

READING TEST

65 Minutes—52 Questions

Turn to Section I of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

Directions: Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage or pair, choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages and in any accompanying graphics (such as a table or graph).

Questions 1–10 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is adapted from Leo Tolstoy's 1873 novel, *Anna Karenina* (translated from the original Russian by Constance Garnett). Prior to this excerpt, one of the major characters, Levin, has realized that he is in love with his longtime friend Kitty Shtcherbatsky.

At four o'clock, conscious of his throbbing heart, Levin stepped out of a hired sledge at the Zoological Gardens, and turned along the path to the frozen mounds and the skating ground, knowing that he would certainly find her there, as he had seen the Shtcherbatskys' carriage at the entrance.

It was a bright, frosty day. Rows of carriages, sledges, drivers, and policemen were standing in the approach. Crowds of well-dressed people, with hats bright in the sun, swarmed about the entrance and along the well-swept little paths between the little houses adorned with carving in the Russian style. The old curly birches of the gardens, all their twigs laden with snow, looked as though freshly decked in sacred vestments.

He walked along the path towards the skating-ground, and kept saying to himself—"You mustn't be excited, you must be calm. What's the matter with you? What do you want? Be quiet, stupid," he conjured his heart. And the more he tried to compose himself, the more breathless he found himself. An acquaintance met him and called him by his name, but Levin did not even recognize him. He went towards the mounds, whence came the clank of the chains of sledges as they slipped down or were dragged up, the rumble of the sliding sledges, and the sounds of merry voices. He walked on a few steps, and the skating-ground lay open before his

eyes, and at once, amidst all the skaters, he knew her.

(30) He knew she was there by the rapture and the terror that seized on his heart. She was standing talking to a lady at the opposite end of the ground. There was apparently nothing striking either in her dress or her attitude. But for Levin she was as easy to find in that crowd as a rose among nettles. Everything was made bright by her. She was the smile that shed light on all round her. "Is it possible I can go over there on the ice, go up to her?" he thought. The place where she stood seemed to him a holy shrine, unapproachable, and there was one moment when he was almost retreating, so overwhelmed was he with terror. He had to make an effort to master himself, and to remind himself that people of all sorts were moving about her, and that he too might come there to skate. He walked down, for a long while avoiding looking at her as at the sun, but seeing her, as one does the sun, without looking.

On that day of the week and at that time of day people of one set, all acquainted with one another, used to meet on the ice. There were crack skaters there, showing off their skill, and learners clinging to chairs with timid, awkward movements, boys, and elderly people skating with hygienic motives. They seemed to Levin an elect band of blissful beings because they were here, near her. All the skaters, it seemed, with perfect self-possession, skated towards her, skated by her, even spoke to her, and were happy, quite apart from her, enjoying the capital ice and the fine weather.

(60) Nikolay Shtcherbatsky, Kitty's cousin, in a short jacket and tight trousers, was sitting on a garden seat with his skates on. Seeing Levin, he shouted to him:

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"Ah, the first skater in Russia! Been here long?"

(65) First-rate ice—do put your skates on."

1. According to the passage, how did Levin first know that Kitty was at the Zoological Gardens?

(A) Kitty's carriage was parked near the entrance.
 B) Nikolay said he had been skating with Kitty earlier.
 C) He saw her talking with another woman near the pond.
 D) Kitty invited him to meet her there at a certain time.

2. As used in line 10, "swarmed" most nearly means

A) invaded.
 (B) gathered.
 C) flew.
 D) obstructed.

3. The passage most strongly suggests that which of the following is true of Levin?

A) He worries about his appearance.
 B) He wishes he were more impressive.
 (C) He is an extremely passionate person.
 D) He is wary of his surroundings.

4. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A) Lines 7–12 ("It was a bright, frosty day . . . in the Russian style")
 B) Lines 22–27 ("An acquaintance met him . . . merry voices")
 (C) Lines 38–45 ("The place where . . . there to skate")
 D) Lines 48–53 ("On that day . . . hygienic motives")

5. What theme does the passage communicate through the experiences of Levin?

(A) Love is a powerful emotion.
 B) People long to have company.
 C) Life should be filled with joy.
 D) People are meant to work hard.

6. The passage most strongly suggests that which of the following is true of how Levin appears to others?

A) People think that Levin looks agitated because of the way he is acting.
 B) People think that Levin is sick because he seems to be feverish.
 (C) People think that Levin seems normal because he is doing nothing unusual.
 D) People think that Levin is in trouble because he is not protecting himself emotionally.

7. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A) Lines 1–6 ("At four o'clock . . . at the entrance")
 B) Lines 9–12 ("Crowds . . . the Russian style")
 C) Lines 23–29 ("He went . . . he knew her")
 (D) Lines 60–65 ("Nikolay Shtcherbatsky . . . your skates on")

8. As used in line 20, "conjured" most nearly means

(A) begged.
 B) created.
 C) summoned.
 D) tricked.

the questions create a begging tone / feeling

Levin admires the woman passionately - strong imagery conveys this

no one acts weird around Levin + just expects him to skate even though he is intensely admiring a girl

seemingly indicates the normalcy of Levin's actions

in reference to his thoughts to himself

used to describe internal state
of Levin — overcome by
↑ love

9. The author's use of the word "throbbing" in line 1 implies that Levin

A) has cut himself badly.
B) has a sudden pain in his chest.
C) is about to collapse.
(D) is in an agitated state.

10. Based on the tone of this passage, what emotion does the author wish the reader to feel about Levin?

(A) Empathy
B) Cynicism
C) Hostility
D) Disgust

throughout
passage
he was
described
positively

positive
connotation

↓ connect with
Levin's crush
on the girl

Questions 11–20 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from a speech delivered by President Franklin Roosevelt on January 6, 1941, to the United States Congress. In the passage, Roosevelt reveals his intention to preserve and spread American ideals around the world.

The Nation takes great satisfaction and much strength from the things which have been done to make its people conscious of their individual stake in the preservation of democratic life in America.

- (5) Those things have toughened the fibre of our people, have renewed their faith and strengthened their devotion to the institutions we make ready to protect.

Certainly this is no time for any of us to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme factor in the world.

- (10) For there is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy. The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are:

- Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.
- Jobs for those who can work.
- Security for those who need it.
- The ending of special privilege for the few.

- (20) • The preservation of civil liberties for all.

- The enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

These are the simple, basic things that must never be lost sight of in the turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

- (25) Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement.

As examples:

- We should bring more citizens under the coverage of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.
- We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care.
- We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing gainful employment may obtain it.

I have called for personal sacrifice. I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call.

A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my Budget Message I shall recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of this program; and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.

- (45) If the Congress maintains these principles, the voters, putting patriotism ahead of pocketbooks, will give you their applause.

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

- (60) The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic

understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

- (65) The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

- (75) To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Since the beginning of our American history, we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions—without the concentration camp or the quick-lime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

- (85) This nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women; and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them.
- (95) Our strength is our unity of purpose. To that high concept there can be no end save victory.

last P mentions freedom everywhere
this is in summation after addressing the democracy in the US (American history in prev. P)

speaks about the presentation of democratic life
↓ mentioned in first paragraph

11. Which phrase from the passage most clearly reflects President Roosevelt's purpose in making this speech?

- (A) Lines 2–4 (“to make . . . democratic life”)
(B) Lines 8–11 (“to stop thinking . . . the world”)
(C) Lines 54–55 (“[to] look forward to . . . freedoms”)
(D) Lines 79–80 (“to face . . . without fear”)

12. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- (A) Lines 13–15 (“The basic things . . . are simple”)
(B) Lines 29–30 (“Many subjects . . . improvement”)
(C) Lines 50–52 (“If the Congress . . . applause”)
(D) Lines 53–55 (“In the future days . . . freedoms”)

look for answer that talks about democracy

→ directly addresses individual preservation of democracy

13. As used in line 39, “sacrifice” most nearly means

- (A) religious offerings to a deity.
(B) service in the military.
(C) losses of limbs in battle.
(D) surrender of interests to a greater good.

→ sacrifice is to give something up

14. The passage most strongly suggests a relationship between which of the following phenomena?

- (A) Protection of human rights abroad and military service
(B) Spread of freedom abroad and defense of democracy at home
(C) Defeat of tyrants abroad and establishment of democratic government at home
(D) Investment in global democracies abroad and strengthening of patriotism at home

examples in following P show greater good

need answer
in indicate the pos/strength
of democracy

refer to
prev. ques.

15. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 23–28 (“These are . . . expectations”)
 - B) Lines 50–52 (“If the Congress . . . applause”)
 - C) Lines 71–76 (“That is no . . . of a bomb”)
 - ☒ D) Lines 92–95 (“Freedom means . . . unity of purpose”)

paragraph
before mentions
taxes + finances
pocketbook
indicates financial
interests

16. In line 51, “pocketbooks” most nearly refers to
- A) local, state, and national taxes.
 - B) war debt accumulated by the nation.
 - ☒ C) citizens’ individual monetary interests.
 - D) Americans’ personal investment in the defense industry.
17. In lines 71–73 (“That is no . . . generation”), President Roosevelt is most likely responding to what implicit counterclaim to his own argument?

states that
tyranny
would happen
w/o democracy

↓ implying that
others believe
the hope for
democracy is impractical
and will result in tyranny

- ☒ A) The spread of global democracy is idealistic and unrealistic.
- B) The defeat of tyrannical dictators in Europe is implausible.
- C) The commitment of the American people to the war effort is limited.
- D) The resources of the United States are insufficient to wage war abroad.

18. Which choice offers evidence that the spread of global democracy is achievable?
- A) Lines 46–47 (“No person . . . this program”)
 - B) Lines 54–55 (“we look forward . . . human freedoms”)
 - C) Lines 81–82 (“Since the beginning . . . in change”)
 - ☒ D) Line 95 (“Our strength . . . purpose”)
19. In lines 60–64 (“The third is . . . world”), President Roosevelt sets a precedent by which he would most likely support which of the following policies?
- A) Military defense of political borders
 - B) Investment in overseas business ventures
 - ☒ C) Aid to nations struggling due to conflict and other causes
 - D) Reduction of domestic services to spur job growth

says he will use econ.
means to secure peace

20. The author refers to “the so-called new order of tyranny” primarily to
- A) connect the global conflict for human rights to citizens on a personal level.
 - B) demonstrate the power of the global opposition to the United States.
 - ☒ C) offer an alternative vision of the world without democracy.
 - D) provide examples of the political and social revolutions underway.

uses this as a counterclaim
to an anticipated
counterclaim

Questions 21–31 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

The United States Constitution has been amended twenty-seven times since its ratification. Rights such as freedom of speech, religion, and press, for example, are granted by the First Amendment. This passage focuses on the Nineteenth Amendment, which gave women the right to vote.

The American political landscape is constantly shifting on a myriad of issues, but the voting process itself has changed over the years as well. Electronic
 Line ballot casting, for example, provides the public with
 (5) instantaneous results, and statisticians are more accurate than ever at forecasting our next president. Voting has always been viewed as an intrinsic American right and was one of the major reasons for the nation's secession from Britain's monarchical
 (10) rule. Unfortunately, although all men were constitutionally deemed "equal," true equality of the sexes was not extended to the voting booths until 1920.

The American women's suffrage movement began in 1848, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia
 (15) Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention. The meeting, initially an attempt to have an open dialogue about women's rights, drew a crowd of nearly three hundred women and included several dozen men. Topics ranged from a woman's role in society
 (20) to law, but the issue of voting remained a contentious one. A freed slave named Frederick Douglass spoke eloquently about the importance of women in politics and swayed the opinion of those in attendance. At the end of the convention, one hundred
 (25) people signed the Seneca Falls Declaration, which listed "immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to [women] as citizens of the United States."

Stanton and Mott's first victory came thirty years
 (30) later when a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote was proposed to Congress in 1878. Unfortunately, election practices were already a controversial issue, as unfair laws that diminished the African-American vote had been passed during
 (35) Reconstruction. Questionable literacy tests and a "vote tax" levied against the poor kept minority turnout to a minimum. And while several states al-

lowed women to vote, federal consensus was hardly as equitable. The rest of the world, however, was

(40) taking note—and women were ready to act.

In 1893, New Zealand allowed women the right to vote, although women could not run for office in New Zealand. Other countries began reviewing and ratifying their own laws as well. The United King-
 (45) dom took small steps by allowing married women to vote in local elections in 1894. By 1902, all women in Australia could vote in elections, both local and parliamentary.

The suffrage movement in America slowly built
 (50) momentum throughout the early twentieth century and exploded during World War I. President Woodrow Wilson called the fight abroad a war for democracy, which many suffragettes viewed as hypocritical. Democracy, after all, was hardly worth fighting for
 (55) when half of a nation's population was disqualified based on gender. Public acts of civil disobedience, rallies, and marches galvanized pro-women advocates while undermining defenders of the status quo. Posters read "Kaiser Wilson" and called into ques-
 (60) tion the authenticity of a free country with unjust laws. The cry for equality was impossible to ignore and, in 1919, with the support of President Wilson, Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It was ratified one year later by two-
 (65) thirds of the states, effectively changing the Constitution. Only one signatory from the original Seneca Falls Declaration lived long enough to cast her first ballot in a federal election.

America's election laws were far from equal for
 (70) all, as tactics to dissuade or prohibit African Americans from effectively voting were still routinely employed. However, the suffrage movement laid the groundwork for future generations. Laws, like people's minds, could change over time. The civil
 (75) rights movement in the mid- to late twentieth century brought an end to segregation and so-called Jim Crow laws that stifled African-American advancement. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was the final nail in the coffin; what emerged was a free nation
 (80) guided by elections determined not by skin color or gender, but by the ballot box.

Women's Suffrage in the United States

1848	Seneca Falls Convention.
1878	19th Amendment submitted; not ratified.
1911	Several states now grant women suffrage.
1914	Start of World War I.
1917	Picketing at the White House.
1918	Amendment passes in the House but fails in the Senate.
1919	Both the House and Senate pass the amendment.
1920	19th Amendment ratified.

21. The stance the author takes in the passage is best described as that of
- A) an advocate of women's suffrage proposing a constitutional amendment.
- B) a legislator reviewing the arguments for and against women's suffrage.
- ☒ C) a scholar evaluating the evolution and impact of the women's suffrage movement.
- D) a historian summarizing the motivations of women's suffrage leaders.
22. Lines 69–70 ("America's election laws . . . equal for all") most clearly support which explicit claim?
- A) The founders of the Constitution did not provide for free and fair elections.
- ☒ B) The United States still had work to do to secure equal voting rights for some people.
- C) Most women in the United States did not want suffrage and equal rights.
- D) The women's suffrage movement perpetuated discriminatory voting laws.

Find the detail that describes equal voting for all

23. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 13–14 ("The American . . . in 1848")
- B) Lines 41–42 ("In 1893 . . . to vote")
- C) Lines 63–64 ("Congress . . . the Constitution")
- ☒ D) Lines 78–79 ("The Voting Rights Act . . . the coffin")
24. As used in line 57, "galvanized" most nearly means
- A) displaced.
- B) divided.
- ☒ C) excited.
- D) organized.
25. The main rhetorical effect of lines 73–74 ("Laws, like . . . could change") is to
- ☒ A) connect the success of legislative reform with shifts in public sentiment.
- B) dissuade reformers from focusing on grassroots activity rather than political campaigns.
- C) evaluate the effectiveness of judicial rulings based on popular response to public polls.
- D) reject the need for legal actions and court proceedings to attain social change.

laws = legislative reform
people's minds = public sentiment
change over time = shift

- passage talks about how laws changed to allow more groups of people to vote - govt adapts
26. As a whole, the passage most strongly suggests which conclusion?

- (A) American government adapts to the changing needs and ideas of society.
 B) The best-organized reform movements are most likely to achieve their goals.
 C) The nation is more vulnerable to change during the confusion of wartime.
 D) The civil rights movement would not have happened without women suffragists.

27. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 3–7 (“Electronic ballot casting . . . our next president”)
 B) Lines 7–10 (“Voting has . . . monarchical rule”)
 C) Lines 15–19 (“The meeting . . . dozen men”)
 (D) Lines 74–78 (“The civil rights . . . advancement”)

28. The graphic most clearly illustrates which idea?

- A) The Nineteenth Amendment happened as a result of World War I.
 B) The states slowed reform of national voting rights laws.
 (C) Women’s suffrage resulted from a slow evolution of events.
 D) Acts of civil disobedience won support for suffrage in Congress.

29. In line 60, the word “authenticity” most nearly means

- A) reliability.
 B) realism.
 (C) legitimacy.
 D) truth.

questioned the validity of government b/c they weren't listening to the people

P4 “called the fight abroad a war for democracy.”

- ↓ “in 1919, with support from Wilson, passed 19th amendment”
30. The passage suggests that President Wilson contributed to the success of the women’s suffrage movement by
- A) circulating government propaganda in support of women’s suffrage.
 (B) framing the fight in World War I as a fight for democracy and freedom.
 C) engaging in a foreign war to distract the nation from political debate.
 D) working with legislators to write the Nineteenth Amendment.

31. The graphic helps support which statement referred to in the passage?

- A) Early women suffragists did not live to vote in national elections.
 B) The Nineteenth Amendment passed within a few years of its introduction.
 C) A majority of state representatives opposed women’s suffrage in 1918.
 (D) Many state governments approved suffrage before the federal government did.

1911 states grant suffrage ↓ well before 19th amendment

Questions 32–42 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

Coffee is a pillar of the world economy, generating both jobs and profits. The plant produced revenue to the tune of \$15.4 billion in 2013 alone.

Line The coffee industry is also one of the world’s largest
 (5) employers, supporting 26 million employees.

Because of the global importance of coffee, scientists at the University at Buffalo and their international colleagues were compelled to sequence the genome of the most popular coffee plant. In the genome lies
 (10) the secrets of the bold flavor that people around the world have come to enjoy daily, as well as the caffeine kick that comes along with it. This new genetic information can be used to expand the market by creating new types of coffee varieties. The results of
 (15) the study can also safeguard the existing industry. Scientists can now modify the genetic material of

the coffee plant. Heartier strains of popular coffee types can be created so that they are resistant to drought, disease, and bugs.

- (20) Researchers began their work by sequencing the genome of the type of coffee that makes up 30 percent of all coffee production. The conclusions drawn from this study will help save money and resources during the coffee production process.
- (25) Researchers were able to isolate the genetic information of the enzymes in the coffee plant that produce caffeine. With this information, it may be possible to reduce or eliminate caffeine from coffee. This would remove a costly step in the current process
- (30) of extracting caffeine from the coffee beans, while expanding the coffee market to people who avoid caffeine for health reasons, such as high blood pressure or pregnancy. The same research team plans to sequence the genome of other types of coffee in
- (35) the future. It is their hope that the information will benefit the coffee producer, consumer, and also the environment.

Passage 2

- The Gibbon Genome Sequencing Consortium has successfully sequenced the genome of the Northern
- (40) white-cheeked gibbon. Both gibbons and humans have DNA that changes during the course of their lifetime. Some DNA changes in humans are the result of mutations, which cause cancer and other diseases. The changes in gibbons' DNA have resulted
- (45) in many changes to the species over a very short period of time. Although gibbons are close relatives to humans, their DNA changes do not cause disease. Understanding the pattern of the gibbon genome might turn out to be very important to humans. If
- (50) these changes in DNA can be understood, scientists may be able to use the information to better understand human disease.

- Cancer and other genetic diseases are caused by faulty gene regulation. Scientists have sought to under-
- (55) stand human biology through the lens of gibbon DNA structures for some time. Until now, there has simply been too much information to analyze. The endless rearrangements made it difficult to align gibbon DNA to that of humans, but it has finally been accomplished.
- (60) Scientists discovered a piece of DNA that is unique to the gibbon species. Gibbons have a specific repeat

element, or a piece of DNA that copies itself multiple times throughout the genome. Repeat elements, in both gibbons and humans, are related to the

(65) maintenance of genetic structures. Scientists hope to be able to answer the question "Why can gibbon DNA rearrange itself without causing diseases—unlike humans' DNA?" If this complicated biological question can be solved, scientists may be able to work

(70) backward in order to help stop cancer, heart failure, and other human disease related to genetic repeats.

- focuses on genome sequencing of coffee to improve its economy*
32. Which of the following best describes the central idea of Passage 1?
- A) Advancements in genome sequencing will lead to healthier food options worldwide.
- ☒ B) Genome sequencing of coffee can increase the profitability of coffee as a commodity.
- C) Removing caffeine from coffee will allow more people to drink and enjoy coffee.
- D) The coffee trade is an important sector of the global economy.
33. The author of Passage 2 would most likely agree that
- A) instead of studying nonhuman animals, scientists should look for a way to stop human DNA from changing when it replicates itself.
- ☒ B) Sequencing the genome of other nonhuman primates could yield results that would be beneficial to people.
- C) the benefits of genome sequencing of gibbons and other nonhuman animals does not justify the great expense and resources used.
- D) scientists will be able to cure cancer once the mystery is solved of how the DNA of gibbons replicates itself without causing disease.

focuses on how the gibbon genome might be useful for humans (pos. outlook on the research)

→ nonhuman primates

34. Passage 1 most strongly suggests that

- A) the coffee industry will fail without new developments stemming from genome sequencing.
- B) newly developed varieties of coffee plants are more expensive for consumers than are existing varieties.
- (C) future research will lead to developments that could increase the profitability for coffee producers.
- D) genome sequencing of coffee plants could help scientists understand diseases that affect humans.

35. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 5–9 (“Because of the global . . . coffee plant”)
- B) Lines 16–17 (“Scientists can . . . coffee plant”)
- C) Lines 20–22 (“Researchers began . . . coffee production”)
- (D) Lines 28–33 (“This would remove . . . pregnancy”)

36. Passage 2 most strongly suggests which of the following?

- A) The genetic makeup of the Northern white-cheeked gibbon is more similar to that of humans than to other primates.
- (B) More research is needed before the findings of scientists studying the DNA of gibbons can be used to cure disease in humans.
- C) Many diseases and illnesses that affect humans can only be understood by studying the DNA of plants and other animals.
- D) Cancer and other diseases can be eliminated completely if enough funding is given to scientific research.

37. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 40–44 (“Both gibbons . . . diseases”)
- B) Lines 54–56 (“Scientists have sought . . . some time”)
- C) Lines 63–65 (“Repeat elements . . . genetic structures”)
- (D) Lines 68–71 (“If this . . . genetic repeats”)

38. Which of the following best summarizes a shared purpose of the two authors?

- (A) To explain how genome sequencing in animals and plants can benefit people in unexpected ways
- B) To summarize how genome sequencing has changed the field of medicine and the study of diseases
- C) To inform readers about how scientific research can be applied to improving the world economy
- D) To convince readers to support funding for research in genome sequencing of plants and animals

39. As used in line 8, “compelled” most nearly means

- A) forced.
- (B) driven.
- C) required.
- D) constrained.

40. As used in line 65, “maintenance” most nearly means

- (A) preservation.
- B) protection.
- C) organization.
- D) repair.

last sentence
"It is their hope that info...
benefit coffee producer"

this line implies the future + not present
(not able to do so now but later)

shows the profitability aspect of the research

both passages share the common theme of positive outcomes to genome research

last two sentences talk ab future - "hoping" to cure diseases
↓ not done yet

"interested" in researching the genome of coffee
↓ pos. connotation to start research

↓ upkeep
not fixing it but keeping things the same

41. Which point is the author of Passage 1 trying to make by using the phrase “a pillar of the world economy” in line 1 to refer to the coffee industry?
- A) Research into the coffee plant is important and should be continued.
- (B) The coffee industry plays a significant role in global economics.
- C) Many jobs will be lost if the coffee industry goes into decline.
- D) The coffee industry provides financial stability for millions of people worldwide.
42. Which of the following can reasonably be inferred based on the information in both passages?
- A) Studying the genomes of animals closely related to humans can help scientists learn about diseases that affect humans.
- B) Expanding the customer base of the coffee industry will lead to higher profits and increase the stability of the global economy.
- C) The scientists who study coffee and those who study gibbons could learn more by collaborating.
- (D) The genomes of other plants and nonhuman animals hold secrets that can benefit people and are worthy of exploration.

Questions 43–52 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

In 1948, Swiss chemist George de Mestral was impressed with the clinging power of burrs snagged in his dog's fur and on his pant legs after he returned from a hike. While examining the burrs under a
 (5) microscope, he observed many hundreds of small fibers that grabbed like hooks. He experimented with replicas of the burrs and eventually invented Velcro,* a synthetic clinging fabric that was first marketed as “the zipperless zipper.” In the 1960s,

- (10) NASA used de Mestral's invention on space suits, and now, of course, we see it everywhere.

You might say that de Mestral was the father of biomimicry, an increasingly essential field that studies nature, looking for efficiencies in materials and
 (15) systems, and asks the question “How can our homes, our electronics, our cities work better?” As one biomimetics company puts it: “Nature is the largest laboratory that ever existed and ever will.”

Architecture is one field that is constantly
 (20) exploring new ways to incorporate biomimicry. Architects have studied everything from beehives to beaver dams to learn how to best use materials, geometry, and physics in buildings. Termite mounds, for example, very efficiently regulate temperature,
 (25) humidity, and airflow, so architects in Zimbabwe are working to apply what they've learned from termite mounds to human-made structures.

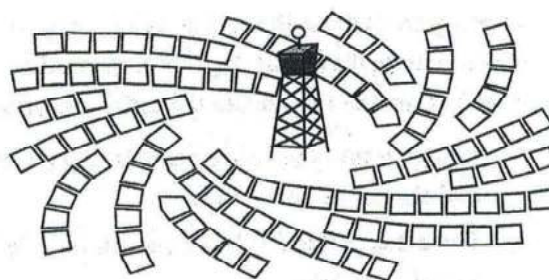
Says Michael Pawlyn, author of *Biomimicry in Architecture*, “If you look beyond the nice shapes
 (30) in nature and understand the principles behind them, you can find some adaptations that can lead to new, innovative solutions that are radically more resource-efficient. It's the direction we need to take in the coming decades.”

Designers in various professional fields are drawing on biomimicry; for example, in optics, scientists have examined the surface of insect eyes in hopes of
 (35) reducing glare on handheld device screens. Engineers in the field of robotics worked to replicate the property found in a gecko's feet that allows adhesion to smooth surfaces.
 (40)

Sometimes what scientists learn from nature isn't more advanced, but simpler. The abalone shrimp, for example, makes its shell out of calcium carbonate,
 (45) the same material as soft chalk. It's not a rare or complex substance, but the unique arrangement of the material in the abalone's shell makes it extremely tough. The walls of the shell contain microscopic pieces of calcium carbonate stacked like bricks,
 (50) which are bound together using proteins just as concrete mortar is used. The result is a shell three thousand times harder than chalk and as tough as Kevlar* (the material used in bullet-proof vests).

- Often it is necessary to look at the nanoscale structures of a living material's exceptional properties in order to re-create it synthetically. Andrew Parker, an evolutionary biologist, looked at the skin of the thorny devil (a type of lizard) under a scanning electron microscope, in search of the features that let the animal channel water from its back to its mouth.

- Examples like this from the animal world abound. Scientists have learned that colorful birds don't always have pigment in their wings but are sometimes completely brown; it's the layers of keratin in their wings that produce color. Different colors, which have varying wavelengths, reflect differently through keratin. The discovery of this phenomenon can be put to use in creating paints and cosmetics that won't fade or chip. At the same time, paint for outdoor surfaces can be made tougher by copying the structures found in antler bone. Hearing aids are being designed to capture sound as well as the ears of the *Ormia* fly do. And why can't we have a self-healing material like our own skin? Researchers at the Beckman Institute at the University of Illinois are creating just that; they call it an "autonomic materials system." A raptor's feathers, a whale's fluke, a mosquito's proboscis—all have functional features we can learn from.
- The driving force behind these innovations, aside from improved performance, is often improved energy efficiency. In a world where nonrenewable energy resources are dwindling and carbon emissions threaten the planet's health, efficiency has never been more important. Pawlyn agrees: "For me, biomimicry is one of the best sources of innovation to get to a world of zero waste because those are the rules under which biological life has had to exist."
- Biomimicry is a radical field and one whose practitioners need to be radically optimistic, as Pawlyn is when he says, "We could use natural products such as cellulose, or even harvest carbon from the atmosphere to create bio-rock."



Tiny florets in a sunflower's center are arranged in an interlocking spiral, which inspired engineers in the design of this solar power plant. Mirrors positioned at the same angle as the florets bounce light toward the power plant's central tower.

Adapted from David Ferris, "Innovate: Solar Designs from Nature," © 2014 by Sierra Club.

43. The central idea of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) the field of biomimicry, the study of materials and systems found in nature and replicated in ways that benefit people. *general enough to encompass whole passage*
 - B) the work of George de Mestral, the Swiss chemist who invented Velcro® after observing burrs under a microscope. *too narrow*
 - C) the ways in which architects use termite mounds as models for human-made structures in Zimbabwe. *too narrow*
 - D) how scientists are seeking ways to improve energy efficiency as nonrenewable energy sources decline.
44. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 1–6 ("In 1948 . . . hooks")
 - (B) Lines 12–18 ("You might say . . . ever will") *explains the relevance of biomimicry*
 - C) Lines 23–27 ("Termite mounds . . . structures")
 - D) Lines 80–85 ("The driving . . . more important")

supports the
author's claim

↳ reiterates the idea of the importance
of biomimicry

45. The author includes a quote in paragraph 4 in order to
- (A) explain why architects are looking to biomimicry for solutions in architecture.
 - B) provide an argument for more scientists to study biomimicry.
 - C) give an explanation as to why someone might choose a career in architecture.
 - D) provide a counterargument to the author's central claim.

46. Based on the information in paragraph 6, how does the shell of an abalone shrimp compare with soft chalk?

- A) The essential building blocks are arranged in a similar manner, but the material that makes up the shell of an abalone shrimp is harder.
- (B) Both are made from the same essential building blocks, but the shell of the abalone shrimp is much harder because of the manner in which the materials are arranged.
- C) The essential building blocks of both are the same, but the abalone shrimp shell is harder because the soft chalk lacks a protein binding the materials together.
- D) They are made from different essential building blocks, but they have a similar hardness because the materials are arranged in a similar manner.

47. In paragraph 9, what is the most likely reason that the author included the quote from Pawlyn about efficiency?

- A) To convince readers that Pawlyn is an expert in his field
- B) To prove that great strides are being made in creating products that do not generate waste
- C) To demonstrate the limits of what biomimicry can achieve
- (D) To support the statement that energy efficiency "has never been more important"

48. In line 30, "principles" most nearly means

- A) sources.
- B) attitudes.
- C) standards.
- (D) theories.

↳ basics/fundamentals/concepts

49. It can be reasonably inferred from the passage that

- (A) more scientists will utilize solutions developed through biomimicry in the future.
- B) the field of biomimicry will eventually decline as more nonrenewable resources are discovered.
- C) scientists will leave the fields they are currently working in and begin research in biomimicry.
- D) doctors will create a self-healing skin called an "autonomic materials system" using methods based in biomimicry.

passage illustrates the various
applications of biomimicry in
different fields

Pg 8 shows the variety of fields

find the answer choice that best supports the prev. reasoning

50. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 35–38 (“Designers . . . screens”)
- B) Lines 54–56 (“Often it is . . . synthetically”)
- ☒ C) Lines 61–79 (“Examples like . . . learn from”)
- D) Lines 89–94 (“Biomimicry . . . bio-rock”)

51. As used in line 90, “radical” most nearly means

- A) pervasive.
- B) drastic.
- C) essential.
- ☒ D) revolutionary.

use the context of describing biomimicry to figure out the word

biomimicry has many innovative applications

graphic shows how to maximize efficiency with structure based on prev. biomimicry research

52. The graphic and caption that accompany this passage help illustrate how biomimicry can be used to

- A) make a solar plant more attractive.
- B) decrease waste generated by energy sources.
- ☒ C) improve the efficiency of existing models.
- D) replicate a pattern common in nature.

↓
better designed solar power plant

WRITING AND LANGUAGE TEST

35 Minutes—44 Questions

Turn to Section 2 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

Directions: Each passage below is accompanied by a number of questions. For some questions, you will consider how the passage might be revised to improve the expression of ideas. For other questions, you will consider how the passage might be edited to correct errors in sentence structure, usage, or punctuation. A passage or a question may be accompanied by one or more graphics (such as a table or graph) that you will consider as you make revising and editing decisions.

Some questions will direct you to an underlined portion of a passage. Other questions will direct you to a location in a passage or ask you to think about the passage as a whole.

After reading each passage, choose the answer to each question that most effectively improves the quality of writing in the passage or that makes the passage conform to the conventions of standard written English. Many questions include a “NO CHANGE” option. Choose that option if you think the best choice is to leave the relevant portion of the passage as it is.

Questions 1–11 are based on the following passage.

The Age of the Librarian

When Kristen Harris ❶ is in college, she worked in her university’s library and was constantly told, “You really should be studying to be a librarian; this is ❷ your home” however Harris was pursuing a bachelor’s degree in elementary education at the time. Little did she realize that becoming a school librarian was indeed ❸ elective. During the 21st century, the age of information, what could be more necessary than an individual trained to gather, process, and disseminate information? So, after teaching children in the classroom, Harris went back to school to earn her Master of Library Science degree.

1. A) NO CHANGE

B) has been

☒ C) was

D) had been

*“worked”
Sentence is in
past tense*

2. A) NO CHANGE

B) your home,” however Harris

C) your home.”; However Harris

☒ D) your home.” However, Harris

*↑ separate 2 independent
clauses*

3. A) NO CHANGE

☒ B) imminent

C) threatening

D) optional

*word to mean
“important”*

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

Today, Harris is preparing a story time for a group of young students. As it has done with everything else, the technology revolution has elevated the school library to "Library 2.0," and Harris's tablet-integrated story time begins when she projects images for *The Very Cranky Bear* onto a projector screen. As a child, Harris got excited whenever a puppet appeared during story time, but now she uses an interactive app (application software) to enhance her own story time and 4 integrate this next generation of children.

As she introduces the children to the problem of cheering up a cranky 5 bear, Harris sees Miguel scouring the library shelves for another book by a popular author. 6 Miguel had said asking Harris for a book two weeks earlier "If you have any funny stories, I like those."

4. A) NO CHANGE

B) enervate

C) energize

D) elucidate

"excite"
like Harris

5. A) NO CHANGE

B) bear; Harris sees Miguel

C) bear: Harris sees Miguel

D) bear Harris sees Miguel

first clause is
dependent,
needs a
comma

6. A) NO CHANGE

B) Miguel had said, "If you have any funny stories, I like those," asking Harris for a book two weeks earlier.

C) Asking Harris for a book two weeks earlier, Miguel had said, "If you have any funny stories, I like those."

D) Miguel asked Harris for a book two weeks earlier had said, "If you have any funny stories, I like those."

it clearer b/c
it mentions
the context
and then the
action

combining the two actions
of speaking + asking
are confusing + convoluted

"It will always be satisfying," reflects Harris, "the act of finding books for students and having them return to say, 'I really liked that one. Are there any more by that author?'"

7 These days, Harris would call herself a media mentor as much as a librarian because she regularly visits her favorite websites for reviews of apps and other digital tools to suggest to students and parents. Librarians have always been an important resource for families in a community, but this importance has grown exponentially because of the advent of technology. Librarians are offering guidance about new media to address the changing information needs in our communities. Furthermore, libraries are becoming increasingly technology driven, for example,

7. Which sentence could be added to the paragraph to most effectively establish its main idea?

- A) Harris maintains active profiles on multiple social media networks to better connect with her students.
- ☒ B) The role of the school librarian has changed rapidly to meet the needs of students who are digital citizens.
- C) Librarians still perform many traditional tasks such as putting great literature in the hands of their students.
- D) In the future, many school libraries are unlikely to have books on the shelves because students prefer electronic media.

*P talks about the role of librarians with technology
↓ should mention both topics*

8 enabling access to collections of other libraries, offering remote access to databases, or they house video production studios. So, in Harris's opinion, librarians must be masters of the digital world. 9

Harris finishes her story time and heads across the library. A young student stops her and asks, "Ms. Harris, what's new in the library?"

ust be
parallel
structure

8. A) NO CHANGE
 B) by enabling access to collections of other libraries, offering remote access to databases, or by housing video production studios.
 C) they enable access to collections of other libraries, offering remote access to databases, or they house video production studios.
 D) enabling access to collections of other libraries, offering remote access to databases, or housing video production studios.

9. Which sentence would provide evidence to effectively support the main idea of the paragraph?

- A) Harris sponsors a weekly "Fun Read" book discussion club that is well attended by many of the students at her school.
 B) Librarians continue to help students and teachers locate the perfect book in the library's collection.
 C) Teachers frequently ask Harris to recommend educational apps to support early literacy for their students.
 D) Many parents are concerned with online safety and digital citizenship due to the proliferation of social media.

Focuses on
the uses of
technology
in education

10 She chuckles and thinks about the many collections, services, and programs their school library offers. "Have you seen the Trendy 10 list? You read the books on the list and blog 11 your ideas about them. I'll set you up with a password and username so you can blog," says Harris. In this library full of information, she's the gatekeeper.

Questions 12–22 are based on the following passage.

Unforeseen Consequences: The Dark Side of the Industrial Revolution

There is no doubt that the Industrial Revolution guided America through the nascent stages of independence 12 and into being a robust economic powerhouse. Inventions like the cotton gin revolutionized the textile industry, and the steam engine ushered in the advent of expeditious cross-country distribution.

The Industrial Revolution marked a shift from an agrarian to an industry-centered society. People eschewed farming in favor of 13 more lucrative enterprises in urban areas which put a strain on existing local resources. Necessary goods such as 14 food crops, vegetables, and meat products also had to be shipped in order to meet the dietary needs of a consolidated population. And because there were fewer people farming, food had to travel farther and in higher quantities to meet demand. Issues like carbon dioxide emissions, therefore, arose not only as byproducts of industrial production but also from the delivery of these products. As a result, booming metropolises needed additional lumber, metal, and coal shipped from rural areas to sustain population and industrial growth.

10. A) NO CHANGE
B) He chuckles
C) Harris chuckles
D) They chuckle

took many pronouns
↓ be precise

11. A) NO CHANGE
B) they're
C) you're
D) their

match with "you"
→ you are - wrong word

12. A) NO CHANGE
B) and into the role of a robust economic powerhouse.
C) and turned into a robust economic powerhouse.
D) and then became a robust economic powerhouse.

directly describes America

into (noun)

13. A) NO CHANGE
B) more lucrative enterprises in urban areas, which put a strain on
C) more lucrative enterprises in urban areas; which put a strain on
D) more lucrative enterprises in urban areas. Which put a strain on

separate two clauses/ thoughts

14. A) NO CHANGE
B) food
C) food crops
D) vegetables and meat products

be concise
all meant same thing

15 [1] The negative effects of such expansion on humans were immediately apparent. Improper water sanitization led to cholera outbreaks in big cities. [2] Miners suffered from black lung after spending hours harvesting coal in dark caverns. [3] Combusted fossil fuels 16 released unprecedented amounts of human-made carbon dioxide into the air, resulting in respiratory ailments. [4] The fact remains that smog, now an internationally recognized buzzword, simply did not exist before the factories that produced it.

The critical impact on the environment must also 17 be taken into account. Proper regulations were either not in place or not enforced.

15. To effectively transition from paragraph 2, which sentence should begin paragraph 3?

A) Sentence 1
B) Sentence 2
C) Sentence 3
D) Sentence 4

transition from industrial societies

builds upon industrial societies by stating "expansion"

16. Which graphic would best support the underlined claim?

A) A line graph plotting an increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide over time
B) A pie chart comparing the present percentages of carbon dioxide and other atmospheric gases
C) A timeline tracking carbon dioxide emissions testing dates
D) A bar graph showing levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide in different locations

must show relationship between the shift in societies and CO₂

17. Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

A) be taken into account, and proper regulations
B) be taken into account since without proper regulations
C) be taken into account, as proper regulations
D) be taken into account; however, proper regulations

not needed

builds upon prev. statement

Industrial waste was often disposed of in the nearest river or buried in landfills, where it 18 polluted groundwater essential for wildlife to thrive. Deforestation across the United States served the dual purpose of providing inhabitable land and wood, but it also caused animals to migrate or die out completely.

Although the Industrial Revolution heralded an age of consumer ease and excess, it also invited a cyclical process of destruction and reduced resources. 19 Greenhouse gases were released into the atmosphere. Numerous health problems caused by 20 depressing working conditions prevented rural emigrants from thriving. And the environment that had cradled humankind since its inception was slowly being 21 degraded. All in the name of progress. 22

18. (A) NO CHANGE "contaminated"
 B) disturbed
 C) drained
 D) enhanced
 } don't match
19. Which choice should be added to the end of the underlined sentence to better support the claim in the preceding sentence?
 A) NO CHANGE
 (B) while carbon dioxide-consuming trees were cut down to make way for new living spaces. needs to mention destruction + reduced resources
 C) and caused an increase in global temperatures as well as a rise in coastal sea levels.
 D) faster than they could be absorbed by the atmosphere's shrinking ozone layer.
20. A) NO CHANGE "poor"
 B) urban
 (C) substandard must indicate bad working conditions
 D) developing
21. (A) NO CHANGE
 B) degraded; all ← same as period
 C) degraded! All
 (D) degraded—all ← continues/bothers on prev. idea

Connect
Industrial Rev.
to consequences
for environment

22. Which choice most effectively states the central idea of the essay on the previous page?
- A) The Industrial Revolution created a new consumer society that replaced the existing farming society.
 - B) Politicians and historians today disagree about the true consequences of the Industrial Revolution.
 - C) Although some analysts suggest that industrialization had many problems, its immense benefits outweigh these concerns.
 - ☒ D) Unfortunately, progress came at the expense of environmental and ecological preservation and may well have ruined the future that once looked so bright.

Questions 23–33 are based on the following passage.

Remembering Freud

Psychology has grown momentarily over the past century, largely due to the influence of Sigmund Freud, a pioneer of the field. This Austrian-born neurologist founded the practice of psychoanalysis and 23 began scientific study of the unconscious mind. 24 Since his career which ended in the mid-twentieth century, Freud has remained a common cultural and scientific reference point.

putting
commas around
the clause
indicates the
sentence can
be read
w/o it

23. A) NO CHANGE
B) continued
☒ C) spearheaded
D) led to

must indicate
"founded"

indicates starting
the first of its
kind

24. A) NO CHANGE
☒ B) Since his career, which ended in the mid-twentieth century, Freud has remained
C) Since his career ending in the mid-twentieth century; Freud has remained
D) Since his career (ending in the mid-twentieth century) Freud has remained

25 Even the abiding popularity of terms such as "id," "ego," or talking about a "Freudian slip" serves to indicate how this psychologist lingers powerfully in Western memory.

As neuroscience has progressed, many early practices and theories, including some of Freud's, have been dismissed as outdated, unscientific, or even harmful. Much of Freud's theory, clinical practice, and even lifestyle are now discredited. But when considered in his historical context, alongside the astounding progress catalyzed by his work, Freud's contribution was significant indeed.

26 Because he is now widely referred to as the Father of Psychoanalysis, Freud was among the first to develop the now-commonplace psychological method of inviting patients to freely speak. For Freud, this was both study and treatment. It helped doctors to understand patients, but more importantly it helped patients to understand themselves. Freud employed the classic (now largely outdated) psychiatric style in which the patient lies face-up on a clinical bed, allegedly enabling access to deep 27 parts of the mind. These recesses, better known as the unconscious or subconscious, fascinated Freud.

25. A) NO CHANGE
 B) Even the abiding popularity of terms such as the "id," "ego," or a "Freudian slip"
 C) Even the abiding popularity of terms such as talking about an "id," "ego," or "Freudian slip" *← unneeded*
 D) Even the abiding popularity of terms such as "id," "ego," or "Freudian slip" *be concise + parallel*
26. A) NO CHANGE *most concise + precise*
 B) Widely remembered as the Father of Psychoanalysis, Freud was among the first to develop the now-commonplace psychological method of inviting patients to freely speak. *first clause refers to Freud*
 C) Freud was among the first to develop the now-commonplace psychological method of inviting patients to freely speak, which is why he is now widely remembered as the Father of Psychoanalysis.
 D) Although he is widely remembered as the Father of Psychoanalysis, Freud was among the first to develop the now-commonplace psychological method of inviting patients to freely speak. *) not contradicting ideas*
27. A) NO CHANGE
 B) recesses *— indicates hidden parts more descriptive*
 C) places
 D) components

28. He believed that uncovering repressed memories. was necessary for recovery. For Freud, understanding the activity of the innermost mind was essential. 29. In dealing with the conditions of patients, like neurosis or other psychological trauma, he suspected that there was a great deal going on beneath the "surface" of the psyche. He thought it was possible to reunite external, or conscious, thought with the internal,

28. A) NO CHANGE
 B) He believed that uncovering repressed memories, being necessary for recovery.
 C) He believed that uncovering repressed memories was necessary for recovery.
 D) He believed that uncovering, repressed memories was necessary for recovery.

no need for commas
 ↓
 one whole clause

29. A) NO CHANGE
 B) In dealing with patients' conditions, like neurosis or other psychological trauma, he suspected that
 C) In dealing with patients like neurosis or other psychological trauma conditions he suspected that
 D) He suspected that, in dealing with patients' conditions like neurosis or other psychological trauma,

comma to denote possession

choppy

or unconscious. **30** Moreover, the method of inviting patients to speak and process their thoughts aloud remains central to today's psychological practice.

Freud altered the course of twentieth-century medicine by initiating what would become a grand, global conversation about the **31** still vastly mysterious human mind before Freud, medicine had barely scratched the surface in understanding mental health. Patients were met with very few answers, let alone recovery protocols. **32** Through trial and error—scientific method in action—Freud's finding of a method that seemed to work.

30. Which detail would provide the best support for the ideas presented in this section?

- A) At the same time that Freud practiced, many people were interested in spiritualism.
- B) Freud lived and worked mostly in London although he had originally trained in Austria.
- C)** While some of Freud's more unusual practices have been criticized or abandoned, his interest in the unconscious altered the trajectory of the field.
- D) Psychologists today employ many theories, not just those developed by Freud.

Sentence after speaks to the importance of his work
mentions the impact on the field

31. A) NO CHANGE

- B)** still vastly mysterious human mind. Before Freud, medicine
- C) still vastly mysterious human mind, before Freud, medicine
- D) still vastly mysterious human mind before Freud, Medicine

Separate the two ideas by making diff sentences

doesn't match prev. idea

32. A) NO CHANGE

- B) Through trial and error—scientific method in action—Freud's finding a method that seems to work.
- C) Through trial and error—scientific method in action—Freud finds a method that seemed to work.
- D)** Through trial and error—scientific method in action—Freud found a method that seemed to work.

Freud's finding
↓
Freud found
- past tense
- noun + verb
needs to be present

Since then, decades of ever-sharpening science have used his work as a launching pad. Therefore, as long as occasions arise to celebrate the progress of ³³ the field, Sigmund Freud will be remembered for groundbreaking work that enabled countless advances.

Questions 34–44 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

Success in Montreal

The Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international treaty that was created to ensure that steps would be taken to reverse damage to Earth's ozone layer and ³⁴ preventing future damage. ³⁵ It was signed in 1987. This document created restrictions on chemicals that were known to be dangerous to the protective barrier that the ozone layer offers Earth. Without the ozone layer, the sun's dangerous UV rays would alter our climate so drastically, life on land and in water would cease to exist.

33. ☒ A) NO CHANGE
☐ B) the field; Sigmund Freud will be remembered for ground-breaking work that
☐ C) the field Sigmund Freud will be remembered for ground-breaking work that
☐ D) the field Sigmund Freud will be remembered for ground-breaking work, and that

punctuation

first clause is dependent
↓
need a comma

34. ☐ A) NO CHANGE
☒ B) to prevent
☐ C) prevented
☐ D) was preventing

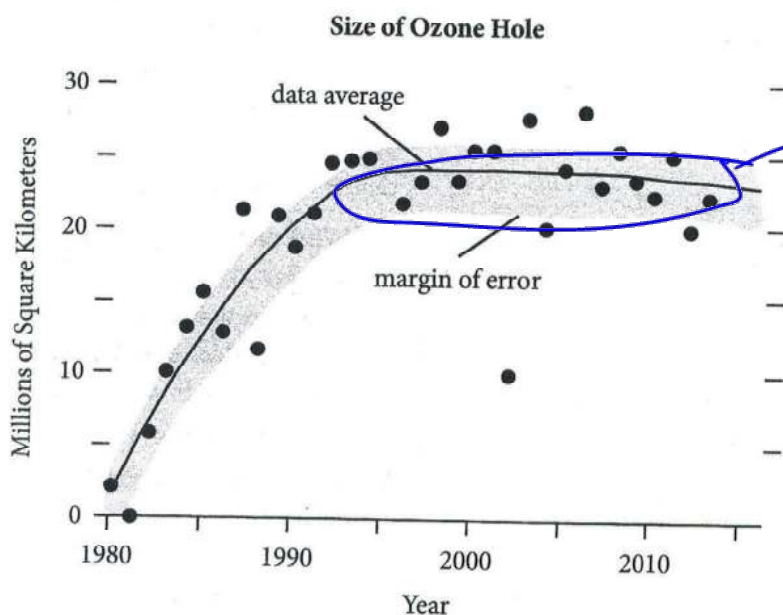
parallel w/ "to reverse"

35. Which choice most effectively combines the sentences in the underlined portion?
☒ A) Signed in 1987, this document
☐ B) Because it was signed in 1987, this document
☐ C) It was signed in 1987, and this document
☐ D) It was signed in 1987 so this document

signed refers to the document
↓
combine them

A hole in Earth's ozone layer was discovered over Antarctica ³⁶ as long as two years prior to the signing of the treaty. The discovery brought the human impact on the environment to the forefront of ³⁷ international conversation, the massive hole was evidence that a global response was necessary and that large-scale action was needed. The Montreal Protocol became effective January 1, 1989, and nearly 100 gases deemed dangerous to the ozone layer have been phased out. As a result, ³⁸ the size of the ozone hole decreased significantly during the 1990s.

Now that a substantial amount of time has passed since the treaty was put into place, the effects can begin to be ³⁹ looked at. As a part of the treaty, the Montreal Protocol's Scientific Assessment Panel was created to gauge ⁴⁰ their effect on the hole in the ozone layer.



36. A) NO CHANGE
B) long ago, two years prior
C) two years prior
D) years prior

← repetitive
→ most specific & concise

37. A) NO CHANGE
B) international conversation, yet the massive hole
C) international conversation. The massive hole
D) international conversation, so the massive hole

two independent clauses should be separated

38. Which choice completes the sentence with accurate data based on the graphic?

- A) NO CHANGE
B) the average size of the ozone hole leveled off beginning in the 1990s.
C) the average size of the ozone hole decreased beginning in the 2000s.
D) the average size of the ozone hole increased beginning in the 1980s.

39. A) NO CHANGE
B) controlled.
C) measured.
D) governed.

→ matches the scientific jargon + meaning

40. A) NO CHANGE
B) its
C) it's
D) there

singular + show possession

The Panel has since reported the results every four years. The Panel predicts that the ozone layer will return to its former state of health by 2060-2075. 41

While the treaty is already an obvious success, work continues to ensure that human strides in technology and industry do not reverse the healing process. The Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund was established to help developing countries transition away from the consumption and production of harmful chemicals. So far, over \$3 billion has been invested by the Fund. The developing countries are referred to as "Article 5 countries." 42

doesn't contribute to how steps are being took to fix ozone

41. Which choice could be added to paragraph 3 to most effectively convey its central idea?

must talk about the recovery of ozone

- (A) It is the Panel's current estimation that the ozone layer is beginning to heal, but the rate of progress is slow.
- B) The Panel meets once a year to assess the increase or decrease of each gas that has been identified as dangerous.
- C) Of much concern to the Panel was the effect of ultraviolet radiation on the ozone layer.
- D) The Panel has recently updated procedures for the nomination and selection of its membership.

42. Which sentence in paragraph 4 provides the least support for the central idea of the paragraph?

- A) While the treaty is already an obvious success, work continues to ensure that human strides in technology and industry do not reverse the healing process.
- B) The Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund was established to help developing countries transition away from the consumption and production of harmful chemicals.
- C) So far, over \$3 billion has been invested by the Fund.
- (D) The developing countries are referred to as "Article 5 countries."

[1] The Montreal Protocol is a living document. [2] A current amendment proposition has been put forth by the United States, Mexico, and Canada jointly. [3] It aims to cut down on harmful gases that were put into use as an alternative to the gases specified in the original Montreal Protocol treaty. [4] It has been amended four times since its inception. [5] Combating the erosion of our ozone layer will take time and flexibility, but the research is clear: If humans stay conscious of what we emit into the atmosphere, we can not only stall the damage we have done in the past, but we can **43** change it. **44**

43. A) NO CHANGE
B) switch
C) invert
D) reverse

44. For the sake of cohesion of this paragraph, sentence 4 should be placed
A) where it is now.
B) before sentence 1.
C) after sentence 1.
D) before sentence 3.

*more descriptive
than change*

*→ talks about
recovery of
ozone
↓ healing*

*"It has"
refers to
the
Montreal
Protocol*

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY. DO NOT TURN TO ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

STOP