

READING QUIZZES

SAT





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A mentor can change everything.



Reading Passage 1

Questions 1 – 10 are based on the following passage.

This passage is from Erik Emanuelson, *No Way Back*. ©ESM Prep. The setting is New York City.

The city had changed over the past two years. It was hard to pin down, but everything just felt cleaner, more optimistic. In the gray twilight, the bus crept from downtown's sparkle and into the city's outer limits. Would this optimism reach past 82nd? He turned away from the waning world behind them and towards the one ahead. As the bus crawled southeast, the cracked facade of the world he'd left behind revealed itself.

10 Within a handful of stops the final suited stragglers got off, replaced by riders that looked more like his mother and Rick: unstylish clothes, faces resigned and exhausted. A man sat with a small boy in front of Junior; the boy was about as old as Sam was now. The man stared blankly as the boy lost himself in a video game. Junior wasn't fooled by the vacancy of a man's face like he would have been once. He'd learned a blank exterior shielded resiliency, not ambivalence.

20 Still, he didn't know how it would be to see Rick again. His mother had come to visit him during his troubled time at North Coast Prep, but Rick hadn't. So he was left with the memory of the shards of broken glass. It'd been a Hail Mary in every sense. He needed to break his world open and bust out, so he'd pushed and Rick stumbled back into the living room's single pane window, barely catching hold of the frame. Junior braced for retaliation, but Rick simply got up, touched his head, smearing it with blood, and silently walked to the phone. The dam had finally broken open.

35 Rick leaned on the bumper of the ambulance keeping pressure on his hand. Sam stood beside him, wailing inconsolably into his chest. Despite his pain, Rick held Sam close, running his hand softly through Sam's hair. As Rick was getting

stretchered into the ambulance, it became so clear to Junior that Rick had nothing to do with his father leaving. Rick hadn't even come around until a year after that balmy summer night when Junior's father went out to get some cigarettes and never returned. Junior had wanted so badly to apologize, to beg forgiveness, but it was as if a blinding light forced him to avert his eyes. Only later would he identify this light as shame.

Inching closer to his stop, the nostalgia became overwhelming. At the corner of 92nd, the driver let down the wheelchair lift. Outside, the fast-food joints buzzed with the faithful dinner crowd and teenagers, surely some of which he knew, sitting in the parking lot drinking sodas. Through the open door the bus filled with the familiar stew of night air, fried food, and diesel fuel. An unease came over him, like the devil stirring on his shoulder. His stomach clenched as he willed it back to sleep. He hardly recognized himself as the person who'd last travelled this road two years ago, though he was crippled by the distinct possibility that his family would.

60 At North Coast, he'd spent a lot of time alone in the library. Like any boy, Junior had been fascinated with the glories of war and the immediacy of its heroics. He was drawn to book covers that promised these heroics. But the ones he liked best, *The Things They Carried* and *Matterhorn*, taught Junior a different lesson, that perception and reality were independent of each other. This truth was affirmed daily inside the strict, emotionless world of the New York Military Institute. While most of his boyhood delusions had gone, there was one fantasy that he couldn't shake as a teenager. He'd certainly tried, aware that an

ultimate reckoning grew closer as the bus approached 172nd Avenue.

75 Still it snuck up on him, taunted him, and in a sense, comforted him. He was on a bus just like this one, with the rain's gentle melancholy obscuring its windows, blurring the reds and whites of traffic. He wore his fatigues proudly, and
80 a standard issue green duffel sat at his feet. Inside were exotic gifts from foreign, dangerous places – trinkets brought safely home from lands they'd

never know. They'd all run from the front steps and wrap their arms around him, noticing the fullness of his form and the deep, unnamable change within him.

-
- Which choice best describes what happens in the passage?
 - A young man considers a mistake and its effects.
 - A young man fixates on mistakes he's made in his life.
 - A young man reunites with his family after an absence.
 - A young man rides a bus through a changed city.
 - What choice best describes the developmental pattern of the passage?
 - A personal assessment of the juvenile educational system.
 - A painful recollection of a traumatic experience.
 - A sympathetic portrayal of a place and its people.
 - An anxious reflection in anticipation of an event.
 - As used in line 6, the word "waning" most nearly means
 - declining
 - receding
 - weakening
 - diminishing
 - Which reaction does Junior most dread from his family?
 - They will not see his personal growth.
 - They will not still love him.
 - They will be unimpressed by his travels.
 - They will be worried about his future.
 - Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
 - Lines 43 – 45 ("It was as if ... shame.")
 - Lines 53 – 55 ("An unease...to sleep.")
 - Lines 56 – 59 ("He hardly...they would.")
 - Lines 83 – 86 ("They'd all... within him.")
 - In the passage, Junior remembers Rick with
 - a newfound feeling of admiration.
 - a residual sense of resentment.
 - the awareness of misplaced blame.
 - the sharp fear of retaliation.
 - The main purpose of the first paragraph is to
 - describe a person's feelings about a place.
 - reveal the way in which a place changed.
 - compare two distinct parts of a city.
 - establish that the character has been away.

8. As used in line 75, “taunted” most nearly means
- A) tormented
 - B) teased
 - C) ridiculed
 - D) insulted
9. Based on the passage, what impact does Junior’s time at the New York Military Institute have on his worldview?
- A) It hardens him emotionally.
 - B) It validates his belief that perception and reality are not always the same.
 - C) It gave him a new passion for travel.
 - D) It prompted him to lament lost innocence.
10. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 64 – 68 (“But the ones...each other.”)
 - B) Lines 68 – 70 (“This truth...Institute.”)
 - C) Lines 70 – 72 (“While most...teenager.”)
 - D) Lines 79 – 83 (“He wore...never know.”)

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Reading Passage 2

Questions 11 – 21 are based on the following passage.

The following passage addresses Money and Happiness, featuring articles and interviews from CNBC, The Economist, CBSN, and The New York Times.

Since the early 1700s, the phrase “Money can’t buy happiness” has circulated in various forms. Philosophers began to ponder the effects of money on personal satisfaction and debated their positions in the public eye. Thought leaders and commoners alike have continued the quest for the meaning of money ever since. In 1997, the release of Notorious B.I.G.’s hit single “Mo Money Mo Problems” reminded us, yet again, of the eternal search for the truth about cold, hard cash.

So, which is it? Can money buy happiness, or does more money equate to more problems? An interview exploring this question was featured on the Early Show in 2006. Co-hosts interviewed Money Magazine Editor Eric Shurenburg, who discussed the results of a survey on money and happiness. The report concluded that once an individual’s basic needs are met, the relationship between wealth and happiness is diluted, and additional wealth does not equate to additional happiness. Put simply, “Money can make you happy, but more money doesn’t make you more happy” (Dakss, 2006).

In 2010, an economist at the Weather School of Management at Case Western University took the research one step further. He designed a longitudinal survey and distributed it to thousands of Americans. Survey questions explored the frequency of experiencing negative emotions in the past thirty days. The economist’s study provided a newfound depth to the field by following individuals over time with the hope of concluding a causal relationship between money and reduced negative emotions. Initially, this

proved to be the case. People earning higher incomes reported decreased negative emotions. However, once individuals reached a certain income status, evidence supported the pattern Shurenburg discussed on the Early Show. The “happiness return” began to diminish.

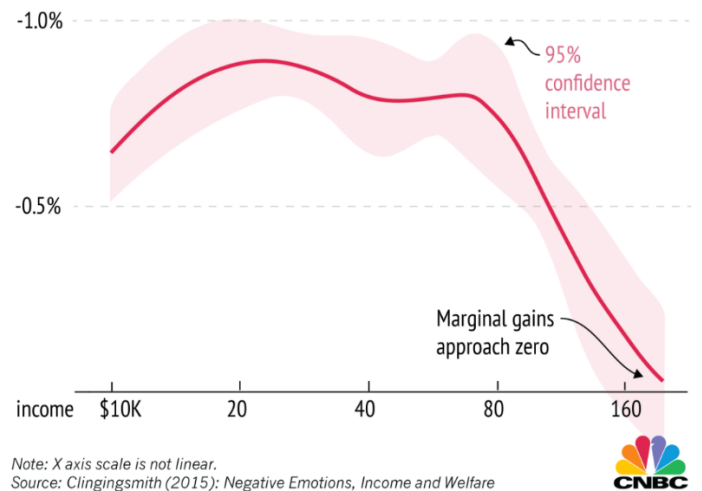
Studies like these have caught widespread attention. Some governing bodies have even begun to question their country’s state of success based on the results. Some of the richest countries in the world report the highest depression and anxiety ratings. So, rather than using GDP as a measure of success, some leaders have suggested a new marker: GWB (General Well-Being). British Prime Minister David Cameron has made public statements supporting a shift toward wellness but has faced harsh criticisms by traditionalists.

While the idea still appears quite green in capitalist societies, it is not the first time that wellness has been prioritized by a government. In the 1970s, Bhutanese King Jigme Singye Wangchuck reframed the Bhutanese government, replacing GDP with a new concept: GNH (Gross National Happiness). Despite the infringement of materialism on Bhutanese culture in the 1980s and 1990s, the country has continued to nurture its wellness tradition and still leads with the philosophy of “good governance, sustainable socioeconomic development, preservation and promotion of culture, and environmental conservation” when drafting and adopting legislation (Schultz, 2017). Happiness experts in Bhutan believe that people feel happiest when their surroundings are ethical and inspiring. The country

continues to prioritize wellness as the symbol of success. A recent happiness survey in Bhutan reported 91.2% happiness ratings in 2015. Ratings this high are certainly eye-catching.

People have since created documentaries on Bhutan's happiness plan in an effort to highlight the importance of wellness. Books are being written on the subject, and new studies are being released each year, exploring the latest connections between money and mental health. As we continue the quest for happiness, it is important to consider our definition of wealth. Is wealth paper? Is it experiences? Is it ethics? The conversation began philosophically in the 1700s and continues to demand attention in the 21st Century.

Marginal Happiness Return vs. Income (in thousands)



-
11. The author most likely uses the example of philosophers and Notorious B.I.G. to
- compare leaders that shared their message with the public.
 - show how a curiosity continues over time.
 - show the shift in “celebrity status” from the 1700’s to the 1990’s.
 - explore Notorious B.I.G.’s influences.
12. As used in line 19, “diluted” most nearly means
- weakened.
 - erased.
 - adjusted.
 - constant.
13. The authors indicate that the 2010 economics study was different than prior studies because it
- was created by an economist rather than a psychologist.
 - was an observational study rather than an experiment.
 - documented responses over time to look for causation.
 - concluded that more money will always yield less negative emotion.
14. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- Line 26 – 28 (“He...Americans”)
 - Lines 30 – 34 (“The...emotions”)
 - Line 35 – 36 (“People...emotions”)
 - Line 37 – 39 (“However...Show”)
15. The “traditionalists” mentioned in paragraph 4 (lines 41 – 51) would likely describe GWB as
- unsubstantiated.
 - prolific.
 - groundbreaking.
 - deferential.
16. The passage indicates that the focus on Gross National Happiness in Bhutan has been
- destructive.
 - overwhelming.
 - beneficial.
 - undistinguished.
17. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- Lines 58 – 66 (“Despite...legislation”)
 - Lines 66 – 68 (“Happiness...inspiring”)
 - Lines 68 – 70 (“The....success”)
 - Lines 70 – 72 (“A...eye-catching”)

18. As used in line 52, “green” most nearly means
- A) vegetated
 - B) enlivened
 - C) novel
 - D) decayed
19. The author refers to the recent creation of documentaries and books in paragraph 6 in order to
- A) offer an explanation.
 - B) introduce an argument.
 - C) question a motive.
 - D) support a conclusion.
20. The graph following the passage shows a stark decrease in marginal happiness return for income levels greater than approximately
- A) \$40,000
 - B) \$60,000
 - C) \$80,000
 - D) \$120,000
21. The author would likely attribute the increasing portion of the marginal happiness graph to
- A) Greater ability to meet basic needs with higher income levels.
 - B) Greater flexibility in investment options.
 - C) Decreased stress level in lower-paying jobs.
 - D) Government focus on GWP rather than GDP.

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Reading Passage 3

Questions 22 – 31 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

The following is adapted from “New Markers in Cellular Senescence” and addresses the role and characteristics of senescent cells in the development of cancer and is based on research conducted by the Narita Group, Cancer Research UK.

Cellular senescence was initially identified as a state of stable cell cycle arrest, which limits the cell’s ability to divide and forms a natural barrier to the development of cancer. Cancer cells must
5 overcome this during their evolution from healthy body cells. The stability of this characteristic is vital when considering the biological importance of senescence in the development of cancer. Senescence is hence an attractive target for the
10 development of chemotherapeutic agents.

Stable cell cycle arrest is the core aspect of the senescent phenotype. However, senescence does not have a robust, clear definition at present. Experimentally, its presence can be inferred by the
15 presence of combination markers, such as: increased expression of cell cycle inhibitors such as p21; decreased expression of cell cycle promoting factors such as cyclin A2; the development of a DNA-damage response; the
20 development of a secretory phenotype and expression of the enzyme senescence-associated beta-galactosidase.

Recently, attention has shifted to the cell-surface membrane as a potentially effective source
25 of novel senescent markers. The cell-surface membrane is the interface between senescent cells and the surrounding environment. It houses key proteins involved in transmitting signals from the external milieu. Studies on the cell-surface
30 membrane have been key in identifying potential cell-surface markers of senescence. Two membrane proteins that have been identified as targets are GPR68 and NTSR1, both of which have previously been shown to play a role in
35 oncogenesis, the development of cancer.

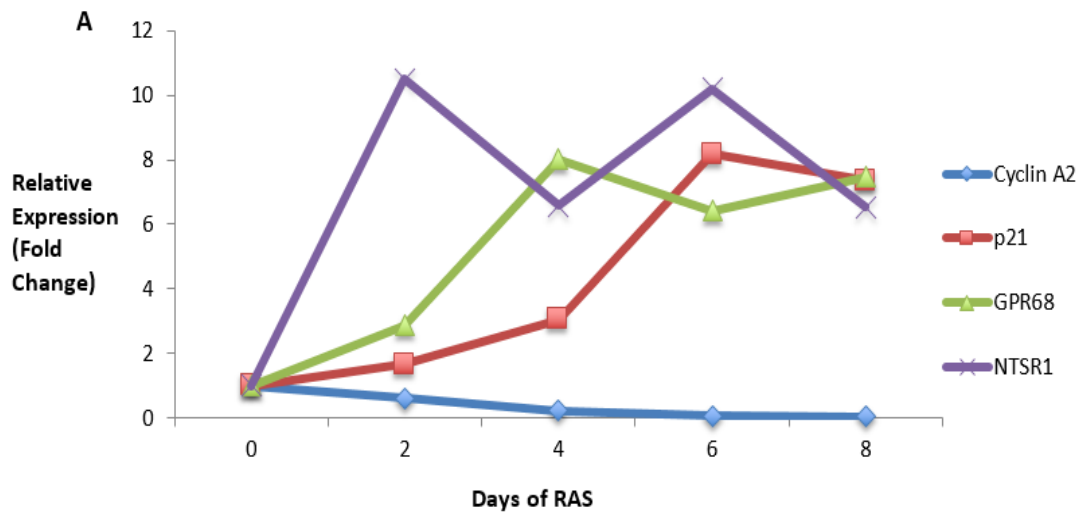
To verify whether the expression levels of these proteins are increased in senescence, an eight-day time course study was conducted. Over these eight days, the expression levels of both
40 proteins were monitored in cells that had been induced to undergo senescence in a laboratory. Cells can be induced into a state of cellular senescence by artificial overexpression of the oncogene* Ras in a process known as ‘Oncogene
45 Induced Senescence (OIS)’. To confirm cells had undergone senescence, two well-known senescent markers were analyzed simultaneously: cyclin A2 and p21 (see Figure 1).

The experiment showed that GPR68 expression
50 rises in a similar fashion to commonly used markers of senescence, such as p21, whereas NTSR1 shows a more meteoric rise early in OIS. This suggests GPR68 may represent a possible senescent marker or a target for the manipulation
55 of senescence. However, the rise of NTSR1 early in senescence may hint to its importance in the programming of the senescent phenotype. This coincides with the peak in NTSR1 expression occurring before that of other senescent markers,
60 namely p21.

Nevertheless, while this experiment confirmed that expression of both GPR68 and NTSR1 is upregulated in OIS, further functional experiments need to be undertaken before any role they play in
65 senescence can be identified. As senescence is further categorized, it’s essential to consider its context-dependent nature, heterogeneity and non-cell autonomous effects to allow the development of tailored therapies before cells reach their limit.

*A gene that has the potential to cause cancer.

Figure 1: Change in expression of senescent markers, GPR68 and NTSR1 during OIS in ER:Ras IMR90 cells over an eight-day period.



22. The first paragraph serves mainly to
- outline an investigation into the therapeutic relevance of a scientific idea.
 - list the characteristics of a cellular state.
 - describe a cellular process and its potential implications.
 - explain why cells stop dividing.
23. As used in line 14, “inferred” most nearly means
- calculated
 - tested
 - created
 - deduced
24. The list of markers in the second paragraph serves mainly to
- describe all possible markers of cellular senescence.
 - present which markers were going to be used in the 8-day time course assay.
 - give an idea of therapeutic targets for senescence-modifying drugs.
 - explain what factors can be used to determine whether a cell has undergone senescence.
25. As used in line 24, “effective” most nearly means
- abundant
 - useful
 - barren
 - rich
26. According to the information in the passage, “Oncogene Induced Senescence (OIS)” can best be described as
- a natural process resulting in the change of a cell’s characteristics.
 - an experimental procedure where genetic manipulation of cells produces a desired phenotype.
 - a constant state where cells are no longer dividing.
 - a process that results in the upregulation of GPR68 and NTSR1.
27. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- Lines 1 – 3 (“Cellular...divide”)
 - Lines 15 – 18 (“Experimentally...A2”)
 - Lines 42 – 46 (“Cells...Senescence”)
 - Lines 61 – 63 (“Nevertheless...in OIS”)

28. According to Figure 1, which protein shows the greatest change in relative expression between days 2 and 4?
- A) Cyclin A2
 - B) p21
 - C) GPR68
 - D) NTSR1
29. According to the author, NTSR1 could play a role in
- A) establishing senescent characteristics in cells.
 - B) mechanistic targeting of senescent cells.
 - C) inducing GPR68 expression.
 - D) plasma membrane proteomics.
30. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 31 – 35 (“Two membrane...cancer”)
 - B) Lines 49 – 52 (“The experiment...in OIS”)
 - C) Lines 55 – 57 (“However...phenotype”)
 - D) Lines 57 – 60 (“This coincides...p21”)
31. How does Figure 1 support the author’s conclusion that GPR68 and NTSR1 are upregulated in senescence?
- A) It shows a rise in NTSR1 expression early on.
 - B) It shows that the relative expression of both proteins decreases over the 8-day time course.
 - C) During the induction of senescence, the relative expression of both proteins increases over the eight-day period.
 - D) Because the relative expression of p21, a previously established marker of senescence, rises over the eight-day period.

Reading Passage 4

Questions 32 – 41 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from an 1873 speech by Susan B. Anthony, delivered after she was arrested, tried, and fined for voting in the 1872 presidential election.

5 Friends and Fellow Citizens: I stand before you tonight under indictment for the alleged crime of having voted at the last presidential election, without having a lawful right to vote. It shall be my work this evening to prove to you that in thus voting, I not only committed no crime, but, instead, simply exercised my citizen's rights, guaranteed to me and all United States citizens by the National Constitution, beyond the power of any State to deny.

15 We assert the province of government to be to secure the people in the enjoyment of their unalienable rights. We throw to the winds the old dogma that governments can give rights. Before governments were organized, no one denies that each individual possessed the right to protect his own life, liberty and property. And when 100 or 1,000,000 people enter into a free government, they do not barter away their natural rights; they simply pledge themselves to protect each other in the enjoyment of them, through prescribed judicial and legislative tribunals. They agree to abandon the methods of brute force in the adjustment of their differences, and adopt those of civilization.

25 Nor can you find a word in any of the grand documents left us by the fathers that assumes for government the power to create or to confer rights. The preamble of the Federal Constitution says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we,

the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people--women as well as men. And it is a downright mockery to talk to women of their enjoyment of the blessings of liberty while they are denied the use of the only means of securing them provided by this democratic-republican government--the ballot. For any State to make sex a qualification that must ever result in the disfranchisement of one entire half of the people is to pass a bill of attainder, or an ex post facto law, and is therefore a violation of the supreme law of the land. By it the blessings of liberty are forever withheld from women and their female posterity. To them this government has no just powers derived from the consent of the governed. To them, this government is not a democracy. It is not a republic.

It is an odious aristocracy; a hateful oligarchy of sex; the most hateful aristocracy ever established on the face of the globe; an oligarchy of wealth, where the rich govern the poor. An oligarchy of learning, where the educated govern the ignorant, or even an oligarchy of race, where the Saxon rules the African, might be endured; but this oligarchy of sex, which makes father, brothers, husband, sons, the oligarchs over the mother and sisters, the wife and daughters of every household--which ordains all men sovereigns, all women subjects, carries dissension, discord and rebellion into every home of the nation. Webster, Worcester and Bouvier all define a citizen to be a person in the United States, entitled to vote and hold office. The only question left to be settled now is: Are women persons? And I hardly believe any of our

opponents will have the hardihood to say they are
 75 not. Being persons, then, women are citizens
 persons, then, women are citizens; and no State has
 a right to make any law, or to enforce any old law,
 that shall abridge their privileges or immunities.
 Hence, every discrimination against women in the
 80 constitutions and laws of the several States is today
 null and void, precisely as in every one against
 Negroes.

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32. The central problem that Anthony describes in this passage is that women have
- A) been denied educational opportunities which have prevented them from gaining the knowledge to work in government.
 - B) unconstitutionally been denied the right to vote which challenges the notion of the USA as a democracy.
 - C) been blocked by male family members from entering the work force which has led to rebellions.
 - D) been fined throughout the nation for crimes against the blessings of liberty which led to uprisings and protests.
33. Anthony quotes the Constitution (lines 29 – 35) mainly to emphasize what she sees as the
- A) decline in family values in the United States.
 - B) the greatness of the documents written by the founding fathers.
 - C) the growing power of government.
 - D) the central argument for women’s suffrage in the USA.
34. The main point that Anthony makes in the second paragraph is that governments
- A) should be responsible for providing the citizens with certain unalienable rights.
 - B) should be credited with creating the initial structure of civilization.
 - C) should protect the rights that citizens naturally possess as people.
 - D) should not use brute force to limit the rights of its citizens.
35. Anthony claims that which of the following attributes defines citizenship?
- A) A birth certificate showing birth on US soil.
 - B) Proof of an education.
 - C) The ownership of land.
 - D) The right to vote and hold office.
36. Which line choices provide the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 46 – 49 (“For any... attainer”)
 - B) Lines 63 – 69 (“but this ... nation”)
 - C) Lines 69 – 71 (“Webster... office”)
 - D) Lines 75 – 78 (“Being ... immunities”)
37. It can reasonably be inferred that the “disfranchisement of one entire half of the people” refers to
- A) the ability to access to the vote by slaves in the South.
 - B) the ability of women to run for elected office.
 - C) right of women to access the ballot.
 - D) the condemnation of women who agitate for the right to education.
38. As used in line 42, “mockery” most nearly means
- A) contemptible.
 - B) absurdity.
 - C) misrepresentation.
 - D) rarity.

39. It can be inferred that Anthony believes that the result of her trials represents
- A) the establishment of an oligarchy in the United States.
 - B) the failures in the US Constitution to protect the rights of women.
 - C) the misinterpretation of the US Constitution leading to the restriction of the rights of women.
 - D) the omission by the states of legal president to allow for women's votes.

40. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 6 – 10 (“I not only... to deny”)
 - B) Lines 33 – 35 (“secure... America”)
 - C) Lines 46 – 51 (“For any...land”)
 - D) Lines 51 – 53 (“By its blessings... posterity”)
41. As used in line 74, “hardihood” most nearly means
- A) fear.
 - B) superstition.
 - C) boldness.
 - D) strength.

Reading Passage 5

Questions 42 – 52 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is adapted from an article by Catherine Johnson called *Ecology of Fear: The Benefits of A Top-Bottom Approach to Restoring Yellowstone*. Passage 2 is adapted from the authors of an op-ed piece published in The Christian Science Monitor called *Predator Re-introduction Threatens Human Livelihoods: Are Predators More Valuable Than Peoples' Livelihoods*

Passage 1

The reintroduction of predators in North America has become a topic ripe with controversy: from bears to mountain lions to wolves, each species has had a distinct history with its human neighbors. The American wolf, for example, completely disappeared as a species in the mid-twentieth century, the result of a vicious slandering campaign and eradication efforts spurred by widespread negative attitudes toward it. In the 1970s, however, scientists and conservationists voiced concerns for balance in American ecosystems, so a small pack of Canadian wolves were reintroduced in the states to pioneer an American wolf population. This effort was not without fierce opposition from the agricultural sector.

Despite this opposition, scientists have cited the reintroduction of the wolf in Yellowstone as the stimulus for a top-bottom trophic cascade that restored the ecosystem. The arrival of the wolves caused elk to be more cautious and flighty – a psychological topography called “the landscape of fear”. They no longer remained stationary and stopped overgrazing riverbanks, which allowed for cottonwood and aspen groves to grow. With the return of riverside groves, beavers could return to Yellowstone and build dams and ponds, which increased nesting sites for migratory birds previously absent from the park. The return of wolves even assisted decomposition cycles, since

wolf leftovers provide a steady source of food for scavengers whose numbers had been depleted.

Despite the wolf’s clear benefits for ecological systems such as Yellowstone, some groups are concerned about their reintroduction. Ranchers who live near Yellowstone fight for the right to shoot wolves on site in order to safeguard their livestock, insisting that predator reintroduction threatens their financial security as well as their own safety. However, studies have shown that the overall loss of livestock to wolves is less than one percent, definitively less than losses to weather, disease, and mismanagement. In addition, ranchers’ attitudes toward wolves as a threat to personal safety are more culturally ingrained than statistically relevant, as records show that there have only been three human deaths by wolves in North America since the 1920s.

Passage 2

The agricultural industry opposes the reintroduction of wolves for several reasons. The first reason lies in our concern for the welfare of our livestock, from which ranchers base their livelihoods. Secondly, the mere presence of wolves disturbs natural grazing patterns of our animals, impacting our management of herd movements. Lastly, by the government affording more care and attention to this so-called “sensitive species,” federal land managers take away available grazing sites for protected areas, minimizing our access to public lands.

While scientists oppose our claims and argue that wolves are not a large cause of concern for death of our livestock, we argue that their presence decreases our yearly income. The stress of a
 65 landscape of fear causes cattle to graze irregularly and spend more time worried about the possible presence of wolves rather than grazing and gaining weight.

There are myriad other reasons wolf
 70 reintroduction need not be so stoutly supported. Some scientists argue that the wolf cannot be cited as solely responsible for the Yellowstone trophic cascade, and later studies in Yellowstone state that willow groves and other trees are not recovering as
 75 well as was hoped despite wolf reintroduction.

Even PETA does not support animal reintroduction, claiming that reintroducing wolves into environments that had been without them disturbs and traumatizes animals already living
 80 there while increasing the risk that wolves are poisoned, hit by cars, or shot when reintroduced since they do not follow artificial boundaries.

People from our communities demand our acceptance of a predator whose very presence
 85 threatens our ability to make a living and provide for our families. We cannot allow the government to accept the reintroduction of wolves into our state since the science that supports their reintroduction is conflicted, and ranchers' families, homes, and
 90 livelihoods would be at risk should wolves return.

42. The author of Passage 1 credits the restoration for Yellowstone's ecosystem to the:

- A) cottonwood and aspen growth.
- B) decomposition cycles.
- C) top-bottom trophic cascade.
- D) predator reintroduction.

43. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

- A) Lines 9 – 14 (“In the...population”)
- B) Lines 17 – 20 (“Despite...ecosystem”)
- C) Lines 23 – 25 (“They...grow”)
- D) Lines 29 – 32 (“The return...depleted”)

44. Which argument against wolf reintroduction does Passage 1 counter?

- A) Wolves threaten ranchers' livelihoods by threatening the welfare of livestock.
- B) There is not substantial scientific evidence to support wolves' vital role in Yellowstone's restoration.
- C) Wolves threaten human lives and contribute to high rancher mortality rates.
- D) Without the ability to shoot wolves, ranchers are defenseless.

45. As it is used in line 2, “ripe” most nearly means

- A) filled.
- B) mature.
- C) ready.
- D) overdue.

46. It can be inferred that Passage 2 is most likely authored by:

- A) ecologists from Yellowstone.
- B) representatives of PETA.
- C) representatives of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.
- D) a coalition of ranchers.

47. Which ecological term in Passage 2 explains why ranchers may lose revenue due to wolves' mere presence in Yellowstone?

- A) sensitive species protection
- B) trophic cascade
- C) landscape of fear
- D) disturbance of natural grazing patterns

48. The overall attitude of the authors of Passage 2 can best be summarized as:
- A) skeptical of ecological science experiments that prove wolf reintroduction is single-handedly responsible for Yellowstone's restoration.
 - B) angry at the government for turning public grazing lands into protected areas for wolves.
 - C) frustrated with conservationists and the government for prioritizing a potentially dangerous species' reintroduction near their homes over their ability to make a living.
 - D) upset at the possibility of wolves being harmed by human technology due to their reintroduction into populated areas with conflicting conservation interests.
49. Which choice best states the relationship between the two passages?
- A) Passage 1 provides ecological evidence for an intervention policy that Passage 2 opposes with its own evidence.
 - B) Passage 2 promotes a federal decision with which Passage 1 strongly disagrees.
 - C) Passage 2 provides scientific evidence that objectively dismantles the argument in Passage 1.
 - D) Passage 2 considers the legal and ethical implications of evidence presented in Passage 1.
50. What ecological phenomenon is referenced in both passages but is used to reference the behavior of two different species?
- A) The landscape of fear.
 - B) Lethal and non-lethal maiming of livestock.
 - C) Dam-creation by beavers Yellowstone.
 - D) The top-bottom trophic cascade.
51. Which of the following tactics is employed by the authors of both passages?
- A) Citing statistical evidence and then providing counterarguments to the opposing side.
 - B) Discussing complex ecological science with regard to Yellowstone.
 - C) Offering strong opinions with powerful emotional language.
 - D) Using anecdotal evidence to make strong concluding statements.
52. On which of the following statements do both passages agree?
- A) Wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone is a good idea, but not outside of designated park areas.
 - B) Wolves should be a huge concern for ranchers and their livestock.
 - C) Ranchers should be allowed to shoot wolves on sight.
 - D) Wolves' presence in Yellowstone contributed to various ecological benefits and restorative effects.