## Reading Test

**Turn to Section 1 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 through 9 are based on the following passage.

**This passage is adapted from Jane Austen, *Emma*, originally published in 1815.**

Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty‑one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her.

She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father, and had, in consequence of her sister’s marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses, and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection.

Sixteen years had Miss Taylor been in Mr. Woodhouse’s family, less as a governess than a friend, very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between them it was more the intimacy of sisters. Even before Miss Taylor had ceased to hold the nominal office of governess, the mildness of her temper had hardly allowed her to impose any restraint; and the shadow of authority being now long passed away, they had been living together as friend and friend very mutually attached, and Emma doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor’s judgment, but directed chiefly by her own.

The real evils indeed of Emma’s situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her.

Sorrow came—a gentle sorrow—but not at all in the shape of any disagreeable consciousness.—Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor’s loss which first brought grief. It was on the wedding‑day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of any continuance. The wedding over and the bride‑people gone, her father and herself were left to dine together, with no prospect of a third to cheer a long evening. Her father composed himself to sleep after dinner, as usual, and she had then only to sit and think of what she had lost.

The event had every promise of happiness for her friend. Mr. Weston was a man of unexceptionable character, easy fortune, suitable age and pleasant manners; and there was some satisfaction in considering with what self‑denying, generous friendship she had always wished and promoted the match; but it was a black morning’s work for her. The want of Miss Taylor would be felt every hour of every day. She recalled her past kindness—the kindness, the affection of sixteen years—how she had taught and how she had played with her from five years old—how she had devoted all her powers to attach and amuse her in health—and how nursed her through the various illnesses of childhood. A large debt of gratitude was owing here; but the intercourse of the last seven years, the equal footing and perfect unreserve which had soon followed Isabella’s marriage on their being left to each other, was yet a dearer, tenderer recollection. It had been a friend and companion such as few possessed, intelligent, well‑informed, useful, gentle, knowing all the ways of the family, interested in all its concerns, and peculiarly interested in herself, in every pleasure, every scheme of her’s;—one to whom she could speak every thought as it arose, and who had such an affection for her as could never find fault.

How was she to bear the change?—It was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma was aware that great must be the difference between a Mrs. Weston only half a mile from them, and a Miss Taylor in the house; and with all her advantages, natural and domestic, she was now in great danger of suffering from intellectual solitude. She dearly loved her father, but he was no companion for her. He could not meet her in conversation, rational or playful.

The evil of the actual disparity in their ages (and Mr. Woodhouse had not married early) was much increased by his constitution and habits; for having been a [valetudinarian\*](#Austen_footnote) (follow link to endnote) all his life, without activity of mind or body, he was a much older man in ways than in years; and though everywhere beloved for the friendliness of his heart and his amiable temper, his talents could not have recommended him at any time.

**\*Endnote.**

Valetudinarian: a person in weak health who is overly concerned with his or her ailments.

##### Question 1.

The main purpose of the passage is to

A. describe a main character and a significant change in her life.

B. provide an overview of a family and a nearby neighbor.

C. discuss some regrettable personality flaws in a main character.

D. explain the relationship between a main character and her father.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_1) (Follow link to explanation for question 1.)

##### Question 2.

Which choice best summarizes the [first two paragraphs](#Austen_P1and2) (follow link) of the passage?

A. Even though a character loses a parent at an early age, she is happily raised in a loving home.

B. An affectionate governess helps a character to overcome the loss of her mother, despite the indifference of her father.

C. Largely as a result of her father’s wealth and affection, a character leads a contented life.

D. A character has a generally comfortable and fulfilling life, but then she must recover from losing her mother.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_2) (Follow link to explanation for question 2.)

##### Question 3.

The narrator indicates that the particular nature of Emma’s upbringing resulted in her being

A. despondent.

B. self-satisfied.

C. friendless.

D. inconsiderate.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_3) (Follow link to explanation for question 3.)

##### Question 4.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 3](#_Question_3.)?

A. Link to: “[Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and had lived nearly twenty‑one years in the world with very little to distress or vex her](#Austen_P1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 1.

B. Link to: “[Her mother had died too long ago for her to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses, and her place had been supplied by an excellent woman as governess, who had fallen little short of a mother in affection](#Austen_P2Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 2.

C. Link to: “[The real evils indeed of Emma’s situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments](#Austen_P4Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 4.

D. Link to: “[The danger, however, was at present so unperceived, that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her](#Austen_P4Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 4.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_4) (Follow link to explanation for question 4.)

##### Question 5.

As used in sentence 3 of paragraph 3 (follow link), “[directed](#Austen_P3Sent3_directed)” most nearly means

A. trained.

B. aimed.

C. guided.

D. addressed.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_5) (Follow link to explanation for question 5.)

##### Question 6.

As used in sentence 3 of paragraph 6 (follow link), “[want](#Austen_P6Sent3_want)” most nearly means

A. desire.

B. lack.

C. requirement.

D. request.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_6) (Follow link to explanation for question 6.)

##### Question 7.

It can most reasonably be inferred that after Miss Taylor married, she had

A. less patience with Mr. Woodhouse.

B. fewer interactions with Emma.

C. more close friends than Emma.

D. an increased appreciation for Emma.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question) (Follow link to explanation for question 7.)

##### Question 8.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 7](#_Question_7._1)?

A. Link to: “[Miss Taylor married](#Austen_P5Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 5.

B. Link to: “[The event had every promise of happiness for her friend](#Austen_P6Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 6.

C. Link to: “[A large debt of gratitude was owing here; but the intercourse of the last seven years, the equal footing and perfect unreserve which had soon followed Isabella’s marriage on their being left to each other, was yet a dearer, tenderer recollection](#Austen_P6Sent5),” which is sentence 5 of paragraph 6.

D. Link to: “[How was she to bear the change?—It was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma was aware that great must be the difference between a Mrs. Weston only half a mile from them, and a Miss Taylor in the house; and with all her advantages, natural and domestic, she was now in great danger of suffering from intellectual solitude](#Austen_P7Sent1and2),” which are sentences 1 and 2 of paragraph 7.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_7) (Follow link to explanation for question 8.)

##### Question 9.

Which situation is most similar to the one described in [paragraph 8](#Austen_P8) (follow link)?

A. A mother and her adult son have distinct tastes in art and music that result in repeated family arguments.

B. The differences between an older and a younger friend are magnified because the younger one is more active and athletic.

C. An older and a younger scientist remain close friends despite the fact that the older one’s work is published more frequently.

D. The age difference between a high school student and a college student becomes a problem even though they enjoy the same diversions.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_8) (Follow link to explanation for question 9.)

**Answers and explanations for questions 1 through 9 are provided in the next section of this document (pages 11 through 16). You may skip directly to the beginning of the next passage on** [**page 17**](#_Questions_10_through) **(follow link) if you do not want to review answers and explanations now.**

### Answers and Explanations for Questions 1 through 9

The following are explanations of answers to questions 1 through 9. The heading of each explanation is hyperlinked to the actual question. In addition, each explanation is followed by two hyperlinks: one to the question explained and one to the next question.

There are two ways to follow a link. One is to move the flashing text cursor, or caret, into the hyperlinked text and press the Enter key; the other is to place the mouse cursor, or pointer, over the hyperlinked text and press Ctrl+left‑click (that is, press and release the left button on the mouse while holding down the Ctrl key on the keyboard). After following a link in Microsoft Word, you can return to your previous location (for example, the answer explanation) by pressing Alt+left arrow.

##### Explanation for [question 1](#_Question_1.).

Choice A is the best answer. Emma Woodhouse’s life and family are discussed, including the marriage of her governess Miss Taylor who then moves out of Emma’s home. In sentence 1 of paragraph 7, Emma wonders how she is to “[bear the change](#Austen_P7Sent1_bearchange)” (follow link) of Miss Taylor’s departure, which indicates its significance.

Choices B and D are incorrect because the passage focuses more on Emma than on her family and neighbors, and Emma’s relationship with her father is a relatively minor consideration. Choice C is also incorrect because Emma is characterized as handsome and clever with a happy disposition, and her arrogance is only briefly mentioned.

**Link back to** [**question 1**](#_Question_1.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 2**](#_Question_2.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 2](#_Question_2.).

Choice A is the best answer. The passage indicates that Emma’s mother died long ago and that Emma barely remembers her. Emma is raised by an affectionate father and governess and is described as a person with a happy disposition.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect: Emma's father is not described as indifferent, Emma is not described as contented because of her father’s wealth, and Emma does not appear to suffer from the loss of her mother.

**Link back to** [**question 2**](#_Question_2.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 3**](#_Question_3.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 3](#_Question_3.).

Choice B is the best answer. According to the passage, Emma had “[a disposition to think a little too well of herself](#Austen_P4Sent1_disposition)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 4). Thinking a “little too well of herself” means that Emma had an elevated opinion of herself, or that she was self‑satisfied.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because Emma’s relationship with her father and Miss Taylor, the two characters who raised her, did not result in her being despondent, friendless, or inconsiderate.

**Link back to** [**question 3**](#_Question_3.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 4**](#_Question_4._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 4](#_Question_4._1).

Choice C is the best answer. Sentence 1 of paragraph 4 states that (follow link) “[The real evils indeed of Emma’s situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments.](#Austen_P4Sent1)” Thinking a “little too well of herself” means that Emma had an elevated opinion of herself, or that she was self‑satisfied.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not provide the best evidence for Emma being self‑satisfied. Choice A describes Emma’s positive traits, choice B describes Emma’s affectionate relationship with Miss Taylor, and choice D discusses only that Emma’s problems were negligible.

**Link back to** [**question 4**](#_Question_4._1)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 5**](#_Question_5.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 5](#_Question_5.).

Choice C is the best answer. In sentence 3 of paragraph 3, Emma’s situation is described as (follow link) “[doing just what she liked; highly esteeming Miss Taylor’s judgment, but directed chiefly by her own](#Austen_P3Sent3_doingown).” In other words, Emma respects Miss Taylor’s opinion but makes decisions directed, or guided, primarily by her own opinion.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because [sentence 3 of paragraph 3](#Austen_P3Sent3_doingown) (follow link) emphasizes that in “doing what she liked” Emma was directed, or guided, by her own opinion. Emma’s opinion is not trained by, aimed at, or addressed by anyone else.

**Link back to** [**question 5**](#_Question_5.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 6**](#_Question_6._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 6](#_Question_6._1).

Choice B is the best answer. Sentences 2 and 3 of paragraph 6 describe how Emma felt a loss after Miss Taylor married and moved out of Emma’s home (follow link): “[but it was a black morning’s work for her. The want of Miss Taylor would be felt every hour of every day.](#Austen_P6Sents2and3)” In this context, “want” means “lack.”

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because in this context “want” does not mean desire, requirement, or request.

**Link back to** [**question 6**](#_Question_6._1)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 7**](#_Question_7._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 7](#_Question_7._1).

Choice B is the best answer. According to sentence 2 of paragraph 7, following Miss Taylor’s marriage (follow link), “[Emma was aware that great must be the difference between a Mrs. Weston only half a mile from them, and a Miss Taylor in the house; and with all her advantages, natural and domestic, she was now in great danger of suffering from intellectual solitude.](#Austen_P7Sent2b)” This implies that since Miss Taylor’s marriage, the two characters see each other less often.

Choice A is incorrect because the passage does not mention Miss Taylor’s relationship with Mr. Woodhouse. Choices C and D are incorrect because the passage describes how Miss Taylor’s marriage might affect Emma but not how the marriage might affect Miss Taylor.

**Link back to** [**question 7**](#_Question_7._1)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 8**](#_Question_8.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 8](#_Question_8.).

Choice D is the best answer because [sentence 2 of paragraph 7](#Austen_P7Sent2) (follow link) refers to Emma’s new reality of “intellectual solitude” after Miss Taylor moved out of the house.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because none of these choices support the idea that Miss Taylor and Emma had fewer interactions following Miss Taylor’s marriage. Choice A mentions Emma’s “sorrow” towards losing Miss Taylor, choice B introduces how Miss Taylor may benefit from the marriage, and choice C describes Emma’s and Miss Taylor’s close friendship.

**Link back to** [**question 8**](#_Question_8.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 9**](#_Question_9._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 9](#_Question_9._1).

Choice B is the best answer. [Paragraph 8](#Austen_P8) (follow link) describes the fact that though Emma and her father have a loving relationship, Mr. Woodhouse is much older than Emma and in poor health. For these reasons, he did not make a good companion for the spirited, young Emma. Their relationship is most similar to a friendship between an older and younger person that is negatively affected by the fact one is more lively and active than the other.

Choice A is incorrect because Emma and her father did not have regular arguments. Choice C is incorrect because the relationship between Emma and Mr. Woodhouse was affected by the difference in their age and activity, not any relative successes one or the other might have had. Choice D is incorrect because there is no indication that Emma and her father enjoyed the same activities.

**Link back to** [**question 9**](#_Question_9._1)**.**

**This is the end of the answers and explanations for questions 1 through 9. Go on to the next page to begin a new passage.**

#### Questions 10 through 19 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

**This passage is adapted from Marina Gorbis, *The Nature of the Future: Dispatches from the Socialstructed World*. Copyright 2013 by Marina Gorbis.**

Visitors to the Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s always marveled at the gap between what they saw in state stores—shelves empty or filled with things no one wanted—and what they saw in people’s homes: nice furnishings and tables filled with food. What filled the gap? A vast informal economy driven by human relationships, dense networks of social connections through which people traded resources and created value. The Soviet people didn’t plot how they would build these networks. No one was teaching them how to maximize their connections the way social marketers eagerly teach us today. Their networks evolved naturally, out of necessity; that was the only way to survive.

Today, all around the world, we are seeing a new kind of network of relationship‑driven economics emerging, with individuals joining forces sometimes to fill the gaps left by existing institutions—corporations, governments, educational establishments—and sometimes creating new products, services, and knowledge that no institution is able to provide. Empowered by computing and communication technologies that have been steadily building village‑like networks on a global scale, we are infusing more and more of our economic transactions with social connectedness.

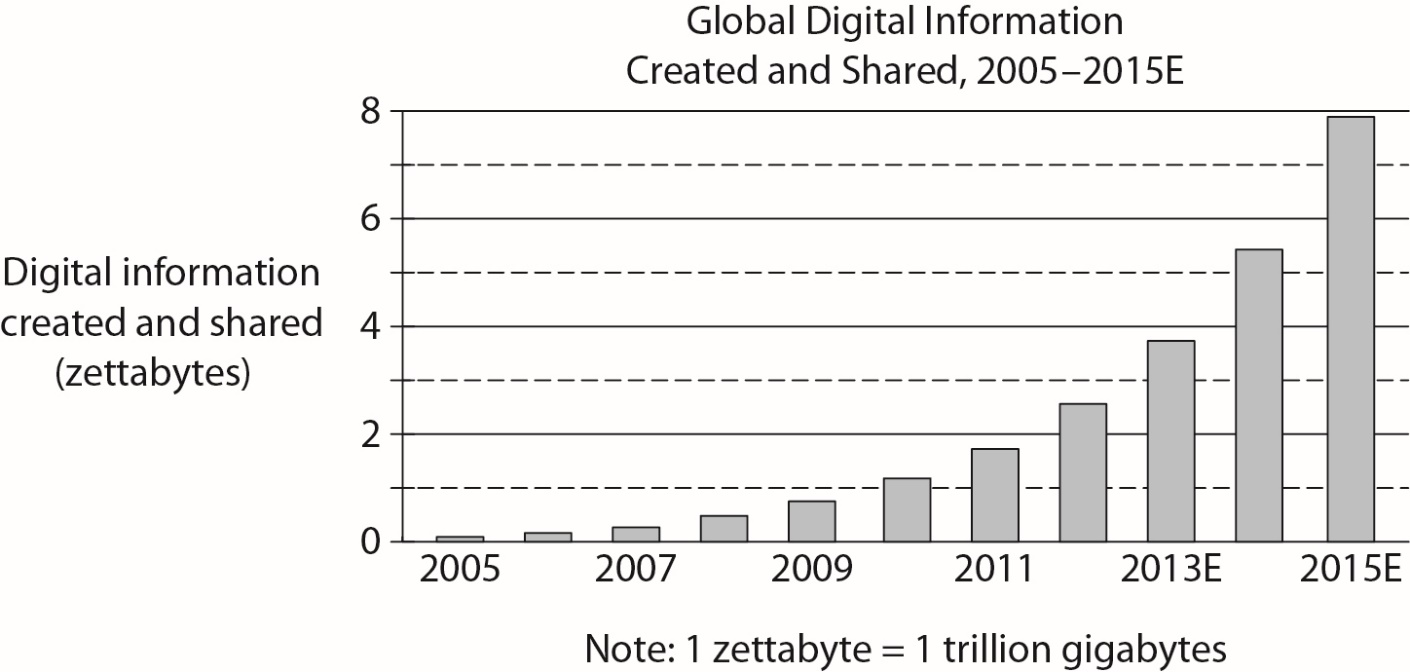
The new technologies are inherently social and personal. They help us create communities around interests, identities, and common personal challenges. They allow us to gain direct access to a worldwide community of others. And they take anonymity out of our economic transactions. We can assess those we don’t know by checking their reputations as buyers and sellers on eBay or by following their Twitter streams. We can look up their friends on Facebook and watch their YouTube videos. We can easily get people’s advice on where to find the best shoemaker in Brazil, the best programmer in India, and the best apple farmer in our local community. We no longer have to rely on bankers or venture capitalists as the only sources of funding for our ideas. We can raise funds directly from individuals, most of whom we don’t even know, through websites that allow people to post descriptions of their projects and generate donations, investments, or loans.

We are moving away from the dominance of the depersonalized world of institutional production and creating a new economy around social connections and social rewards—a process I call socialstructing. Others have referred to this model of production as social, commons‑based, or peer‑to‑peer. Not only is this new social economy bringing with it an unprecedented level of familiarity and connectedness to both our global and our local economic exchanges, but it is also changing every domain of our lives, from finance to education and health. It is rapidly ushering in a vast array of new opportunities for us to pursue our passions, create new types of businesses and charitable organizations, redefine the nature of work, and address a wide range of problems that the prevailing formal economy has neglected, if not caused.

Socialstructing is in fact enabling not only a new kind of global economy but a new kind of society, in which amplified individuals—individuals empowered with technologies and the collective intelligence of others in their social network—can take on many functions that previously only large organizations could perform, often more efficiently, at lower cost or no cost at all, and with much greater ease. Socialstructing is opening up a world of what my colleagues Jacques Vallée and Bob Johansen describe as the world of impossible futures, a world in which a large software firm can be displaced by weekend software hackers, and rapidly orchestrated social movements can bring down governments in a matter of weeks. The changes are exciting and unpredictable. They threaten many established institutions and offer a wealth of opportunities for individuals to empower themselves, find rich new connections, and tap into a fast‑evolving set of new resources in everything from health care to education and science.

Much has been written about how technology distances us from the benefits of face‑to‑face communication and quality social time. I think those are important concerns. But while the quality of our face‑to‑face interactions is changing, the countervailing force of socialstructing is connecting us at levels never seen before, opening up new opportunities to create, learn, and share.

**The following graph, from a 2011 report from the International Data Corporation, projects trends in digital information use to 2015 (E=Estimated).**



###### Begin skippable figure description.

The figure is a bar graph titled “Global Digital Information Created and Shared, 2005 through 2015 E.” Data are presented in 11 bars.

The vertical axis on the left of the figure is labeled “Digital information created and shared, in zettabytes.” Tick marks go up the axis from zero to eight zettabytes, and grid lines extend horizontally from each tick mark. A note below the figure indicates that one zettabyte equals one trillion gigabytes.

Eleven bars rise from the lower horizontal axis, increasing in height from left to right. Odd years are labeled under every other bar for the eleven years from 2005 on the left to 2015 on the right.

The data presented in bars are as follows, with zettabyte values given as approximations.

2005: 0.1 zettabyte.

2006: 0.2 zettabyte.

2007: 0.3 zettabyte.

2008: 0.5 zettabyte.

2009: 0.8 zettabyte.

2010: 1.2 zettabytes.

2011: 1.7 zettabytes.

2012: 2.5 zettabytes.

2013: 3.7 zettabytes.

2014: 5.4 zettabytes.

2015: 7.9 zettabytes.

###### End skippable figure description.

##### Question 10.

As used in sentence 4 of paragraph 1, “[plot](#Gorbis_P1Sent4_plot)” (follow link) most nearly means

A. mark.

B. form.

C. plan.

D. claim.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_9) (Follow link to explanation for question 10.)

##### Question 11.

The references to the shoemaker, the programmer, and the apple farmer in [sentence 7 of paragraph 3](#Gorbis_P3Sent7) (follow link) primarily serve to

A. illustrate the quality of products and services in countries around the world.

B. emphasize the broad reach of technologies used to connect people.

C. demonstrate that recommendations made online are trustworthy.

D. call attention to the limits of the expansion of the global economy.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_10) (Follow link to explanation for question 11.)

##### Question 12.

The passage’s discussion of life in the Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s primarily serves to

A. introduce the concept of social networking.

B. demonstrate that technology has improved social connections.

C. list differences between the Soviet Union and other countries.

D. emphasize the importance of examining historical trends.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_11) (Follow link to explanation for question 12.)

##### Question 13.

As used in sentence 9 of paragraph 3, “[post](#Gorbis_P3Sent9_post)” (follow link) most nearly means

A. publish.

B. transfer.

C. assign.

D. denounce.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_12) (Follow link to explanation for question 13.)

##### Question 14.

The author indicates that, in comparison to individuals, traditional organizations have tended to be

A. more innovative and less influential.

B. larger in size and less subject to regulations.

C. less reliable and less interconnected.

D. less efficient and more expensive.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_13) (Follow link to explanation for question 14.)

##### Question 15.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 14](#_Question_14._1)?

A. Link to: “[Empowered by computing and communication technologies that have been steadily building village‑like networks on a global scale, we are infusing more and more of our economic transactions with social connectedness](#Gorbis_P2Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 2.

B. Link to: “[We no longer have to rely on bankers or venture capitalists as the only sources of funding for our ideas](#Gorbis_P3Sent8),” which is sentence 8 of paragraph 3.

C. Link to: “[We are moving away from the dominance of the depersonalized world of institutional production and creating a new economy around social connections and social rewards—a process I call socialstructing](#Gorbis_P4Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 4.

D. Link to: “[amplified individuals—individuals empowered with technologies and the collective intelligence of others in their social network—can take on many functions that previously only large organizations could perform, often more efficiently, at lower cost or no cost at all, and with much greater ease](#Gorbis_P5Sent1b),” which is in sentence 1 of paragraph 5.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_14) (Follow link to explanation for question 15.)

##### Question 16.

The author recognizes counterarguments to the position she takes in the passage by

A. acknowledging the risks and drawbacks associated with new technologies and social networks.

B. admitting that some people spend too much time unproductively on the Internet.

C. drawing an analogy between conditions today and conditions in the Soviet Union of the 1960s and 1970s.

D. conceding that the drawbacks of socialstructing may prove over time to outweigh the benefits.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_15) (Follow link to explanation for question 16.)

##### Question 17.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 16](#_Question_16.)?

A. Link to: “[We can look up their friends on Facebook and watch their YouTube videos](#Gorbis_P3Sent6),” which is sentence 6 of paragraph 3.

B. Link to: “[a world in which a large software firm can be displaced by weekend software hackers](#Gorbis_P5Sent2b),” which is in sentence 2 of paragraph 5.

C. Link to: “[They threaten many established institutions and offer a wealth of opportunities for individuals to empower themselves, find rich new connections, and tap into a fast‑evolving set of new resources in everything from health care to education and science](#Gorbis_P5Sent4),” which is sentence 4 of paragraph 5.

D. Link to: “[Much has been written about how technology distances us from the benefits of face‑to‑face communication and quality social time](#Gorbis_P6Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 6.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_16) (Follow link to explanation for question 17.)

##### Question 18.

Which statement best summarizes the information presented in [the graph](#Gorbis_graph) (follow link)?

A. Far more people around the world own computers and cell phones today than in 2005.

B. The number of people sharing digital information has more than tripled since 2005.

C. The volume of digital information created and shared has increased tremendously in recent years.

D. The amount of digital information created and shared is likely to be almost 8 zettabytes in 2015.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_17) (Follow link to explanation for question 18.)

##### Question 19.

According to [the graph](#Gorbis_graph) (follow link), which statement is true about the amount of digital information projected to be created and shared globally in 2012?

A. Growth in digital information creation and sharing was projected to be wildly out of proportion to growth in 2011 and 2013 E.

B. The amount of digital information created and shared was projected to begin a new upward trend.

C. The amount of digital information created and shared was projected to peak.

D. The amount of digital information created and shared was projected to pass 2 zettabytes for the first time.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_18) (Follow link to explanation for question 19.)

**Answers and explanations for questions 10 through 19 are provided in the next section of this document (pages 29 through 36). You may skip directly to the beginning of the next passage on** [**page 37**](#_Questions_20_through) **(follow link) if you do not want to review answers and explanations now.**

### Answers and Explanations for Questions 10 through 19

The following are explanations of answers to questions 10 through 19. The heading of each explanation is hyperlinked to the actual question. In addition, each explanation is followed by two hyperlinks: one to the question explained and one to the next question.

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##### Explanation for [question 10](#_Question_10.).

Choice C is the best answer. The first paragraph discusses the “[vast informal economy driven by human relationships](#Gorbis_P1Sent3_economy)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 1) that existed in the Soviet Union as a result of the gaps in the official economy. Sentence 4 of paragraph 1 states that (follow link) “[The Soviet people didn’t plot how they would build these [social] networks.](#Gorbis_P1Sent4)” In this context, the word “plot” means “plan”; the paragraph is implying that the informal economy grew up spontaneously, without premeditation or planning.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because in this context “plot” does not mean mark, form, or claim.

**Link back to** [**question 10**](#_Question_10.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 11**](#_Question_11.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 11](#_Question_11.).

Choice B is the best answer. The [third paragraph of the passage](#Gorbis_P3) (follow link) describes how new technologies are affecting new economies, as people are using social media to vet people and businesses through e Bay, Twitter, Facebook, and You Tube. The author uses broad examples (a business in South America, a person in Asia, and a farmer in the reader’s local community) to imply that these technologies have a global reach.

Choice A is incorrect because the passage provides no comment about the quality of products or services. Choice C is incorrect because the passage never alludes to the trustworthiness of online recommendations. Choice D is incorrect because the idea that the new global economy will have only a limited expansion is oppositional to the passage’s main points.

**Link back to** [**question 11**](#_Question_11.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 12**](#_Question_12.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 12](#_Question_12.).

Choice A is the best answer. The Soviet Union of the 1960s and 1970s was most notable for the disparity between its official economy and a second, unofficial one. The author explains how unwanted items sold at state stores were not the “nice furnishings” found in people’s homes. These “nice furnishings” were a result of the Soviet Union’s unofficial economy driven by social networking, or “[relationship‑driven economics](#Gorbis_P2Sent1_r_d_economics)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 2).

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because the author does not use the discussion of life in the Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s to show how technology has changed social conditions, how the Soviet Union was different from other countries, or how important it is to consider historical trends.

**Link back to** [**question 12**](#_Question_12.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 13**](#_Question_13.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 13](#_Question_13.).

Choice A is the best answer. The [third paragraph of the passage](#Gorbis_P3) (follow link) describes how new technology has impacted the economy. The author states that people can use websites to post descriptions of projects, which means that people can write these descriptions and publish them online.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because in this context “post” does not mean transfer, assign, or denounce.

**Link back to** [**question 13**](#_Question_13.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 14**](#_Question_14._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 14](#_Question_14._1).

Choice D is the best answer. The passage explains that socially driven economies create new societies where “[amplified individuals—individuals empowered with technologies and the collective intelligence of others in their social network—can take on many functions that previously only large organizations could perform, often more efficiently, at lower cost or no cost at all, and with much greater ease](#Gorbis_P5Sent1b)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 5). It is clear from this sentence that the author views some large organizations as less efficient and more expensive than individuals.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because the passage offers no evidence that the author believes traditional organizations are more innovative, less regulated, or less reliable than individuals.

**Link back to** [**question 14**](#_Question_14._1)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 15**](#_Question_15.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 15](#_Question_15.).

Choice D is the best answer. [Sentence 1 of paragraph 5](#Gorbis_P5Sent1b) (follow link) explains how socially driven economies are creating societies where individuals no longer rely on traditional organizations to perform specific tasks. Instead, individuals can use technology and social relationships to more efficiently perform these tasks at a lower cost.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because they do not directly compare individuals to traditional organizations.

**Link back to** [**question 15**](#_Question_15.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 16**](#_Question_16.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 16](#_Question_16.).

Choice A is the best answer. While the author argues throughout the passage that new technologies benefit modern economies, she also recognizes that some people believe this new technology “[distances us from the benefits of face-to-face communication and quality social time](#Gorbis_P6Sent1b)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 6).

Choice B is incorrect because the author provides no evidence of Internet overuse. Choice C is incorrect because the author provides an example of the Soviet Union of the 1960s and 1970s to explain an economic process called “socialstructing.” Choice D is incorrect because the author concludes that socialstructing may ultimately be “[opening up new opportunities to create, learn, and share](#Gorbis_P6Sent3b)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 6).

**Link back to** [**question 16**](#_Question_16.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 17**](#_Question_17.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 17](#_Question_17.).

Choice D is the best answer as it acknowledges that people have identified some risks and drawbacks to using new technology to form social connections. Some people believe that new technology distances users from the advantages of “[face-to-face communication and quality social time](#Gorbis_P6Sent1c)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 6).

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because they do not show that the author recognized counterarguments to her argument. Choices A and B provide examples of the impact and use of the new technologies, and choice C summarizes the benefits of socialstructing.

**Link back to** [**question 17**](#_Question_17.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 18**](#_Question_18.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 18](#_Question_18.).

Choice C is the best answer. [The graph](#Gorbis_graph) (follow link) shows a steady increase in digital information created and shared in recent years, beginning with less than one zettabyte in 2005 and rising to nearly 8 zettabytes projected for 2015.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not summarize the information presented in the graph. Choices A and B provide details that, while likely true, cannot be directly inferred from the information in the graph, and choice D provides a detail from the graph but not a summary of it.

**Link back to** [**question 18**](#_Question_18.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 19**](#_Question_19.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 19](#_Question_19.).

Choice D is the best answer. [The graph](#Gorbis_graph) (follow link) shows that the amount of digital information projected to be created and shared in 2012 is about 2.5 zettabytes. Since the graph shows a steady increase in the creation and sharing of digital information, and the digital information created and shared in 2011 was approximately 1.75 zettabytes, the graph shows that the 2012 projections passes the 2 zettabyte barrier for the first time.

Choice A is incorrect because the graph shows the projected 2012 numbers to be part of a steady increase consistent with the 2011 and 2013 E numbers. Choice B is incorrect because the graph projects the 2012 number to continue the increase started in 2005. Choice C is incorrect because the 2012 numbers are projected to continue increasing through at least 2015.

**Link back to** [**question 19**](#_Question_19.)**.**

**This is the end of the answers and explanations for questions 10 through 19. Go on to the next page to begin a new passage.**

#### Questions 20 through 28 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

**This passage is adapted from Tina Hesman Saey, “Lessons from the Torpid.” Copyright 2012 by Society for Science & the Public.**

Understanding how hibernators, including ground squirrels, marmots and bears, survive their long winter’s naps may one day offer solutions for problems such as heart disease, osteoporosis and muscular dystrophy.

Nearly everything about the way an animal’s body works changes when it hibernates, and preparations start weeks or months in advance. The first order of business is to fatten up.

“Fat is where it’s at for a hibernator,” says Matthew Andrews, a molecular biologist at the University of Minnesota Duluth who studies 13‑lined ground squirrels. “You bring your own lunch with you.” Packing lunch is necessary because the animals go on the world’s strictest diet during the winter, surviving entirely off their white fat. “They have their last supper in October; they don’t eat again until March,” Andrews says.

Bigger fat stores mean a greater chance of surviving until spring. “If they go in really chunky, nice and roly‑poly, that’s going to be a good hibernator,” he says.

Bears also watch their waistlines expand in the months before settling in for the season. The brown bears cardiologist Ole Fröbert studies pack on the pounds by chowing down on up to 40 kilograms of blueberries a day. Such gluttony among humans could have severe consequences: Obesity is associated with a greater risk of heart attack and diabetes, among other ailments.

To see how fattening up affects Scandinavian brown bears, Fröbert and his colleagues ventured into the wilds of Sweden following signals given off by radio transmitters or G P S devices on tagged bears.

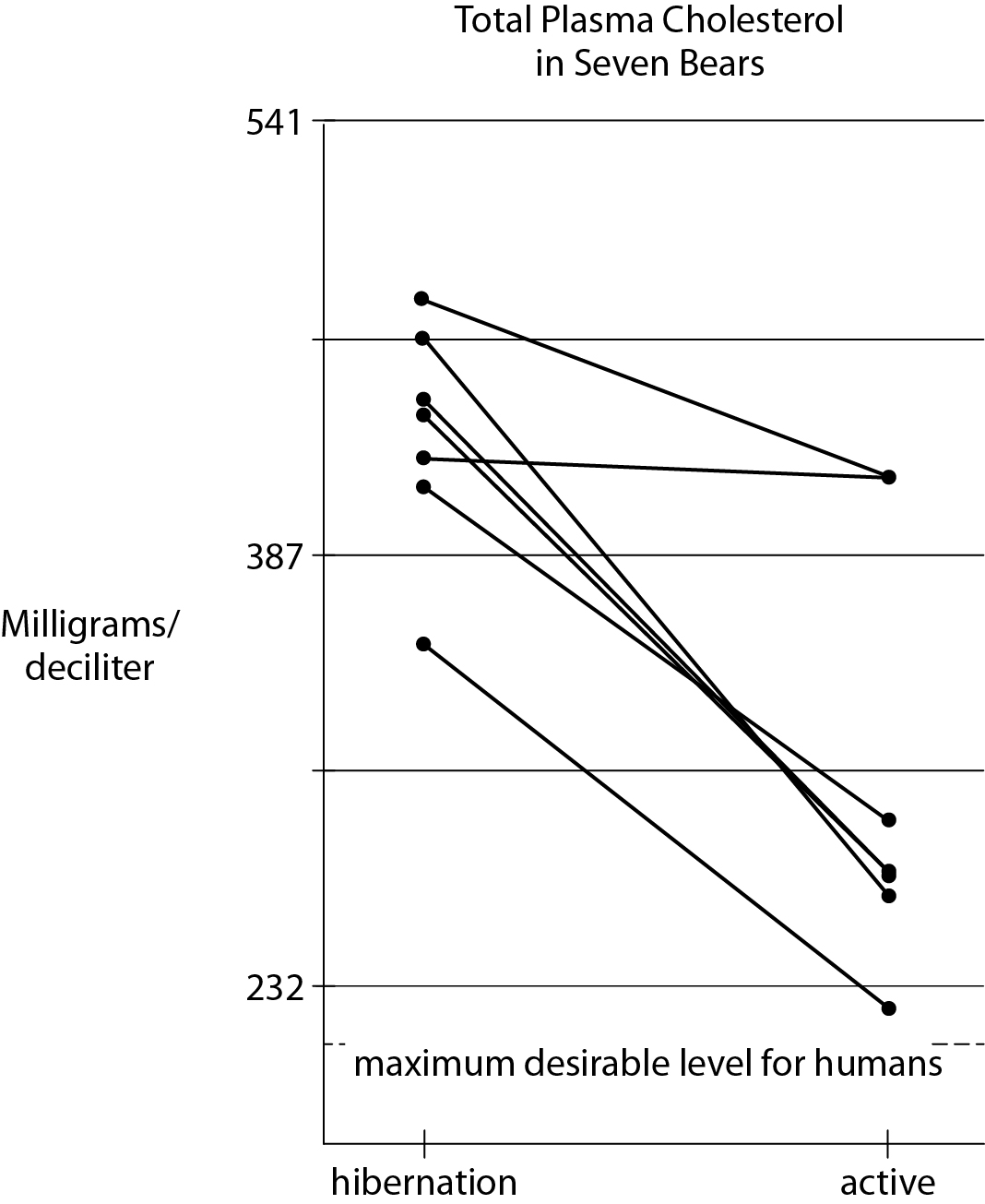
Bears can be dangerous close‑up. Even hibernating bears can rouse to action quickly, so scientists tracking down bears in the winter use darts to tranquilize the animals from a distance. Scientists studying the bears in the summer tranquilize them from a helicopter.

Once a bear is under the tranquilizer’s influence (which takes about five minutes), the scientists have 60 minutes max to get the animal from its den, weigh and measure it, draw blood samples and do minor surgeries to collect fat and other tissues. The bear is returned to its den by minute 61.

Precious materials collected during this high‑pressure encounter need to be analyzed within 24 hours, so the researchers often test for levels of cholesterol or certain proteins in the blood while working in the snow or at a nearby research station. A pilot sometimes flies samples from field sites to a lab in Denmark in order to meet the deadline, Fröbert says. Samples such as bones and arteries that can’t be collected from live bears come from bears killed by hunters during the legal hunting season.

Recent analyses revealed that Scandinavian brown bears spend the summer with plasma cholesterol levels considered high for humans; those values then increase substantially for hibernation, Fröbert and his colleagues reported. These “very, very fat” bears with high cholesterol also get zero exercise during hibernation. Lolling about in the den pinches off blood vessels, contributing to sluggish circulation. “That cocktail would not be advisable in humans,” Fröbert says. It’s a recipe for hardened arteries, putting people at risk for heart attacks and strokes.

Even healthy young adult humans can develop fatty streaks in their arteries that make the blood vessels less flexible, but the bears don’t build up such artery‑hardening streaks. “Our bears, they had nothing,” Fröbert says. It’s not yet clear how the bears keep their arteries flexible, but Fröbert hopes to find some protective molecule that could stave off hardened arteries in humans as well.



###### Begin skippable figure description.

The figure presents a line graph titled “Total Plasma Cholesterol in Seven Bears.”

The vertical axis at the left of the figure is labeled “Milligrams per deciliter.” Five tick marks are on the axis with grid lines extending horizontally from each tick mark. The lowest, middle, and highest tick marks are labeled 232, 387, and 541, respectively. The second and fourth tick marks are not labeled. A dashed line labeled “maximum desirable level for humans” extends horizontally across the graph slightly below the grid line labeled 232.

The horizontal axis has two tick marks. The left tick mark is labeled “hibernation,” and the right tick mark is labeled “active.” Seven data points are plotted above each tick mark. Seven straight lines are drawn to connect each of the seven pairs of data points.

The approximate values of the end points of each line are as follows.

Line 1: 355 and 225.

Line 2: 465 and 265.

Line 3: 440 and 275.

Line 4: 445 and 275.

Line 5: 410 and 290.

Line 6: 420 and 415.

Line 7: 480 and 415.

###### End skippable figure description.

##### Question 20.

The passage is written from the perspective of someone who is

A. actively involved in conducting hibernator research.

B. a participant in a recent debate in the field of cardiology.

C. knowledgeable about advances in hibernator research.

D. an advocate for wildlife preservation.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_19) (Follow link to explanation for question 20.)

##### Question 21.

It is reasonable to conclude that the main goal of the scientists conducting the research described in the passage is to

A. learn how the hibernation patterns of bears and squirrels differ.

B. determine the role that fat plays in hibernation.

C. illustrate the important health benefits of exercise for humans.

D. explore possible ways to prevent human diseases.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_20) (Follow link to explanation for question 21.)

##### Question 22.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 21](#_Question_21.)?

A. Link to: “[Understanding how hibernators, including ground squirrels, marmots and bears, survive their long winter’s naps may one day offer solutions for problems such as heart disease, osteoporosis and muscular dystrophy](#Saey_P1Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 1.

B. Link to: “[‘Fat is where it’s at for a hibernator,’ says Matthew Andrews, a molecular biologist at the University of Minnesota Duluth who studies 13‑lined ground squirrels](#Saey_P3Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 3.

C. Link to: “[To see how fattening up affects Scandinavian brown bears, Fröbert and his colleagues ventured into the wilds of Sweden following signals given off by radio transmitters or G P S devices on tagged bears](#Saey_P6Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 6.

D. Link to: “[Once a bear is under the tranquilizer’s influence (which takes about five minutes), the scientists have 60 minutes max to get the animal from its den, weigh and measure it, draw blood samples and do minor surgeries to collect fat and other tissues](#Saey_P8Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 8.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_21) (Follow link to explanation for question 22.)

##### Question 23.

What main effect do the quotations by Andrews in [paragraph 3](#Saey_P3) (follow link) have on the tone of the passage?

A. They create a bleak tone, focusing on the difficulties hibernators face during the winter.

B. They create a conversational tone, relating scientific information in everyday language.

C. They create an ominous tone, foreshadowing the dire results of Andrews’s research.

D. They create an absurd tone, using images of animals acting as if they were human.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_22) (Follow link to explanation for question 23.)

##### Question 24.

As used in sentence 1 of paragraph 4 (follow link), “[stores](#Saey_P4Sent1_stores)” most nearly means

A. preservatives.

B. reserves.

C. stacks.

D. shelters.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_23) (Follow link to explanation for question 24.)

##### Question 25.

Based on the passage, what is Fröbert’s hypothesis regarding why bears’ arteries do not harden during hibernation?

A. The bears’ increased plasma cholesterol causes the arteries to be more flexible.

B. Sluggish circulation pinches off the blood vessels rather than hardening the arteries.

C. Bears exercise in short, infrequent bursts during hibernation, which staves off hardened arteries.

D. Bears possess a molecule that protects against hardened arteries.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_24) (Follow link to explanation for question 25.)

##### Question 26.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 25](#_Question_25.)?

A. Link to: “[Bigger fat stores mean a greater chance of surviving until spring](#Saey_P4Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 4.

B. Link to: “[The brown bears cardiologist Ole Fröbert studies pack on the pounds by chowing down on up to 40 kilograms of blueberries a day](#Saey_P5Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 5.

C. Link to: “[Even healthy young adult humans can develop fatty streaks in their arteries that make the blood vessels less flexible, but the bears don’t build up such artery‑hardening streaks](#Saey_P11Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 11.

D. Link to: “[It’s not yet clear how the bears keep their arteries flexible, but Fröbert hopes to find some protective molecule that could stave off hardened arteries in humans as well](#Saey_P11Sent3),” which is sentence 3 of paragraph 11.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_25) (Follow link to explanation for question 26.)

##### Question 27.

What information discussed in [paragraph 10](#Saey_P10) (follow link) is represented by [the graph](#Saey_graph) (follow link)?

A. The information in sentence 1 of paragraph 10 (follow link): “[Recent analyses revealed that Scandinavian brown bears spend the summer with plasma cholesterol levels considered high for humans; those values then increase substantially for hibernation, Fröbert and his colleagues reported.](#Saey_P10Sent1)”

B. The information in sentence 2 of paragraph 10 (follow link): “[These ‘very, very fat’ bears with high cholesterol also get zero exercise during hibernation.](#Saey_P10Sent2)”

C. The information in sentence 3 of paragraph 10 (follow link): “[Lolling about in the den pinches off blood vessels, contributing to sluggish circulation.](#Saey_P10Sent3)”

D. The information in sentence 5 of paragraph 10 (follow link): “[It’s a recipe for hardened arteries, putting people at risk for heart attacks and strokes.](#Saey_P10Sent5)”

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_26) (Follow link to explanation for question 27.)

##### Question 28.

Which statement about the effect of hibernation on the seven bears is best supported by [the graph](#Saey_graph) (follow link)?

A. Only one of the bears did not experience an appreciable change in its total plasma cholesterol level.

B. Only one of the bears experienced a significant increase in its total plasma cholesterol level.

C. All of the bears achieved the desirable plasma cholesterol level for humans.

D. The bear with the lowest total plasma cholesterol level in its active state had the highest total plasma cholesterol level during hibernation.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_27) (Follow link to explanation for question 28.)

**Answers and explanations for questions 20 through 28 are provided in the next section of this document (pages 49 through 57). You may skip directly to the beginning of the next passage on** [**page 58**](#_Questions_29_through) **(follow link) if you do not want to review answers and explanations now.**

### Answers and Explanations for Questions 20 through 28

The following are explanations of answers to questions 20 through 28. The heading of each explanation is hyperlinked to the actual question. In addition, each explanation is followed by two hyperlinks: one to the question explained and one to the next question.

There are two ways to follow a link. One is to move the flashing text cursor, or caret, into the hyperlinked text and press the Enter key; the other is to place the mouse cursor, or pointer, over the hyperlinked text and press Ctrl+left‑click (that is, press and release the left button on the mouse while holding down the Ctrl key on the keyboard). After following a link in Microsoft Word, you can return to your previous location (for example, the answer explanation) by pressing Alt+left arrow.

##### Explanation for [question 20](#_Question_20.).

Choice C is the best answer. The author is someone who knows about advances in hibernator research but isn’t necessarily an active participant in that research.

Choice A is incorrect because the passage mentions that “[Fröbert and his colleagues](#Saey_P6Sent1b)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 6) are conducting hibernator research. Choice B is incorrect because the passage discusses the heart health of bears but never provides evidence that this research is contested. Choice D is incorrect because the passage focuses on hibernating animals and their health more than wildlife preservation.

**Link back to** [**question 20**](#_Question_20.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 21**](#_Question_21.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 21](#_Question_21.).

Choice D is the best answer. The author begins the passage by suggesting that the bear hibernation research may be beneficial to human health: “[Understanding how hibernators, including ground squirrels, marmots and bears, survive their long winter’s naps may one day offer solutions for problems such as heart disease, osteoporosis and muscular dystrophy](#Saey_P1Sent1)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 1). In the last paragraph of the passage, the author suggests that Fröbert hopes to use his research findings to “[stave off hardened arteries in humans as well](#Saey_P11Sent3b)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 11).

Choice A is incorrect because the passage briefly mentions ground squirrels and does not specifically compare them to bears. Choice B is incorrect because the passage clearly states that during hibernation fat acts as fuel for a resting animal. Choice C is incorrect because the passage discusses exercise only within the context of bears.

**Link back to** [**question 21**](#_Question_21.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 22**](#_Question_22.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 22](#_Question_22.).

Choice A is the best answer. This sentence supports the idea that one of the goals of the hibernation research discussed in the passage is to try to improve human health: “[Understanding how hibernators, including ground squirrels, marmots and bears, survive their long winter’s naps may one day offer solutions for problems such as heart disease, osteoporosis and muscular dystrophy](#Saey_P1Sent1)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 1).

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because they do not address the main goal of the hibernator research. Choice B is incorrect because [sentence 1 of paragraph 3](#Saey_P3Sent1) (follow link) describes only one aspect of hibernation: fat as fuel. Choices C and D are incorrect because [sentence 1 of paragraph 6](#Saey_P6Sent1) (follow link) and [sentence 1 of paragraph 8](#Saey_P8Sent1) (follow link) describe the field research, not the goal of this research.

**Link back to** [**question 22**](#_Question_22.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 23**](#_Question_23.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 23](#_Question_23.).

Choice B is the best answer. In [paragraph 3](#Saey_P3) (follow link) the molecular biologist Matthew Andrews explains how fat is important to hibernating animals, stating “‘Fat is where it’s at’” and “‘You bring your own lunch with you.’” The use of this nonscientific language creates a conversational tone that allows readers to understand what might otherwise be a complex topic.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because Andrews’s phrases, such as “‘Fat is where it’s at,’” are relaxed rather than bleak, ominous, or absurd.

**Link back to** [**question 23**](#_Question_23.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 24**](#_Question_24.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 24](#_Question_24.).

Choice B is the best answer. [Sentence 1 of paragraph 4](#Saey_P4Sent1) (follow link) describes how fat is important to hibernating animals, as “[b]igger fat stores mean a greater chance of surviving until spring.” In this context, hibernating animals have “stores,” or reserves, of fat that they put away for later use.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because in this context “stores” does not mean preservatives, stacks, or shelters.

**Link back to** [**question 24**](#_Question_24.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 25**](#_Question_25.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 25](#_Question_25.).

Choice D is the best answer. The passage concludes by noting that “[Fröbert hopes to find some protective molecule that could stave off hardened arteries in humans as well](#Saey_P11Sent3c)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 11). This makes clear the scientist’s belief that even though bears begin hibernation while “[‘very, very fat’](#Saey_P10Sent2_fat)” (follow link to sentence 2 of paragraph 10) and do not exercise for many months, these animals have some molecule that protects them from hardened arteries.

Choices A and B are incorrect because [paragraph 10](#Saey_P10) (follow link) explains that the bears’ elevated plasma cholesterol levels combined with the sluggish circulation that results from their lack of exercise during hibernation are “[a recipe for hardened arteries](#Saey_P10Sent5_arteries)” (follow link to sentence 5 of paragraph 10). Choice C is incorrect because sentence 2 of paragraph 10 states that hibernating bears “[get zero exercise during hibernation](#Saey_P10Sent2_exercise)” (follow link).

**Link back to** [**question 25**](#_Question_25.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 26**](#_Question_26.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 26](#_Question_26.).

Choice D is the best answer. The passage concludes by noting that “[Fröbert hopes to find some protective molecule that could stave off hardened arteries in humans as well](#Saey_P11Sent3c)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 11). This sentence explains Fröbert’s hypothesis that the reason bears do not “[build up such artery-hardening streaks](#Saey_P11Sent1b)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 11) is because they have some molecule that protects them from hardened arteries.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because they do not address Fröbert’s hypothesis. Choice A is incorrect because [sentence 1 of paragraph 4](#Saey_P4Sent1) (follow link) highlights the importance of fat to hibernators. Choice B is incorrect because [sentence 2 of paragraph 5](#Saey_P5Sent2) (follow link) describes the diet of one group of hibernating bears. Choice C is incorrect because [sentence 1 of paragraph 11](#Saey_P11Sent1) (follow link) describes the hardening of arteries in inactive humans.

**Link back to** [**question 26**](#_Question_26.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 27**](#_Question_27.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 27](#_Question_27.).

Choice A is the best answer. [The graph](#Saey_graph) (follow link) compares the total plasma cholesterol found in seven bears during periods of their hibernation and nonhibernation, exemplifying how that cholesterol is generally higher during the hibernating stage. Meanwhile, sentence 1 of paragraph 10 describes the very phenomena that the graph depicts (follow link): “[Recent analyses revealed that Scandinavian brown bears spend the summer with plasma cholesterol levels considered high for humans; those values then increase substantially for hibernation, Fröbert and his colleagues reported.](#Saey_P10Sent1)”

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because none of the other sentences in [paragraph 10](#Saey_P10) (follow link) discuss the comparative levels of plasma cholesterol found in bears during their hibernating and nonhibernating phases. [Sentence 2 of paragraph 10](#Saey_P10Sent2) (follow link) describes how bears spend their hibernating phase. [Sentence 3 of paragraph 10](#Saey_P10Sent3) (follow link) describes the poor circulation those bears experience during hibernation. [Sentence 5 of paragraph 10](#Saey_P10Sent5) (follow link) explains the heart risks that may occur in humans who are overweight and inactive.

**Link back to** [**question 27**](#_Question_27.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 28**](#_Question_28.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 28](#_Question_28.).

Choice A is the best answer because [the graph](#Saey_graph) (follow link) shows that six of the seven bears experienced increased plasma cholesterol during hibernation; the seventh bear experienced neither an increase nor a decrease in plasma cholesterol.

Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because they are not supported by [the graph](#Saey_graph) (follow link).

**Link back to** [**question 28**](#_Question_28.)**.**

**This is the end of the answers and explanations for questions 20 through 28. Go on to the next page to begin a new passage.**

#### Questions 29 through 37 are based on the following passage.

**This passage is from Andrew Carnegie, "Wealth," originally published in 1889. Arriving penniless in Pennsylvania from Scotland in 1848, Carnegie became one of the richest people in the United States through the manufacture of steel.**

The problem of our age is the proper administration of wealth, that the ties of brotherhood may still bind together the rich and poor in harmonious relationship. The conditions of human life have not only been changed, but revolutionized, within the past few hundred years. In former days there was little difference between the dwelling, dress, food, and environment of the chief and those of his retainers. . . . The contrast between the palace of the millionaire and the cottage of the laborer with us to‑day measures the change which has come with civilization. This change, however, is not to be deplored, but welcomed as highly beneficial. It is well, nay, essential, for the progress of the race that the houses of some should be homes for all that is highest and best in literature and the arts, and for all the refinements of civilization, rather than that none should be so. Much better this great irregularity than universal squalor. Without wealth there can be no [Maecenas.\*](#Carnegie_endnote) (Follow link to endnote.) The “good old times” were not good old times. Neither master nor servant was as well situated then as to‑day. A relapse to old conditions would be disastrous to both—not the least so to him who serves—and would sweep away civilization with it. But whether the change be for good or ill, it is upon us, beyond our power to alter, and, therefore, to be accepted and made the best of. It is a waste of time to criticize the inevitable.

It is easy to see how the change has come. One illustration will serve for almost every phase of the cause. In the manufacture of products we have the whole story. It applies to all combinations of human industry, as stimulated and enlarged by the inventions of this scientific age. Formerly, articles were manufactured at the domestic hearth, or in small shops which formed part of the household. The master and his apprentices worked side by side, the latter living with the master, and therefore subject to the same conditions. When these apprentices rose to be masters, there was little or no change in their mode of life, and they, in turn, educated succeeding apprentices in the same routine. There was, substantially, social equality, and even political equality, for those engaged in industrial pursuits had then little or no voice in the State.

The inevitable result of such a mode of manufacture was crude articles at high prices. To‑day the world obtains commodities of excellent quality at prices which even the preceding generation would have deemed incredible. In the commercial world similar causes have produced similar results, and the race is benefited thereby. The poor enjoy what the rich could not before afford. What were the luxuries have become the necessaries of life. The laborer has now more comforts than the farmer had a few generations ago. The farmer has more luxuries than the landlord had, and is more richly clad and better housed. The landlord has books and pictures rarer and appointments more artistic than the king could then obtain.

The price we pay for this salutary change is, no doubt, great. We assemble thousands of operatives in the factory, and in the mine, of whom the employer can know little or nothing, and to whom he is little better than a myth. All intercourse between them is at an end. Rigid castes are formed, and, as usual, mutual ignorance breeds mutual distrust. Each caste is without sympathy for the other, and ready to credit anything disparaging in regard to it. Under the law of competition, the employer of thousands is forced into the strictest economies, among which the rates paid to labor figure prominently, and often there is friction between the employer and the employed, between capital and labor, between rich and poor. Human society loses homogeneity.

The price which society pays for the law of competition, like the price it pays for cheap comforts and luxuries, is also great; but the advantages of this law are also greater still than its cost—for it is to this law that we owe our wonderful material development, which brings improved conditions in its train.

**\*Endnote.**

Gaius Maecenas (70 to 8 B.C.E.) was a great patron of the arts.

##### Question 29.

Which choice best describes the structure of the first paragraph?

A. A personal history is narrated, historical examples are given, and a method is recommended.

B. A position is stated, historical context is given, and earnest advice is given.

C. Certain principles are stated, opposing principles are stated, and a consensus is reached.

D. A historical period is described, and its attributes are reviewed.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_28) (Follow link to explanation for question 29.)

##### Question 30.

The author most strongly implies which of the following about “[the ties of brotherhood](#Carnegie_P1Sent1_ties)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 1)?

A. They were always largely fictitious and are more so at present.

B. They are stronger at present than they ever were before.

C. They are more seriously strained in the present than in the past.

D. They will no longer be able to bring together the rich and the poor.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_29) (Follow link to explanation for question 30.)

##### Question 31.

The author uses “[dwelling, dress, food, and environment](#Carnegie_P1Sent3_dwelling)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 1) as examples of

A. things more valued in the present than in the past.

B. bare necessities of life.

C. things to which all people are entitled.

D. possible indications of differences in status.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_30) (Follow link to explanation for question 31.)

##### Question 32.

The author describes the people who live in the “[houses of some](#Carnegie_P1Sent6_houses)” (follow link to sentence 6 of paragraph 1) as interested in the

A. materials from which their houses are constructed.

B. size of their homes.

C. advantages of culture.

D. pedigree of their guests.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_31) (Follow link to explanation for question 32.)

##### Question 33.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 32](#_Question_32._1)?

A. Link to: “[the palace of the millionaire and the cottage of the laborer](#Carnegie_P1Sent4_palacelaborer),” which is in sentence 4 of paragraph 1.

B. Link to: “[all that is highest and best in literature and the arts](#Carnegie_P1Sent6_allarts),” which is in sentence 6 of paragraph 1.

C. Link to: “[Much better this great irregularity than universal squalor](#Carnegie_P1Sent7),” which is sentence 7 of paragraph 1.

D. Link to: “[Without wealth there can be no Maecenas](#Carnegie_P1Sent8),” which is sentence 8 of paragraph 1.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_32) (Follow link to explanation for question 33.)

##### Question 34.

The author uses the phrase “[good old times](#Carnegie_P1Sent9_goodoldtimes)” (follow link to sentence 9 of paragraph 1) as an example of

A. a cliché that still has life and usefulness left in it.

B. a bit of folk wisdom from his childhood.

C. something said by those who have acquired great riches.

D. something said by people who do not share his viewpoint.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_33) (Follow link to explanation for question 34.)

##### Question 35.

What is the author’s main point about the disadvantages of the modern economic system?

A. It provides only a few people with the advantages of culture.

B. It replicates many of the problems experienced in the past.

C. It creates divisions between different categories of people.

D. It gives certain people great material advantages over others.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_34) (Follow link to explanation for question 35.)

##### Question 36.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 35](#_Question_35._1)?

A. Link to: “[The master and his apprentices worked side by side, the latter living with the master, and therefore subject to the same conditions](#Carnegie_P2Sent6),” which is sentence 6 of paragraph 2.

B. Link to: “[There was, substantially, social equality, and even political equality, for those engaged in industrial pursuits had then little or no voice in the State](#Carnegie_P2Sent8),” which is sentence 8 of paragraph 2.

C. Link to: “[The inevitable result of such a mode of manufacture was crude articles at high prices](#Carnegie_P3Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 3.

D. Link to: “[All intercourse between them is at an end](#Carnegie_P4Sent3),” which is sentence 3 of paragraph 4.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_35) (Follow link to explanation for question 36.)

##### Question 37.

As used in sentence 1 of paragraph 5 (follow link), “[in its train](#Carnegie_P5Sent1_train)” is closest in meaning to

A. before it.

B. with it.

C. anticipating it.

D. advancing it.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_36) (Follow link to explanation for question 37.)

**Answers and explanations for questions 29 through 37 are provided in the next section of this document (pages 66 through 75). You may skip directly to the beginning of the next passage on** [**page 76**](#_Questions_38_through) **(follow link) if you do not want to review answers and explanations now.**

### Answers and Explanations for Questions 29 through 37

The following are explanations of answers to questions 29 through 37. The heading of each explanation is hyperlinked to the actual question. In addition, each explanation is followed by two hyperlinks: one to the question explained and one to the next question.

There are two ways to follow a link. One is to move the flashing text cursor, or caret, into the hyperlinked text and press the Enter key; the other is to place the mouse cursor, or pointer, over the hyperlinked text and press Ctrl+left‑click (that is, press and release the left button on the mouse while holding down the Ctrl key on the keyboard). After following a link in Microsoft Word, you can return to your previous location (for example, the answer explanation) by pressing Alt+left arrow.

##### Explanation for [question 29](#_Question_29.).

Choice B is the best answer. In the first paragraph, Andrew Carnegie states his position that the changes in society that are occurring are “[not to be deplored, but welcomed as highly beneficial](#Carnegie_P1Sent5b)” (follow link to sentence 5 of paragraph 1). After providing historical context on the interactions between rich and poor, Carnegie concludes the first paragraph by giving earnest advice: “[It is a waste of time to criticize the inevitable](#Carnegie_P1Sent13)” (follow link to sentence 13 of paragraph 1).

Choice A is incorrect because the first paragraph emphasizes the current realities of humanity as a whole—the very “[conditions of human life](#Carnegie_P1Sent2_conditions)” (follow link to sentence 2 of paragraph 1)—but not any one personal history. Choice C is incorrect because the [first paragraph](#Carnegie_P1) (follow link) describes the author’s personal opinion and his conclusion, not a conclusion reached by a consensus. Choice D is incorrect because the first paragraph focuses more on “[our age](#Carnegie_P1Sent1_our_age)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 1) than on the past.

**Link back to** [**question 29**](#_Question_29.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 30**](#_Question_30.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 30](#_Question_30.).

Choice C is the best answer. Carnegie states in [sentence 1 of paragraph 1](#Carnegie_P1Sent1) (follow link) that a serious problem of his time was how to distribute wealth so that “the ties of brotherhood may still bind together the rich and poor in harmonious relationship.” In other words, he was concerned that the “ties of brotherhood” between rich and poor were not as strong as they used to be.

Choice A is incorrect because Carnegie implies that changes in modern society have negatively impacted the relationship between the rich and poor, but he does not suggest that such a relationship never existed. Choice B is incorrect because the passage implies that “the ties of brotherhood” are weaker than they were previously. Choice D is incorrect because Carnegie states that these ties continue and “may still bind together the rich and poor in harmonious relationship.”

**Link back to** [**question 30**](#_Question_30.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 31**](#_Question_31.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 31](#_Question_31.).

Choice D is the best answer. Carnegie explains that the contrast between the rich and poor is greater than in the past: “[In former days there was little difference between the dwelling, dress, food, and environment of the chief and those of his retainers…](#Carnegie_P1Sent3)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 1). Carnegie uses the examples of “dwelling, dress, food, and environment” to show the difference in status between the rich and the poor.

Choice A is incorrect because Carnegie does not suggest that basic necessities, like food and housing, are more valued in the present than they were in the past. Choice B is incorrect because, while these aspects of life are basic necessities, they are used here as examples of areas in which differences in status might be evident. Choice C is incorrect because Carnegie is not using these examples to suggest that “dwelling, dress, food, and environment” are things to which all people are entitled.

**Link back to** [**question 31**](#_Question_31.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 32**](#_Question_32._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 32](#_Question_32._1).

Choice C is the best answer. In sentence 6 of paragraph 1 Carnegie states that it is “[essential, for the progress of the race that the houses of some should be homes for all that is highest and best in literature and the arts, and for all the refinements of civilization, rather than that none should be so](#Carnegie_P1Sent6_essential)” (follow link). Carnegie is suggesting that “houses of some” should be filled with people who care a great deal about culture, or the “highest and best in literature and the arts.”

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because sentence 6 of paragraph 1 explicitly states that the people who live in the “[houses of some](#Carnegie_P1Sent6_houses)” (follow link) care a great deal about culture, not that they care about what materials their homes are made of, the size of those homes, or the pedigree of their guests.

**Link back to** [**question 32**](#_Question_32._1)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 33**](#_Question_33.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 33](#_Question_33.).

Choice B is the best answer. In sentence 6 of paragraph 1 Carnegie advocates that the “[houses of some](#Carnegie_P1Sent6_houses)” (follow link) should be filled with people who care a great deal about culture, such as “all that is highest and best in literature and the arts.”

Choices A and C are incorrect because [sentence 4 of paragraph 1](#Carnegie_P1Sent4) (follow link) and [sentence 7 of paragraph 1](#Carnegie_P1Sent7) (follow link) highlight a disparity in wealth between the rich and poor but do not specifically mention people who live in the “houses of some.” Choice D is incorrect because in [sentence 8 of paragraph 1](#Carnegie_P1Sent8) (follow link) Carnegie is suggesting that patrons of the arts exist because of wealth.

**Link back to** [**question 33**](#_Question_33.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 34**](#_Question_34.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 34](#_Question_34.).

Choice D is the best answer. Carnegie uses quotation marks around the phrase the “good old times” to suggest that others refer to the past as the “good old times.” However, Carnegie states that these “[‘good old times’ were not good old times. Neither master nor servant was as well situated then as to-day](#Carnegie_P1Sents9and10)” (follow link to sentences 9 and 10 of paragraph 1), which suggests that Carnegie does not believe that things were better in the past.

Choice A is incorrect because Carnegie immediately refutes the usefulness of the cliché by saying that the “‘good old times” were not good old times.” Choice B is incorrect because the passage provides no evidence that the saying comes from Carnegie’s childhood. Choice C is incorrect because there is no evidence that the phrase the “good old times” is a cliché used by the wealthy.

**Link back to** [**question 34**](#_Question_34.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 35**](#_Question_35._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 35](#_Question_35._1).

Choice C is the best answer. [Sentences 2 through 8 of paragraph 3](#Carnegie_P3Sents2to8) (follow link) explain that by Carnegie’s time standards of living had raised significantly, and that the cost of this increase is that “[All intercourse between [rich and poor] is at an end. Rigid castes are formed . . .](#Carnegie_P4Sents3and4)” (follow link to sentences 3 and 4 of paragraph 4). A disadvantage of the modern economic system, in other words, is that divisions exist between classes and types of people.

Choice A is incorrect because Carnegie says it is “[essential](#Carnegie_P1Sent6_essential)” (follow link to sentence 6 of paragraph 1) that some people have access to high culture. Choice B is incorrect because Carnegie argues that the “[conditions of human life have not only been changed, but revolutionized, within the past few hundred years](#Carnegie_P1Sent2)” (follow link to sentence 2 of paragraph 1) and does not suggest that the modern economic system replicates past problems. Choice D is incorrect because Carnegie writes “[Much better this great irregularity than universal squalor](#Carnegie_P1Sent7)” (follow link to sentence 7 of paragraph 1).

**Link back to** [**question 35**](#_Question_35._1)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 36**](#_Question_36.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 36](#_Question_36.).

Choice D is the best answer. [Sentences 2 through 8 of paragraph 3](#Carnegie_P3Sents2to8) (follow link) explain that by Carnegie’s time standards of living had raised significantly, with [sentence 1 of paragraph 4](#Carnegie_P4Sent1) (follow link) then explaining that those increases came at a cost: “The price we pay for this salutary change is, no doubt, great.” Sentence 3 of paragraph 4 explains what that cost, or disadvantage, is (follow link): “[All intercourse between [rich and poor] is at an end.](#Carnegie_P4Sent3)” A disadvantage of the modern economic system, in other words, is that it creates divisions between classes and types of people.

Choice A, B, and C are incorrect because they do not provide evidence that Carnegie believes there are disadvantages to the modern economic system. Choices A and B are incorrect because [sentence 6 of paragraph 2](#Carnegie_P2Sent6) (follow link) and [sentence 8 of paragraph 2](#Carnegie_P2Sent8) (follow link) explain what life was like “Formerly,” in the time of master and apprentice, before the modern economic system came to exist. Choice C is incorrect because [sentence 1 of paragraph 3](#Carnegie_P3Sent1) (follow link) also describes a condition of a time before the modern economic system.

**Link back to** [**question 36**](#_Question_36.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 37**](#_Question_37.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 37](#_Question_37.).

Choice B is the best answer. In the final paragraph of the passage, Carnegie writes of the “[law of competition](#Carnegie_P5Sent1_competition)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 5), explaining that the law has some costs but also provides improved living conditions for everyone “[in its train](#Carnegie_P5Sent1_train)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 5). Saying these conditions come “in the train” of the law means they accompany the law or come with it.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because in this context “in its train” does not mean precede the law, predict the arrival of the law, or help advance the law.

**Link back to** [**question 37**](#_Question_37.)**.**

**This is the end of the answers and explanations for questions 29 through 37. Go on to the next page to begin a new passage.**

#### Questions 38 through 47 are based on the following two passages.

**Passage 1 is adapted from Stewart Brand, “The Case for Reviving Extinct Species.” Copyright 2013 by the National Geographic Society. Passage 2 is adapted from the editors at *Scientific American*, “Why Efforts to Bring Extinct Species Back from the Dead Miss the Point.” Copyright 2013 by Nature America, Inc.**

##### Passage 1

Many extinct species—from the passenger pigeon to the woolly mammoth—might now be reclassified as “bodily, but not genetically, extinct.” They’re dead, but their D N A is recoverable from museum specimens and fossils, even those up to 200,000 years old.

Thanks to new developments in genetic technology, that D N A may eventually bring the animals back to life. Only species whose D N A is too old to be recovered, such as dinosaurs, are the ones to consider totally extinct, bodily and genetically.

But why bring vanished creatures back to life? It will be expensive and difficult. It will take decades. It won’t always succeed. Why even try?

Why do we take enormous trouble to protect endangered species? The same reasons will apply to species brought back from extinction: to preserve biodiversity, to restore diminished ecosystems, to advance the science of preventing extinctions, and to undo harm that humans have caused in the past.

Furthermore, the prospect of de‑extinction is profound news. That something as irreversible and final as extinction might be reversed is a stunning realization. The imagination soars. Just the thought of mammoths and passenger pigeons alive again invokes the awe and wonder that drives all conservation at its deepest level.

##### Passage 2

The idea of bringing back extinct species holds obvious gee‑whiz appeal and a respite from a steady stream of grim news. Yet with limited intellectual bandwidth and financial resources to go around, de‑extinction threatens to divert attention from the modern biodiversity crisis. According to a 2012 report from the International Union for Conservation of Nature, some 20,000 species are currently in grave danger of going extinct. Species today are vanishing in such great numbers—many from hunting and habitat destruction—that the trend has been called a sixth mass extinction, an event on par with such die‑offs as the one that befell the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. A program to restore extinct species poses a risk of selling the public on a false promise that technology alone can solve our ongoing environmental woes—an implicit assurance that if a species goes away, we can snap our fingers and bring it back.

Already conservationists face difficult choices about which species and ecosystems to try to save, since they cannot hope to rescue them all. Many countries where poaching and trade in threatened species are rampant either do not want to give up the revenue or lack the wherewithal to enforce their own regulations. Against that backdrop, a costly and flamboyant project to resuscitate extinct flora and fauna in the name of conservation looks irresponsible: Should we resurrect the mammoth only to let elephants go under? Of course not.

That is not to say that the de‑extinction enterprise lacks merit altogether. Aspects of it could conceivably help save endangered species. For example, extinct versions of genes could be reintroduced into species and subspecies that have lost a dangerous amount of genetic diversity, such as the black‑footed ferret and the northern white rhino. Such investigations, however, should be conducted under the mantle of preserving modern biodiversity rather than conjuring extinct species from the grave.

##### Question 38.

The author of [Passage 1](#_Passage_1) (follow link) suggests that the usefulness of de‑extinction technology may be limited by the

A. amount of time scientists are able to devote to genetic research.

B. relationship of an extinct species to contemporary ecosystems.

C. complexity of the D N A of an extinct species.

D. length of time that a species has been extinct.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_37) (Follow link to explanation for question 38.)

##### Question 39.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 38](#_Question_38.)?

A. Link to: “[Thanks to new developments in genetic technology, that D N A may eventually bring the animals back to life](#Brand_Pass1Para2Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 2 in Passage 1.

B. Link to: “[Only species whose D N A is too old to be recovered, such as dinosaurs, are the ones to consider totally extinct, bodily and genetically](#Brand_Pass1Para2Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 2 in Passage 1.

C. Link to: “[It will be expensive and difficult](#Brand_Pass1Para3Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 3 in Passage 1.

D. Link to: “[It will take decades. It won’t always succeed](#Brand_Pass1Para3Sents3and4),” which are sentences 3 and 4 of paragraph 3 in Passage 1.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_38) (Follow link to explanation for question 39.)

##### Question 40.

As used in sentence 4 of paragraph 5 in Passage 1 (follow link), “[deepest](#Brand_Pass1Para5Sent4_deepest)” most nearly means

A. most engrossing.

B. most challenging.

C. most extensive.

D. most fundamental.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_39) (Follow link to explanation for question 40.)

##### Question 41.

The authors of [Passage 2](#_Passage_2) (follow link) indicate that the matter of shrinking biodiversity should primarily be considered a

A. historical anomaly.

B. global catastrophe.

C. scientific curiosity.

D. political problem.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_40) (Follow link to explanation for question 41.)

##### Question 42.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to [question 41](#_Question_41._1)?

A. Link to: “[Species today are vanishing in such great numbers—many from hunting and habitat destruction—that the trend has been called a sixth mass extinction, an event on par with such die‑offs as the one that befell the dinosaurs 65 million years ago](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent4),” which is sentence 4 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2.

B. Link to: “[A program to restore extinct species poses a risk of selling the public on a false promise that technology alone can solve our ongoing environmental woes](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent5a),” which is in sentence 5 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2.

C. Link to: “[Against that backdrop, a costly and flamboyant project to resuscitate extinct flora and fauna in the name of conservation looks irresponsible](#SciAm_Pass2Para7Sent3),” which is in sentence 3 of paragraph 7 in Passage 2.

D. Link to: “[Such investigations, however, should be conducted under the mantle of preserving modern biodiversity rather than conjuring extinct species from the grave](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent4),” which is sentence 4 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_41) (Follow link to explanation for question 42.)

##### Question 43.

As used in sentence 4 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2 (follow link), “[great](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent4_great)” most nearly means

A. lofty.

B. wonderful.

C. large.

D. intense.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_42) (Follow link to explanation for question 43.)

##### Question 44.

The reference to the “[black‑footed ferret and the northern white rhino](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent3_ferretrhino)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2) serves mainly to

A. emphasize a key distinction between extinct and living species.

B. account for types of animals whose numbers are dwindling.

C. provide examples of species whose gene pools are compromised.

D. highlight instances of animals that have failed to adapt to new habitats.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_43) (Follow link to explanation for question 44.)

##### Question 45.

Which choice best states the relationship between the two passages?

A. [Passage 2](#_Passage_2) (follow link) attacks a political decision that [Passage 1](#_Passage_1) (follow link) strongly advocates.

B. [Passage 2](#_Passage_2) (follow link) urges caution regarding a technology that [Passage 1](#_Passage_1) (follow link) describes in favorable terms.

C. [Passage 2](#_Passage_2) (follow link) expands on the results of a research study mentioned in [Passage 1](#_Passage_1) (follow link).

D. [Passage 2](#_Passage_2) (follow link) considers practical applications that could arise from a theory discussed in [Passage 1](#_Passage_1) (follow link).

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_44) (Follow link to explanation for question 45.)

##### Question 46.

How would the authors of [Passage 2](#_Passage_2) (follow link) most likely respond to the “[prospect](#Brand_Pass1Para5Sent1_prospect)” (follow link) referred to in sentence 1 of paragraph 5 in Passage 1?

A. With approval, because it illustrates how useful de‑extinction could be in addressing widespread environmental concerns.

B. With resignation, because the gradual extinction of many living species is inevitable.

C. With concern, because it implies an easy solution to a difficult problem.

D. With disdain, because it shows that people have little understanding of the importance of genetic diversity.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_45) (Follow link to explanation for question 46.)

##### Question 47.

Which choice would best support the claim that the authors of [Passage 2](#_Passage_2) (follow link) recognize that the “[imagination soars](#Brand_Pass1Para5Sent3_imagination)” (follow link to sentence 3 of paragraph 5 in Passage 1) in response to de‑extinction technology?

A. Link to: “[The idea of bringing back extinct species holds obvious gee‑whiz appeal and a respite from a steady stream of grim news](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2.

B. Link to: “[Yet with limited intellectual bandwidth and financial resources to go around, de‑extinction threatens to divert attention from the modern biodiversity crisis](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent2),” which is sentence 2 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2.

C. Link to: “[That is not to say that the de‑extinction enterprise lacks merit altogether](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent1),” which is sentence 1 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2.

D. Link to: “[For example, extinct versions of genes could be reintroduced into species and subspecies that have lost a dangerous amount of genetic diversity](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent3a),” which is in sentence 3 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2.

##### [Answer and Explanation.](#_Explanation_for_question_46) (Follow link to explanation for question 47.)

**Stop.**

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only. Do not turn to any other section.**

**Answers and explanations for questions 38 through 47 are provided in the next section of this document (pages 86 through 96).**

### Answers and Explanations for Questions 38 through 47

The following are explanations of answers to questions 38 through 47. The heading of each explanation is hyperlinked to the actual question. In addition, each explanation is followed by two hyperlinks: one to the question explained and one to the next question.

There are two ways to follow a link. One is to move the flashing text cursor, or caret, into the hyperlinked text and press the Enter key; the other is to place the mouse cursor, or pointer, over the hyperlinked text and press Ctrl+left‑click (that is, press and release the left button on the mouse while holding down the Ctrl key on the keyboard). After following a link in Microsoft Word, you can return to your previous location (for example, the answer explanation) by pressing Alt+left arrow.

##### Explanation for [question 38](#_Question_38.).

Choice D is the best answer. Sentence 2 of paragraph 2 in Passage 1 explains that, although some extinct species can be brought back to life (follow link), “[Only species whose D N A is too old to be recovered, such as dinosaurs, are the ones to consider totally extinct, bodily and genetically.](#Brand_Pass1Para2Sent2)” The determining factor is the length of time that species has been extinct.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because [sentence 2 of paragraph 2 in Passage 1](#Brand_Pass1Para2Sent2) (follow link) explicitly states that only D N A that is “too old to be recovered” determines whether a species can be brought back to life, not the amount of time scientists devote to genetic research, the relationship between an extinct species and contemporary ecosystems, or how complex a species’ D N A might be.

**Link back to** [**question 38**](#_Question_38.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 39**](#_Question_39.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 39](#_Question_39.).

Choice B is the best answer. [Sentence 2 of paragraph 2 in Passage 1](#Brand_Pass1Para2Sent2) (follow link) states that species that have D N A that is “too old to be recovered” cannot be brought back to life.

Choices A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not indicate any limits to de-extinction technology. Choice A is incorrect because [sentence 1 of paragraph 2 in Passage 1](#Brand_Pass1Para2Sent1) (follow link) explains only that the use of D N A can lead to certain species being brought back to life. Choices C and D are incorrect because [sentence 2 of paragraph 3 in Passage 1](#Brand_Pass1Para3Sent2) (follow link) and [sentences 3 and 4 of paragraph 3 in Passage 1](#Brand_Pass1Para3Sents3and4) (follow link) explain some challenges to bringing back certain species but do not explain the limits to de-extinction technology.

**Link back to** [**question 39**](#_Question_39.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 40**](#_Question_40.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 40](#_Question_40.).

Choice D is the best answer. Sentence 4 of paragraph 5 in Passage 1 explains that “[Just the thought of mammoths and passenger pigeons alive again invokes the awe and wonder that drives all conservation at its deepest level](#Brand_Pass1Para5Sent4)” (follow link). The author of Passage 1 is suggesting that the “[prospect of de-extinction](#Brand_Pass1Para5Sent1_prospect_of_de)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 5) evokes the same emotions of “awe and wonder” that propel conservation efforts at its deepest, or most fundamental, level.

Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because in this context the “deepest” level of conservation does not mean the most engrossing level, most challenging level, or most extensive level.

**Link back to** [**question 40**](#_Question_40.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 41**](#_Question_41._1)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 41](#_Question_41._1).

Choice B is the best answer. “Shrinking biodiversity” means the loss of species, and the authors of Passage 2 clearly state that shrinking biodiversity is a global issue: “[Species today are vanishing in such great numbers—many from hunting and habitat destruction—that the trend has been called a sixth mass extinction, an event on par with such die-offs as the one that befell the dinosaurs 65 million years ago](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent4)” (follow link to sentence 4 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2). Labeling this loss of diversity a “mass extinction,” shows that the authors believe this situation is serious and widespread.

Choice A is incorrect because the passage states the current loss of biodiversity would be a “sixth” mass extinction, indicating that the occurrence is far from an anomaly (or abnormality). Choices C and D are incorrect because the authors of Passage 2 do not primarily present the shrinking biodiversity as a scientific curiosity or a political problem.

**Link back to** [**question 41**](#_Question_41._1)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 42**](#_Question_42.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 42](#_Question_42.).

Choice A is the best answer. [Sentence 4 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent4) (follow link) labels the shrinking biodiversity as a global catastrophe, as it is “a sixth mass extinction, an event on par with such die‑offs as the one that befell the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.” Labeling this loss of diversity a “mass extinction” implies the authors’ belief that this shrinking biodiversity is serious and widespread.

Choices B, C, and D do not explain the authors’ opinions on shrinking biodiversity. Choices B and C are incorrect because [sentence 5 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent5a) (follow link) and [sentence 3 of paragraph 7 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para7Sent3) (follow link) describe what the authors view as possible problems with de‑extinction. Choice D is incorrect because [sentence 4 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent4) (follow link) provides one reason to continue with de‑extinction programs.

**Link back to** [**question 42**](#_Question_42.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 43**](#_Question_43.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 43](#_Question_43.).

Choice C is the best answer. [Sentence 4 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent4) (follow link) states that “species today are vanishing in such great numbers” that the loss of these species is considered a “sixth mass extinction.” In this context, there is a “great,” or large, number of species at risk of extinction.

Choice A, B, and D are incorrect because in this context, “great,” does not mean lofty, wonderful, or intense.

**Link back to** [**question 43**](#_Question_43.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 44**](#_Question_44.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 44](#_Question_44.).

Choice C is the best answer. The authors of Passage 2 suggest that de‑extinction may “[help save endangered species.](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent2_helpspecies)” (follow link to sentence 2 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2). Sentence 3 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2 provides an example of how de-extinction could be beneficial (follow link): “[For example, extinct versions of genes could be reintroduced into species and subspecies that have lost a dangerous amount of genetic diversity, such as the black‑footed ferret and the northern white rhino.](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent3)” In this context, the black‑footed ferret and northern white rhino are used as examples of species that have lost genetic diversity; in other words, they are species whose gene pools have been compromised.

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because [sentence 3 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent3) (follow link) clearly identifies the black-footed ferret and the northern white rhino as species whose gene pools have been compromised. They are not highlighted to emphasize any difference between extinct and living species, to explain why the numbers of some animals are dwindling, or to describe species that failed to adapt to new environments.

**Link back to** [**question 44**](#_Question_44.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 45**](#_Question_45.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 45](#_Question_45.).

Choice B is the best answer. Passage 1 enthusiastically supports the idea of de‑extinction, saying it is “[profound news. That something as irreversible and final as extinction might be reversed is a stunning realization](#Brand_Pass1Para5Sent1and2_profound)” (follow link to sentences 1 and 2 of paragraph 5 in Passage 1). Passage 2, on the other hand, recognizes the “[gee‑whiz appeal](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent1_geewhiz)” (follow link to sentence 1 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2) of de‑extinction but is less certain about its implementation: “[Yet with limited intellectual bandwidth and financial resources to go around, de-extinction threatens to divert attention from the modern biodiversity crisis](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent2)” (follow link to sentence 2 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2). Therefore, Passage 2 urges restraint for an idea that Passage 1 enthusiastically supports.

Choice A is incorrect because neither passage focuses on a political decision. Choice C is incorrect because Passage 1 does not mention a research study. Choice D is incorrect because Passage 2 does not consider practical uses (or “applications”) of de‑extinction as much as the practical problems that result from its use.

**Link back to** [**question 45**](#_Question_45.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 46**](#_Question_46.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 46](#_Question_46.).

Choice C is the best answer. The author of Passage 1 is amazed by the idea of de‑extinction, while the authors of Passage 2 warn that a “[program to restore extinct species poses a risk of selling the public on a false promise that technology alone can solve our ongoing environmental woes](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent5a)” (follow link to sentence 5 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2). This statement shows that the authors of Passage 2 view de‑extinction as a “false promise” that may make the problem of shrinking biodiversity appear easier to solve than it actually will be.

Choice A is incorrect because the authors of Passage 2 are less enthusiastic about the “prospect” of de‑extinction than the author of Passage 1, as they state that de‑extinction “[threatens to divert attention from the modern biodiversity crisis](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent2b)” (follow link to sentence 2 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2). Choice B is incorrect because, while the authors of Passage 2 acknowledge that some extinctions may be inevitable, they are not resigned to de‑extinction. Choice D is incorrect because the authors of Passage 2 do not suggest that people have little understanding of the biodiversity crisis.

**Link back to** [**question 46**](#_Question_46.)**.**

**Link back to** [**question 47**](#_Question_47.)**.**

##### Explanation for [question 47](#_Question_47.).

Choice A is the best answer. In sentences 2 and 3 of paragraph 5 in Passage 1, the author of Passage 1 writes (follow link): “[That something as irreversible and final as extinction might be reversed is a stunning realization. The imagination soars.](#Brand_Pass1Para5Sents2and3)” This enthusiasm for such an exciting possibility is also recognized in Passage 2, which states in sentence 1 of paragraph 6 that (follow link) “[The idea of bringing back extinct species holds obvious gee-whiz appeal and a respite from a steady stream of grim news.](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent1)” By conceding that there is “gee‑whiz appeal” to de‑extinction, the authors of Passage 2 recognize that it is an idea that makes the “imagination [soar].”

Choice B is incorrect because [sentence 2 of paragraph 6 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para6Sent2) (follow link) explains why de‑extinction is a threat. Choice C is incorrect because [sentence 1 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent1) (follow link) concedes only that the idea of de‑extinction is not entirely without merit, a characterization which is far less enthusiastic than the statement “the imagination soars.” Choice D is incorrect because [sentence 3 of paragraph 8 in Passage 2](#SciAm_Pass2Para8Sent3a) (follow link) provides a single example of when de‑extinction might be appropriate.

**Link back to** [**question 47**](#_Question_47.)**.**

**Stop. This is the end of the answers and explanations for questions 38 through 47.**