**Test 5 Reading Section**

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *Geosystems: An Introduction to physical Geography,* Seventh Edition by Robert W. Christopherson, Pearson Education, Inc., 2009.  **Rising Sea Levels**  Sea level must be expressed as a range of values that are under constant reassessment. During the last century, sea level rose 10–20 cm (4–8 inches), a rate 10 times higher than the average rate during the last 3000 years. The 2007 IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) forecast scenarios for global mean sea level rise this century, given regional variations, are   * Low forecast: 0.18 m (7.1 in.) * Middle forecast: 0.39 m (15.4 in.) * High forecast: 0.59 m (23.2 in.)   Observations since 1961 show the average global ocean temperature increased to depths of 3000 m and the ocean absorbed more than 80% of climate system heating. Such warming causes thermal expansion of seawater, contributing to sea level rise. Mountain glaciers and snow cover declined on average in both hemispheres, contributing to sea level rise. Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa, portions of the South American Andes, and the Himalayas will very likely lose most of their glacial ice within the next two decades, affecting local water resources. Glacial ice continues its retreat in Alaska. Surrounding the margins of Antarctica, and constituting about 11% of its surface area, are numerous ice shelves, especially where sheltering inlets or bays exist. Covering many thousands of square kilometers, these ice shelves extend over the sea while still attached to continental ice. The loss of these ice shelves does not significantly raise sea level, for they already displace seawater. The concern is for the possible surge of grounded continental ice that the ice shelves hold back from the sea. **Paragraph 4** Although ice shelves constantly break up to produce icebergs, some large sections have recently broken free. In 1998 an iceberg the size of Delaware broke off the Ronne Ice Shelf, southeast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In March 2000 an iceberg tagged B-15 broke off the Ross Ice Shelf (some 90º longitude west of the Antarctic Peninsula), measuring *twice* the size of Delaware, 300 km by 40 km or 190 mi by 25 mi. Since 1993, six ice shelves have disintegrated in Antarctica. About 8000 km (3090 mi) of ice shelf are gone, changing maps, freeing up islands to circumnavigation, and creating thousands of icebergs. Larsen-A suddenly disintegrated in 1995. In only 35 days in early 2002, Larsen-B collapsed into icebergs. Larsen C, the next segment to the south, is losing mass on its underside. This ice loss is likely a result of the 2.5°C (4.5°F) temperature increase in the peninsula region in the last 50 years. In response to the increasing warmth, the Antarctic Peninsula is sporting new vegetation growth, reduced sea ice, and disruption of penguin feeding, nesting, and fledging activities. **Paragraph 5** A loss of polar ice mass, augmented by melting of alpine and mountain glaciers (which experienced more than a 30% decrease in overall ice mass during the last century) will affect sea-level rise. The IPCC assessment states that “between one-third to one-half of the existing mountain glacier mass could disappear over the next hundred years.” Also, “there is conclusive evidence for a worldwide recession of mountain glaciers . . . This is among the clearest and best evidence for a change in energy balance at the Earth’s surface since the end of the 19th century.” Unfortunately, the new measurements of Greenland’s ice loss acceleration did not reach the IPCC in time for its report. Scientists are considering at least a 1.2 m (3.94 ft) high case for estimates of sea-level rise this century as more realistic given Greenland’s present losses coupled with mountain glacial ice losses worldwide. According to Rahmstorf and colleagues, the data now available raise concerns that the climate system, in particular sea level, may be responding more quickly than climate models indicate. . . . The rate of sea-level rise for the past 20 years is 25% faster than the rate of rise in any 20-year period in the preceding 115 years. . . . Since 1990, the observed sea level has been rising faster than the rise projected by models. These increases would continue beyond 2100 even if greenhouse gas concentrations were stabilized. **Paragraph 7** A quick survey of world coastlines shows that even a moderate rise could bring changes of unparalleled proportions. At stake are the river deltas, lowland coastal farming valleys, and low-lying mainland areas, all contending with high water, high tides, and higher storm surges. Particularly tragic social and economic consequences will affect small island states—which are unable to adjust within their present country boundaries—disruption of biological systems, loss of biodiversity, reduction in water resources, and evacuation of residents among the impacts there. There could be both internal and international migrations of affected human populations, spread over decades, as people move away from coastal flooding from the sea-level rise. |

1. The word range in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A function
* B scale
* C version
* D lack

2. The word likely in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A suddenly
* B probably
* C hopefully
* D actually

3. Why does the author mention the state of Delaware in paragraph 4?

* A To include the North American continent in the discussion
* B To impress the reader with the size of the icebergs
* C To emphasize the problems of coastal regions
* D To solicit support from residents in the United States

4. According to paragraph 4, why is there more new plant life in Antarctica recently?

* A The mountain glaciers have melted.
* B The land masses have split into islands.
* C The icebergs have broken into smaller pieces.
* D The temperature has risen by a few degrees.

5. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**The Larsen Ice Shelf, along the east coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, has been retreating slowly for years.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

Although ice shelves constantly break up to produce icebergs, some large sections have recently broken free. In 1998 an iceberg the size of Delaware broke off the Ronne Ice Shelf, southeast of the Antarctic Peninsula. In March 2000 an iceberg tagged B-15 broke off the Ross Ice Shelf (some 90º longitude west of the Antarctic Peninsula), measuring *twice* the size of Delaware, 300 km by 40 km or 190 mi by 25 mi. Since 1993, six ice shelves have disintegrated in Antarctica. About 8000 km (3090 mi) of ice shelf are gone, changing maps, freeing up islands to circumnavigation, and creating thousands of icebergs. □ Larsen-A suddenly disintegrated in 1995. □ In only 35 days in early 2002, Larsen-B collapsed into icebergs. □Larsen C, the next segment to the south, is losing mass on its underside. This ice loss is likely a result of the 2.5°C (4.5°F) temperature increase in the peninsula region in the last 50 years. □ In response to the increasing warmth, the Antarctic Peninsula is sporting new vegetation growth, reduced sea ice, and disruption of penguin feeding, nesting, and fledging activities.

6. In paragraph 5, how does the author explain the loss of polar and glacial ice?

* A Stating an educated opinion
* B Referring to data in a study
* C Comparing sea levels worldwide
* D Presenting his research

7. According to paragraph 7, why will people move away from the coastlines in the future?

* A It will be too warm for them to live there.
* B The coastlines will have too much vegetation.
* C Flooding will destroy the coastal areas.
* D No agricultural crops will be grown on the coasts.

8. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the author’s opinion about rising sea levels?

* A Sea levels would rise without global warming.
* B Rising sea levels can be reversed.
* C The results of rising sea levels will be serious.
* D Sea levels are rising because of new glaciers.

9. The word impacts in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A confusion
* B disadvantages
* C features
* D influences

10. An introduction for a short summary of the passage appears below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that mention the most important points in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not included in the passage or are minor points from the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***

**Global warming is causing a rise in sea levels, with accompanying changes in coastal boundaries as well as social and economic ramifications.**

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| A The ice shelf called Larsen-A suddenly disintegrated in 1995.  B Even an average rise in sea levels will cause serious social and economic changes.  C Continental ice shelves and grounded ice sheets from Antarctica to the Polar cap are melting into the oceans.  D It is predicted that many human migrations inland will occur along flooded coastal regions.  E The melting of glacial ice on high mountain ranges will affect regional water resources worldwide.  F Scientists at NASA have concluded that the ice sheet in Greenland is melting at a rate of about 1 meter every year. |

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *Gardner’s Art Through the Ages,* Thirteenth Edition by Fred S. Kleiner, Wadsworth, 2009.  **Organic Architecture**  One of the most striking personalities in the development of early-twentieth-century architecture was Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1959). Wright moved to Chicago, where he eventually joined the firm headed by Louis Sullivan. Wright set out to create “architecture of democracy.” Always a believer in architecture as “natural” and “organic,” Wright saw it as serving free individuals who have the right to move within a “free” space, envisioned as a nonsymmetrical design interacting spatially with its natural surroundings. He sought to develop an organic unity of planning, structure, materials, and site. Wright identified the principle of continuity as fundamental to understanding his view of organic unity: “Classic architecture was all fixation. . . . Now why not let walls, ceilings, floors become seen as component parts of each other? . . . This ideal, profound in its architectural implications . . . I called . . . continuity.” Wright manifested his vigorous originality early, and by 1900 he had arrived at a style entirely his own. In his work during the first decade of the twentieth century, his cross-axial plan and his fabric of continuous roof planes and screens defined a new domestic architecture. **Paragraph 3** Wright fully expressed these elements and concepts in Robie House, built between 1907 and 1909. Like other buildings in the Chicago area he designed at about the same time, he called this home a “prairie house.” Wright conceived the long, sweeping ground-hugging lines, unconfined by abrupt wall limits, as reaching out toward and capturing the expansiveness of the Midwest’s great flatlands. Abandoning all symmetry, the architect eliminated a façade, extended the roofs far beyond the walls, and all but concealed the entrance. Wright filled the “wandering” plan of the Robie House with intricately joined spaces (some large and open, others closed), grouped freely around a great central fireplace. (He believed strongly in the hearth’s age-old domestic significance.) Wright designed enclosed patios, overhanging roofs, and strip windows to provide unexpected light sources and glimpses of the outdoors as people move through the interior space. These elements, together with the open ground plan, create a sense of space-in-motion inside and out. The flow of interior space determined the sharp, angular placement of exterior walls.  The Robie House is a good example of Wright’s “naturalism,” his adjusting of a building to its site. In this particular case, however, the confines of the city lot constrained the building-to-site relationship more than did the sites of some of Wright’s more expansive suburban and country homes. The Kaufmann House, nicknamed “Fallingwater” and designed as a weekend retreat at Bear Run near Pittsburgh, is a prime example of the latter. Perched on a rocky hillside over a small waterfall, this structure extends the Robie House’s blocky masses in all four directions. Since the completion of this residence, architects and the public alike have marveled at the fluid interplay between interior and exterior. In designing Fallingwater, Wright, in keeping with his commitment to an “architecture of democracy,” sought to incorporate the structure more fully into the site, thereby ensuring a fluid, dynamic exchange between the interior of the house and the natural environment outside. Rather than build a house overlooking or next to the waterfall, Wright decided to build it over the waterfall, because he believed that the inhabitants would become desensitized to the waterfall’s presence and power if they merely overlooked it. To take advantage of the location, Wright designed a series of terraces on three levels from a central core structure. The contrast in textures between concrete, painted metal, and natural stones in its walls enliven its shapes, as does Wright’s use of full-length strip windows to create a stunning interweaving of interior and exterior space. **Paragraph 5** The implied message of Wright’s new architecture was space, not mass—a space designed to fit the patron’s life and enclosed and divided as required. Wright took special pains to meet his client’s requirements, often designing all the accessories of a house. In the late 1930s, he acted on a cherished dream to provide good architectural design for less prosperous people by adapting the ideas of his prairie house to plans for smaller, less expensive dwellings. The publication of Wright’s plans brought him a measure of fame in Europe, especially in Holland and Germany. The issuance in Berlin in 1910 of a portfolio of his work and an exhibition of his designs the following year stimulated younger architects to adopt some of his ideas about open plans. Some forty years before his career ended, his work was already of revolutionary significance. |

11. The phrase his own in the passage refers to

* A style
* B originality
* C work
* D plan

12. The word conceived in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A utilized
* B noticed
* C created
* D examined

13. The word Abandoning in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A Influencing
* B Modifying
* C Perfecting
* D Discontinuing

14. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that the author gives details for the design of the Robie House for which reason?

* A The design included both indoor and outdoor plans.
* B Robie House included many of Wright’s original ideas.
* C All of the accessories of the house were included in the design.
* D Wright lived in Robie House between 1907 and 1909.

15. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**Wright matched his new and fundamental interior spatial arrangement in his exterior treatment.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

Wright fully expressed these elements and concepts in Robie House, built between 1907 and 1909. Like other buildings in the Chicago area he designed at about the same time, he called this home a “prairie house.” Wright conceived the long, sweeping ground-hugging lines, unconfined by abrupt wall limits, as reaching out toward and capturing the expansiveness of the Midwest’s great flatlands. Abandoning all symmetry, the architect eliminated a façade, extended the roofs far beyond the walls, and all but concealed the entrance. Wright filled the “wandering” plan of the Robie House with intricately joined spaces (some large and open, others closed), grouped freely around a great central fireplace. □ (He believed strongly in the hearth’s age-old domestic significance.) Wright designed enclosed patios, overhanging roofs, and strip windows to provide unexpected light sources and glimpses of the outdoors as people move through the interior space. □These elements, together with the open ground plan, create a sense of space-in-motion inside and out. □The flow of interior space determined the sharp, angular placement of exterior walls. □

16. The word prime in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A most important
* B most numerous
* C most common
* D most accepted

17. How was “Fallingwater” different from the “Robie House”?

* A “Fallingwater” was an earlier example.
* B “Fallingwater” was much smaller.
* C “Fallingwater” was better suited to the site.
* D “Fallingwater” was built with an open floor plan.

18. According to paragraph 5, why did Wright begin to build smaller versions of his prairie designs?

* A To publish his plans in Europe
* B To give the middle class a good design
* C To help younger architects with their work
* D To begin a revolution in architecture

19. According to the passage, a prairie house has all of the following features EXCEPT

* A a central fireplace
* B enclosed patios
* C an inviting entrance
* D strip windows

20. An introduction for a short summary of the passage appears below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that mention the most important points in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not included in the passage or are minor points from the passage. ***This question is worth 2 points.***   
  
**By 1900, Frank Lloyd Wright had developed a unique style of architecture.**

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| A Wright spent a few years extending his influence to Europe where he was well known.  B Frank Lloyd Wright had attended the University of Wisconsin prior to taking a position with a Chicago firm.  C Wright became famous for spaces that were true to their organic functions.  D “Fallingwater,” like other suburban and country homes that Wright built, joined the structure to the natural setting.  E Wright was interested in the design of German building blocks for children created by Friedrich Froebel.  F Robie House and other buildings in Chicago were examples of an organic structure called a “prairie house.” |

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from “New Women in the Ice Age” by Heather Pringle in *Applying Cultural Anthropology: An Introductory Reader,* Sixth Edition by Aaron Podolefsky and Peter J. Brown. Published by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2003.  **New Women of the Ice Age**  The status of women in a society depends in large measure on their role in the economy. The reinterpretation of the Paleolithic past centers on new views of the role of women in the food-foraging economy. Amassing critical and previously overlooked evidence from Dolní Věstonice and the neighboring site of Pavlov, researchers Olga Soffer, James Adovasio, and David Hyland now propose that human survival there had little to do with men hurling spears at big-game animals. Instead, observes Soffer, one of the world’s leading authorities on Ice Age hunters and gatherers and an archeologist at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, it depended largely on women, plants, and a technique of hunting previously invisible in the archeological evidence—net hunting. “This is not the image we’ve always had of Upper Paleolithic macho guys out killing animals up close and personal,” Soffer explains. “Net hunting is communal, and it involves the labor of children and women. And this has lots of implications.” **Paragraph 2** Many of these implications make her conservative colleagues cringe because they raise serious questions about the focus of previous studies. European archeologists have long concentrated on analyzing broken stone tools and butchered big-game bones, the most plentiful and best preserved relics of the Upper Paleolithic era (which stretched from 40,000 to 12,000 years ago). From these analyses, researchers have developed theories about how these societies once hunted and gathered food. Most researchers ruled out the possibility of women hunters for biological reasons. Adult females, they reasoned, had to devote themselves to breast-feeding and tending infants. “Human babies have always been immature and dependent,” says Soffer. “If women are the people who are always involved with biological reproduction and the rearing of the young, then that is going to constrain their behavior. They have to provision that child. For fathers, provisioning is optional.” To test theories about Upper Paleolithic life, researchers looked to ethnography, the scientific description of modern and historical cultural groups. While the lives of modern hunters do not exactly duplicate those of ancient hunters, they supply valuable clues to universal human behavior. In many historical societies, Soffer observes, women played a key part in net hunting, since the technique did not call for brute strength nor did it place young mothers in physical peril. Among Australian Aborigines, for example, women as well as men knotted the mesh, laboring for as much as two or three years on a fine net. Among Native American groups, they helped lay out their handiwork on poles across a valley floor. Then the entire camp joined forces as beaters. Fanning out across the valley, men, women, and children alike shouted and screamed, flushing out game and driving it in the direction of the net. “Everybody and their mother could participate,” says Soffer. “Some people were beating, others were screaming or holding the net. And once you got the net on these animals, they were immobilized. You didn’t need brute force. You could club them, hit them any old way.” **Paragraph 4** People seldom returned home empty-handed. Researchers living among the net hunting Mbuti in the forests of the Congo report that they capture game every time they lay out their woven traps, scooping up 50 percent of the animals encountered. “Nets are a far more valued item in their panoply of food-producing things than bows and arrows are,” says Adovasio. So lethal are these traps that the Mbuti generally rack up more meat than they can consume, trading the surplus with neighbors. Other net hunters traditionally smoked or dried their catch and stored it for leaner times. Soffer doubts that the inhabitants of Dolní Věstonice and Pavlov were the only net makers in Ice Age Europe. Camps stretching from Germany to Russia are littered with a notable abundance of small-game bones, from hares to birds like ptarmigan. And at least some of their inhabitants whittled bone tools that look much like the awls and net spacers favored by historical net makers.  Although the full range of their activities is unlikely ever to be known for certain, there is good reason to believe that Ice Age women played a host of powerful roles. And the research that suggests those roles is rapidly changing our mental images of the past. For Soffer and others, these are exciting times. |

21. The word authorities in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A policies
* B experts
* C interpretations
* D tradition

22. The word implications in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A defects
* B advantages
* C suggestions
* D controversies

23. What can be inferred about Dr. Soffer from paragraph 2?

* A She does not agree that women should be the primary caretakers for children.
* B She is probably not as conservative in her views as many of her colleagues.
* C She is most likely a biologist who is doing research on European women.
* D She has recently begun studying hunting and gathering in the Upper Paleolithic era.

24. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.

* A Historically, net hunting was considered too dangerous for women because it required physical strength that they did not possess.
* B Women throughout history have participated in societies by teaching their children how to use net hunting.
* C In many societies, the women did not participate in net hunting because hunting was an exception to historical traditions.
* D Because, historically, net hunting was not perilous and did not require great strength, women have been important participants in it.

25. Why does the author mention “Native American and Aborigine groups” in paragraph 3?

* A To give examples of modern groups in which women participate in net hunting
* B To demonstrate how net hunting should be carried out in modern societies
* C To describe net hunting techniques that protect the women in the group
* D To contrast their net hunting techniques with those of the people in the Congo

26. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about hunting in the Congo?

* A The Mbuti value their nets almost as much as their bows and arrows.
* B Trade with other tribes is limited because all food must be stored.
* C Net hunters are successful in capturing half of their prey.
* D Vegetables are the staple part of the diet for the Mbuti people.

27. According to paragraph 5, why does Soffer conclude that net hunting was widespread in Europe during the Ice Age?

* A Because there are a lot of small game still living in Europe
* B Because tools to make nets have been found in camps throughout Europe
* C Because the bones of small animals were found in Dolní Věstonice and Pavlov
* D Because German and Russian researchers have verified her data

28. The word roles in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A problems
* B developments
* C locations
* D functions

29. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**Such findings, agree Soffer and Adovasio, reveal just how shaky the most widely accepted reconstructions of Upper Paleolithic life are.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

□Soffer doubts that the inhabitants of Dolní Věstonice and Pavlov were the only net makers in Ice Age Europe. □Camps stretching from Germany to Russia are littered with a notable abundance of small-game bones, from hares to birds like ptarmigan. And at least some of their inhabitants whittled bone tools that look much like the awls and net spacers favored by historical net makers. □   
Although the full range of their activities is unlikely ever to be known for certain, there is good reason to believe that Ice Age women played a host of powerful roles. □And the research that suggests those roles is rapidly changing our mental images of the past. For Soffer and others, these are exciting times.

30. An introduction for a short summary of the passage appears below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that mention the most important points in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not included in the passage or are minor points from the passage.***This question is worth 2 points.***   
  
**Although previous studies denied the participation of women in hunting parties during the Paleolithic era, more recent research provides evidence that they were involved in important hunts.**

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| A The upper Paleolithic era extended from 40,000 to 12,000 years ago, a time also referred to as the Ice Age.  B Net hunting involves the entire community, including women and children as well as men in the hunt for animals.  C Australian Aborigines work for as many as three years weaving and knotting a net for hunting small game.  D Modern net hunting in the Congo and Australia supports new theories that identify women as participants in Paleolithic hunting.  E The introduction of farming methods during the agricultural revolution changed the status of women.  F Paleolithic sites such as Dolní-Věstonice and Pavlov provide evidence of net hunting that was previously overlooked. |

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