**Test 8 Reading Section**

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| **Passage**  **Prosperity in the Early Empire**  The Early Empire was a period of considerable prosperity. Internal peace resulted in unprecedented levels of trade. Merchants from all over the empire came to the chief Italian ports of Puteoli on the Bay of Naples and Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber. The importation of large quantities of grain to feed the populace of Rome and an incredible quantity of luxury items for the wealthy upper classes in the west led to a steady drain of gold and silver coins from Italy and the west to the eastern part of the empire. **Paragraph 2** Long-distance trade beyond the Roman frontiers also developed during the Early Empire. Developments in both the Roman and Chinese empires helped foster the growth of this trade. Although both empires built roads chiefly for military purposes, the roads also came to be used to facilitate trade. Moreover, by creating large empires, the Romans and Chinese not only established internal stability but also pacified bordering territories, thus reducing the threat that bandits posed to traders. As a result, merchants developed a network of trade routes that brought these two great empires into commercial contact. Most important was the overland Silk Road, a regular caravan route between West and East. The Silk Road received its name from the Chinese import of silk cloth, which became a popular craze among Roman elites, leading to a vast outpouring of silver from Rome to China, provoking the Roman emperor to grumble that the ladies and their baubles were transferring too much money to foreign lands. The silk trade also stimulated a degree of mutual curiosity between the two great civilizations, but, unfortunately, not much mutual knowledge or understanding. So far as it is known, no personal or diplomatic contacts between the two civilizations ever took place. But two great empires at the extremes of the Eurasian supercontinent had for the first time been linked together in a commercial relationship. Although Roman roads were excellent, most goods traveled by boat through the Mediterranean and beyond. Vast numbers of amphoras, large two-handled pottery jars, were used to transport olive oil and wine, as well as such luxury items as pepper, cloves, and incense. Amphoras could be stacked to transport large quantities of goods. Roman merchant ships could stack between 5,000 and 10,000 amphoras in their holds. Rome became the warehouse of the world where whatever was raised or manufactured everywhere was always in Rome in abundance. In addition to the imported grain that fed the populace, numerous luxury goods were available in the shops. Since many Romans despised trade, most shops were run by slaves or freedmen. A famous stone relief from Ostia in the second century A.D. shows a shopkeeper selling groceries and livestock. In addition to the local produce, two monkeys from overseas are available as pets. Increased trade helped stimulate manufacturing. The cities of the east still produced items made in Hellenistic times. The first two centuries of the empire also witnessed the high point of industrial development in Italy. Some industries became concentrated in certain areas, such as bronze work in Capua and pottery in Arretium in Etruria. Much industrial production remained small-scale and was done by individual artisans, usually freedmen or slaves. In the course of the first century, Italian centers of industry experienced increasing competition from the provinces. Pottery produced in Gaul, for example, began to outsell Italian pottery from Arretium. Despite the prosperity from trade and commerce, agriculture remained the chief occupation of most people and the underlying basis of Roman prosperity. While the large landed estates, the *latifundia*, still dominated agriculture, especially in southern and central Italy, small peasant farms persisted, particularly in Etruria and the Po valley. Although large estates concentrating on sheep and cattleraising used slave labor, the lands of some *latifundia* were worked by free tenant farmers called *coloni.* The *colonus* was essentially a sharecropper who paid rent in labor, produce, or sometimes cash. In considering the prosperity of the Roman world, it is important to remember the enormous gulf between rich and poor underlying it. The development of towns and cities, so important to the creation of any civilization, is based to a large degree on the agricultural surpluses of the countryside. In ancient times, the margin of surplus produced by each farmer was relatively small. Therefore, the upper classes and urban populations had to be supported by the labor of a large number of agricultural producers who never found it easy to produce much more than enough for themselves. Although still primarily an agrarian economy, the Roman Empire provided the single currency and stable conditions necessary for an expansion of trade in various commodities and products. An extensive system of roads and shipping routes facilitated trade. |

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

* A constant
* B expected
* C rapid
* D large

2. According to paragraph 2, why did the Chinese and the Romans build a system of roads?

* A The promotion of commercial interests
* B Rapid transportation of supplies and soldiers
* C Establishment of intercultural relationships
* D Demonstration of advances in engineering

3. 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 Roman roads and boats were better than those of any other Mediterranean power.
* B Sea routes were preferred for Mediterranean trade in spite of the superior roads built by the Romans.
* C The Romans were very successful building roads and navigating the Mediterranean for trade.
* D Roman goods traded throughout the Mediterranean were very high quality.

4. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the economy in the Early Empire?

* A Manufacturing and industrial production were centralized in Rome.
* B Slave labor had been replaced by freedmen who worked for wages.
* C Agriculture was still the most important part of the economic system.
* D Large estates were being divided into smaller farms and ranches.

5. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**Other industries, such as brickmaking, were pursued in rural areas on large landed estates.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

Increased trade helped stimulate manufacturing. The cities of the east still produced items made in Hellenistic times. □The first two centuries of the empire also witnessed the high point of industrial development in Italy. □Some industries became concentrated in certain areas, such as bronze work in Capua and pottery in Arretium in Etruria. □Much industrial production remained small-scale and was done by individual artisans, usually freedmen or slaves. In the course of the first century, Italian centers of industry experienced increasing competition from the provinces. □Pottery produced in Gaul, for example, began to outsell Italian pottery from Arretium.

6. The word persisted in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A became smaller
* B worked very hard
* C fought with each other
* D continued to exist

7. The word themselves in the passage refers to

* A upper classes
* B urban populations
* C agricultural producers
* D the Roman Empire

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

* A very strong
* B very new
* C very large
* D very costly

9. All of the following are mentioned as reasons why trade flourished in the early Roman Empire EXCEPT

* A control of borders
* B standard currency
* C caravan routes
* D improved vehicles

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 Early Roman Empire was prosperous because of trade, commerce, and agriculture.**

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| A Wealthy Romans purchased a large variety of imported grain and luxury items from abroad.  B Trade throughout the Roman Empire and beyond was carried out using a large system of roads and sea routes.  C Trade encouraged the increase and spread of industry and manufacturing into the provinces.  D The Silk Road was an important caravan route that linked the Roman Empire with the Chinese Empire.  E The owners of large estates as well as small farmers provided the agricultural base for the Roman Empire.  F Towns and cities in the provinces began to grow during the Early Roman Empire. |

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| **Passage**  **Altruism**  **Paragraph 1** Many social behaviors are selfish; that is, they benefit the individual at the expense of others, especially competitors. Even in species in which individuals do not engage in antagonistic behavior, most adaptations that benefit one individual will indirectly harm others. It is easy to understand the pervasive nature of selfishness if natural selection shapes behavior. Behavior that maximizes an individual’s survival and reproductive success is favored by selection, regardless of how much damage such behavior does to another individual, a local population, or even an entire species. How then, can we explain observed examples of what appears to be “unselfish” behavior?  On occasion, some animals behave in ways that reduce their individual fitness but increase the fitness of other individuals in the population; this is our functional definition of *altruism* or selflessness. Consider the Belding’s ground squirrel, which lives in some mountainous regions of the western United States and is vulnerable to predators such as coyotes and hawks. A squirrel that sees a predator approach often gives a high-pitched alarm call that alerts unaware individuals to retreat to their burrows. Note that for the squirrel that warns others, the conspicuous alarm behavior increases the risk of being killed because it brings attention to the caller’s location. Another example of altruistic behavior occurs in honeybee societies, in which the workers are sterile. The workers themselves never reproduce, but they labor on behalf of a single fertile queen. Furthermore, the workers sting intruders, a behavior that helps defend the hive but results in the death of those workers. Altruism is also observed in naked mole rats, highly social rodents that live in underground chambers and tunnels in southern and northeastern Africa. The naked mole rat, which is almost hairless and nearly blind, lives in colonies of 75 to 250 or more individuals. Each colony has only one reproducing female, the queen, who mates with one to three males, called kings. The rest of the colony consists of non-reproductive females and males who forage for underground roots and tubers and care for the queen, the kings, and new offspring. The nonreproductive individuals may sacrifice their own lives in trying to protect the queen or kings from snakes or other predators that invade the colony. How can a Belding’s ground squirrel, a worker honeybee, or a naked mole rat enhance its fitness by aiding members of the population that may be its closest competitors? How can altruistic behavior be maintained by evolution if it does not enhance the survival and reproductive success of the self-sacrificing individuals? The selection for altruistic behavior is most readily apparent in the act of parents sacrificing for their offspring. When parents sacrifice their own well being to produce and aid offspring, this actually increases the fitness of the parents because it maximizes their genetic representation in the population. However, individuals sometimes help others who are not their offspring. **Paragraph 7** Biologist William Hamilton proposed that an animal could increase its genetic representation in the next generation by “altruistically” helping close relatives other than its own offspring. Like parents and offspring, full siblings have half their genes in common. Therefore, selection might also favor helping siblings or helping one’s parents produce more siblings. This possibility led to Hamilton’s idea of *inclusive fitness*, the total effect an individual has on proliferating its genes by producing its own offspring and by providing aid that enables other close relatives, who share many of those genes, to produce offspring. **Paragraph 8** If kin selection explains altruism, then the examples of unselfish behavior we observe among diverse animal species should involve close relatives. This is in fact the case, but often in complex ways. Like most mammals, female Belding’s ground squirrels settle close to their site of birth, whereas males settle at distant sites. Since nearly all alarm calls are given by females, they are most likely aiding close relatives. In the case of worker bees, who are all sterile, anything they do to help the entire hive benefits the only permanent member who is reproductively active—the queen, who is their mother. **Paragraph 9** In the case of naked mole rats, DNA analyses have shown that all the individuals in a colony are closely related. Genetically, the queen appears to be a sibling, daughter, or mother of the kings, and the nonreproductive mole rats are the queen’s direct descendants or her siblings. Therefore, when a nonreproductive individual enhances a queen’s or king’s chances of reproducing, the altruist increases the chance that some genes identical to its own will be passed to the next generation. |

11. According to paragraph 1, why is selfish behavior logical in nature?

* A Most species are programmed to engage in antagonistic behavior with other species.
* B Natural selection favors individuals in a species that conform to the behavior of the group.
* C Adaptations that encourage survival for individuals also tend to be selfish behaviors.
* D Competition among individuals in a social species is not an example of selfish behavior.

12. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**For example, superior foraging ability by one individual may leave less food for others.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

Many social behaviors are selfish; that is, they benefit the individual at the expense of others, especially competitors. Even in species in which individuals do not engage in antagonistic behavior, most adaptations that benefit one individual will indirectly harm others. □It is easy to understand the pervasive nature of selfishness if natural selection shapes behavior. □Behavior that maximizes an individual’s survival and reproductive success is favored by selection, regardless of how much damage such behavior does to another individual, a local population, or even an entire species. How then, can we explain observed examples of what appears to be “unselfish” behavior? □  
On occasion, some animals behave in ways that reduce their individual fitness but increase the fitness of other individuals in the population; this is our functional definition of *altruism* or selflessness. □Consider the Belding’s ground squirrel, which lives in some mountainous regions of the western United States and is vulnerable to predators such as coyotes and hawks. A squirrel that sees a predator approach often gives a high-pitched alarm call that alerts unaware individuals to retreat to their burrows. Note that for the squirrel that warns others, the conspicuous alarm behavior increases the risk of being killed because it brings attention to the caller’s location.

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

* A a short time ago
* B sometimes
* C less
* D almost

14. The word maintained in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A changed
* B supported
* C understood
* D organized

15. The word this in the passage refers to

* A sacrificing
* B well-being
* C offspring
* D fitness

16. According to paragraph 7, why do animals help close relatives?

* A The animal’s genes are passed to the next generation.
* B Animals have close emotional bonds with kinship groups.
* C The aid is mutual in a population of close relatives.
* D Siblings and parents are important to animals with offspring.

17. According to paragraph 8, why would male Belding’s ground squirrels be less likely to make alarm calls?

* A Males do not live close to their kinship group.
* B Most of the males do not reproduce.
* C Unlike males, females sacrifice for their offspring.
* D The queen is the only permanent member of the colony.

18. Why does the author mention “DNA analysis” in paragraph 9?

* A The results suggest that kinship may influence altruism among naked mole rats.
* B Genetic research increased reproduction among queens and kings in naked mole rat colonies.
* C Establishing relationships among naked mole rats is the first step in observing several generations.
* D Naked mole rats are not reproducing enough offspring for the colonies to survive.

19. All of the following are mentioned as examples of altruistic behavior EXCEPT

* A making alarm calls to the group
* B stinging predators to defend others
* C feeding disabled members
* D caring for reproductive individuals

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.***   
  
**Altruism is behavior among animals that reduces their individual fitness and increases the fitness of others in the population.**

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| A Workers that sting intruders in the honeybee hive will die.  B Examples of altruism in animals are found among close relatives.  C Hamilton’s theory of inclusive fitness claims that kinship explains altruism.  D Alarm calls are very common among mammals, while insects leave trails.  E Ground squirrels, honeybees, and mole rats risk their lives to protect others.  F There is evidence that some animals have a gene that encourages altruism. |

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| **Passage**  **Solar Energy**  Any surface that receives light from the Sun is a *solar collector*. But the diffuse nature of solar energy received at the surface requires that it be collected, concentrated, transformed, and stored to be useful. Space heating is the simplest application. Windows that are carefully designed and placed allow sunlight to shine into a building, where it is absorbed and converted into sensible heat—an everyday application of the greenhouse effect. An average building in the United States receives 6 to 10 times more energy from the Sun hitting its exterior than is required to heat the inside. A *passive solar system* captures heat energy and stores it in a “thermal mass,” such as water-filled tanks, adobe, tile, or concrete. An *active solar system* involves heating water or air in a collector and then pumping it through a plumbing system to a tank where it can provide hot water for direct use or for space heating. Solar energy systems can generate heat energy of an appropriate scale for approximately half the present domestic applications in the United States, which include heating and water heating. In marginal climates, solar-assisted water and space heating is feasible as a backup; even in New England and the Northern Plains states, solar collection systems prove effective. Focusing (concentrating) mirrors, such as Fresnel lenses or parabolic (curved surface) troughs and dishes can be used to attain very high temperatures to heat water or other heat-storing fluids. Kramer Junction, California, northeast of Los Angeles, in the Mojave Desert near Barstow, has the world’s largest operating solar electric-generating facility, with a capacity of 150 megawatts, that is, 150 million watts. Long troughs of computer-guided curved mirrors concentrate sunlight to create temperatures of 390° C (735° F) in vacuum-sealed tubes filled with synthetic oil. The heated oil heats water; the heated water produces steam that rotates turbines to generate cost-effective electricity. The facility converts 23 % of the sunlight it receives into electricity during peak hours and operation and maintenance costs continue to decrease. **Paragraph 5** Producing electricity by photovoltaic cells (PVs) is a technology used in spacecraft since 1958. Familiar to us all are the solar cells in pocket calculators (hundreds of million now in use). When light shines upon a semiconductor material in these cells, it stimulates a flow of electrons (an electrical current) in the cell. PV cells are arranged in modules that can be assembled in large arrays. The efficiency of these cells has improved to the level that they are generally cost-competitive, especially if government policies and subsidies were to be balanced evenly among all energy sources. A typical residential array features 36 panels, generating 205 W each, 7380 W total, at a 21.5 % conversion efficiency. People who live in a home with this type of installation would be able to run their electric meters in reverse and supply electricity to the power grid. **Paragraph 7** Rooftop photovoltaic electrical generation is now cheaper than power line construction to rural sites. For example, hundreds of thousands of homes in Mexico, Indonesia, Philippines, South Africa, India, Norway, and elsewhere have PV roof systems. Rural villages in developing countries could benefit greatly from the simplest, most cost-effective solar application—the solar panel cooker. For example, people in Kenya walk many kilometers collecting fuel for wood cooking fires. Using solar cookers, villagers are able to cook meals and sanitize their drinking water without scavenging for wood. These solar devices are simple, yet efficient, reaching temperatures between 107° C - 127° C (225°F - 260° F).  In less-developed countries, the money for electrification, a centralized technology, is not available despite the push from more developed countries and energy corporations for large capital-intensive power projects in those countries. In reality, the pressing need is for decentralized energy sources, appropriate in scale to everyday needs, such as cooking, heating water, and pasteurization. Net per capita cost for solar cookers is far less than for centralized electrical production, regardless of fuel source. Solar energy is a wise choice for the future. It is directly available to the consumer; it is based on a renewable energy source of an appropriate scale for end-use needs; and most solar strategies are labor-intensive, rather than capital-intensive as in centralized, nonrenewable power production. Whether or not we follow the alternative path of solar energy is a matter of political control and not technological innovation. Much of the technology is ready for installation and is cost-effective when all direct and indirect costs are considered. |

21. According to the passage, which of the following would be a good example of a passive solar system?

* A Pumps that supply hot air to heat a building
* B A system of pipes that feed into a hot-water heater
* C Space heaters with hot water as the source
* D Storage tanks that hold solar-heated water

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

* A certain
* B possible
* C simple
* D perfect

23. The word generate in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A replace
* B save
* C cause
* D find

24. Why does the author mention “pocket calculators” in paragraph 5?

* A To compare them with more modern technologies
* B To provide an example that readers will recognize
* C To explain why the Sun is being underutilized
* D To summarize the history of solar power

25. The phrase this type of installation in the passage refers to

* A energy sources
* B residential array
* C electric meters
* D power grid

26. According to paragraph 7, what is the advantage of the solar cooker?

* A Solar cookers would allow people to have clean water and hot food without burning wood.
* B The solar cookers are easy to use even though they are still not very efficient.
* C Small PV cookers could be installed on the roofs to provide solar cooking for rural homes.
* D With training, many people would be able to learn how to use a solar cooker.

27. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.

Consequently, each village and refugee camp is surrounded by impoverished land, stripped of wood.

Where could the sentence best be added?

Rooftop photovoltaic electrical generation is now cheaper than power line construction to rural sites. For example, hundreds of thousands of homes in Mexico, Indonesia, Philippines, South Africa, India, Norway, and elsewhere have PV roof systems. Rural villages in developing countries could benefit greatly from the simplest, most cost-effective solar application—the solar panel cooker. □For example, people in Kenya walk many kilometers collecting fuel for wood cooking fires. □Using solar cookers, villagers are able to cook meals and sanitize their drinking water without scavenging for wood. □These solar devices are simple, yet efficient, reaching temperatures between 107° C - 127° C (225°F - 260° F). □

28. 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 When technology for alternative solar power advances, then the politicians will exercise better control.
* B Politics is more influential than new technologies in determining the use of solar power as an alternative energy source.
* C Solar power is the best alternative for energy because the technology is acceptable to the politicians.
* D Controlling the politicians matters more than investigating alternative sources of energy such as solar power.

29. According to the passage, what can be assumed about PVs?

* A PV technology did not have widespread applications.
* B Government policies do not support the use of PVs.
* C PVs are less efficient than electricity for residential use.
* D The power grid is not compatible with PV systems.

30. Complete the table by matching the phrases below with the headings above. Select the appropriate answer choices and drag them to the types of language to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 2 points.***   
  
**Solar power is a comparatively cheap, renewable source of energy.**

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| A Both passive and active solar systems are capable of generating heat energy effectively.  B Wood for fuel and cooking is still a common source of energy in many parts of the world.  C PV cells are an efficient way to power heating and cooking devices, especially in rural areas.  D Special construction material is designed to provide rooftop solar power in new homes.  E Decentralized solar energy is better than centralized systems for developing nations.  F Renewable solar power will replace all other sources of energy in the future. |

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| **Passage**  **"Tattoo in Polynesia"**  Even though the Polynesians were skillful navigators, various island groups remained isolated from one another for centuries by the vast distances they would have to cover in open outriggers. This geographical separation allowed distinct regional styles to develop within a recognizable general Polynesian style. Throughout Oceanic cultures, body decoration was an important means of representing cultural and personal identity. In addition to clothing and ornaments, body adornment most often took the form of tattoo. Tattooing was common among Micronesian cultures, but it was even more extensively practiced in Polynesia. Indeed, the English term *tattoo* is Polynesian in origin, related to the Tahitian, Samoan, and Tongan word *tatau* or *tatu.* In New Zealand, the markings are called *moko*. Within Polynesian cultures, tattooing reached its zenith in the highly stratified societies—New Zealand, the Marquesas Islands, Tahiti, Tonga, Samoa, and Hawaii. Both sexes displayed tattoos. In general, men had more tattoos than did women, and the location of tattoos on the body differed. For instance, in New Zealand, the face and buttocks were the primary areas of male tattooing, whereas tattoos appeared on the lips and chin of women. Historically, tattooing served a variety of functions in Polynesia beyond personal beautification. It indicated status, because the quantity and quality of tattoos often reflected rank. In the Marquesas Islands, for example, tattoos completely covered the bodies of men of high status. Certain patterns could be applied only to ranking individuals, but commoners also had tattoos, generally on a less extensive scale than elite individuals. For identification purposes, slaves had tattoos on their foreheads in Hawaii and on their backs in New Zealand. There were also accounts of defeated warriors being tattooed. In some Polynesian societies, tattoos identified clan or familial connections. The markings could also serve a protective function by in essence wrapping the body in a spiritual armor. On occasion, tattoos marked significant events. In Hawaii, for example, a tattooed tongue was a sign of grief.  **Paragraph 4** Priests who were specially trained in the art form usually applied the tattoos. Rituals, chants, or ceremonies often accompanied the procedure, which took place in a special structure. Tattooing involves the introduction of black, carbon-based pigment under the skin with the use of a bird-bone tattooing comb or chisel and a mallet. In New Zealand, a distinctive technique emerged for tattooing the face. In a manner similar to Maori woodcarving, a serrated chisel created a groove in the skin to receive pigment, thereby producing a colored line. **Paragraph 5** Polynesian tattoo designs were predominantly geometric, and affinities with other forms of Polynesian art are evident. For example, the curvilinear patterns in Maori facial *moko* recall the patterns found on *poupou*, decorated wall panels in Maori meeting houses. Depending on their specific purpose, many tattoos could be “read” or deciphered. For facial tattoos, the Maori generally divided the face into four major symmetrical zones; the left and right forehead down to the eyes, the left lower face, and the right lower face. The right-hand side conveyed information on the father’s rank, tribal affiliations, and social position, while the left-hand side provided matrilineal information. Smaller secondary facial zones imparted information about the tattooed individual’s profession and position in society. **Paragraph 6** Te Pehi Kupe was the chief of the Ngato Toa in the early 19th century. The upward and downward koru (unrolled spirals) in the middle of his forehead connote his descent from two paramount tribes. The small design in the center of his forehead documents the extent of his domain—north, south, east, and west. The five double koru in front of his left ear indicate that the supreme chief (the highest rank in Maori society) was part of his matrilineal line. The designs on his lower jaw and the anchor-shaped koru nearby reveal that Te Pehi Kupe was not only a master carver but descended from master carvers as well. An engraving depicts a Marquesan warrior from Nukahiva Island covered with elaborate tattoo patterns. The various tattoo patterns marking his entire body seem to subdivide his body parts into zones on both sides of a line down the center. Some tattoos accentuate the joint area, whereas others separate muscle masses into horizontal and vertical shapes. The warrior also covered his face, hands, and feet with tattoos. In Polynesia, nobles and warriors accumulated tattoo patterns to enhance their status and beauty. Tattoos also wrapped a warrior’s body in spiritual armor. **Paragraph 8** Largely as a result of missionary pressure in the 19th century, tattooing virtually disappeared in many Oceanic societies, but some Pacific peoples have revived tattooing as an expression of cultural pride. |

31. The word extensively in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A secretly
* B widely
* C probably
* D naturally

32. 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 Women usually had fewer tattoos than men, and they were not applied on the same parts of the body.
* B Generally, men and women had about the same number of tattoos, but they were applied in a different way.
* C As a rule, women and men from the same general location had different tattoos on their bodies.
* D Tattoos do not look the same on men and women because their bodies are different.

33. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.

The pain the tattooed person endured was a sign of respect for the deceased.

Where could the sentence best be added?

Historically, tattooing served a variety of functions in Polynesia beyond personal beautification. It indicated status, because the quantity and quality of tattoos often reflected rank. In the Marquesas Islands, for example, tattoos completely covered the bodies of men of high status. Certain patterns could be applied only to ranking individuals, but commoners also had tattoos, generally on a less extensive scale than elite individuals. □For identification purposes, slaves had tattoos on their foreheads in Hawaii and on their backs in New Zealand. □There were also accounts of defeated warriors being tattooed. In some Polynesian societies, tattoos identified clan or familial connections. The markings could also serve a protective function by in essence wrapping the body in a spiritual armor. □On occasion, tattoos marked significant events. In Hawaii, for example, a tattooed tongue was a sign of grief. □

34. According to paragraph 4, how is tattoo applied to the face in New Zealand?

* A Priests use a bird-bone comb to introduce pigment under the skin.
* B A woodcarver uses a chisel and a mallet to create scars.
* C Black carbon-based pigment is injected in facial designs.
* D Colored lines are cut into the face with a special chisel.

35. The word predominantly in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A by chance
* B after all
* C for the most part
* D now and then

36. Why does the author mention “poupou” in paragraph 5?

* A To compare the patterns with those in facial tattoos
* B To confirm that Maori decorate their meeting houses
* C To demonstrate how the designs are deciphered
* D To identify the purpose of decorations in Maori culture

37. According to paragraph 6, Te Pehi Kupe was NOT

* A a respected master carver
* B a descendent of the supreme chief
* C a member of the Ngato Toa
* D a female chief of the highest rank

38. Which of the following can be inferred about the Marquesan warrior mentioned in paragraph 7?

* A One of the tattoos indicates that he was captured in battle.
* B His high rank among Marquesans was easily recognized.
* C The pattern of tattoos could indicate that he was a young man.
* D He was probably a Polynesian priest as well as a warrior.

39. According to paragraph 8, what is the current situation in Oceania?

* A The teaching of missionaries encouraged people to continue tattooing their bodies.
* B The Oceanic peoples no longer continue the practice of tattooing in modern societies.
* C Many older members of the societies hold traditional tattooing ceremonies in secret.
* D Tattooing is now being practiced by some people in Oceania as part of a cultural revival.

40. Complete the table by matching the phrases below with the headings above. Select the appropriate answer choices and drag them to the types of language to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. ***This question is worth 2 points.***   
  
**Polynesians practiced tattooing as an important means of representing individual and group identity.**

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| A Tattooing served many purposes, including social status, membership in families and professions, and spiritual protection.  B The patterns in Maori tattoos are similar to designs used in the decoration of their houses.  C Polynesian tattoos have recently become popular in many other parts of the world.  D Designs are usually tattooed in four zones on the body and their meaning can be interpreted.  E Techniques for tattooing involve the introduction of pigment under the skin, using a sharp instrument.  F Ancient engravings and carvings depict leaders with intricate tattoos on their faces. |

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| 3. |  |