**Test 2 Reading Section**

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *A Breif History of Canada,* Second Edition by Roger Riendeau, Facts of File, Inc., 2007.  **Resources and Industrialism in Canada**  **Paragraph 1** While the much-anticipated expansion of the western frontier was unfolding in accordance with the design of the National Policy, a new northern frontier was opening up to enhance the prospects of Canadian industrial development. Long the preserve of the fur trade, the Canadian Shield and the western Cordilleras became a treasury of minerals, timber and hydroelectric power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As early as 1883, CPR [Canadian Pacific Railway] construction crews blasting through the rugged terrain of northern Ontario discovered copper and nickel deposits in the vicinity of Sudbury. As refining processes, uses, and markets for the metal developed, Sudbury became the world’s largest nickel producer. The building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway led to the discovery of rich silver deposits around Cobalt north of Lake Nipissing in 1903 and touched off a mining boom that spread northward to Kirkland Lake and the Porcupine district. Although the economic importance of these mining operations was enduring, they did not capture the public imagination to the same extent as the Klondike gold rush of the late 1890s.  **Paragraph 2** Fortune-seekers from all parts of the world flocked to the Klondike and Yukon River valleys to pan for gold starting in 1896. At the height of the gold rush in 1898, the previously unsettled subarctic frontier had a population of about 30,000, more than half of which was concentrated in the newly established town of Dawson. In the same year, the federal government created the Yukon Territory, administered by an appointed commissioner, in an effort to ward off the prospect of annexation to Alaska. Even if the economic significance of the Klondike strike was somewhat exaggerated and short-lived, the tales of sudden riches, heroic and tragic exploits, and the rowdiness and lawlessness of the mining frontier were immortalized through popular fiction and folklore, notably the poetic verses of Robert W. Service. **Paragraph 3** Perhaps less romantic than the mining booms, the exploitation of forest and water resources was just as vital to national development. The Douglas fir, spruce, and cedar stands of British Columbia along with the white pine forests of Ontario satisfied construction demands on the treeless prairies as well as in the growing cities and towns of central Canada and the United States. British Columbia’s forests also supplied lumber to Asia. In addition, the softwood forest wealth of the Cordilleras and the Shield was a valuable source of pulpwood for the development of the pulp and paper industry, which made Canada one of the world’s leading exporters of newsprint. Furthermore, the fast flowing rivers of the Shield and Cordilleras could readily be harnessed as sources of hydroelectric power,replacing coal in the booming factories of central Canada as well as in the evolving mining and pulp and paper industries. The age of electricity under public ownership and control was ushered in by the creation of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission (now Ontario Hydro) in 1906 to distribute and eventually to produce this vital source of energy. **Paragraph 4** Western settlement and the opening of the northern resource frontier stimulated industrial expansion, particularly in central Canada. As the National Policy had intended, a growing agricultural population in the West increased the demand for eastern manufactured goods, thereby giving rise to agricultural implements works, iron and steel foundries, machine shops, railway yards, textile mills, boot and shoe factories, and numerous smaller manufacturing enterprises that supplied consumer goods. By keeping out lower-priced foreign manufactured goods, the high tariff policies of the federal government received much credit for protecting existing industries and encouraging the creation of new enterprises. To climb the tariff wall, large American industrial firms opened branches in Canada, and the governments of Ontario and Quebec aggressively urged them on by offering bonuses, subsidies, and guarantees to locate new plants within their borders. Canadian industrial enterprises became increasingly attractive to foreign investors, especially from the United States and Great Britain. Much of the over $600 million of American capital that flowed into Canada from 1900 to 1913 was earmarked for mining and the pulp and paper industry, while British investors contributed near $1.8 billion, mostly in railway building, business development, and the construction of urban infrastructure. As a result, the gross value of Canadian manufactured products quadrupled from 1891 to 1916. |

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

* A Because miners were traveling to camps in the West
* B Because mineral deposits were discovered when the railroads were built
* C Because the western frontier was being settled by families
* D Because traders used the railroads to transport their goods

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

* A disruptive
* B restored
* C identifiable
* D lasting

3. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**Railway construction through the Kootenay region of southeastern British Columbia also led to significant discoveries of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

While the much-anticipated expansion of the western frontier was unfolding in accordance with the design of the National Policy, a new northern frontier was opening up to enhance the prospects of Canadian industrial development. □Long the preserve of the fur trade, the Canadian Shield and the western Cordilleras became a treasury of minerals, timber and hydroelectric power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As early as 1883, CPR [Canadian Pacific Railway] construction crews blasting through the rugged terrain of northern Ontario discovered copper and nickel deposits in the vicinity of Sudbury.□As refining processes, uses, and markets for the metal developed, Sudbury became the world’s largest nickel producer. The building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway led to the discovery of rich silver deposits around Cobalt north of Lake Nipissing in 1903 and touched off a mining boom that spread northward to Kirkland Lake and the Porcupine district. □ Although the economic importance of these mining operations was enduring, they did not capture the public imagination to the same extent as the Klondike gold rush of the late 1890s. □

Fortune-seekers from all parts of the world flocked to the Klondike and Yukon River valleys to pan for gold starting in 1896. At the height of the gold rush in 1898, the previously unsettled subarctic frontier had a population of about 30,000, more than half of which was concentrated in the newly established town of Dawson. In the same year, the federal government created the Yukon Territory, administered by an appointed commissioner, in an effort to ward off the prospect of annexation to Alaska. Even if the economic significance of the Klondike strike was somewhat exaggerated and short-lived, the tales of sudden riches, heroic and tragic exploits, and the rowdiness and lawlessness of the mining frontier were immortalized through popular fiction and folklore, notably the poetic verses of Robert W. Service.

4. According to paragraph 2, why was the Yukon Territory created?

* A To encourage people to settle the region
* B To prevent Alaska from acquiring it
* C To establish law and order in the area
* D To legalize the mining claims

5. The word previously in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A frequently
* B suddenly
* C routinely
* D formerly

6. According to paragraph 3, the forest industry supported the development of Canada in all of the following ways EXCEPT

* A by supplying wood for the construction of homes and buildings
* B by clearing the land for expanded agricultural uses
* C by producing the power for the hydroelectric plants
* D by exporting wood and newsprint to foreign markets

7. The word Furthermore in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A Although
* B Because
* C Therefore
* D Moreover

8. 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 New businesses and industries were created by the federal government to keep the prices of manufactured goods low.
* B The lower price of manufacturing attracted many foreign businesses and new industries to the area.
* C Federal taxes on cheaper imported goods were responsible for protecting domestic industries and supporting new businesses.
* D The federal tax laws made it difficult for manufacturers to sell their goods to foreign markets.

9. According to paragraph 4, why did British and American businesses open affiliates in Canada?

* A The Canadian government offered incentives.
* B The raw materials were available in Canada.
* C The consumers in Canada were eager to buy their goods.
* D The infrastructure was attractive to investors.

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 northern frontier provided many natural resources that contributed to the industrial expansion of Canada.**

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| A The Yukon Territory was created in 1898 during the gold rush in the Klondike and Yukon River valleys.  B The frontier was documented in the popular press, which published tales of heroes and gold strikes.  C Significant discoveries of mineral deposits encouraged prospectors and settlers to move into the territories.  D Wheat and other agricultural crops were planted after the forests were cleared, creating the central plains.  E Powered by hydroelectricity, lumber and paper mills exploited the forests for both domestic and foreign markets.  F Incentives encouraged American and British investors to help expand manufacturing plants in Canada. |

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *History of the Theatre,* Tenth Edition by Oscar G. Grockett and Franklin J. Hildy, Allyn and Bacon-Merrill Education, 2008.  **Looking at Theatre History**  **Paragraph 1** One of the primary ways of approaching the Greek theatre is through archeology, the systematic study of material remains such as architecture, inscriptions, sculpture, vase painting, and other forms of decorative art. Serious on-site excavations began in Greece around 1870, but W. Dörpfeld did not begin the first extensive study of the theatre of Dionysus until 1886. Since that time, more than 167 other Greek theatres have been identified and many of them have been excavated. Nevertheless, they still do not permit us to describe the precise appearance of the skene (illustrations printed in books are conjectural reconstructions), since many pieces are irrevocably lost because the buildings in later periods became sources of stone for other projects and what remains is usually broken and scattered. That most of the buildings were remodeled many times has created great problems for those seeking to date the successive versions. Despite these drawbacks, archeology provides the most concrete evidence we have about the theatre structures of ancient Greece. But, if they have told us much, archeologists have not completed their work, and many sites have scarcely been touched. **Paragraph 2** Perhaps the most controversial use of archeological evidence in theatre history is vase paintings, thousands of which have survived from ancient Greece. (Most of those used by theatre scholars are reproduced in Margarete Bieber’s *The History of the Greek and Roman Theatre.*) Depicting scenes from mythology and daily life, the vases are the most graphic pictorial evidence we have. But they are also easy to misinterpret. Some scholars have considered any vase that depicts a subject treated in a surviving drama or any scene showing masks, flute players, or ceremonials to be valid evidence of theatrical practice. This is a highly questionable assumption, since the Greeks made widespread use of masks, dances, and music outside the theatre and since the myths on which dramatists drew were known to everyone, including vase painters, who might well depict the same subjects as dramatists without being indebted to them. Those vases showing scenes unquestionably theatrical are few in number. **Paragraph 3** The texts to classical Greek plays were written down soon after the performance and possibly even before, though it is not always clear when or by whom. By 400 B.C.E., there was a flourishing book trade in Greece, but the texts for plays were a challenge. Hellenistic scholars dedicated years to sorting out the text and removing what they believed to be corruptions generally added by actors, but each time a text was copied there were new possibilities for errors. **Paragraph 4**  The oldest surviving manuscripts of Greek plays date from around the tenth century C.E., some 1,500 years after they were first performed. Nevertheless, the scripts offer us our readiest access to the cultural and theatrical conditions out of which they came. But these scripts, like other kinds of evidence, are subject to varying interpretations. Certainly performances embodied a male perspective, for example, since the plays were written, selected, staged, and acted by men. Yet the existing plays feature numerous choruses of women and many feature strong female characters. Because these characters often seem victims of their own powerlessness and appear to be governed, especially in the comedies, by sexual desire, some critics have seen these plays as rationalizations by the male-dominated culture for keeping women segregated and cloistered. Other critics, however, have seen in these same plays an attempt by male authors to force their male audiences to examine and call into question this segregation and cloistering of Athenian women. **Paragraph 5**  By far the majority of written references to Greek theatre date from several hundred years after the events they report. The writers seldom mention their sources of evidence, and thus we do not know what credence to give them. In the absence of material nearer in time to the events, however, historians have used the accounts and have been grateful to have them. Overall, historical treatment of the Greek theatre is something like assembling a jigsaw puzzle from which many pieces are missing: historians arrange what they have and imagine (with the aid of the remaining evidence and logic) what has been lost. As a result, though the broad outlines of Greek theatre history are reasonably clear, many of the details remain open to doubt. |

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

* A reliable
* B important
* C unusual
* D accepted

12. According to paragraph 1, why is it impossible to identify the time period for theatres in Greece?

* A There are too few sites that have been excavated and very little data collected about them.
* B The archeologists from earlier periods were not careful, and many artifacts were broken.
* C It is confusing because stones from early sites were used to build later structures.
* D Because it is very difficult to date the concrete that was used in construction during early periods.

13. What can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the skene in theatre history?

* A Drawings in books are the only accurate visual records.
* B Not enough evidence is available to make a precise model.
* C Archeologists have excavated a large number of them.
* D It was not identified or studied until the early 1800s.

14. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**These excavations have revealed much that was previously unknown, especially about the dimensions and layout of theatres.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

One of the primary ways of approaching the Greek theatre is through archeology, the systematic study of material remains such as architecture, inscriptions, sculpture, vase painting, and other forms of decorative art. □ Serious on-site excavations began in Greece around 1870, but W. Dörpfeld did not begin the first extensive study of the theatre of Dionysus until 1886. □ Since that time, more than 167 other Greek theatres have been identified and many of them have been excavated. □ Nevertheless, they still do not permit us to describe the precise appearance of the skene (illustrations printed in books are conjectural reconstructions), since many pieces are irrevocably lost because the buildings in later periods became sources of stone for other projects and what remains is usually broken and scattered. □ That most of the buildings were remodeled many times has created great problems for those seeking to date the successive versions. Despite these drawbacks, archeology provides the most concrete evidence we have about the theatre structures of ancient Greece. But, if they have told us much, archeologists have not completed their work, and many sites have scarcely been touched.

15. The word controversial in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A accepted
* B debated
* C limited
* D complicated

16. According to paragraph 3, scripts of plays may not be accurate for which reason?

* A The sources cited are not well known.
* B Copies by hand may contain many errors.
* C They are written in very old language.
* D The printing is difficult to read.

17. In paragraph 4, what does the author state about female characters in Greek theatre?

* A They had no featured parts in plays.
* B They were mostly ignored by critics.
* C They did not participate in the chorus.
* D They frequently played the part of victims.

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

* A Supposedly
* B Generally
* C Occasionally
* D Finally

19. Why does the author mention a “jigsaw puzzle” in paragraph 5?

* A To demonstrate the difficulty in drawing conclusions from partial evidence
* B To compare the written references for plays to the paintings on vases
* C To justify using accounts and records that historians have located
* D To introduce the topic for the next reading passage in the textbook

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.***   
  
**Greek theatre has been studied by a variety of methods.**

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| A Because the Greeks enjoyed dancing and music for entertainment outside of the theatre, many scenes on vases are ambiguous.  B Historical accounts assembled many years after the actual theatrical works were presented give us a broad perspective of the earlier theatre.  C Although considered less reliable, written records, including scripts, provide insights into the cultural aspects of theatre.  D Archeological excavations have uncovered buildings and artifacts, many of which were vases with theatrical scenes painted on them.  E For the most part, men wrote the plays for Greek theatre, but choruses and even strong roles were played by women.  F Computer simulations can recreate the image of a building that is crumbling as long as the dimensions and layout are known. |

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted from *Environmental Science: Earth as a Living Planet,* Sixth Edition by Daniel B. Botkin and Edward A. Keller, John Wiley and Sons, 2007.  **Geothermal Energy**  **Paragraph 1** Geothermal energy is natural heat from the interior of the Earth that is converted to heat buildings and generate electricity. The idea of harnessing Earth’s internal heat is not new. As early as 1904, geothermal power was used in Italy. Today, Earth’s natural internal heat is being used to generate electricity in 21 countries, including Russia, Japan, New Zealand, Iceland, Mexico, Ethiopia, Guatemala, El Salvador, the Philippines, and the United States. Total worldwide production is approaching 9,000 MW (equivalent to nine large modern coal-burning or nuclear power plants)—double the amount in 1980. Some 40 million people today receive their electricity from geothermal energy at a cost competitive with that of alternative energy sources. In El Salvador, geothermal energy is supplying 30% of the total electric energy used. However, at the global level, geothermal energy supplies less than 0.15% of the total energy supply. Geothermal energy may be considered a nonrenewable energy source when rates of extraction are greater than rates of natural replenishment. However, geothermal energy has its origin in the natural heat production within Earth, and only a small fraction of the vast total resource base is being utilized today. Although most geothermal energy production involves the tapping of high heat sources, people are also using the low-temperature geothermal energy of groundwater in some applications.    **Geothermal Systems**  **Paragraph 3** The average heat flow from the interior of the Earth is very low, about 0.06 W/m2. This amount is trivial compared with the 177 W/m2 from solar heat at the surface in the United States. However, in some areas, heat flow is sufficiently high to be useful for producing energy. For the most part, areas of high heat flow are associated with plate tectonic boundaries. Oceanic ridge systems (divergent plate boundaries) and areas where mountains are being uplifted and volcanic island arcs are forming (convergent plate boundaries) are areas where this natural heat flow is anomalously high.  On the basis of geological criteria, several types of hot geothermal systems (with temperatures greater than about 80°C, or 176°F) have been defined, and the resource base is larger than that of fossil fuels and nuclear energy combined. A common system for energy development is hydrothermal convection, characterized by the circulation of steam and/or hot water that transfers heat from depths to the surface.   **Geothermal Energy and the Environment**  The environmental impact of geothermal energy may not be as extensive as that of other sources of energy. When geothermal energy is developed at a particular site, environmental problems include on-site noise, emissions of gas, and disturbance of the land at drilling sites, disposal sites, roads and pipelines, and power plants. Development of geothermal energy does not require large-scale transportation of raw materials or refining of chemicals, as development of fossil fuels does. Furthermore, geothermal energy does not produce the atmospheric pollutants associated with burning fossil fuels or the radioactive waste associated with nuclear energy. However, geothermal development often does produce considerable thermal pollution from hot waste-waters, which may be saline or highly corrosive.  **Paragraph 6** Geothermal power is not always popular. For instance, geothermal energy has been produced for years on the island of Hawaii, where active volcanic processes provide abundant near-surface heat. There is controversy, however, over further exploration and development. Native Hawaiians and others have argued that the exploration and development of geothermal energy degrade the tropical forest as developers construct roads, build facilities, and drill wells. In addition, religious and cultural issues in Hawaii relate to the use of geothermal energy. For example, some people are offended by using the “breath and water of Pele” (the volcano goddess) to make electricity. This issue points out the importance of being sensitive to the values and cultures of people where development is planned.  **Future of Geothermal Energy**  At present, the United States produces only 2800 MN of geothermal energy. However, if developed, known geothermal resources in the United States could produce about 20,000 MW which is about 10% of the electricity needed for the western states. Geohydrothermal resources not yet discovered could conservatively provide four times that amount (approximately 10% of total U.S. electric capacity), about equivalent to the electricity produced from water power today. |

21. In paragraph 1, how does the author introduce the concept of geothermal energy?

* A By explaining the history of this energy source worldwide
* B By arguing that this energy source has been tried unsuccessfully
* C By comparing the production with that of other energy sources
* D By describing the alternatives for generating electric power

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

* A hardly
* B mostly
* C nearly
* D briefly

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

* A numerous
* B optional
* C nearby
* D equivalent

24. What is true about geothermal energy production worldwide?

* A Because it is a new idea, very few countries are developing geothermal energy sources.
* B Only countries in the Southern Hemisphere are using geothermal energy on a large scale.
* C Until the cost of geothermal energy becomes competitive, it will not be used globally.
* D Geothermal energy is already being used in a number of nations, but it is not yet a major source of power.

25. 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 High heat is the source of most of the geothermal energy but low heat groundwater is also used sometimes.
* B Even though low temperatures are possible, high heat is the best resource for energy production for groundwater.
* C Both high heat and low heat sources are used for the production of geothermal energy from groundwater.
* D Most high heat sources for geothermal energy are tapped from applications that involve low heat in groundwater.

26. According to paragraph 3, which statement is true about the heat flow necessary for the production of geothermal energy?

* A It is like solar heat on the Earth’s surface.
* B It happens near tectonic plate boundaries.
* C It must always be artificially increased.
* D It may be impractical because of its location.

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

One such region is located in the western United States, where recent tectonic and volcanic activity has occurred.

Where could the sentence best be added?

**Geothermal Systems**   
□The average heat flow from the interior of the Earth is very low, about 0.06 W/m2.□This amount is trivial compared with the 177 W/m2 from solar heat at the surface in the United States. However, in some areas, heat flow is sufficiently high to be useful for producing energy. For the most part, areas of high heat flow are associated with plate tectonic boundaries. Oceanic ridge systems (divergent plate boundaries) and areas where mountains are being uplifted and volcanic island arcs are forming (convergent plate boundaries) are areas where this natural heat flow is anomalously high.□  
On the basis of geological criteria, several types of hot geothermal systems (with temperatures greater than about 80°C, or 176°F) have been defined, and the resource base is larger than that of fossil fuels and nuclear energy combined. A common system for energy development is hydrothermal convection, characterized by the circulation of steam and/or hot water that transfers heat from depths to the surface. □

**Geothermal Energy and the Environment**   
The environmental impact of geothermal energy may not be as extensive as that of other sources of energy. When geothermal energy is developed at a particular site, environmental problems include on-site noise, emissions of gas, and disturbance of the land at drilling sites, disposal sites, roads and pipelines, and power plants. Development of geothermal energy does not require large-scale transportation of raw materials or refining of chemicals, as development of fossil fuels does. Furthermore, geothermal energy does not produce the atmospheric pollutants associated with burning fossil fuels or the radioactive waste associated with nuclear energy. However, geothermal development often does produce considerable thermal pollution from hot waste-waters, which may be saline or highly corrosive.

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

* A large
* B dangerous
* C steady
* D unexpected

29. According to paragraph 6, the production of geothermal energy in Hawaii is controversial for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

* A The volcanoes in Hawaii could be disrupted by the rapid release of geothermal energy.
* B The rainforest might be damaged during the construction of the geothermal energy plant.
* C The native people are concerned that geothermal energy is disrespectful to their cultural traditions.
* D Some Hawaiians oppose using geothermal energy because of their religious beliefs.

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.***   
  
**Geothermal energy is natural heat from the interior of the Earth that is converted to electricity.**

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| A Geothermal energy sources that convert natural heat to electricity account for 30% of the total energy supply in El Salvador at relatively competitive cost to the consumers.  B Although geothermal energy is nonrenewable when more is used than can be replaced naturally, only a small amount of the potential energy is being exploited worldwide.  C The heat from geothermal sites is thought to be the breath and water of the volcanic goddess Pele, worshiped by some native groups on the Hawaiian Islands.  D Hot geothermal systems at both divergent plate boundaries and convergent plate boundaries could provide more energy than fossil fuels and nuclear power.  E Some groups oppose the exploitation of geothermal sources because of pollution and other environmental problems or because of their cultural values.  F Thermal waste water can be very corrosive or can contain high levels of saline, which causes problems in disposal and water treatment at development sites. |

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| **Passage**  The following reading passage was adapted form *Out of Many: A History of the American People, Combined Volume,* Fifth Edition by John Mack Faragher, et al., Pearson Education, Inc., 2006.  **Migration from Asia**  **Paragraph 1** The Asian migration hypothesis is today supported by most of the scientific evidence. The first “hard” data linking American Indians with Asians appeared in the 1980s with the finding that Indians and northeast Asians share a common and distinctive pattern in the arrangement of the teeth. But perhaps the most compelling support for the hypothesis comes from genetic research. Studies comparing the DNA variation of populations around the world consistently demonstrate the close genetic relationship of the two populations, and recently geneticists studying a virus sequestered in the kidneys of all humans found that the strain of virus carried by Navajos and Japanese is nearly identical, while that carried by Europeans and Africans is quite different. **Paragraph 2** The migration could have begun over a land bridge connecting the continents. During the last Ice Age 70,000 to 10,000 years ago, huge glaciers locked up massive volumes of water and sea levels were as much as 300 feet lower than today. Asia and North America were joined by a huge subcontinent of ice-free, treeless grassland, 750 miles wide. Geologists have named this area Beringia, from the Bering Straits. Summers there were warm, winters were cold, dry and almost snow-free. This was a perfect environment for large mammals—mammoth and mastodon, bison, horse, reindeer, camel, and saiga (a goatlike antelope). Small bands of Stone Age hunter-gatherers were attracted by these animal populations, which provided them not only with food but with hides for clothing and shelter, dung for fuel, and bones for tools and weapons. Accompanied by a husky-like species of dog, hunting bands gradually moved as far east as the Yukon River basin of northern Canada, where field excavations have uncovered the fossilized jawbones of several dogs and bone tools estimated to be about 27,000 years old. **Paragraph 3** Other evidence suggests that the migration from Asia began about 30,000 years ago—around the same time that Japan and Scandinavia were being settled. This evidence is based on blood type. The vast majority of modern Native Americans have type O blood and a few have type A, but almost none have type B. Because modern Asian populations include all three blood types, however, the migrations must have begun before the evolution of type B, which geneticists believe occurred about 30,000 years ago. By 25,000 years ago human communities were established in western Beringia, which is present-day Alaska. But access to the south was blocked by a huge glacial sheet covering much of what is today Canada. How did the hunters get over those 2,000 miles of deep ice? The argument is that the climate began to warm with the passing of the Ice Age, and about 13,000 B.C.E. glacial melting created an ice-free corridor along the eastern front range of the Rocky Mountains. Soon hunters of big game had reached the Great Plains. In the past several years, however, new archaeological finds along the Pacific coast of North and South America have thrown this theory into question. The most spectacular find, at Monte Verde in southern Chile, produced striking evidence of tool making, house building, rock painting, and human footprints conservatively dated long before the highway had been cleared of ice. Many archaeologists now believe that migrants moved south in boats along a coastal route rather than overland. These people were probably gatherers and fishers rather than hunters of big game. **Paragraph 6** There were two later migrations into North America. About 5000 B.C.E. the Athapascan or Na-Dene people began to settle the forests in the northwestern area of the continent. Eventually Athapascan speakers, the ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches, migrated across the Great Plains to the Southwest. The final migration began about 3000 B.C.E. after Beringia had been submerged, when a maritime hunting people crossed the Bering Straits in small boats. The Inuits (also known as the Eskimos) colonized the polar coasts of the Arctic, the Yupiks the coast of southwestern Alaska, and the Aleuts the Aleutian Islands. While scientists debate the timing and mapping of these migrations, many Indian people hold to oral traditions that include a long journey from a distant place of origin to a new homeland. |

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

* A new
* B simple
* C different
* D particular

32. According to paragraph 2, why did Stone Age tribes begin to migrate into Beringia?

* A To intermarry with tribes living there
* B To trade with tribes that made tools
* C To hunt for animals in the area
* D To capture domesticated dogs

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

* A clarified
* B judged
* C changed
* D noticed

34. Why does the author mention “blood types” in paragraph 3?

* A Blood types offered proof that the migration had come from Scandinavia.
* B The presence of type B in Native Americans was evidence of the migration.
* C The blood typing was similar to data from both Japan and Scandinavia.
* D Comparisons of blood types in Asia and North America established the date of migration.

35. How did groups migrate into the Great Plains?

* A By walking on a corridor covered with ice
* B By using the path that big game had made
* C By detouring around a huge ice sheet
* D By following a mountain trail

36. Look at the four squares [□] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.  
  
**Newly excavated early human sites in Washington State, California, and Peru have been radiocarbon dated to be 11,000 to 12,000 years old.**  
  
Where could the sentence best be added?

By 25,000 years ago human communities were established in western Beringia, which is present-day Alaska. □But access to the south was blocked by a huge glacial sheet covering much of what is today Canada. How did the hunters get over those 2,000 miles of deep ice? The argument is that the climate began to warm with the passing of the Ice Age, and about 13,000 B.C.E. glacial melting created an ice-free corridor along the eastern front range of the Rocky Mountains. □Soon hunters of big game had reached the Great Plains.  
In the past several years, however, new archaeological finds along the Pacific coast of North and South America have thrown this theory into question. □The most spectacular find, at Monte Verde in southern Chile, produced striking evidence of tool making, house building, rock painting, and human footprints conservatively dated long before the highway had been cleared of ice. □Many archaeologists now believe that migrants moved south in boats along a coastal route rather than overland. These people were probably gatherers and fishers rather than hunters of big game.

37.The word Eventually in the passage is closest in meaning to

* A In the end
* B Nevertheless
* C Without doubt
* D In this way

38. 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 Beringia was under water when the last people crossed the straits in boats about 3000 B.C.E.
* B Beringia sank after the last people had crossed the straits in their boats about 3000 B.C.E.
* C About 3000 B.C.E., the final migration of people in small boats across Beringia had ended.
* D About 3000 B.C.E., Beringia was flooded, preventing the last people from migrating in small boats.

39. According to paragraph 6, all of the following are true about the later migrations EXCEPT

* A The Athapascans traveled into the Southwest United States.
* B The Eskimos established homes in the Arctic polar region.
* C The Aleuts migrated in small boats to settle coastal islands.
* D The Yupiks established settlements on the Great Plains.

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.***   
  
**There is considerable evidence supporting a theory of multiple migrations from Asia to the Americas.**

|  |
| --- |
| A Ancient stories of migrations from a faraway place are common in the cultures of many Native American nations.  B The people who inhabited Monte Verde in southern Chile were a highly evolved culture as evidenced by their tools and homes.  C Genetic similarities between Native American peoples and Asians include the arrangement of teeth, viruses, and blood types.  D Hunters followed the herds of big game from Beringia south along the Rocky Mountains into what is now called the Great Plains.  E Excavations at archaeological sites provide artifacts that can be used to date the various migrations that occurred by land and sea.  F The climate began to get warmer and warmer, melting the glacial ice about 13,000 B.C.E. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. |  |
| 2. |  |
| 3. |  |