**Test 4 Reading Section**

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *Sociology,* Fifth Edition by Margaret L. Andersen and Howard F. Taylor, Wadsworth, 2009.  **Layers of Social Class**  Taken together, income, occupation, and education are good measures of people’s social standing. Using a layered model of stratification, most sociologists describe the class system in the United States as divided into several classes: upper, upper middle, middle, lower middle, and lower class. The different classes are arrayed along a continuum with those with the most money, education, and prestige at the top and those with the least at the bottom. In the United States, the *upper class* owns the major share of corporate and personal wealth; it includes those who have held wealth for generations as well as those who have recently become rich. Only a very small proportion of people actually constitute the upper class, but they control vast amounts of wealth and power in the United States. Those in this class exercise enormous control throughout society. Some wealthy individuals can wield as much power as entire nations. **Paragraph 3** Despite social myths to the contrary, the best predictor of future wealth is the family into which you are born. Each year, the business magazine *Forbes* publishes a list of the 400 wealthiest families and individuals in the country. Of all the wealth represented on the *Forbes 400* list, most is inherited, although since the 1990s, there has been some increase in the number of people on the list with self-created wealth. Those in the upper class with newly acquired wealth are known as the *nouveau riche*. Luxury vehicles, high-priced real estate, and exclusive vacations may mark the lifestyle of the newly rich. However, although they may have vast amounts of money, they are often not accepted into “old rich” circles. **Paragraph 4** The *upper middle class* includes those with high incomes and high social prestige. They tend to be well-educated professionals or business executives. Their earnings can be quite high indeed—successful business executives can earn millions of dollars a year. It is difficult to estimate exactly how many people fall into this group because of the difficulty of drawing lines between the upper, upper middle, and middle classes. Indeed, the upper middle class is often thought of as “middle class” because their lifestyle sets the standard to which many aspire, but this lifestyle is actually unattainable by most. **Paragraph 5** The *middle class* is hard to define, in part because being “middle class” is more than just economic position. A very large portion of Americans identify themselves as middle class even though they vary widely in lifestyle and in resources at their disposal. But the idea that the United States is an open-class system leads many to think that the majority have a middle-class lifestyle; thus, the middle class becomes the ubiquitous norm even though many who call themselves middle class have a tenuous hold on this class position. The *lower middle class* includes workers in the skilled trades and low-income bureaucratic workers, many of whom may actually define themselves as middle class. Also known as the working class, this class includes blue-collar workers (those in skilled trades who do manual labor) and many service workers, such as secretaries, hair stylists, food servers, police, and firefighters. Medium to low income, education, and occupational prestige define the lower middle class relative to the class groups above it. The term *lower* in this class designation refers to the relative position of the group in the stratification system, but it has a pejorative sound to many people, especially to people who are members of this class, many of whom think of themselves as middle class. **Paragraph 7** The *lower class* is composed primarily of the displaced and poor. People in this class have little formal education and are often unemployed or working in minimum-wage jobs. People of color and women make up a disproportionate part of this class. The poor include working those who work at least 27 hours a week but whose wages fall below the federal poverty level. Six percent of all working people now live below the poverty line. The concept of the *underclass* has been added to the lower class. The underclass includes those who are likely to be permanently unemployed and without means of economic support. Rejected from the economic system, those in the underclass may become dependent on public assistance or illegal activities. |

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

* A explain
* B reject
* C form
* D modify

2. 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 Although it is not generally accepted, your family provides the best prediction of your future wealth.
* B You can achieve great future wealth in spite of the family in which you may have been born.
* C It is not true that your family will restrict the acquisition of your future wealth and level of social status.
* D Social myths are contrary to the facts about the future wealth and social status of your family.

3. Why does the author mention the Forbes 400 in paragraph 3?

* A To explain the meaning of the listing that appears every year
* B To support the statement that most wealthy people inherit their money
* C To cast doubt on the claim that family income predicts individual wealth
* D To give examples of successful people who have modest family connections

4. The word exclusive in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A long
* B expensive
* C frequent
* D relaxing

5. In paragraph 4, the author states that business and professional people with educational advantages are most often members of which class?

* A lower middle class
* B upper middle class
* C nouveau riche
* D upper class

6. According to paragraph 5, why do most people identify themselves as middle class in the United States?

* A They have about the same lifestyle as everyone else in the country.
* B They prefer not to admit that there are class distinctions in the United States.
* C They don’t really know how to define their status because it is unclear.
* D They identify themselves with the majority who have normal lifestyles.

7. What is true about the working class in the United States?

* A They are often not able to find entry-level jobs.
* B They work in jobs that pay minimum wage.
* C They are service workers and manual laborers.
* D They are considered lower class.

8. The word primarily in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A mostly
* B somewhat
* C finally
* D always

9. According to paragraph 7, why has the underclass emerged?

* A The new term was necessary because the lower class enjoyed a higher lifestyle than it had previously.
* B The increase in crime has supported a new class of people who live by engaging in illegal activities.
* C Changes in the economy have caused an entire class of people to survive by welfare or crime.
* D Minimum-wage jobs no longer support a class of people at a standard level in the economic system.

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.***

**The levels of education, the acquisition of wealth, and occupational prestige determine social status in the United States.**

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| A People who have made their money more recently tend not to be accepted by those who have inherited their wealth from family holdings.  B The lower class includes working people with low incomes and a new underclass of people who are dependent on welfare or engage in crime.  C The upper class tends to acquire wealth through inheritance, whereas the upper middle class has a high income that they earn in their professions.  D Although the lifestyle of the upper middle class is the goal for the majority, it is difficult for many people to maintain this standard of living.  E Most people identify themselves as middle class, including blue-collar workers and service workers as well as bureaucratic employees.  F It is still possible to move from one social class to another in the United States by working your way up the ladder in a corporate environment. |

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *The Cosmic Perspective,* Fifth Edition by Jeffrey Bennett, et al., Addison Wesley, 2008.  **Weather and Chaotic Systems**  Weather and climate are closely related, but they are not quite the same thing. In any particular location, some days may be hotter or cooler, clearer or cloudier, calmer or stormier than others. The ever-varying combination of winds, clouds, temperature, and pressure is what we call *weather*. *Climate* is the long-term average of weather, which means it can change only on much longer time scales. The complexity of weather makes it difficult to predict, and at best, the local weather can be predicted only a week or so in advance. Scientists today have a very good understanding of the physical laws and mathematical equations that govern the behavior and motion of atoms in the air, oceans, and land. Why, then, do we have so much trouble predicting the weather? To understand why the weather is so unpredictable we must look at the nature of scientific prediction. **Paragraph 3** Suppose you want to predict the location of a car on a road 1 minute from now. You need two basic pieces of information: where the car is now, and how fast it is moving. If the car is now passing Smith Road and heading north at 1 mile per minute, it will be 1 mile north of Smith Road in 1 minute. Now, suppose you want to predict the weather. Again, you need two basic types of information: (1) the current weather and (2) how weather changes from one moment to the next. You could attempt to predict the weather by creating a “model world.” For example, you could overlay a globe of the Earth with graph paper and then specify the current temperature, pressure, cloud cover, and wind within each square. These are your starting points, or initial conditions. Next, you could input all the initial conditions into a computer, along with a set of equations (physical laws) that describe the processes that can change weather from one moment to the next. **Paragraph 5** Suppose the initial conditions represent the weather around the Earth at this very moment and you run your computer model to predict the weather for the next month in New York City. The model might tell you that tomorrow will be warm and sunny, with cooling during the next week and a major storm passing through a month from now. But suppose you run the model again, making one minor change in the initial conditions—say, a small change in the wind speed somewhere over Brazil. This slightly different initial condition will not change the weather prediction for tomorrow in New York City. But for next month’s weather, the two predictions may not agree at all!  **Paragraph 6** The disagreement between the two predictions arises because the laws governing weather can cause very tiny changes in initial conditions to be greatly magnified over time. This extreme sensitivity to initial conditions is sometimes called the *butterfly effect:* If initial conditions change by as much as the flap of a butterfly’s wings, the resulting prediction may be very different. The butterfly effect is a hallmark of *chaotic systems*. Simple systems are described by linear equations in which, for example, increasing a cause produces a proportional increase in an effect. In contrast, chaotic systems are described by nonlinear equations, which allow for subtler and more intricate interactions. For example, the economy is nonlinear because a rise in interest rates does not automatically produce a corresponding change in consumer spending. Weather is nonlinear because a change in the wind speed in one location does not automatically produce a corresponding change in another location. **Paragraph 8** Despite their name, chaotic systems are not necessarily random. In fact, many chaotic systems have a kind of underlying order that explains the general features of their behavior even while details at any particular moment remain unpredictable. In a sense, many chaotic systems—like the weather—are “predictably unpredictable.” Our understanding of chaotic systems is increasing at a tremendous rate, but much remains to be learned about them. |

11. The word particular in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A basic
* B specific
* C unusual
* D new

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

* A change
* B control
* C show
* D explain

13. Why does the author mention “a car” in paragraph 3?

* A The car is an example of how conditions are used to make predictions.
* B The author digresses in order to tell a story about a car.
* C The car introduces the concept of computer models.
* D The mathematical equations for the car are very simple to understand.

14. Why do the predictions disagree for the computer model described in paragraph 5?

* A The conditions at the beginning were very different.
* B The model was not accurately programmed.
* C Computer models cannot predict weather.
* D Over time models are less reliable.

15. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**For next week’s weather, the new model may yield a slightly different prediction.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

Suppose the initial conditions represent the weather around the Earth at this very moment and you run your computer model to predict the weather for the next month in New York City. The model might tell you that tomorrow will be warm and sunny, with cooling during the next week and a major storm passing through a month from now. But suppose you run the model again, making one minor change in the initial conditions—say, a small change in the wind speed somewhere over Brazil. □ This slightly different initial condition will not change the weather prediction for tomorrow in New York City. □ But for next month’s weather, the two predictions may not agree at all! □  
The disagreement between the two predictions arises because the laws governing weather can cause very tiny changes in initial conditions to be greatly magnified over time. □ This extreme sensitivity to initial conditions is sometimes called the *butterfly effect:* If initial conditions change by as much as the flap of a butterfly’s wings, the resulting prediction may be very different.

16. Based on information in paragraph 6, which of the following best explains the term “butterfly effect?”

* A Slight variations in initial conditions can cause very different results.
* B A butterfly’s wings can be used to predict different conditions in various locations.
* C The weather is as difficult to predict as the rate of a butterfly’s wings when it flaps them.
* D A butterfly flaps its wings in one location, which automatically produces a result in another place.

17. Why is weather considered a chaotic system?

* A Because it is made up of random features
* B Because it is not yet very well understood
* C Because it is described by nonlinear equations
* D Because it does not have an orderly structure

18. The word features in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A problems
* B exceptions
* C characteristics
* D benefits

19. In paragraph 8, what does the author suggest about our knowledge of chaotic systems?

* A It will never allow us to make accurate predictions.
* B It has not improved very much over the years.
* C It reveals details that can be predicted quite accurately.
* D It requires more research by the scientific community.

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.***   
  
**Because weather is a chaotic system, it is very difficult to predict.**

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| A The accuracy of weather prediction will improve as we make progress in the application of computers to equations.  B It is very easy to make predictions about the location of a car when you know where it is and how fast it is going.  C A slight variation in initial conditions will cause a very different prediction for weather over the long term.  D Because weather is chaotic but not random, it may be described by nonlinear equations that provide for sensitive interactions.  E The economic system demonstrates chaotic behavior, and it must be represented by a nonlinear equation.  F Weather is predictable only within a time frame of a few weeks because of the nature of scientific prediction. |

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *Gilbert’s Living with Art,* Eighth Edition by Mark Gettein, McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2008.  **Building with Arches**  **Round Arch and Vault**  **Paragraph 1** Although the round arch was used by the ancient peoples of Mesopotamia several centuries before our common era, it was most fully developed by the Romans, who perfected the form in the 2nd century B.C.E. The arch has many virtues. In addition to being an attractive form, it enables the architect to open up fairly large spaces in a wall without risking the building’s structural soundness. These spaces admit light, reduce the weight of the walls, and decrease the amount of material needed. As utilized by the Romans, the arch is a perfect semicircle, although it may seem elongated if it rests on columns. It is constructed from wedge-shaped pieces of stone that meet at an angle always perpendicular to the curve of the arch. Because of tensions and compressions inherent in the form, the arch is stable only when it is complete, when the topmost stone, the **keystone**, has been set in place. For this reason an arch under construction must be supported from below, usually by a wooden framework. **Paragraph 2** Among the most elegant and enduring of Roman structures based on the arch is the Pont du Gard at Nimes, France, built about 15 C.E. when the empire was nearing its farthest expansion. At this time, Roman industry, commerce, and agriculture were at their peak. Engineering was applied to an ambitious system of public-works projects, not just in Italy but in the outlying areas as well. The Pont du Gard functioned as an aqueduct, a structure meant to transport water, and its lower level served as a footbridge across the river. That it stands today virtually intact after nearly two thousand years (and is crossed by cyclists on the route of the famous Tour de France bicycle race) testifies to the Romans’ brilliant engineering skills. Visually, the Pont du Gard exemplifies the best qualities of arch construction. Solid and heavy, obviously durable, it is shot through with open spaces that make it seem light and its weight-bearing capabilities effortless. When the arch is extended in depth—when it is, in reality, many arches placed flush one behind the other—the result is called a **barrel vault**. This vault construction makes it possible to create large interior spaces. The Romans made great use of the barrel vault, but for its finest expression we look many hundreds of years later, to the churches of the Middle Ages. **Paragraph 4** The church of Sainte-Foy, in the French city of Conques, is an example of the style prevalent throughout Western Europe from about 1050 to 1200—a style known as **Romanesque**. Earlier churches had used the Roman round arch and barrel vault so as to add height to their churches. Until this period most churches had beamed wooden roofs, which not only posed a threat of fire but also limited the height to which architects could aspire. With the stone barrel vault, they could achieve the soaring, majestic space we see in the nave of Sainte-Foy to span the spaces between the interior columns that ultimately held up the roof. With the Romanesque style, builders set a stone barrel vault as a ceiling over the nave, hiding the roof structure from view. The barrel vault unified the interior visually, providing a soaring, majestic climax to the rhythms announced by the arches below.  **Pointed Arch and Vault**  **Paragraph 6** While the round arch and vault of the Romanesque era solved many problems and made many things possible, they nevertheless had certain drawbacks. For one thing, a round arch, to be stable, must be a semicircle; therefore, the height of the arch is limited by its width. Two other difficulties were weight and darkness. Barrel vaults are both literally and visually heavy, calling for huge masses of stone to maintain their structural stability. They exert an outward thrust all along their base, which builders countered by setting them in massive walls that they dared not weaken with light-admitting openings. The **Gothic** period in Europe, which followed the Romanesque, solved these problems with the pointed arch.  The pointed arch, while seemingly not very different from the round one, offers many advantages. Because the sides arc up to a point, weight is channeled down to the ground at a steeper angle, and therefore the arch can be taller. The vault constructed from such an arch also can be much taller than a barrel vault. Architects of the Gothic period found they did not need heavy masses of material throughout the curve of the vault, as long as the major points of intersection were reinforced. |

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

* A uncertain
* B unsatisfactory
* C expansive
* D essential

22. Why does the author mention the “keystone” in paragraph 1?

* A To explain the engineering of an arch
* B To provide historical background on arches
* C To point out one of the virtues of arches
* D To suggest an alternative to the arch

23. The Pont du Gard mentioned in paragraph 2 has all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

* A It was an aqueduct.
* B It is still being used.
* C It was built 2,000 years ago.
* D It was repaired recently.

24. The word virtually in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A obviously
* B accurately
* C routinely
* D practically

25. According to paragraph 3, what is the advantage of a barrel vault?

* A It was used in the Middle Ages.
* B Many arches were joined.
* C The space inside was larger.
* D It was a typical Roman look.

26. What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about Romanesque architecture?

* A Arches and barrel vaults were used in the designs.
* B Wood beams characterized the buildings.
* C The structures were smaller than those of Roman style.
* D The architecture was popular during the Roman occupation.

27. According to paragraph 5, why are Romanesque churches so dark?

* A It was a characteristic of construction with pointed arches.
* B It was too difficult to make windows in the heavy materials.
* C Openings for light could have compromised the structure.
* D Reinforcements covered the areas where light could shine in.

28. How did Gothic architects extend the height of their arches?

* A By using barrel vaults
* B By designing pointed arches
* C By including a nave
* D By adding windows

29. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**These reinforcements, called ribs, are visible in the nave ceiling of Reims Cathedral.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

While the round arch and vault of the Romanesque era solved many problems and made many things possible, they nevertheless had certain drawbacks. For one thing, a round arch, to be stable, must be a semicircle; therefore, the height of the arch is limited by its width. Two other difficulties were weight and darkness. Barrel vaults are both literally and visually heavy, calling for huge masses of stone to maintain their structural stability. They exert an outward thrust all along their base, which builders countered by setting them in massive walls that they dared not weaken with light-admitting openings. The **Gothic** period in Europe, which followed the Romanesque, solved these problems with the pointed arch. □  
The pointed arch, while seemingly not very different from the round one, offers many advantages. □ Because the sides arc up to a point, weight is channeled down to the ground at a steeper angle, and therefore the arch can be taller. The vault constructed from such an arch also can be much taller than a barrel vault. □Architects of the Gothic period found they did not need heavy masses of material throughout the curve of the vault, as long as the major points of intersection were reinforced. □

30. Complete the table by matching the phrases below with the headings above. Select the appropriate choices and drag them to the type of architecture to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 4 points.***

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| A Allowed architects to create a taller arch  B Used in fortresses so that the soldiers could see out  C Represented the Romanesque style of architecture  D Similar to arches constructed in the ancient world  E Popular in many structures of the Gothic period  F Required special building materials for construction  G Prevalent in churches during the Middle Ages  H Associated with structures that include barrel vaults  I Permitted openings in or around them for light |

**Round Arch** (Drag four options here)

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**Pointed Arch** (Drag three options here)

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *Biology,* Eighth Edition by Neil A. Campbell, et al., Pearson Education, Inc., 2008.  **The Evolution of Birds**  **The Origin of Birds** Analysis of birds and of reptilian fossils indicates that birds belong to the group called *therapods*. Several species of dinosaurs closely related to birds had feathers with vanes, and a wider range of species had filamentous feathers. Such findings imply that feathers evolved long before powered flight. Among the possible functions of these early feathers were insulation, camouflage, and courtship display.  **Derived Characteristics of Birds** **Paragraph 2** Many of the characteristics of birds are adaptations that facilitate flight, including weight-saving modifications that make flying more efficient. For example, birds lack a urinary bladder, and the females of most species have only one ovary. Living birds are also toothless, an adaptation that trims the weight of the head. A bird’s most obvious adaptations for flight are its wings and feathers. Feathers are made of the protein B-keratin, which is also found in the scales of other reptiles. The shape and arrangement of the feathers form the wings into airfoils, and they illustrate some of the same principles of aerodynamics as the wings of an airplane. Power for flapping the wings comes from contractions of large pectoral (breast) muscles anchored to a keel on the sternum (breastbone). Some birds, such as eagles and hawks, have wings adapted for soaring on air currents and flap their wings only occasionally; other birds, including hummingbirds, must flap their wings continuously to stay aloft. Among the fastest birds are the appropriately named swifts, which can fly up to 170 km/hr.  Flight provides numerous benefits. It enhances hunting and scavenging; many birds consume flying insects, an abundant, highly nutritious food resource. Flight also provides ready escape from earthbound predators and enables some birds to migrate great distances to exploit different food resources and seasonal breeding areas.  Flying requires a great expenditure of energy from an active metabolism. Birds are endothermic; they use their own metabolic heat to maintain a high, constant body temperature. Feathers, and in some species layers of fat, provide insulation that enables birds to retain their body heat. The lungs have tiny tubes leading to and from elastic air sacs that improve airflow and oxygen uptake. This efficient respiratory system with a four-chambered heart keep tissues well supplied with oxygen and nutrients, supporting a high rate of metabolism. Flight also requires both acute vision and fine muscle control. Birds have excellent eyesight. The visual and motor areas of the brain are well developed, and the brain is proportionately larger than those of amphibians and nonbird reptiles. Birds generally display very complex behaviors, particularly during breeding season, when they engage in elaborate courtship rituals. How did flight evolve in the therapods? In one scenario, feathers may have enabled the small, running dinosaurs chasing prey or escaping predators to gain extra lift as they jumped up into the air. Or, small dinosaurs could have gained traction as they ran up hills by flapping their feathered forelimbs—a behavior seen in birds today. In a third scenario, some dinosaurs could have climbed trees and glided, aided by feathers. Whether birds took to the air from the ground up or from the trees down, an essential question being studied by scientists ranging from paleontologists to engineers is how their efficient flight stroke evolved. **Paragraph 8** By 150 million years ago, feathered therapods had evolved into birds. *Archaeopteryx*, which was discovered in a German limestone quarry in 1861, remains the earliest known bird. It had feathered wings but retained ancestral characteristics such as teeth, clawed digits in its wings, and a long tail. *Archaeopteryx* flew well at high speeds, but unlike a present-day bird, it could not take off from a standing position. Fossils of later birds from the Cretaceous show a gradual loss of certain ancestral dinosaur features, such as teeth and clawed forelimbs, as well as the acquisition of innovations found in extant birds, including a short tail covered by a fan of feathers. |

31. 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 Results of investigations indicate that birds probably flew before they had feathers.
* B Analysis suggests that birds did not fly immediately after they had developed feathers.
* C The time frame for the evolution of feathers is not clear from the studies cited.
* D According to researchers, birds developed feathers in order to achieve flight.

32. According to paragraph 2, how did birds adapt to achieve efficient flight?

* A They developed new, lighter organs.
* B Their muscles became smaller over time.
* C Most of their weight was distributed in their heads.
* D Heavy teeth disappeared during evolution.

33. The word principles in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A criticism
* B examples
* C topics
* D rules

34. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**Furthermore, migration allows birds to avoid climates that are too hot or too cold during certain seasons.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

A bird’s most obvious adaptations for flight are its wings and feathers. Feathers are made of the protein B-keratin, which is also found in the scales of other reptiles. The shape and arrangement of the feathers form the wings into airfoils, and they illustrate some of the same principles of aerodynamics as the wings of an airplane. Power for flapping the wings comes from contractions of large pectoral (breast) muscles anchored to a keel on the sternum (breastbone). Some birds, such as eagles and hawks, have wings adapted for soaring on air currents and flap their wings only occasionally; other birds, including hummingbirds, must flap their wings continuously to stay aloft. Among the fastest birds are the appropriately named swifts, which can fly up to 170 km/hr. □  
Flight provides numerous benefits. □ It enhances hunting and scavenging; many birds consume flying insects, an abundant, highly nutritious food resource. □ Flight also provides ready escape from earthbound predators and enables some birds to migrate great distances to exploit different food resources and seasonal breeding areas. □  
Flying requires a great expenditure of energy from an active metabolism. Birds are endothermic; they use their own metabolic heat to maintain a high, constant body temperature. Feathers, and in some species layers of fat, provide insulation that enables birds to retain their body heat. The lungs have tiny tubes leading to and from elastic air sacs that improve airflow and oxygen uptake. This efficient respiratory system with a four-chambered heart keep tissues well supplied with oxygen and nutrients, supporting a high rate of metabolism.

35. The word elaborate in the passage is opposite in meaning to

* A simple
* B quiet
* C sad
* D short

36. The word essential in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A very clear
* B very important
* C very difficult
* D very new

37. According to paragraph 8, what can be inferred about Archaeopteryx?

* A A feathered fantail was prominent.
* B Lift off was achieved by running or gliding.
* C Teeth had been replaced by a beak.
* D The habitat extended throughout Europe.

38. According to the passage, how did therapods develop flight?

* A Engineers believe that they flapped their wings to gain lift.
* B Scientists have proposed several different possibilities for flight.
* C Paleontologists think that they glided down from high trees.
* D Researchers confirm that flight began with running and jumping.

39. All of the following are mentioned as adaptations to the bird’s anatomy to accommodate flight EXCEPT

* A the arrangement of feathers
* B a high metabolic rate
* C very sharp eyes
* D small legs and feet

40. 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.***   
  
**Birds evolved 150 million years ago.**

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| A Birds and reptiles are most probably related.  B Feathers are among the most unusual evolutionary changes.  C Many structural adaptations were required for birds to fly.  D Therapods are relatively small, meat-eating dinosaurs.  E There are a number of advantages for creatures that fly.  F Migration patterns are typical of many species of birds. |

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