly basis. ● **B)** They produce many offspring during the spring and summer, but then the entire population experiences a crash when the colder months of the year hit. ● **C)** Many populations experience this cycle at a much slower rate. ● **D)** Their growth and subsequent decline are influenced by environmental factors such as the availability of food and living space. The lemming populations of the arctic are a good example. Lemmings thrive as long as there is ample vegetation for all members of the population. As the population grows and the food supply starts to dwindle, lemmings will often emigrate from highly crowded areas. It is during these times of exodus that many lemmings die. Some accidentally drown when they try to swim across large bodies of water to find new homes, Also, the lemmings become easy targets for predators when they are on the move. In areas where numbers are depleted, the land and its resources will be replenished, Vegetation grows, and, before long, lemmings migrate again to these areas. In other animal populations, predatory behavior plays a bigger role in carrying on this cycle.

`Rabbit populations are known for their large numbers and ability to reproduce at a swift rate. They are preyed upon by bigger mammals, which can help maintain equilibrium in their population in most cases. In one Canadian study, biologists theorized that the rabbit population might experience the boom-and-bust cycle if a particular species was their only predator. To test their theory, they studied the availability of animal pelts, or skins, on the market between 1845 and 1935. The number of pelts available would correspond with population size. Throughout the ninety years of the study, the numbers of rabbit pelts and the pelts of their predator, the lynx, rose and fell in a dramatic fashion. ◆ **A)** When the number of rabbit pelts grew to be quite large, it meant that the rabbits were thriving and reproducing. ◆ **B)** Not long after the rabbit population reached a peak, the number of pelts began to decrease, while the, number of lynx pelts began to increase.

◆ **C)** Likewise, 'as the lynx pelts reached a peak, lynx populations decreased, and the rabbit population began to re-establish itself. ◆ **D)** Scientists believe that this example of the boom-and-bust cycle is the exception rather than the norm.

Generally speaking, populations of different species maintain a certain balance in their growth patterns. The boom-and-bust periods within this cycle are special circumstances that only occur for a limited amount of time. Just the same, there 'are times when environmental factors can lead to a cycle of great growth and consequent diminution in the species populations of the world.



1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Consequently, higher mortality rates lead the population toward the "bust" portion of the cycle.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four squares [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

For example, insect populations experience immense growth during the warmer months of the year.
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First circle
(B) Second circle
(C) Third circle
(D) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four squares [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This cycle repeated itself throughout the study, with the greatest increase in rabbit pelts being soon followed by a great increase in lynx pelts.
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First diamond
(B) Second diamond
(A) C) Third diamond
(C) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary

Changing environmental conditions cause _____ boom-and-bust cycles in populations of plants and animals. When conditions are good, a particular species produces large numbers of _____ and the population increases. _____when _____ is high, many members of the species die to feed another species. Or if food becomes scarce, the species will have to _____from the area. Either of these situations lead to _____ of the species that wilt last until conditions improve and survival is easier.

Chapter 8

05 Medicine

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 50

Identifying and Treating Balance Disorder

Balance is a state of equilibrium. It is a result of several systems working together. When a person is off-balance or experiences dizziness, it is typically a result of dysfunction within the ear and its organs. Such problems are difficult to diagnose and even more complex to treat.

The ear is composed of semicircular canals, the vestibule, and the cochlea. They work together to provide auditory senses. ■ A) The canals are filled with fluid, which alerts a person of movement and signals the brain about the direction and speed at which he or she is moving. ■ B) Two other vestibular organs are the utricle and saccule. These contain tiny calcium stones called otoconia. ■ C) Tilting the head or the gravitational position of the body causes these otoconia to move, slightly bending the hair cells within the organs and sending signals to the brain. ■ D) To maintain balance, the visual and skeletal systems work in conjunction with the auditory system when the brain compares information signals sent from each of the systems.

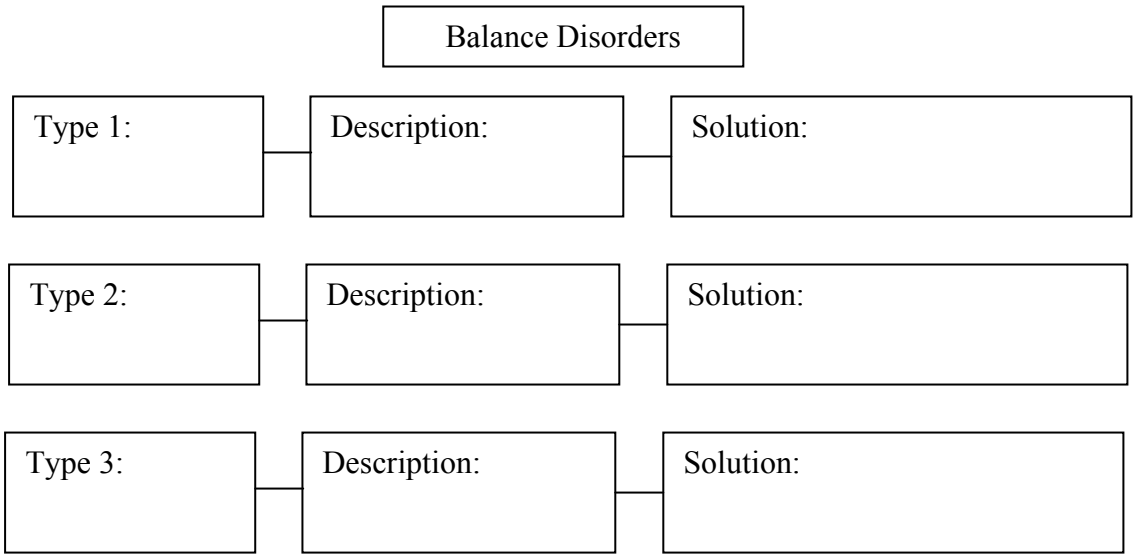
Problems arise when there is a disruption in the vestibular system or other systems relating to balance. From minor to severe, temporary to permanent, many 'balance disorders plague patients. Vertigo, a specific medical term, refers to the sensation of spinning or feeling that the room is spinning around a person. Those who suffer from vertigo experience nausea and vomiting, which are associated with dizziness. Feeling off-balance is known as disequilibrium. It is characterized by falling frequently to one side. The word "syncope" refers to fainting, and pre-syncope is the lightheadedness and weak feeling experienced when blood pressure is low or prior to a fainting spell. Labyrinthitis is another balance disorder. It is caused by an infection or inflammation of the inner ear that results in dizziness and loss of balance. Some problems begin in the ear, while others occur in the brain. Still others can be the result of outside influences.

● A) An individual who has difficulty maintaining his or her orientation has impaired balance. Aside from vertigo, feeling lightheaded, and feeling as if falling, other symptoms are: difficulty seeing, problems reading, and disorientation. ● B) If a person visibly staggers or has trouble walking, he or she is experiencing balance problems. ● C) Some people experience emotions such as fear, panic, or anxiety when having trouble with balance. Depression, fatigue, and decreased concentration may also result. ● D) The symptoms and implications of balance disorder are quite complex, and doctors are presented with some complicated issues, especially surrounding diagnosis and treatment.

Because other medical conditions such as ear infections, blood pressure, and vision problems affect balance, doctors cannot immediately diagnose a problem as originating in the ear. ◆ A) Therefore, doctors must utilize many different assessments when treating their patients. ◆ B) They incorporate a number of analyses including rotation tests, MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scans, and tests that measure hearing activity at normal frequencies. ◆ C) Treatments are even more complex than diagnosing the problems because a singular treatment generally will not restore balance. ◆ D) Doctors may choose to treat a disease or disorder that contributes to being off-balance, such as infection, stroke, or multiple sclerosis. Medical health, general history, examination by a doctor, and test results are all considered along with current symptoms. In some cases, patients must learn to cope with their disorder by taking

balance training from a physiotherapist. Some case-specific treatment ideas are available. For example, those suffering from labyrinthitis and vertigo can do therapy-type exercises to help alleviate each problem,

Regarding medication, sedatives are often given to people who experience vertigo and dizziness, but this only treats underlying problems associated with the disorders. Some medications, such as anti-nauseants, help patients deal with various sensations produced by the disease. These treatments make living with a balance disorder more bearable, The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) exists to understand the complexity of the interactions between the inner ear, other balance-sensing organs, and the brain. Research continues in an effort to understand these issues as well as to better the lives of those suffering from inner ear problems.



1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This messaging is done by sensitive hair cells within the canals that are affected by the fluid's movement.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four circles [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Consequently, not only does balance affect a person physically, but it also affects them emotionally and mentally.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First circle
(B) Second circle
(C) Third circle
(D) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four circles [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Additionally, some medications can contribute to balance problems.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First diamond
(B) Second diamond
(C) Third diamond
(D) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Balance is a complex system in which the ears, brain, eyes, and skeleton of a person work in _____ to maintain the person's _____ to objects around them. When there is a _____ to any part of that system, we say the person is out of _____.Because the system is so complex, doctors have trouble _____ the discomfort of people when such disruptions occur.

Chapter 8

06 Botany

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 51

How a Plant Attracts Pollinators

All species of plants have basic functions. They produce oxygen and take in carbon dioxide. They use chlorophyll and sunlight to produce food. ■ **A)** They also multiply or reproduce through pollination. While all plants need to be pollinated, this can occur in several ways. For example, pollination most commonly occurs by the wind blowing, by people or insects carrying the pollen from plant to plant, or by self-pollination.

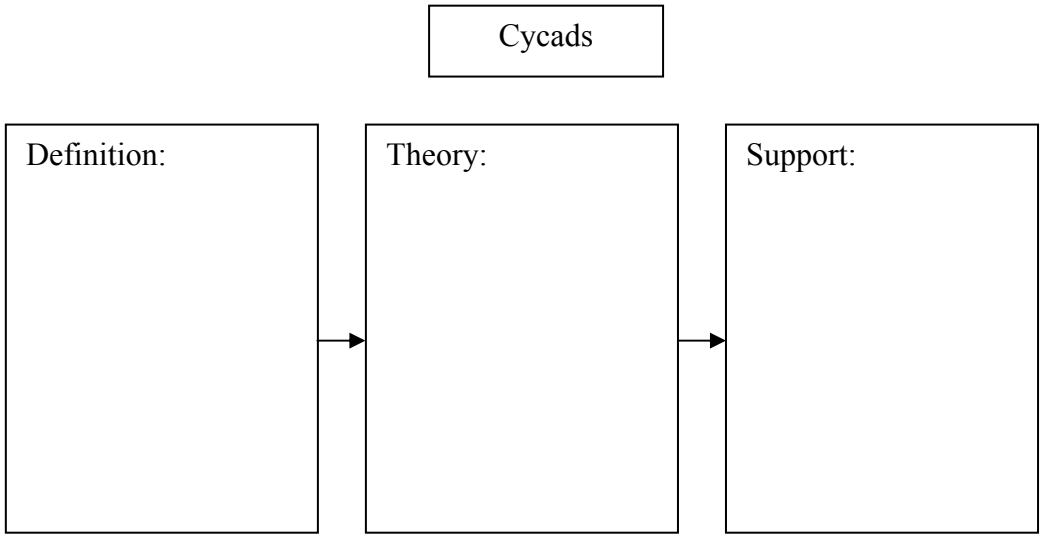
■ **B)** Scientists have researched a primitive plant called a cycad and have subsequently developed a theory regarding it. ■ **C)** This plant is pollinated by insects called thrips, but the method by which it attracts bugs makes it markedly unique. ■ **D)**

Cycads are known as "living fossils" partly because of their primitive structure, but additionally, fossils of the plant indicate that it has been around since the era known as the Permian Period, which occurred 290 to 250 million years ago. ● **A)** Along with **conifers such as pine and fir, they are considered gymnosperms, meaning the plant's** seeds are exposed on the surface rather than being enclosed. ● **B)** Cycads have a trunk that exists mainly underground and leafy fronds sticking up above ground situated around a single cone. The cone is a greenish color when it is young, and as it matures, it changes to a shade of yellow. ● **C)** The scales of the cone are typically close together except during pollination, when they spread to leave a tiny space in between the scales. ● **D)**

Previously, scientists believed that cycads were pollinated by the wind. This can occur when the wind blows pollen from male cones to nearby female cones, but scientists began to question this theory because the space in which the wind needed to penetrate the cycad cone was too small, preventing this means of pollination. ◆ **A)** Researchers soon began to study cycads and their miniscule pollinators, the insects known as thrips. ◆ **B)** Closer inspection led them to believe that thrips are the plant's only pollinators and that their relationship is twofold: thrips eat the cycad's pollen and cycads reproduce through the pollination carried out by thrip activity. ◆ **C)** Individual cycads have a pollination period, or coning season, that occurs once a year and lasts four weeks or less. ◆ **D)** During this Lime, male cones have the unique ability to raise their temperature up to twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit warmer than the surrounding air by using the store of sugars, starch, and fats generally used by the plant for normal function. This heating of the cone occurs between eleven a.m. and three p.m. and takes place each day of the pollination period. When the temperature rises, a substantial odor emits from the cone. The odor is described as harsh and overpowering, unlike any other common odor One of the odors is a chemical known as beta-myrcene, which increases to toxic levels, proving lethal to the thrips and driving them from the cones As they leave the male cones, they take pollen along with them on their bodies As the plants cool down, the cones emit much lower levels of beta-myrcene, which then attracts the thrips, and the pollen they carried away, back to the plants, specifically the female cones Thus, the thrips effectively remove pollen from the male cones and deposit it in the female cones, and the pollination process is complete

Scientists believe that plants have evolved by producing chemical defenses in order to drive away animals that would eat them Another belief is that flowering plants use fragrance as well as vivid color to attract the insects necessary to pollinate them The method of pollination characterized by the relationship between cycads and thrips is referred to as 'push-

pull pollination" Researchers view the push pull pollination process as an intermediate evolutionary stage for plants, using odor to attract pollinators, repel herbivores, and be pollinated by wind-blown pollen. Compelling evidence supports this theory of evolution as a means of protection and reproduction to further a species. Over centuries, plants have refined the functions they are capable of to become a sustainable species. As a result, plants such as cycads have existed over a timeline of more than 250 million years and will be in existence for millions of years to come.



1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Accordingly, the appropriate process varies from plant to plant.
Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four squares [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This structure is where pollination occurs.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First circle
(B) Second circle
(C) Third circle
(D) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four squares [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Consequently, they watched the plants to locate the source of pollination.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First diamond
(B) Second diamond

(C) Third diamond
(D) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Cycads are _____ plants that have survived on Earth for at least 250 million years Scientists have been studying the _____ unique way these plants attract thrips, the plants' only pollinators, Thrips feed on pollen until during the plants' reproductive cycle. Then, the cycad _____ high levels of beta-myrcene. The chemical reaches levels that thrips cannot survive, so the insects leave the plants, carrying pollen with them. In cooler times, beta-myrcene levels fall, and thrips return to the plants, spreading the pollen among the cycads. This process is viewed as an _____ evolutionary stage of plants called 'push-pull pollination," Over time, plants have evolved their capabilities in order to be _____ species.

Vocabulary Review 2

Instructions: Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The politician gave a very _____ speech regarding the need for governmental reforms.
   (A) comical
   (B) inflammatory
   (C) simulated
   (D) narcissistic

2. The gun-shot wound was not _____. Rather, it only gave the patient a lot of pain and discomfort1
   (A) susceptible
   (B) perpetual
   (C) tumultuous
   (D) lethal

3. None of his neighbors _____ Mr. Thompson worked for the FBI.
   (A) realized
   (B) maximized
   (C) alleviated
   (D) derived

4. Albert Einstein was one of the most _____scientists of the 20th century.
   (A) sustainable
   (B) renowned
   (C) exclusive
   (D) minute

5. The boss gave a(n) _____ reply after being asked an inappropriate question at the staff meeting.
   (A) innate
   (B) essential
   (C) terse
   (D) primitive

6. Many students living away from home suffer from feeling extreme _____ during their first year at college.
   (A) isolation
   (B) self-justification
   (C) fluctuation
   (D) fortification

7. The professor made the main _____ of the theory clear for the students.
   (A) optimistic
   (B) refuge
   (C) modification
   (D) concept

8. Life in this small town had become quite _____ People were looking for some excitement.
   (A) inclined
   (B) hesitant
   (C) mundane
   (D) intermediate

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence.

9. The biography on the life of Marilyn Monroe was a very <u>gripping</u> story.
   (A) proper
   (B) compelling
   (C) essential
   (D) deficient

10. Liars try to <u>deceive</u> people by saying things that are not true.
    (A) fool
    (B) ascribe
    (C) utilize
    (D)convey

11. The disease was <u>worsening</u> and would slowly damage the patient's body.
    (A) key
    (B) circuitous
    (C) bureaucratic
    (D) degenerative

12. The participants of the survey received gift certificates to a nice restaurant
    (A) respondents
    (B) idioms
    (C) apprentices
    (D) offspring

.13. There has been a tot of guessing regarding which candidate will win the election.
    (A) stimulus
    (B) speculation
    (C) displacement
    (D) indictment

14 .Every adult citizen of this city can vote in the upcoming <u>civic</u> election
    (A) valuable
    (B) traitorous
    (C) aquatic
    (D) Municipal

15. The message was difficult to <u>unscramble</u> because of the system that was used to write it.
    (A) decode
    (B)
    (C) dispute
    (D) align
    (E) Ensue

Instructions: Write the missing words. Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

emulate	innovation	prominent
sensational	perseverance	

From the beginning of recorded history, humankind has changed clothing styles frequently. This idea of "fashion" has now become a major part of modern culture. Cities like Paris, New York, and Milan have become the most **16.** _____ fashion centers of the world. To become a fashion designer, one must have **17.** _____ and creativity. It is a difficult industry. Fashion designs which show true **18.** _____ are hard to find. Sometimes, older styles can once again become trendy. Many of today's fashion trends **19.** _____ styles from earlier eras. Sometimes, the clothing modeled on the runway is commercial, while other times it can be too **20**. _____ for the everyday person to appreciate.

Instructions: Match the words that are similar in meaning.

21. continuity	(A) excrete
22. spherical	(B) plants
23. foliage	(C) continuance
24. emit	(D) argue
25. bicker	(E) globular

Mini Test 2

01 Zoology

Read the passage and answer the questions. . Track 52

Territoriality

Territories offer a way for animals to set and maintain home boundaries. A territory is a region or geographic area occupied by an animal or group of animals that is protected against intruding animals. Animals must not only compete with other species, but also frequently with animals of their own species. For this reason, animals exhibit territoriality in many different ways: However, they all share one purpose: to protect members of a specific group in such a way as to avoid confrontation and aggression.

Territories are essential in that they offer certain levels of protection against other members of an animal's own species. They also establish where an animal or group of animals lives. The first priority an animal has when establishing a territory is to set a boundary in some way. For example, some animals establish their territory through the use of scent marking. After setting a boundary, the animal or group will spend time and energy defending the territory. An animal or group establishes ownership of the area in order to make rival animals respect the territory's boundaries.

Territorial animals will go to great lengths to defend their territories against rivals ■ **A**) One might think that territories make animals more aggressive than non-territorial animals. ■ **B)** An animal or group may spend a good deal of time and energy defending its territory from rivals soon after the territory is established. However, once the area is firmly established as that animal's territory, the boundaries are usually respected. ■ **C**) Territorial boundaries are recognized by all members of the same species and will often deter a rival animal from entering the territory ■ **D)** Neither an animal nor a group of animals wants to expend needless energy engaging in confrontations, as they are more likely to lead to injury. An animal or group will usually refrain from trespassing on a rival's territory. This is because it knows that the rival will go to great lengths to protect that territory, resulting in the possibility of harm for the intruder.

Although many types of animals exhibit a certain degree of territoriality, the type of territory depends largely on the animal. ● **A)** Certain animals, such as birds and insects, have very pronounced territories. However, the territories themselves are not large. Since many species of birds are forced to occupy shared space, it may just be the nest that is considered off-limits to outsiders. ● **B)** On the other hand, mammals usually have less pronounced territories. ● **C)** This is because they are often much larger than those of birds or insects. ● **D)** It is harder for mammals to patrol the borders of these large territories effectively, Mammals also must travel long distances to find food. Baboons and felines establish large territories, but these territories are more indistinct because they must travel constantly to search for food.

Though it may seem as if territoriality increases an animal's overall level of aggression, this is not the case. Sometimes, just the odor of another animal's scent-marked territory is enough to deter a would-be trespasser. Whether the territory is large or small, pronounced or nearly indistinct, territories provide the necessary protection against rival animals and groups.

1. The word "territoriality" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) dominant conduct
(B) aggressive manner
(C) boundary establishment
(D) protective behavior

2. The word "They" in the passage refers to

(A) Territories
(B) Members
(C) Levels of protection
(D) Animals

3. Look at the four squares [■] that indicates where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In actuality, territories allow animals to avoid aggression and confrontation.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

4. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) In order to prevent injury, animals avoid entering the territory of other animals at any cost.
(B) To avoid being wounded in a conflict, animals would rather avoid entering another animal's territory.
(C) Because confrontation is unlikely to result in injury, animal groups spend little energy engaging in territorial conflicts.
(D) Injuries may cause animals to trespass on one another's territory, despite the high level of energy spent doing so.

5. The word "it" in the passage refers to

(A) injury
(B) energy
(C) animal or group
(D) territory

6. Look at the four circles [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Large numbers of gannet birds, for instance, nest in the same area, building their nests just out of reach of being pecked at by other birds.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First circle
(B) Second circle
(C) Third circle
(D) Fourth circle

7. The word pronounced in the passage is closest in meaning to.

(A) maintained
(B) regular
(C) exact
(D) definite

8. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 5? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) An animal may choose to avoid an area if it smells another animal's scent.
(B) Animals that mark a territory with their own scent may successfully avoid confrontation.
(C) Smells are sometimes enough to prevent animals from marking a territory.
(D) A territory that has been scent-marked will always discourage other animals from entering it.

Mini Test 2

Read the passage and answer the questions. Track 53

02 Linguistics

The Latinization of English

Language has enabled our species to formulate ideas and exchange information. One characteristic of language is that it is ever-evolving, changing to meet the needs of the people speaking it Countries tend to adopt a national language that makes eas9 for their inhalants to communicate with one another as well as with outside entities. While this encourages the spread of certain languages, it can also lead to the death of others. Consider the spread of Latin in the ancient world as it pertains to English usage today

Latin was the language spoken in the Roman Empire, which included the Mediterranean and parts of Europe. Latin became so widespread that the languages of many modern European countries are based on the Latin language. English in particular owes much of its existence to this now dead language. ■ **A)** However, despite its contributions to modern languages, Latin in itself is no longer spoken as a primary language. The eventual demise of Latin occurred because, as it spread out over hundreds of years, it took on different dialects and pronunciations based on the different regions in which it was used. Rather than adopting Latin as a language, foreign peoples took the roots of Latin words and adapted them into their own languages. ■ **B)** As Latin did centuries ago, English is swiftly becoming the world's most widely used language, spoken by people on the majority of the seven continents and declared the national language in at Least thirty-four countries. ■ **C)** As with Latin, the accent and tone may differ from country to country, but the basics of the vernacular have their foundation in Standard English. ■ **D)**

● **A)** Linguists predict that, like Latin, English will experience an immense spread and then subsequent break-up as the languages that got their start in English change into languages unique unto themselves. ● **B)** They feel that this can already be seen in areas such as the islands of the Caribbean. ● **C)** The country of Jamaica, especially, has altered the English language to the point that non-natives hear it as a different language altogether. Local words that have no meaning outside of Jamaica have taken the place of words generally used in English. ● **D)** In other countries, English words have taken on completely different meanings from what they were originally, in the African country of Uganda, for example, natives use the word "extend" to mean "move over" or "get out of the way" rather than the more universally understood meaning of "lengthen" or "stretch.' People in the South American country of Guyana refer to "operation" when speaking of having an upset stomach or diarrhea. We can clearly see that English, like Latin, is being adapted to create other words and to take on new meanings.

English appears to be following in Latin's footsteps. Like Latin, it has spread all across the world. Its words and meanings are being adapted into territory-specific dialects. Only time will tell whether or not English will continue down this same path until it also becomes a dead language.

1. Which of the following bet expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 1? In correct answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Nations are more likely to choose a national language that is easy for their people to use.
(B) National languages are chosen by people who wish to communicate with neighboring countries.
(C) A country's inhabitants will speak whichever language is chosen by its leaders.
(D) Outside individuals are likely to choose a language similar to that of their neighbors.

2. The word "this" in the passage refers to

(A) adopting a national language
(B) communicating with each other
(C) one charlatanistic
(D) language

2. The word "pertains" in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) affects
(B) rates
(C) connects
(D) compares

4. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information,

(A) The transformation of Latin as it moved to different countries actually led to its death.
(B) Hundreds of years after Latin spread to different regions, it was used much differently than its original form.
(C) Latin became an unrecognizable language because of the ways different regions used it.
(D) Once different people began speaking Latin, it began to lose its popularity.

5. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Hence, Latin's popularity is one of the reasons why it ultimately fell out of use.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First square
(B) Second square
(C) Third square
(D) Fourth square

6. The word vernacular in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A) accent
(B) tone
(C) verbal skills
(D) language

7. Look at the four circles [●] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

While English is recognized as the national language of these countries, it has quite a different sound than English spoken everywhere else in the world.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) First circle
(B) Second circle
(C) Third circle
(D) Fourth circle

8. The word "they" in the passage refers to

(A) English words
(B) local words
(C) different meanings
(D) other countries

Chapter 9 Prose Summary Questions

Necessary Skills

- Recognizing the organization and relative importance of information presented in the passage
- Understanding and locating specific points in a passage key to the gist of a passage as a whole
- Organizing information presented in a passage into a mental outline

Example Questions

- An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **The question is worth 2 points.**

[You will see a sentence in bold here.]

Strategies

- Distinguish main ideas from minor ideas, and essential information from non-essential information.
- Remember that correct answer choices will not be identical to any particular sentence in the passage.

Chapter 9

01 Zoology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 54

Intelligence in Dogs

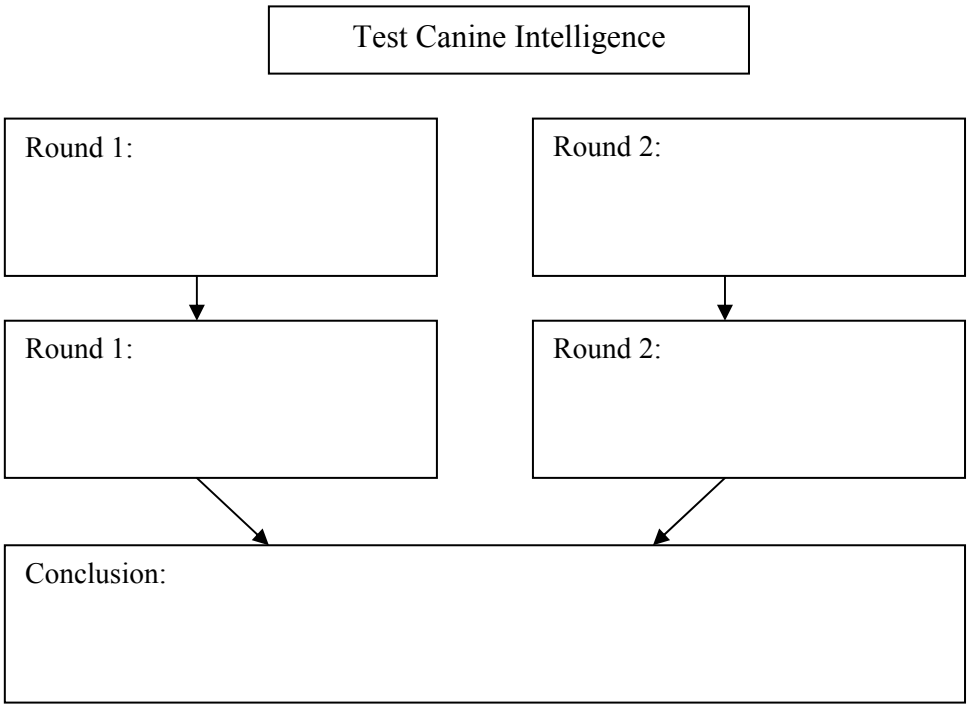
Nearly all pet owners believe that their animal companion has a personality of some sort. Although it is clear that animals act differently, it remains unclear if pets are capable of reasoning. A number of studies have been conducted in the past several years that suggest that animals are, in fact, quite intelligent, but are nonetheless influenced heavily by the presence at their owners. A recent case studying the cognitive ability of dogs was performed by researchers at a university in Budapest. it revealed that canines are incredibly able thinkers under the right circumstances.

The study took a sampling of forty-two adult dogs of varying ages and breeds. There were no limitations on the selection of the dogs except that they had to enjoy playing with toys. Each do was brought into a room with a researcher, who would place a ball under several small pots and show the dog which pots did not contain the ball. The pots would then be shuffled around on a surface. In this first round of the study, the researcher would occasionally pause and pay attention to one of the pots that did not contain the ball: He or she would look at the pot, stare at the dog, and then go back to shuffling. In most cases, the dogs picked out the pot t which the researcher gave special attention, not the pot with the ball underneath it.

In the second round, the same dogs were placed in a room with the same pots. However, in this second round, the pots' movement was controlled with wires, and no human was visible.- Once again, the pots not containing the ball would be revealed and the pots would then be shuffled. With no visible human cues, most dogs in the second round were able to quickly pick out the pot containing the ball.

Researchers concluded from this experiment that dogs were capable of deductive reasoning. Since the dogs were capable of picking out the correct pot in the absence of a human, researchers concluded that they had the ability to make deductions and solve simple problems. Other animals known for their remarkable intelligence, such as chimpanzees and grey parrots, have displayed similar, reasoning abilities. The inclination to be influenced by researchers however, suggests that the dogs are social animals as well and are open to being taught. The dogs' behavior was strikingly similar to that of infants, who possess basic problem-solving abilities but are strongly influenced by cues from their parents.

While the study is by no means conclusive, it does suggest that the domesticated animals people keep as pets are capable of thoughtful analysis. This analytical ability, however, may not always be readily apparent in the presence of humans, since dogs are influenced heavily by the behavior of humans. Furthermore, the study suggests that animals may be more psychologically advanced than we have traditionally thought. Clearly, further research will be necessary to determine the extent of animal intelligence.



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The passage discusses the process by which researchers studied the intelligence of dogs and what they concluded.

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Answer Choices

(A) When in the presence of researchers, dogs were more likely to rely on the researchers' hints
(B) When the tests were controlled by wires instead of people, the dogs displayed deductive reasoning
(C) The dogs chosen for the study were not chosen by their breed or specific age.
(D) Dogs possess problem-solving ability, but can be easily influenced by cues from humans.
(E) it is hard to understand how smart a dog may be, as it is influenced by visual cues
(F) Other intelligent animals, like chimpanzees and grey, parrots, have similar reasoning abilities**.**

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

A scientific study in Budapest looked into the intelligence of dogs. Researchers found that dogs are _____of solving simple problems and that they are open to learning from their human masters. They also found _____ in dogs' ability to find a ball when a human tried to hide it from them: The dogs would respond to _____ from the human, rather than simply follow the location of the ball. The researchers found evidence that dogs are _____ similar to human infants in their levels of intelligence, but the studies were not _____ enough to be certain.

Chapter 9

02 Music History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 55

Troubadours and Trouveres

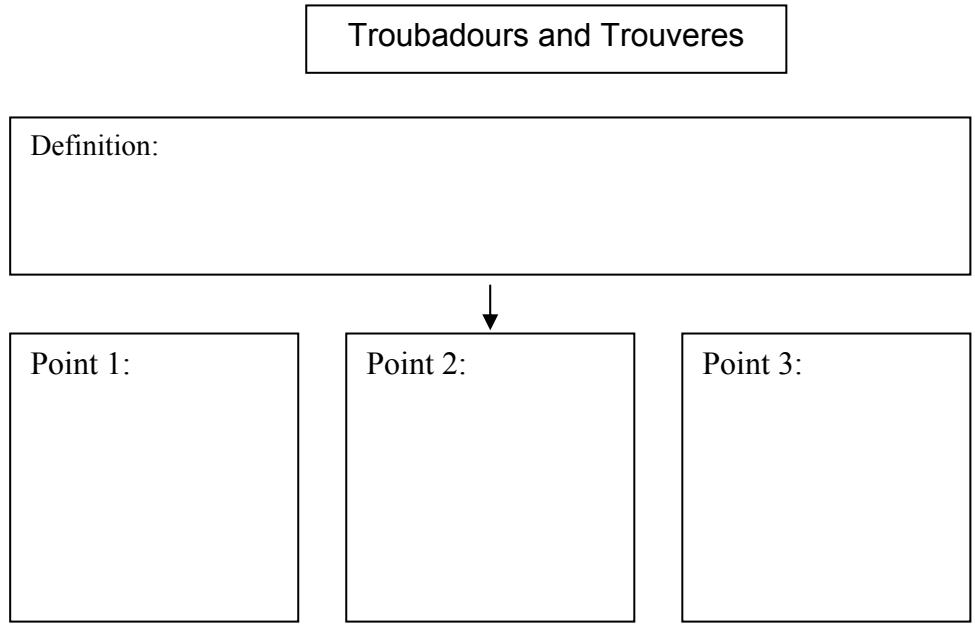
Musical historians are hard-pressed to find sources of music outside of the church prior to the Renaissance. There are sparse records of folk songs, but liturgical chants are by far the most common songs from this period. The troubadours and trouveres of the 12th and 1301 centuries, however, provide a valuable glimpse into the history of music outside of the confines of the church. While records of them are by no means extensive, they are nonetheless considerable and worthwhile.

Troubadours and trouveres were similar kinds of musicians that inhabited different areas and spoke in different languages. Their positions were not exclusive to class in either case. Although most of them were from the nobility, anyone who was lyrically talented and appreciated the concept of love could adopt their craft. Troubadours resided primarily in southern France and northern Italy. They performed mostly using Provençal, a popular language of the time. Trouveres were found in northern France and used a variety of similar regional languages from England, Picardy, Normandy, and Champagne. The origin of their musical style is debated. Some have argued that it has roots in Celtic culture, and others have argued that it was a musical tradition borrowed from the Arabic world. Regardless of its actual origins, the music was truly unique for its day and age.

The musical compositions of both the troubadours and trouveres were concerned primarily with the subject of love. The subjects of their songs covered a broad range of situations and feelings. These included simple declarations of love, discordant verses on love, a lover's defense of his feelings, stories of a romantic encounter between a knight and a female shepherd, and many others. While the subject was almost exclusively love, the works of the troubadours and trouveres also reveal a remarkable awareness of style and an amazing technical ability.

Whereas the liturgical chants popular in the church were primarily focused on verse, it is believed that the work of troubadours and trouveres placed equal emphasis on the lyrics of a song and its musical accompaniment. Their musical style certainly popularized the use of musical instruments in songs in Renaissance Europe. Yet while the verse was strongly associated with the music, the songs could easily be adapted for a variety of tones and rhythms, Songs were passed among musicians orally, although the works of trouveres in northern France were sometimes documented by literary groups. Given their mostly oral tradition, the songs were typically not documented. Moreover, the musical aspect was very rarely documented.

As such, it is difficult to pinpoint if the work of the troubadours and trouveres was centered on the lyrical aspect or the musical aspect of their songs. Scholars have suggested that the songs were written to be performed in a declamatory way However, such an assertion clearly puts the emphasis on the verse, not the music In spite of the lack of consensus surrounding their work, the troubadours and trouveres no doubt made an important contribution to the musical world with the introduction and widespread use of musical instruments.



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The passage discusses the music developed by troubadours and trouveres in the 12th and 13th centuries.

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Answer Choices

(A) The origins of the troubadour and trouveres tradition are not clear
(B) Troubadours and trouveres were lyrical musicians in the south and north of France, respectively
(C) Their music contained remarkable stylistic and technical elements and was usually centered on the subject of love
(D) Trouveres were from the northern portion of France and spoke a number of related regional dialects
(E) Scholars have argued that their work was meant to be performed like a dramatic poetic story
(F) Their music was not well-documented, and it remains unclear if it was oriented around musical elements or lyrical elements

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Troubadours and trouveres were musicians in 12't and 13thcentury Europe. They produced some of the only music of the time that was not _____, Christian chants. These musicians sang love songs in a way that was more emotional and _____than the chants, which focused on worship and verse. The compositions included simple declarations of love, _____ verses on love, and stories of romantic encounters. The differences between a troubadour and a trouvere were mostly related to the languages they spoke. Because the music of these musicians was passed down _____, music historians have difficulty in studying the songs as they were sung. The lyrics remain, but the music itself has been lost.

Chapter 9

03 Medicine

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 56

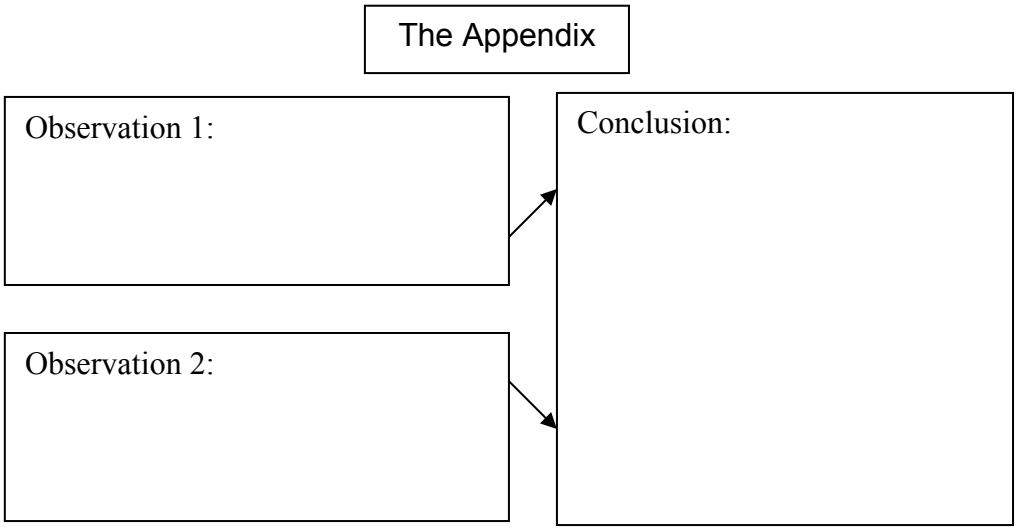
The Function of the Appendix

The appendix is a small organ shaped like a pouch located along the intestinal tract of the human body. Since its discovery, physicians have been unable to reach a consensus regarding its purpose. They have, however, been able to confirm that the inside of the appendix is lined with tissue called biofilm, designed to kill harmful bacteria. Although there are a number of harmful bacteria that can enter the intestinal tract, the contents of the digestive tract do not enter the appendix1 nor is the appendix known to secrete anything into the intestine. Thus, it was unclear how this immune tissue was used. Given the lack of an apparent purpose for the appendix, many physicians went so far as to suggest that it served no purpose whatsoever. However, recent studies have shed same light on the possible uses of the appendix.

Researchers from Duke University began their study by examining the inner wall of the appendix coated in a thin biofilm. They found that the biofilm is a mixture of mucus, bacterial colonies, and immune system molecules. These immune molecules in the biofilm protect helpful bacteria colonies, Meanwhile1 the biofilm extends outward into the actual intestinal tract where the appendix connects. Because of protection the biofilm offers to helpful bacteria that inhabit the intestine, researchers suspect that the appendix is used to house this bacteria and to keep a “reserve” of them on hand.

With this hypothesis, scientists began conducting research into the contents of patients’ intestinal tracts. Normally, helpful bacteria exist within the intestinal tract to aiding the digestive process. The digestive tract houses these helpful bacteria, and the immune molecules keep harmful bacteria from entering. However, the immune molecules cannot always keep out the harmful bacteria. When they do enter, they can cause ailments such as diarrhea. When a person has diarrhea, the contents of the intestinal tract, including the helpful bacteria, are entirely flushed out. Researchers found that patients’ intestinal tracts were quickly repopulated with good bacteria shortly after they were emptied. This observation reinforces the hypothesis that the appendix acts as a reserve for good bacteria. After the intestinal tract was emptied, the appendix could release a portion of the good bacteria back into the gut. Other observations support this hypothesis. In third-world countries where harmful intestinal viruses are common, it is possible that the biofilm coating the appendix and a part of the intestine are flushed out. The theory also helps explain why removal of the appendix—a common procedure in developed countries—has no discernable effect on a person, Since the reserves of helpful bacteria are not needed, their absence has no negative impact on people without appendixes in civilized countries.

This hypothesis remains untested however. It is difficult for doctors
to actively monitor the intestinal activity so closely in a normal human being. Furthermore, accurate tests cannot be performed in other animals. Only rabbits, possums, and wombats are known to have appendixes. Furthermore1 their appendixes are markedly different from their human counterparts. As such, science cannot be sure of the precise function of the appendix.



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The passage discusses a new theory regarding the purpose of the appendix.

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Answer Choices

(A) Researchers found that the biofilm coating the appendix allowed helpful bacteria to thrive in the appendix
(B) When the intestine was emptied completely, researchers found that helpful bacteria returned to the intestine very quickly
(C) The appendix is covered in a thin coating of mucus, immune molecules, and bacterial colonies.
(D) Researchers concluded that the appendix could act as an area to hold reserves of helpful bacteria.
(E) Rabbits, possums, and wombats also have appendixes,
(F) Since a functioning appendix is difficult to actively observe, discovering its purpose can be difficult.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The appendix in humans is _____ different from those found in other animals, which makes it difficult to understand the function of the organ. Doctors believe it is helpful in protecting the intestine from harmful bacteria, even though the appendix does not _____ anything into the intestines. Helpful bacteria are known to _____ the intestines, and doctors have discovered that the appendix releases these into the intestines when helpful bacteria have been _____ flushed out. Research into the appendix is important for _____ or developing countries, where intestinal diseases are very common.

Chapter 9

04 Psychology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 57

Personality Disorders

Personality disorders are a class of mental disorders. They affect the way people view themselves, other people, and the world around them. Personality disorders are broadly classified. They include multiple-personality disorder, which describes a person who thinks of himself as more than one person. He behaves differently according to each personality. They also include extreme narcissism. This describes a person who focuses on herself so much as to severely hinder her behavior and perceptions of the world. Personality disorders are typically identified by psychologists Pate into their development. Thus, their original causes are difficult to pinpoint. There are a number of possible factors, however, that may contribute to the formation of a personality disorder.

The most obvious factor—and perhaps the easiest to identify— are biological causes. Particular traits that infants inherit from their parents may contribute to the development of a personality disorder. Some researchers have also suggested that there may be a genetic basis, independent of heritable traits, that makes an individual more likely to develop certain disorders, However, it has been determined that nearly all known personality disorders are not caused entirely by genetic makeup. Socio-cultural and other psychological factors inevitably play a role.

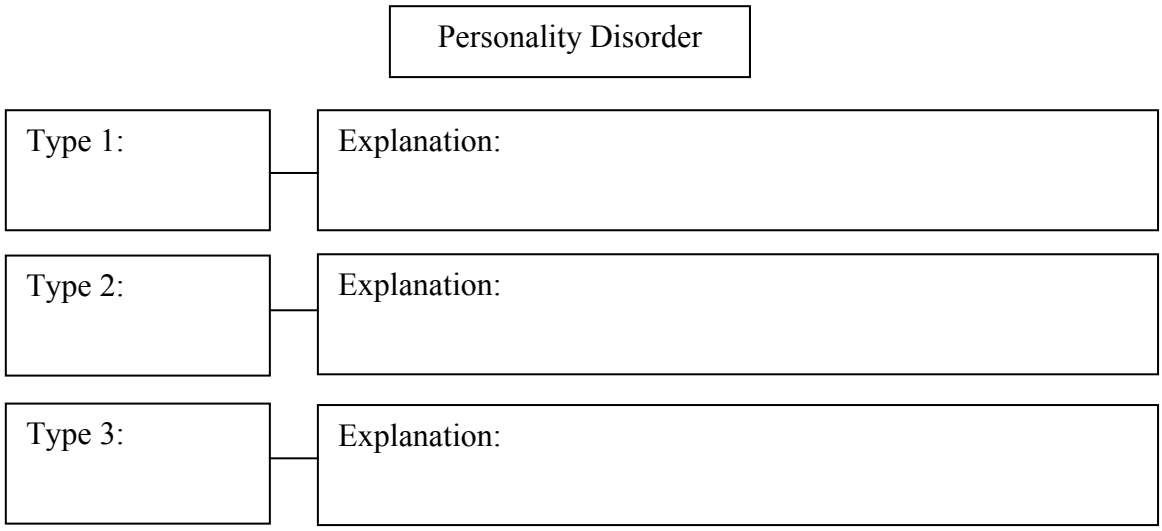
Psychological factors are most likely to play a role in personality disorders. It is believed that individuals are most affected by experiences early on in life. Interestingly, there is very little research to support this notion. One study reported that seventy-one percent of patients with borderline personality disorder claimed that they had been abused as children. Another study found that eighty-one percent of borderline patients reported some form of trauma in early childhood. However, such evidence is by no means conclusive. The research is based on the reports of patients already believed to have a personality disorder. As a result, their perceptions of the past may be distorted. A patient with borderline narcissism disorder, for instance, may exaggerate a past experience because of his sense of self-importance. Further research has suggested that perceived trauma may not have actually occurred early on in a patient's life, but rather much later. As such, it is unclear how much of a role traumatic situations have on one's personality. Many experts suspect a connection, Nonetheless, they are unable to verity it.

Social factors are also thought to play a significant role in the development of personality disorders, perhaps more than any other. Some researchers, for instance, have argued that infants o through a phase in which they believe that all events of the world revolve around them. In most individuals, this phase eventually passes and infants come to terms with social reality. However, this period is key in helping individuals retain a sense of self-confidence. If parents do not provide some assurance that their child deserves respect and attention he or she may develop a personality disorder. Conversely, others have argued that too much attention from parents during childhood can result in the development of a narcissistic personality disorder.

Some psychologists have gone so far as to suggest that socio-cultural factors may contribute to personality disorders. These theories go beyond simple social situations on an individual level. They suggest that one's culture can affect personality. People, for instance, brought up in an oppressive society and taught that they exist only to serve the state may, on

returning to normal conditions, feel overwhelmed by the attention they get as individuals. As a result, they may experience severe anxiety when asked talk about themselves. Other theories suggest that many developed nations are responsible for the expectation of individuals that material goods provide meaning. Given the broad nature of socio-cultural theories of personality disorder, they are nearly impossible to prove or disprove. They remain, however, a source of debate for, most psychologists.

Our understanding of personality disorders is by no means complete. Their causes may vary dramatically from person to person. Psychologists have been criticized because they claim to know what is normal. They serve as the arbiters of what is unusual. In addition, some have questioned the usefulness of broadly identifying contributing factors to personality disorders. Each individual case varies. Clearly, further research must be done to adequately identify not only causes and. treatments, but also what is and what is not a disorder.



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The passage discusses factors that may contribute to the development of personality disorders.

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Answer Choices

(A) Inherited traits and genes may contribute to an individual's development of a personality disorder.
(B) It is unclear how worthwhile generalizations on the causes of personality disorders are, as they vary from case to case
(C) Psychological trauma, especially early in life, is suspected to play a major role in personality disorders
(D) Social factors, especially those in a child's upbringing, and socio-cultural factors can have an impact on personality disorders
(E) As personality disorders are typically identified only after they have developed, it is difficult to pinpoint their causes
(F) Psychologists have been criticized for claiming to have knowledge of what is and is not normal.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Psychologists have long debated whether people develop personality disorders because of _____ traits passed down from their parents or because of social effects on their _____ Research has been done exploring the connection between personality disorders and childhood abuse, but the results may have been _____ by the, way in which people taking part in the test were selected. However, psychologists concluded that _____ personalities like extreme narcissism may be caused in part by the way a child is raised. Because personality disorders are so broad and difficult to diagnose, any _____ of how they are caused will be very hard to prove,

Chapter 9

05 Computer Science

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 58

Giant Magnetoresistance

Hard drives and storage devices produced in the past fifteen years have been significantly smaller than their predecessors. This change would not have been possible without the contributions of European scientists Albert Fert and Peter Grunberg. The two men, independent of each other, discovered a previously unobserved phenomenon in physics. It would change the face of technology and its practical applications in everyday life. The phenomenon they observed was dubbed Giant Magnetoresistance (GMR). Although seemingly simple, it had remained undiscovered until they observed it in 1988. Their observation was based on the principle that electricity and magnetism are directly associated. Both scientists discovered that very small changes in magnetic resistance could result in rather dramatic changes in corresponding electrical resistance. While -it may not seem immediately relevant to technology, the discovery was important in creating small devices capable of holding large amounts of data.

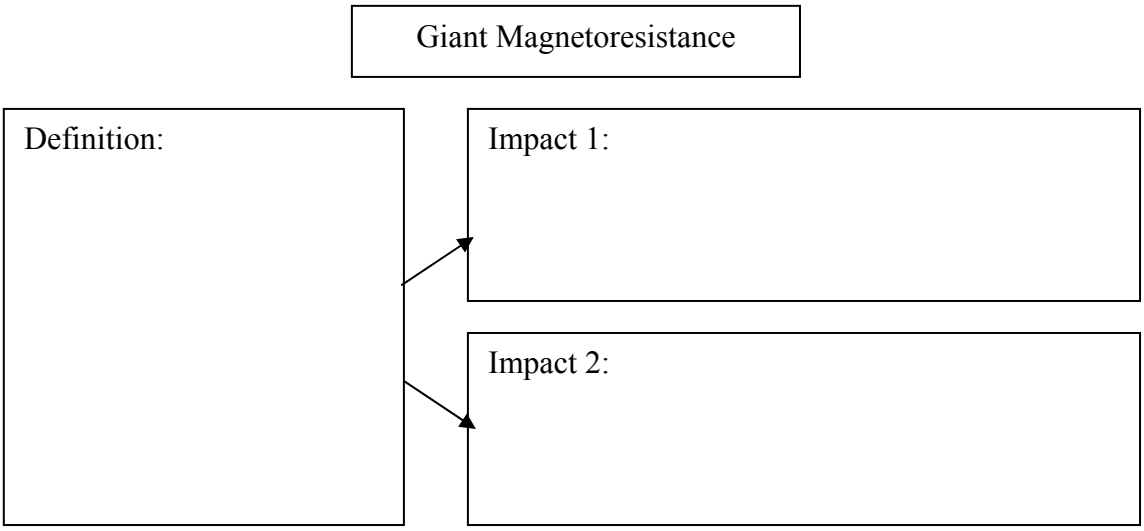
The hard drive of a computer is the best example of how the discovery of GMR changed everyday technology. The data stored on hard drives is encoded on a metal disk. An :.encoding process magnetizes small sections of the disk, which in turn are translated into data when the magnetized disk is read by a sensor. The sensor translates the magnetic data into electric signals. Hard drives prior to the discovery of GMR were significantly larger than those we have today. Although they operated based on the same basic relationship of magnetism and electricity, it was difficult for sensors to discern between separate pieces of data without a very large disk, Therefore, the disks used for high-capacity hard drives were much larger than a dinner plate. The insights of GMR, however, allowed engineers to shrink the hardware, while retaining and even increasing the storage capacity.

Using the principle discovered by Fert and Grunberg, the first hard drive using GMR technology was released in 1997. It quickly became the standard, thanks to its compact size. The insights of GMR allowed engineers to increase the sensitivity of the sensor heads on hard drives. As a result, the size of the magnetic strips of data on a hard drive could be drastically reduced. In fact, these sensor heads are so sensitive that the magnetized strips of data may only be a few atoms thick. The discovery and implementation of GMR would not have been possible without discoveries that allowed very thin material of this small size to be produced. GMR hard drives put a very thin layer of magnetic material on n otherwise nonmagnetic disk, which can then be read by a fine-tuned sensor head.

The contribution of GMR to modern technology was massive. Hard drives prior to the application of the technology were much larger in size and relatively small in storage capacity. High-capacity drives were sometimes as large as chairs. With the new technology, hard drives the size of a human hand could be engineered to hold as much data as their high-capacity, non-GMR counterparts. Furthermore, researchers quickly found that additional magnetic layers, separated by a nonmagnetic layer, could be used to store even more data. Since the additional layer is only a few atoms thick, it does not substantially change the size of the hard drive. Additionally, the development has been accredited with contributing to the field of nanotechnology, an emerging technology concerned with the engineering of microscopic devices. Since GMR requires hard drives to use a disk plated on a magnetic

material only a few atoms thick, it contributed to technology that is now being used to engineer complex mechanical devices of a similar thickness.

The impact of the discovery of GMR has had a lasting impact on technology. The Sensor heads of even the most up-to-date hard drives still use the basic principles of GMR Perhaps the most apparent benefit of the technology has been its impact in the world of mobile computing. Whereas laptop computers of the last decade were incredibly large and bulky, today's laptop computers are less than an inch thick. The end result of the discovery of GMR is still not completely apparent. We continue to use it in everyday technology, but that technology is constantly being honed and improved with time. As such, it is unlikely that we have seen the last of What GMR has to offer us.



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The passage discusses the discovery and impact of Giant Magnetoresistance.

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Answer Choices

(A) Two European scientists discovered that small changes in magnetic resistance lead to significant changes in electrical resistance.
(B) GMR's impact is best seen in hard drives, where a more sensitive head sensor can be used to read data that is smaller in size.
(C) Nanotechnology is a developing field of technology in which atoms are used to construct a very small device.
(D) Albert Fert and Peter Grύnberg discovered the phenomenon of QMR independently of one another and both received a Noble Prize for it.
(E) Additional layers can be added to hard drives using the GMR technology, adding additional space without making hard drives substantially larger.

(F) GMR is continuing to be used and developed today and is accredited with contributing to nanotechnology.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

In 1988, Albert Fert and Peter Grunberg discovered a relationship between electricity and magnetism called Giant Magnetoresistance (GMR). Their discovery has caused a _____ shift in the way data is stored on computers. Because GMR allows for far greater _____ of disk-reading sensors, the size and bulkiness of hard drives have drastically decreased. Fert and Grunberg found a way to allow data to be stored on magnetic material only a few atoms thick, .which allowed engineers to design sensors that could _____ such tiny strips of information. This discovery has let computer designers make smaller, more _____ computers than they _____ would be able to make.

Chapter 9

06 Science

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 59

Plumpy'nut

One of Africa's greatest problems is malnutrition. Many people, particularly children, are dying because they do not have enough food to eat. Malnutrition is of particular concern for infants. While it is possible for an adult to experience malnutrition, children are more likely to be affected by it in an adverse way. A child under the age of three who experiences malnutrition is less likely to survive into adulthood. Moreover, if children experience malnutrition before the age of three, their growth into adulthood can be permanently stunted. Researchers have found ways to fight malnutrition, but until 'now these methods were not widely available. However, a new type of food has been discovered that may provide relief in the fight against malnutrition.

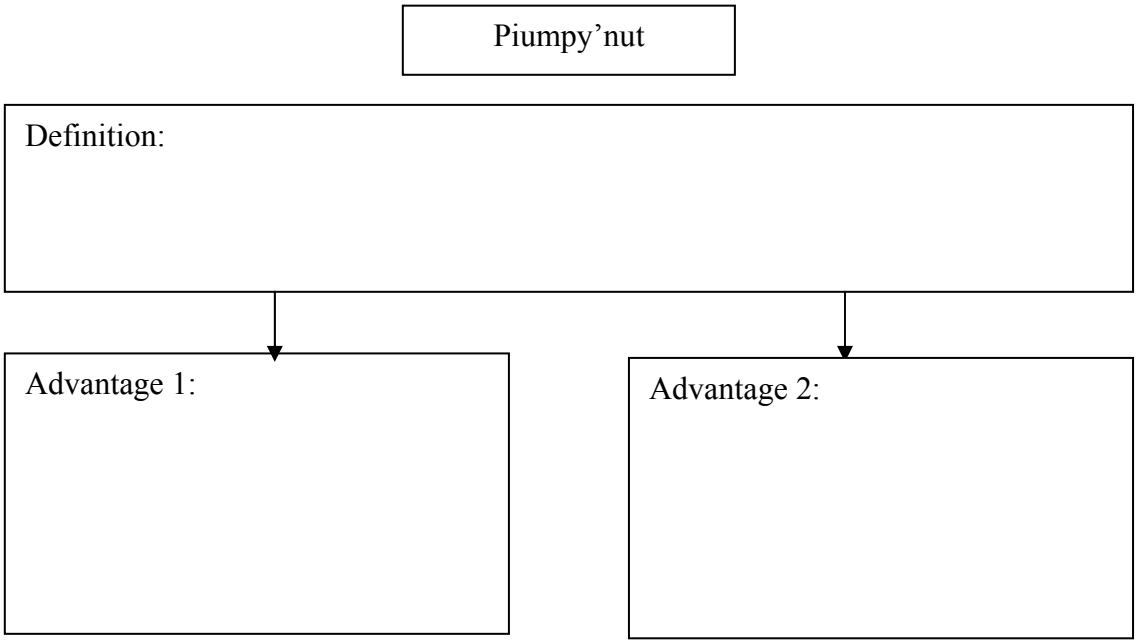
Earlier attempts to treat malnutrition have come in the form of powdered milk. The powdered milk products, known as F-75 and F-100, require a powder to be mixed with fresh water, which has to be refrigerated to avoid spoilage after mixing. F-75 and F-i100 were unable to adequately treat the malnutrition crisis due to the lack of available fresh water and refrigeration facilities, in most African countries, If powdered milk was mixed with impure water, contaminants could make people sick. Moreover, the powdered milk products had to be mixed in hygienic conditions. As such, the F-75 and F-100 products were only useful in hospitals, where they could be mixed with water known to be fresh in a hygienic environment.

The proposed alternative to F-75 and F-100 is called *Plumpy'nut*. It is a sticky substance made of peanut paste, vegetable oil, milk powder, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, It was engineered by Andre Briend, a French scientist, in 1999 and has since been adopted by a number of humanitarian organizations working to fight malnutrition. The product resembles peanut butter in texture and taste, but is fortified with a number of vitamins and minerals. It can be prepared in other locations and can remain unopened for two years. Furthermore, it is about as costly to transport as powdered milk alternatives and can be prepared by nearly anyone. It needs only to be opened and eaten. The impact of this seemingly simple development is truly remarkable.

Previously, children suffering from malnutrition had to be admitted to hospitals, where they were kept for two to four months. Doctors would mix powdered milk and give it to the children regularly until they recovered. Since the milk product had to be mixed in a hygienic environment, it was not practical to allow the children to leave until they were fully recovered, With Plumpy'nut, doctors can diagnose malnutrition, instruct parents on how much to give their children daily, and release children on the same day they came in. This discovery has become especially helpful in late summer, just before the harvest. This period, known as "hunger season," is the most common time for children to become malnourished, as food stocks from the previous year are nearly diminished. In most areas, the only food available is millet, a grain that is crushed and made into porridge. While millet provides calories, it does not contain any vitamins or minerals. It is effectively an "empty" food in terms of nutrition. By supplementing their children's diet with Plumpy'nut during the hunger season, mothers can prevent the onset of malnutrition, Using this method of distribution,

children do not have to be taken from their homes for treatment of malnutrition. They need only return to the hospital weekly to have their weight checked.

While the benefits of Plumpy'nut are evident, it is not a panacea to the hunger problem in Africa. It is not possible to distribute the product to every single person in Africa. Instead, doctors have specifically targeted children in their infancy. If severe malnutrition can be averted in a child before he or she turns three, it is likely that the child will be able to grow into a healthy adult. The production of Plumpy'nut may also benefit the country in another way; peanut-producing regions in parts of Africa can help produce the substance. By producing and packaging Plumpy'nut, a region can sell the product to humanitarian organizations: As a result, economic growth may be an added benefit of the presence of Plumpy'nut in Africa. With economic growth, poverty can be combated in particular regions, potentially stabilizing them. Plumpy'nut may very well be a key element in treating the hunger crises in Africa.



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

The passage discusses Plumpy'nut, a new product used to treat malnutrition In Africa.

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Answer Choices

(A) Plumpy'nut can be easily produced and transported, and it keeps for two years if it remains unopened1 making it more practical than powdered milk alternatives.

(B) The product is similar to peanut butter and contains a variety of ingredients that can be used to avert malnutrition in young children of Africa:

(C) Children that experience rnalnutrition during infancy are less likely to thrive and are prone to development problems as they mature.

(D) F-75 and F-100 were typically used in hospitals, where doctors could mix it with fresh water in hygienic conditions.

(E) Plumpy'nut will not be used to fix the hunger problem in Africa, as it is not practical to distribute to everyone in Africa.

(F) Mothers were given Plumpy'nut and instructions to administer to their children to prevent them from getting malnutrition and having to spend long periods in the hospital for treatment.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

A new product called Plumpy'nut is being used to fight malnutrition in Africa. Before Andre Briend invented Plumpy'nut in 1999, humanitarian organizations had been using powdered nutrient _____. to remedy the _____ effects of malnutrition. There were two problems with these products: they had to be mixed with clean water in _____ conditions, and once mixed, they were prone to _____ Plumpy'nut is an effective _____ to these products, as it does not spoil and does not require clean water.

Chapter 10 Table/Chart Questions

Necessary Skills

- Recognizing the organization and purpose of a passage
- Understanding rhetorical functions such as cause-effect relationships, compare- contrast relationships1 and arguments
- Identifying and organizing important ideas and points from a passage and placing them in the appropriate context

Example Questions

- Complete the table below to summarize information about concepts discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concepts with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Strategies

- Separate main ideas from minor ideas, and essential information from non-essential information.
- Remember that major ideas are ones that would be included in a higher-levels outline of the passage.

Chapter 9

01 Computer Science

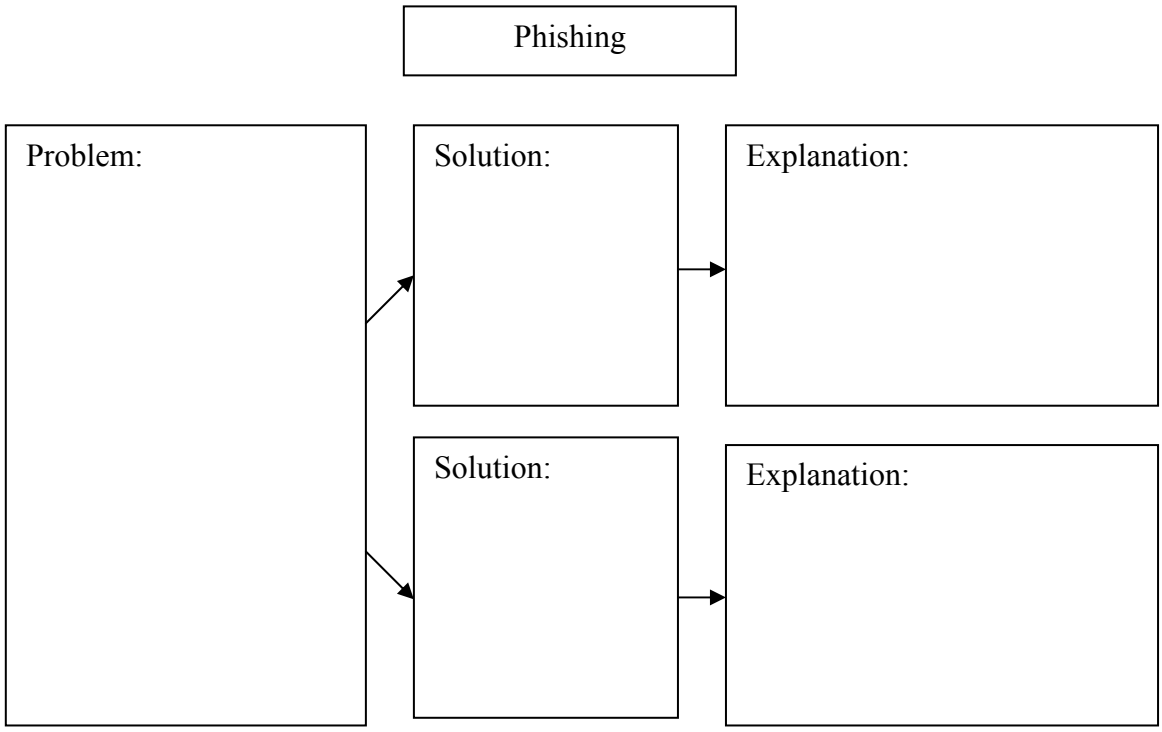
Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 60

Phishing

As a growing number of companies rely on the Internet for one or more aspects of their businesses, the prevalence of phishing scams has markedly increased. Phishing can be defined as an attempt by a computer user to gain another user's sensitive information by impersonating a trustworthy website. This sensitive information, which may include passwords, bank account numbers, and personal identification numbers, can then be used to steal the victim's money or even appropriate their identity. Phishing scams are often very convincing. Those behind the scams frequently create website& or emails that exactly imitate the form of a trusted site. This reduces the likelihood that a victim will recognize it as a fraud. Thus, both computer users and members of government have recognized phishing as a serious new threat to the safety of private information. A number of measures have been introduced to reduce the incidence of phishing scams. These solutions, which include education for computer users and legislation by federal governments, are the first step in protecting sensitive information on the Internet.

Educating computer users about threats posed by phishing can significantly increase their awareness of the vulnerability of online information. Due to the relatively recent emergence of phishing scams, many computer users are unaware that their information can be stolen through fake websites or emails. An organization called the Anti-Phishing Working Group has developed an online tutorial that teaches computer users to be caucus of email messages that urgently request personal information. Many similar websites also offer helpful tips for those hoping to learn how to avoid phishing scams. For instance, phishing scams often direct users to a Website that looks authentic. However, the user can check the address bar on his or her browser to verify that the site has the same URL as the trusted site. Otherwise, the user will know that the site is fraudulent. In addition, many websites, including those of many major online businesses, stress the fact that an. online business will never ask for personal information through email. Thus, users can immediately disregard such emails.

Governments have also joined the fight against phishing scams. In particular, the US government has developed legislation that targets phishers specifically. Those who are caught can now face fines and imprisonment. On March 1, 2005, the US government created the Anti-Phishing Act of 2005. It proposed that criminals who develop fraudulent websites and email messages could be fined up to $250,000 and jai led for up to five years. In addition, governments are increasing their efforts to catch suspected phishers. A man was convicted in2007 of sending fraudulent phishing emails to thousands of users of a popular online service provider. The courts did not take his offence lightly. He faces over 101 years in prison du to the many counts of fraud he was convicted of. Governments around the world hope that similar convictions will deter future phishers and reduce the overall frequency of phishing scams.



Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about phishing discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Concept	Statements
Education	• • •
Legislation	• •

Answer Choices

(A) Online tutorials help users identify phishing scams.
(B) Internet companies demonstrate how phishing works,
(C) Conviction of phishers can prevent future scams.
(D) Users can verify a website using the address bar.
(E) Governments create anti-phishing organizations.
(F) Businesses state that they do not ask for personal information.
(G) Phishers are caught and fined or placed in jail.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

With the widespread use of computers for banking and shopping, police and government agencies have noticed increased _____ of phishing. Phishing is a new type of fraud, in which the criminal _____ a trusted company, financial institution, or website in order to steal personal information from computer users. After an individual's banking information has been _____,the criminal can use it to make purchases or transfer money into another account. Authorities have warned consumers to _____ emails from companies unless they are sure the email is genuine. The problem has become so great that many countries have begun to _____ stiff penalties for phishing scams.

Chapter 10

02 Business

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 61

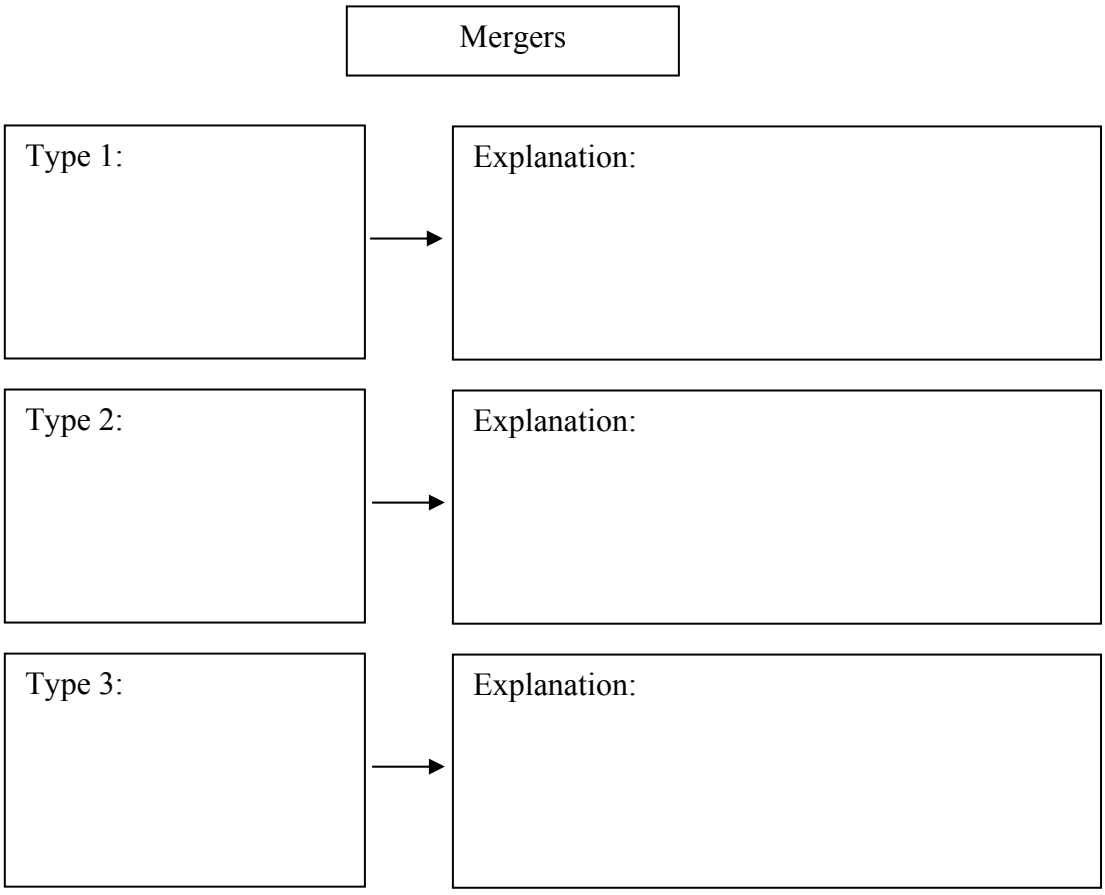
Types of Business Merges

When companies want to expand their operations in an attempt to create long—term profitability, they often rely on mergers. A merger is a form of corporate restructuring that occurs when two or more companies combine to form a single entity. There are three types of mergers: horizontal, vertical, and, conglomerate.

Horizontal mergers occur when companies in the same industry combine. This is done in order to expand product lines, reduce costs, or eliminate competition Horizontal mergers can have either an insignificant or considerable impact on a particular industry depending on the sizes of the companies merging. If two small, local grocery stores merge together, there will likely be no effect on the market as a whole On the other hand, mergers between companies with large shares of the market can significantly change the industry so much that such mergers, are
often blocked. For example, the US government prevented a merger between two major US office supply chains after finding that the merger would have given the new company an unfair advantage over its competitors, allowing the company to raise prices by as much as thirteen percent.

Another type of merger is the vertical merger, in which a company purchases another company that is involved in a different stage of the sales or production process. This cuts costs since the company that supplies the materials and the company that produces and distributes
products are now one organization. For instance, if a publishing house buys a paper company, the publishing house can reduce its expenditures on paper. The publishing house can purchase paper at base cost, so there is less money tied up in the production process. Vertical mergers can negatively affect competition; materials may be harder to obtain or more expensive to purchase since a rival company now owns the material manufacturing company.
In a conglomerate merger, companies in different markets combine. The companies operate in separate industries and by merging, there is little effect on competition in either market. For example, a clothing company might merge with a soft drink company. If the soft drink market goes down, the soft drink side of the company may lose profit. However, if the clothing market is good, the clothing side of the company might be able to make up for the losses sustained by the soft drinks. Conglomerate mergers are often done as a ‘Nay to reduce risk and create a more stable pattern of sales, since the company’s capacity for profit is not concentrated in one specific market.

Companies initiate mergers for a number of different reasons. Each type of merger can save on costs by allowing merged companies to reduce the number of employees if positions overlap. Instead of having two marketing directors, one at each company, a single marketing director will suffice for the newly formed company. Business mergers can help expanding companies grow at a rapid rate without having to put in the money and time to create another company from the ground up.



Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about merges discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Merger	Statements
Horizontal	• •
Vertical	• •
Conglomerate	•

Answer Choices

(A) Companies are involved in different aspects of sales or production.
(B) The companies want to ensure future losses.
(C) A small or giant impact on a sales market may result.
(D) The manufacturing costs for a merged company are reduced,
(E) Companies having similar products become one enterprise:
(F) An increase in the number of employees may occur.
(G) The companies have unrelated products.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Business mergers are important ways that companies _____ in order to improve their profits, competitiveness1 and costs. They may merge with another company in order to better compete against _____ companies. Another type of merger involves a company merging with one of its major suppliers, which allows the purchase of materials or supplies at _____ costs. Sometimes, a company will merge with one in a different business. Mergers allow a business to _____ on one aspect of its operations the partner company focuses on its own, In general, the larger the companies that are merging, the greater the effect on market _____.

Chapter 10

03 Literature

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 62

The Evolution of the Short Story

The earliest forms of the short story were oral folk tales, fairy tales, fables, and parables. All shared common characteristics of having moral lessons and being brief. While the modern short story evolved from these early narrative forms, the only characteristic it retained was brevity. From the time short stories began to be written down, they continued to evolve until the 19ih century, when they developed into the genre known today.

Around the 1 4Lh century, short narratives began to appear in popular written works. The audience for these first collections of short stories was the upper class, who could afford books and were literate. Most notable was Geoffery Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. it is a collection of short stories within a larger frame narrative about a pilgrimage to Canterbury Cathedral in England. Some of the pilgrims' stories mention socioeconomic issues of the time, like class divisions between the nobility, the clergy, and the commoners. The common man is frequently portrayed as a buffoon, as demonstrated by his ridiculous actions, and is not given a lengthy character description. Impressions about the fictional characters are made as they tell their stories. They are satirical representations about those who held such positions at the time, not individuals in their own right. Similarly, in the latter part of the 17 century, Charles Perrault published a book of fairy tales, many of which were adapted from earlier versions to entertain the adult audiences of French literary salons. Perrault's fairy tales were a combination of the rustic folklore and sophisticated mannerisms with which his readers were familiar. Perrault's fairy tales later became known as the Tales of Mother .Goose.

It was not until the middle to late 1800s that the short story really emerged as a literary genre and gained popularity. In these tales, the small number of characters allows the author to fully develop the personalities of each one. The modern short story also starts at or near the main action that the story revolves around. American authors Edgar

Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne each produced a collection of short stories during this time. Their works were well received by the massive literate middle class, who could sympathize with the motivations and emotions of the characters. The settings were enormously detailed and often took place in the present 'time or in recent history. The most influential factor of the rising popularity of short stories was the growing number of print magazines and journals. There was an increasing demand for short narratives that told a complete story within a single issue, unlike novels that had to be printed in installments. By publishing short stories in magazines and journals, they became accessible to the population at large for the first time.

The first literary theories about the short story were published during the latter part of the 19th century. This ensured its place as a literary genre. Many magazines today still publish short stories, and authors release collections of short stories to showcase their talents. Perhaps the reason short stories have always been so popular is because they give people the chance to escape into another world, if only for a brief amount of time.

The Early Short Story vs. the Modern Short Story

Early Short Story	Both	Modern Short Story
• • •	•	• • •

Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about the short Story discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Time Period	Statements
Pre-19th Century	• • •
Post-19th Century	• •

Answer Choices

(A) Written as entertainment for those of high social rank
(B) Popularized through. periodical media
(C) Contained longer length of story
(D) Generalization of characters
(E) Highly developed settings and characters
(F) Were told strictly to teach others morals
(G) Was considered a distinct genre of literature

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The short story has evolved from folk tales and fables to a literary genre accepted by academics. The most important characteristic of a short story is its _____which allows an author to publish a complete story at once, rather than in _____, like some novels. One of the first recognized collections of short stories was Geoffrey Chaucer's The *Canterbury Tales*, which told the tales of people taking part in a _____ Chaucer used short tales to describe people of different _____ groups; usually in a very _____ manner.

Chapter 10

04 Psychology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 63

Conflicts

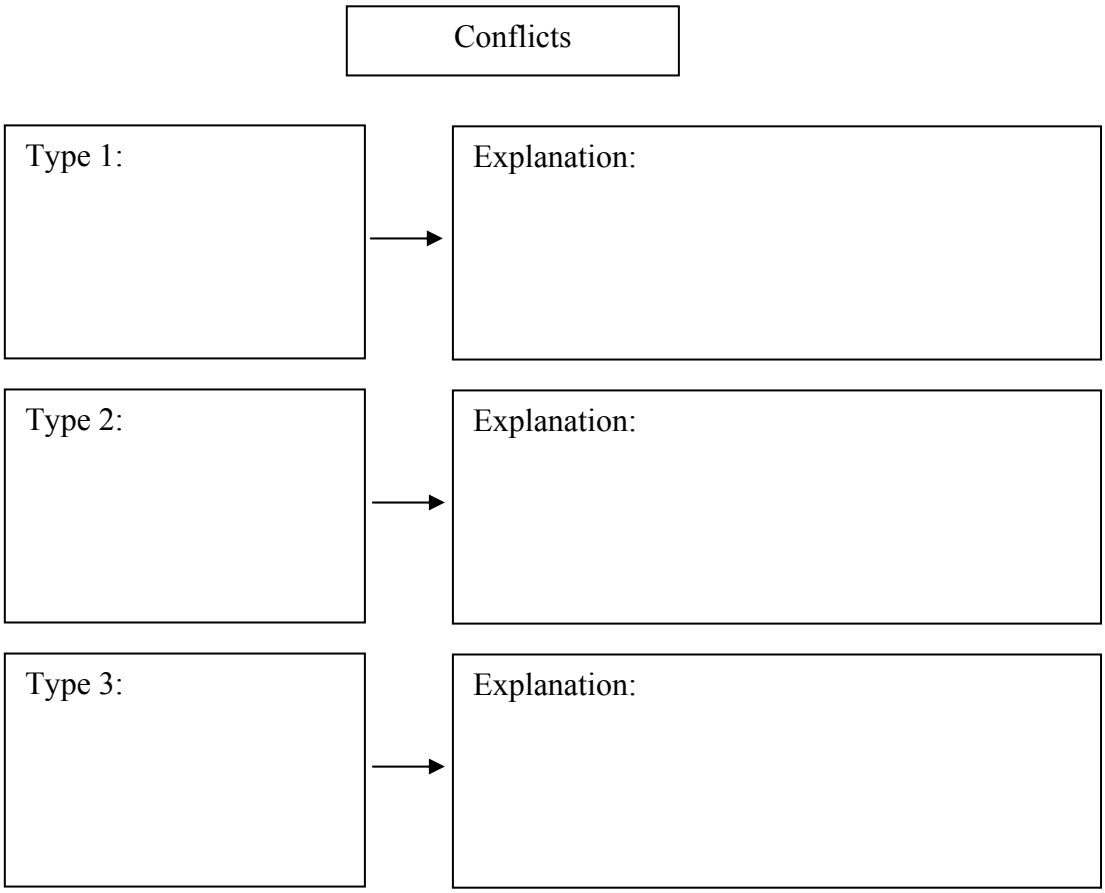
Conflicts, whether minor or significant, are present in many parts of people's lives. While the necessity of conflict is common to all, the manners in which individuals solve their conflicts vary widely. Many psychologists study what they have termed personal conflict styles. While each style varies in many ways, three of them are generally considered negative conflict styles, Called direct aggression, passive aggression, and nonassertive behavior, these styles are distinctly different and rarely solve a given conflict successfully.

Direct aggression can be understood as one of the most harmful conflict styles for both parties involved. Direct aggression is considered a highly combative style, in which an individual verbally attacks the other person involved, This may include verbal criticism of a person's character or appearance, teasing, threats, and the use of intimidating body language. This behavior can have various impacts both upon the aggressor and the other party. Perhaps most obvious are the effects upon the target of the aggression. Victims can feel sadness, humiliation, embarrassment, or even be driven to aggression themselves. In a volatile situation, parties may be driven to physical violence, especially if both individuals use a style of direct aggression. Thus, the original aggressor may be in danger of physical harm due to the use of an aggressive conflict style. Rather than solving the conflict, aggression generally exacerbates a problem or introduces new conflicts. To exemplify direct aggression, imagine an older brother who teases or embarrasses a little brother when he wants to play with the younger child's toy. While it is likely that the older brother will not get his way, even his success may lead to further problems, Anger may grow in the younger brother, leading to an increase in conflict in the future.

A similar reliance upon aggressive behavior can be seen in the passive aggressive style. In contrast with the obvious antagonism of direct aggressors, passive aggression can be understood as an indirect communication of hostility. Generally, individuals find roundabout ways to express aggression, often avoiding direct conflict. Like direct aggression, passive aggressive behavior rarely has a positive effect upon the resolution of a conflict. Generally, the aggressor struggles to convey displeasure with a given situation. He or she attempts to send subtle messages to the other party, while perpetuating a front of friendliness. While this pretense can often last for the duration of one or many conflicts, its eventual breakdown can cause strong feelings of anger or emotional pain in the aggressor's victim. For example, a girl may become angry at a friend. However, instead of expressing her anger, she speaks negatively and spreads rumors about the friend to others, while remaining amiable to her face. Thus, the conflict is hot resolved. The friend may not even realize that a conflict exists. However, the friend may discover after some time that the girl is behind the rumors. The conflict will understandably escalate after this point. Like direct aggression, the passive aggressive style rarely leads to a successful resolution and instead create new conflicts.

Nonassertive behavior is another conflict style that is generally believed to engender negative results. However, it can in some cases be successfully used to avoid minor conflicts. Nonassertive behavior is defined as an unwillingness to participate in and solve a conflict. Nonassertive behavior can be caused by a fear of the other person or a lack of self-confidence. In general, nonassertive behavior manifests in one of two ways: through accommodation, in which the individual ignores his or her own needs in order to oblige the other party, or

through avoidance, in which the individual simply refuses to face the conflict. In either case, the individual believes that, by not dealing with the issue, it will simply go away. In some situations, this behavior is successful. When faced with a very minor situation, many people who use nonassertive behavior can successfully avoid a more serious conflict by either staying away from or accommodating the other person. However, this is rarely satisfying. Also, such behavior can often lead to a worse problem, especially if the conflict involves recurring behavior. For example, a roommate's thumping bass may keep an individual up one night. At first, the problem may seem minor. But if the issue persists, the individual's failure to confront the problem may lead to a resentment of the roommate. In turn, this could harm a previously strong relationship.



Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about conflicts discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Conflict Style	Statements
Direct Aggression	• • •
Passive Aggression	• •
Nonassertive Behavior	• •

Answer Choices

(A) Always involves physical force to solve conflicts•
(B) Sometimes leads to a positive outcome
(C) Often humiliates the other person.
(D) Avoids the problem until it goes away
(E) Fakes kindness to avoid a confrontation
(F) Communicates anger through subtle hints
(G) Leads to depression after failed solution
(H) Can negatively impact both people involved
(I) Often creates anger in the other person

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Psychologists have defined three unsuccessful ways of dealing with conflict. Direct aggression involves a person becoming verbally abusive or showing other signs of _____. This type of confrontation will often _____ into violence if both parties use direct aggression. In passive-aggressive behavior, a person may behave _____ to the face of the person with whom they have a problem, while they spread rumors and speak negatively behind their back. There is still aggression in passive- aggressive behavior, but the aggressor goes about it in a _____ way. Nonassertive behavior involves complete avoidance of a problem or source of conflict. Rather than seeking a resolution to a problem, a person might put on the _____ of comfort, or of not being bothered.

Chapter 10

05 Anthropology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 64

Political Orders

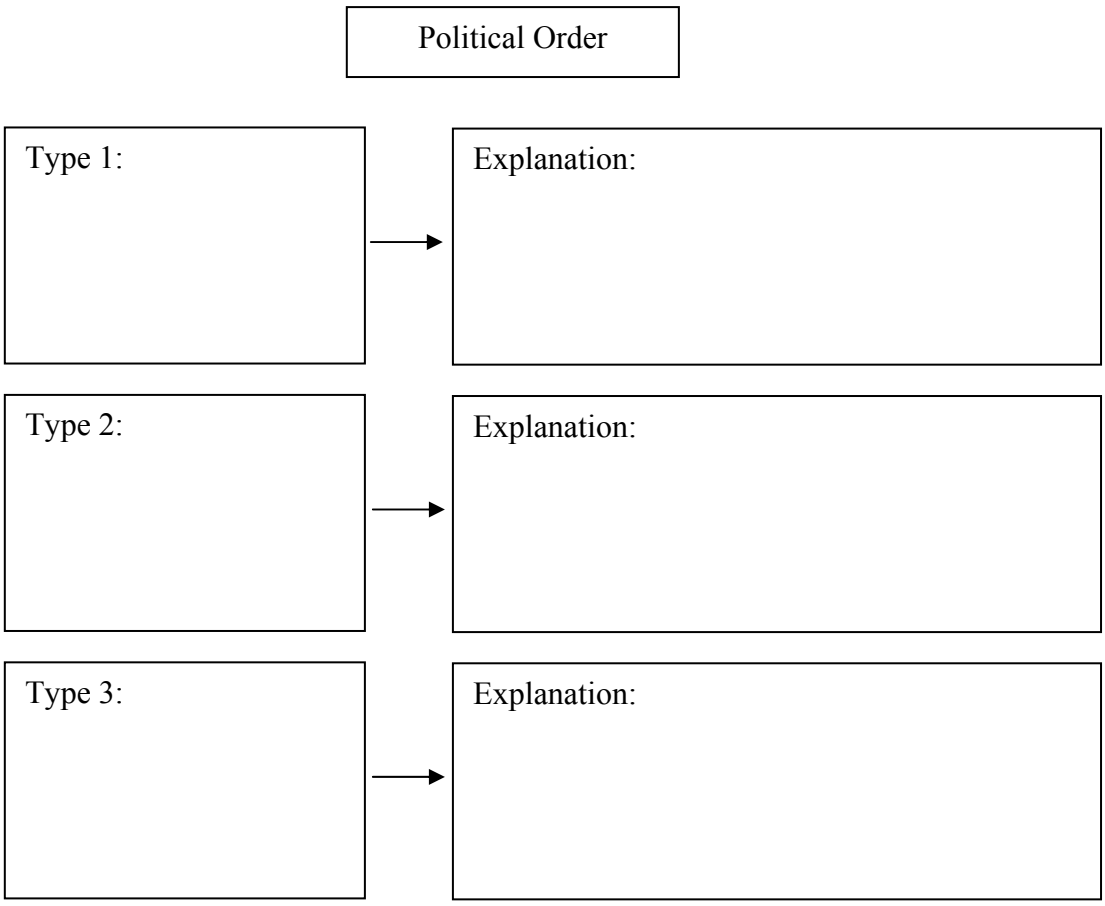
Small societies around the world have various systems of political order that differ greatly from the typical conception of government. Due to the complexity of modern major nations, government has become similarly complex, consisting of thousands of officials within a single nation. However, many small societies often do not require the same level of authority. Such governments can be placed into three categories: band governments, tribe governments, and chiefdoms. While each has a similar goal of organizing and controlling the behavior of the societies: inhabitants, each system reflects the social needs of their respective societies.

The political orders of bands exhibit an adaptation to the needs of a mobile society. A society is generally labeled a band if its primary means of survival involves foraging for wild food in groups of less than 100. Due to their reliance upon finding food, bands generally do not settle in a single location. Instead, they move in order to discover new sources of food. Their societies, then, are not static and well-organized. This lack of organization is also evident in their political systems. Generally, bands do not form governments with any sort of hierarchy. Instead, due to their small size, all members of a group are given a voice in addressing problems. Since political problems are likely to affect all members of a band, each member may give an opinion on the issue. Some members may, through charisma or persistence, end up with more of a voice than others, though formal systems of leadership are rarely established. Similarly, laws are not written in band societies. Instead, the general consensus that emerges from a discussion becomes the equivalent of societal rule. An example of such a society can be seen in the Inuit of northern Canada. To address the issue of an overly aggressive band member, another member visited the other members individually to ask for opinions on the aggressor's behavior. When the consensus was reached that the member was a threat to the band as a whole, the agreement acted as authorization for the man to retaliate against the aggressive member.

Tribes can be understood as larger societies that domesticate food sources and generally settle in one place. Tribes also have no established, full-time governmental body. However, their larger size makes the system used in bands impractical. Instead, tribes leave small issues up to families to resolve and form voluntary governmental associations called sodalities to handle larger issues. These organizations consist of at least one member from most families in the tribe. While the associations do not have regular meetings, they will convene to address a problem within the community. Sodalities have two roles in the community: a policing role and a social role. Members of the sodality will attend to any mailers of behavior deemed inappropriate by the members of the society For example, a tribe of Plains Indians protected the tribe's welfare through their enforcement of societal guidelines. If a hunter accidentally scared away wild game during a hunt, the hunter was likely punished for threatening the tribe's food supply.

Chiefdoms unite more than one village under a central political figure, called a chief. In a chiefdom, the villages recognize a chief as the official with the most political power However, individual families retain a very similar role to that of a tribe. In order to properly govern villages that may be far from the chief's own village, many smaller matters are left to family law, in which relatives from the village decide the result of a familial conflict. Larger crimes affecting the entire village— or even all villages under the chiefdom—require the

involvement of government officials, such as the chief, in order to bring about a truly authoritative resolution, Often, the chief will meet with other appointed village officials to decide the fate of an individual involved in a dispute. Unlike bands or tribes, the chief has the power to create laws, punish offenders, and wield power over those who are not a part of his or her own family or community. Chiefs have the power to tax individual villages, regulate the distribution of food and other resources, and draft labor for community building projects. The Rwala people of the northern Arabian Peninsula structured their societies around chiefs, which they called sheikhs, who governed individual villages. There was also a central chief, sometimes called a prince, who held power over each of the regional chiefs.



Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about political order discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Political Order	Statements
Bands	• • •
Tribes	• •
Chiefdoms	• •

Answer Choices

(A) Base governmental organization on central political leaders
(B) Allow all members to aid in the development of laws
(C) Consist of numerous villages connected through a governmental system
(D) Adapt political structure to small, unstructured societies
(E) Require that punishments be approved by each individual member
(F) Write laws prohibiting the endangerment of the group
(G) Create familial organizations that handle major issues
(H) Does not form any system of hierarchical leadership
(I) Inhabit one area and form basic political structures

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Societies with a mall population have a different _____ of government than the massive nations of today. Smaller groups of people have an easier time settling a _____. Groups of people that forage for wild food are usually _____and rarely have more than 100 individuals. These groups organize
into bands, where individuals speak with one another to reach a _____ on a problem. As people began to stay in one location and farm, larger groups lived in one place, and decisions about the _____ of the people grew more difficult. This led to the development of tribes and chiefdoms. Chiefdoms are usually a collection of villages with a single person as leader, whereas tribes are only one village or group.

Chapter 10

06 Art History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.
Track 65

Red and Black Figure Pottery in Ancient Greece

Much of what we know of ancient Greek civilization has been learned from studying their pottery. The durable vessels created by the ancient Greeks were often decorated with scenes from daily life, giving scholars insight into their culture. The two most recognized forms of ancient Greek pottery are black figure pottery and red figure pottery. Both share similarities and differences in their artistic designs.

The black figure technique developed around the 7th century BCE. At the beginning of the process, reddish brown clay was shaped into the desired form and then brushed with a glaze where shading was needed for the design. The glaze was produced with the same clay used to make the vessel and ground into a fine paste using alkaline water. Decorations were then painstakingly incised into the clay using sharp, wooden tools. Black figure pottery featured elaborate geometric patterns and narrative decorations depicting battle scenes, mythological subjects, animal motifs, and legendary episodes. Figures were often shown in fiat silhouette. Images had to be spaced out to ensure they did not overlap, or else they would blend together and become unrecognizable after the firing process. Once the design was completed, the pottery would be placed in the kiln.

Using air vents, artisans manipulated the amount of oxygen allowed in the kiln. More oxygen would keep the reddish brown color, and less oxygen would result in grays and blacks, When the kiln was at its hottest temperature1 a piece of green wood would be inserted into the chamber. The wood would create; carbon monoxide, which reacted with the iron in the clay. The kiln vents would be opened to let in oxygen, allowing the unglazed portions of the vessel to return to their natural reddish brown color. The glazed parts would remain black due to the combination of the glaze and iron. These two compounds together blocked the oxygenation that would have turned exposed areas back into their original reddish brown color.

The red figure technique developed around 530 BC. It used a reverse firing process from the black figure method. This more advanced technique allowed for painting on the vessel using brushes rather than incising designs into the clay. The red figure technique offered more possibilities for artistic images, since smaller details could now be made, Figures first were outlined in a liquid glaze, and then contours and inner lines were added. However, since the paint color only appeared during kiln firing, artists had to work from memory to ensure hundreds of invisible lines ended at the right points to prevent overlapping of the intricate detail work. Since features could be outlined in black, red figure pottery allowed for three-quarter profiles and a more detailed rendering of anatomical details, such as individual fingers or the curved outline of an ankle bone. With this technique, each figure had a natural silhouette against the black background. This meant that overlapping designs could be painted, allowing for more elaborate compositions and giving a more natural look that suggested movement.

Black figure and red figure pottery both usually depicted popular themes in Ancient Greek art such as battles, mythological stories, and heroic deeds. Roth also contained a dramatic contrast between the image and the background. However, the rendering of the designs on the pottery contained many differences. Black figure pottery used many geometric patterns in its design for borders and on clothing. However, red figure pottery did riot, favoring a simpler

look. The overlapping technique used in red figure pottery allowed for more elaborate compositions, whereas if images overlapped in black figure pottery, they were likely to resemble a black blob after firing was completed. The biggest contrast of all seems to be the detail that red figure pottery allowed in its depiction of human features, emotion, and movement. Because of this ability to create more natural images (unlike the static, two-dimensional, black figure technique), the red figure technique is considered the height of Ancient Greek pottery. Soon after the advent of the red figure technique, the black figure technique was rarely used.

By 450 BCE, just eighty years after the invention of the red figure technique, very little new pottery was being produced. Despite much speculation, no definite reason exists to explain why. However, it is believed that over 100,000 intact vessels from Ancient Greece have survived to the present day, serving as the majority of painting examples from that time. These functional art objects not only convey information about the artistic ability of the Ancient Greeks, but they also provide clues about their culture as a whole.

Black Figure Technique vs. Red Figure Technique

Black Figure	Both	Red Figure
•		•
•		•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•		•

Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about the types of ancient Greek pottery discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Technique	Statements
Black Figure Technique	• • •
Red Figure Technique	• • • •

Answer Choices

(A) Designs could not overlap on the pottery
(B) First appeared around 450 BCE
(C) Movement and images looked more natural
(D) Designs were painted on the vessel
(E) Geometric patterns were a popular design
(F) Allowed more intricate compositions
(G) Commonly depicted scenes of everyday rural life
(H) Designs were cut into the clay before firing
(I) Profiles did not have to be shown flat

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Much of what we know about ancient Greek culture has been learned from studying two types of pottery. Black figure glazing was a technique used to depict _____ of heroes, battles, and mythology in black against a red background. This technique required that shapes to be colored be _____ into the clay. Red figure glazing, on the other hand, allowed potters to outline figures and shapes. This technique gave the artists the ability to be more _____ creating more life-like _____ of anatomy. After the _____ of the red figure technique, black figure pottery all but disappeared.

Vocabulary Review 3

Instructions: Choose the best word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. The artist will _____ ideas from his mentor and reproduce them in his own work.

(A) emigrate
(B) underscore
(C) ensue
(D) appropriate

2. I can _____ Michael Jackson by changing my voice and dancing the way he does.

(A) dispute
(B) impersonate
(C) diminish
(D) implement

3. There was an amazingly beautiful and _____pattern on the handmade quilt.

(A) intricate
(B) pessimistic
(C) fatalistic
(D) tumultuous

4. Children with disabilities often suffer _____ in schools.

(A) contingencies
(B) radiation
(C) predation
(D) alienation

5. Wearing a tattoo is a clear expression of _____.

(A) individualism
(B) disruption
(C) equilibrium
(D) contention

6. People who suffer from migraine headaches often have an exaggerated _____to light and sound.

(A) analysis
(B) impact
(C) sensitivity
(D) potential

7. Bread called *baguette* is the _____ favorite in France.

(A) inherently
(B) fractional
(C) regional
(D) novelty

8. The owner of the coffee shop was very _____ to all of her customers.

(A) amiable
(B) essential
(C) conscientious
(D) pathogenic

Instructions: Choose the word or phrase closest in meaning to the underlined part of each sentence.

9. Lack of water or nutrients has <u>impeded</u> the growth of these new cherry tomato plants.
(A) stunted
(B) circumscribed
(C) rendered
(D) realized

10. The love-struck man decided to <u>verbally</u> declare his eternal love to his girlfriend of three years.

(A) literally
(B) orally
(C) markedly
(D) accordingly

11. The newlyweds decided to <u>live in</u> an apartment for one year in order to save their money for the purchase of a house

(A) yield
(B) maximize
(C) inhabit
(D) spin

12. <u>Sanitary</u> conditions are needed in the operating room in order to prevent the spread of bacteria.

(A) hesitant
(B) hygienic
(C) miniscule
(D) paramount

13. Teachers must enforce certain rules in the classroom to ensure the safety and fair-treatment of all students.

(A) impose
(B) espouse
(C) overlook
(D) derive

14. You must focus intently on your studies in order to produce good grades.

(A) perceive
(B) assess
(C) render
(D) concentrate

15. A heated argument occurred between the leaders of the opposing political parties.

(A) propagation
(B) fluctuation
(C) dispute
(D) remnant

Instruction: Write the missing words. Use the words below to fill in the blanks.

third-world hostility lasting capacity overwhelmed

The Red Cross is an international organization that provides help to nations **16.** _____ by war, disaster, or poverty. They provide immediate assistance and also try to provide **17.** _____ solutions to sustain the safety and well-being of communities. Often their efforts take place in **18.** countries. The Red Cross aids people through global health initiatives, disaster relief, or by helping those experiencing the **19.** _____ of war. Although it lacks the **20.** _____ to meet every need in such places, the Red Cross does a great deal of good worldwide.

Instructions: Match the words that are similar in meaning.

21. notion	(A) prompt
22. .adapt	(B) lasting
23. .cue	(C) belief
24. capable	(D) able
25. durable	(E) alter

Mini Test 3

Read the passage and answer the questions. Track 66

01 Computer Science

Moore's Law

The use of computers has permeated every sphere of life: business, education, medicine, entertainment, and home. The explosive growth of the computer industry was first predicted by the man who wrote Moore's Law in 1965. The industry has been booming with no sign of slowing down, and his law still holds true over forty years later. The question remains: how long will the trend last?

Gordon Moore, cofounder of Intel and inventor of Moore's Law, was an engineer in the technology industry. He was ins position to study the technological trends and came up with a projection about the future of technology. Moore's Law states that the number of transistors, or basic electronic switches, on a computer chip would double every two years. If this proved to be true, chips would increase in speed and capabilities progressively every few years. He made the prediction in 1965, before many technological advances were made and before such growth was considered, Yet this principle, merely an idea at the beginning, drove the chip industry to great heights by increasing competition and setting a goal for those in the computer industry to strive toward. The transistors that Moore spoke about, when interconnected on a• chip, made up an integrated circuit, His law addressed these circuits also by stating that the use of integrated circuits would keep the costs of electronics down, which it has done through the years. What began as a prediction proved to be the standard that many companies strove to meet.

Moore was the first to publish his observations about the direction technology was going. Each computer chip requires a certain number of transistors, and the more it has, the more it can do. If technology was not as advanced as it is currently, mobile phones, digital cameras, navigation systems, and other digital electronics would not be nearly as sophisticated. It was said that "practically everything digital has depended critically on the swift improvement of chip density." Businesses realize the necessity of keeping up with trends in technology because they suffer a performance disadvantage and a cost increase when they fall behind their competitors.

Chips are made of silicon and the greater the silicon density, the more transistors there are per chip. However, there is a limit to how dense a chip can be, and researchers are reaching the realm of quantum physics, which deals with pieces as small as atoms. Once the industry maximizes its current capabilities, it will have to consider other scientific ways to advance chips. Another real issue as technology advances is updating interfaces and software on computers to match chip capabilities, or else the advanced chips will not be of any use to users. Moore realized that one day technology would meet with limitation. He recently predicted that Moore's Law will reach its end in ten to twenty years, at which point innovative technology experts will be put to work to bridge technology between its limitations and its future.

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage **This question is worth 2 points**.

Moore's Law has defined the world of technology, especially the chip industry.

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Answer Choices

(A) With the rapid growth in computer chips, industries have seen Moore's Law at work.
(B) The computer chip's silicon density is the link to future technology.
(C) The standard used by technology companies was to double the number of transistors per chip every two years.
(D) Gordon Moore's statement in 1965 was a prediction that turned out to be completely accurate.
(E) Electronics containing newer chips have more functions and capabilities.
(F) Integrated circuits were referred to in Moore's Law as keeping production costs down.

Mini Test 3

Read the passage and answer the questions. Track 67

02 Anthropology

Masks and Universal Emotion

Humans process experiences through an array of emotions. Researchers studying human behavior have raised the question of how universal these emotions truly are and if people of one culture can identify emotions expressed by those of a different culture. Some anthropologists believe that people can recognize specific emotions merely by observing facial expressions. They also claim that these emotions are truly universal and recognizable worldwide.

Charles Darwin was the first to suggest a theory stating that humans express and recognize basic emotions in identical ways, since all human faces are similar in skeletal and muscular structure. Yet, to what degree of similarity do people display emotion? Can people from different backgrounds recognize the same emotion in spite of the chasm between cultures?

Researchers Paul Ekman and Carroll Izard conducted a ground-breaking study asking individuals to identify the emotions displayed in a set of photographs. They presented photos of people experiencing certain emotions and also ones of actors simulating feelings. They wanted to see if participants from different cultural groups could identify the portrayed emotion. Most who viewed the pictures identified the correct emotion regardless of native culture. Thus, emotions speak across languages and cultural groups. They appear to be inherent in human nature and are not confined to income, culture, or circumstance.

Another compelling theory takes these findings a step further. Each culture has art forms that are related to a specific territory or era in its history. These art forms illustrate the prevailing characteristics of the people within the society. The art form used in this study was a wooden mask. Psychologist Joel Aronoff compared two wooden masks, one that was fashioned to look threatening and one with non-threatening features, The facial elements on each mask were markedly varied in proportion and design, and Aronoff studied these elemental designs comprising the faces of the two masks. Masks purposefully made to look threatening were likely used to frighten off evil spirits. Thus, the eyebrows and eyes faced inward and downward. The mouth faced downward as well. This type of disguise typically had pointed heads, ears, chins, and beards. Geometrically, the threatening features were angular and created on diagonal tines. On the other hand, non-threatening masks used in rituals such as a courtship dance had softer features with curved elements on the face. The face of a baby does not appear threatening, but a face with a pointed beard tends to intimidate. Therefore, it is not only the facial features that convey emotion, but also the geometric placement and angle that offer a clue to the emotion being expressed artistically.

To further illustrate the theory, an American university asked students to associate adjectives with abstract designs. The designs incorporated angles and curves, such as artistic lines and the letters “V’ and “U.” They reported that people viewed the angled designs of the letter “V” as less friendly, yet more powerful than the curved shape of the letter “U.” The overwhelming evidence points to the universality of emotion, crossing over cultural and other limitations, and the uncanny ability of humans to understand what others in their species are feeling.

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage **This question is worth 2 points**.

Human emotion and related facial expressions are universal to humans.

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Answer Choices

(A) Regardless of native culture, people are able to understand the emotions on stranger's face.
(B) Facial expressions convey to others what the person is feeling.
(C) Threatening masks and expressions are more easily understood than those that are non-threatening.
(D) Art such as masks reflects emotion in a way that sends definite signals about meaning.
(E) There is a difference between lower and higher classes when it comes to expressing emotion.
(F) Photographs are not a good indicator of personal emotion expressed on the face

Mini Test 3

Read the passage and answer the questions. Track 68

03 Literature

Parody and Satire

Authors create literary works for various reasons. Perhaps they wish to exercise creative liberty, inform the masses, or make a point. Regardless of the topic, they often use different methods to get people to understand what they are saying and why they are saying it. Two popular literary genres they frequently use are parody and satire.

Works created in parody or satire uses an existing subject, person, or circumstance, but they differ in how they treat the existing things. The purpose of parody is to offer a comical mimicking of an original influence without condemning or trying to change the influence Satire is used to incur change by using irony, sarcasm, or ridicule and is considered "stealthy criticism" because it often escapes censorship. While both genres are closely related and often used together, they do have distinct characteristics.

In the parody genre, the writer often uses a familiar subject or work and replicates it in a way that becomes comical1 Playful, light parodied are generally referred to as spoofs. Parodies were first seen in ancient Greek literature in a *parodia*, which was a narrative poem imitating the style of an epic poem. The word "parody" has Greek roots, with par- meaning beside, counter, or against and —ody relating to a song or an ode. Thus, to parody is to weave a tale contrary to the original subject. Some authors imitate a certain style, character, or circumstance used in a work. For example, the author may use a number of established characters, each from different works, and compile them all together to create one story that is different from the original sources while still keeping the characters intact: Others create parody by lifting whole elements of One work out of context and reusing it in their own. Writer James Joyce did this in his book *Ulysses*, where he used characters and situational elements from Homer's. *Odyssey* in an Irish context during the twentieth century. Some of the ways. in which parody is used overlap with its counterpart known as satire.

Writers using satire typically intend for the work to be humorous, but its primary purpose is criticism. While illustrating human vices, follies, or shortcomings, authors write in a calculated way to ridicule or show the irony of the subjects in the hope that their work will inspire change or even shame people into reform. Satire usually has a definite target, be it an idea, an institution, or a politician, and is characterized by its strong vein of irony or sarcasm, The word "satire" comes from the Latin phrase *satura lanx*, which means a dish of colorful fruits. Satirical writing was first seen in ancient Egypt in a specific work about trades. The writing described certain trades or vocations in exaggerated and disparaged terms to convince those learning the trades the importance of continuing to study the trade. Many writers of satire incorporate parody within their texts. However, the two differ distinctly and remain as two widely-used literary forms, each useful for its purpose.

Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about types of literature discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Types of Literature	Statements
Parody	• •
Satire	• • •

Answer Choices

(A) Writers use it to incite change or reform.
(B) Its main purpose is to provide comedy.
(C) Sarcasm and irony are the main tones used.
(D) It involves fact mixed with fiction.
(E) The primary purpose of the author is to criticize.
(F) Authors choose to imitate a person or circumstance.
(G) The writing is done mainly by seasoned authors.

Mini Test 3

Read the passage and answer the questions. Track 69

04 Environmental Science

Energy Efficiency in the United States

The citizens of America are becoming increasingly aware of the goods and resources they use. Currently, the US uses the greatest amount of energy in the world, consuming twenty-six percent of the world's energy. Considering these facts, America must remain aware of its many industries and carefully monitor the large amount pf energy these industries expend.

Energy consumption is measured in four main, areas:, transportation, residential, consumption, and industrial. Around half of the US's energy is spent on the transportation and residential sectors, both of which are largely controlled by individuals. As such citizens need to be more aware of how much energy they use Transportation includes freight and personal vehicles. By using energy-efficient cars and limiting distances driven, individuals can decrease the resources expended for transportation. The government has helped by instituting, certain incentives to entice people to make more energy-conscious decisions and purchases. For example, it created a policy offering income tax credits for users of gas/electric hybrid vehicles, and it has advocated carpooling by offering lower tolls and designated lanes to commuters In terms of residential sectors, residences can decrease energy usage by monitoring air conditioning and heating, keeping temperatures between 18°C in the winter and 27°C in the summer. Almost fifty percent of the energy used in houses is for temperature control while 'the rest includes lighting, laundry and kitchen appliances, water heaters, and home electronics. Using newer, efficiently built appliances can also aid in household energy reduction. However, minimizing energy use in only one area of a residence does not have great results; individuals must work to reduce as many areas as possible within a household to have a noticeable impact.

The other two areas of use, commercial and industrial, are determined by businesses and facility managers. Commercial 'energy is consumed by retail stores, offices, schools, and restaurants. This is where much of the energy in the US is spent unnecessarily. Excessive lighting and continuous, unneeded heating and cooling make these environments less efficient. Some businesses are taking measures to install more efficient lighting and use natural light when appropriate. They are also encouraged to discontinue unnecessary heating or cooling, especially during the night when users are absent. Industrial energy consumption, which constitutes thirty-three percent of total US usage, is the only one of the four sectors that has decreased its usage over the past decade. With the purpose of production and processing of goods, these manufacturing, construction, farming, water management, and mining industries have been forced to implement more efficient systems because of increased energy costs.

While energy conservation is vital to the future of the US, some problems do arise with making this shift. For American home owners and small businesses, the cost of upgrading to better equipment and appliances can be very costly initially. Commercially speaking, some retailers believe that bright lighting in stores is necessary for increased sales, but retail employees actually suffer minor health issues from over-illumination. A compromise would help both parties. By making simple yet conscious efforts to decrease

energy use, American businesses and individuals alike could better use the world's energy and extend the resources available.

Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about the areas of energy consumption discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the concept with which they are associated. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Areas	Statements
Transportation and Residential	• •
Commercial and Industrial	• • •

Answer Choices

(A) Are determined by businesses and managers
(B) Cause minor health problems to employees
(C) Are controlled primarily by individuals
(D.) Expend energy only for lighting purposes
(E)' Include businesses schools, and factories
(F) Include vehicles and, home appliances
(G) Are working toward more efficient systems