

Reading Test

60 MINUTES, 47 QUESTIONS

Turn to Section 1 of your answer sheet to answer the questions in this section.

DIRECTIONS

Each passage or pair of passages below is followed by a number of questions. After reading each passage or pair, choose the best answer to each question based on what is stated or implied in the passage or passages and in any accompanying graphics (such as a table or graph).

Questions 1-9 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Mark Slouka, *Brewster: A Novel*.
©2013 by Mark Slouka.

This was a time trial, he said—a one-mile time trial, four laps—not a race. It was meant to give an idea of where we stood, no more.

Line We'd gathered around the middle of the long side
5 of the track, just ten or twelve of us, including three others who seemed new like me, jogging back and forth in the wind, loosening up. The rest had walked over to the other side of the field.

Falvo took me aside. "Warmed up? How're the
10 shoes?"

"Fine." In the distance I could see kids walking toward the parking lot. The sun stabbed out from under the clouds, glancing off the windshields.

He raised his voice over the wind. "All right, I
15 want you all to stay contained, stay smooth. I don't want to see anybody draining the well today—that means you, Mr. McCann." A tall, tough-looking kid with red hair and a tight face smiled like a gunslinger.

He turned to me. "I don't want you doing
20 anything stupid, Mosher. Some of these boys have been at it for a while. Don't think about them, think about yourself."

I shrugged.

"Pace yourself. Let them do what they do. They'll
25 be about thirty yards ahead after the first lap. Don't worry about them. Go out slow, feel your way, then bring it home as best you can. OK?"

"Sure," I said.

"Remember, it's a time trial. Not a race."

30 There was no starting gun. We lined up in the gusty wind, Falvo standing in the soggy infield in his dress shoes holding his clipboard like a small high table against his chest with his left hand and his stopwatch in his right and then he barked, "Runners
35 . . . marks? Go!"

They didn't run, they flowed—the kid in the headband, the red-headed kid, and two or three others in particular—with a quiet, aggressive, sustained power that looked like nothing but felt
40 like murder and I was with them and then halfway through the third turn they were moving away smooth as water and I could hear them talking among themselves, and I was slowing, burning, leaning back like there was a rope around my neck.
45 "Too fast, Mosher, too fast," I heard Falvo yelling, and his ax-sharp face came out of nowhere looking almost frantic and then it was gone and there was just the sound of my breathing and the crunch of my sneakers slapping the dirt. The group, still in a tight
50 cluster, wasn't all that far ahead of me.

By the end of the second lap I heard someone far away yelling "Stop, Mosher, that's enough," and then at some point someone else calling "Coming through—inside," and they passed me like a single
55 mass, all business now, and I remember staggering after them, gasping, drowning, my chest, my legs, my throat filling with lead and looking up through a fog of pain just in time to see the kid with the headband, halfway down the backstretch, accelerating into a
60 sustained, powerful sprint.

I don't know why. I can't explain it. By the end of the third lap I was barely moving, clawing at the air, oblivious to everything except the dirt unfolding endlessly in front of me. "Let him go," I heard
 65 somebody say. They'd all finished by then, recovered, and now stood watching as I staggered past them like something shot. "C'mon . . ." I heard someone start to call out uneasily, and then, "What's his name?" A small crowd, I found out later, sensing something
 70 going on, had gathered by the fence to the parking lot. The last of the newcomers had passed me long ago.

I remember seeing him appear in front of me like I was coming up from underwater and trying to
 75 swerve but I was barely standing and I walked right into him and he caught me as I fell, his one good arm around my back, saying over and over, "All right, easy now, easy, you're done, keep walking, walk it off," like he was gentling a horse. I threw up on the
 80 infield grass.

"What we have here," he was saying, "is a failure to communicate. Stay within yourself, I said. Don't drain the well, I said."

"What did I get?" I couldn't seem to hold my head
 85 up, or open my eyes—the pain kept coming in waves. "What?"

"Time. What time did I get?"

He laughed—that bitter Falvo laugh—ha!—like he'd just been vindicated. "He wants to know what
 90 he got," he said, like there was somebody with us. "You want to know what you got? I'll tell you what you got: proof you could beat yourself senseless—something I very much doubt you needed."

1

Based on the passage, which character would most likely agree with the idea that, when trying something new, it is best not to push one's limits?

- A) Falvo
- B) McCann
- C) Mosher
- D) The person who said "Let him go"

2

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

- A) Lines 14-17 ("All right . . . McCann")
- B) Lines 19-22 ("He turned . . . yourself")
- C) Lines 55-60 ("I remember . . . sprint")
- D) Lines 76-79 ("he caught . . . horse")

3

In the context of Falvo's instructions to the runners, the main purpose of lines 24-27 ("Pace . . . OK") is to

- A) provide useful general information to the group.
- B) emphasize and elaborate on advice given earlier.
- C) introduce a philosophy applicable to sports and life.
- D) reveal Falvo's underlying motivation.

4

In the context of the passage, “I shrugged” (line 23) and “‘Sure,’ I said” (line 28) mainly serve to show the narrator’s

- A) shyness.
- B) dismissiveness.
- C) dishonesty.
- D) hostility.

5

Based on the passage, how did the experienced runners respond to Falvo’s advice?

- A) They enthusiastically embraced it.
- B) They acted like they hadn’t heard it.
- C) They generally accepted it.
- D) They only pretended to take it seriously.

6

What does the narrator say about his motivation for performing as he did in the time trial?

- A) That he was determined to keep up with the other runners
- B) That he wanted to prove something to himself
- C) That he wished to improve on his previous time
- D) That he was unable to provide a reason for his behavior

7

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

- A) Lines 36-39 (“They didn’t . . . power”)
- B) Line 61 (“I don’t . . . explain it”)
- C) Lines 73-76 (“I remember . . . into him”)
- D) Lines 91-94 (“I’ll . . . needed”)

8

Based on the passage, when Falvo says, “Don’t drain the well” (line 83), he most probably means

- A) don’t use up all of your energy.
- B) don’t get sick.
- C) don’t try to outdo one another.
- D) don’t quit before you’re finished.

9

As used in line 89, “vindicated” most nearly means

- A) avenged.
- B) set free.
- C) defended against.
- D) proven right.

Questions 10-18 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Moisés Naím, *The End of Power: From Boardrooms to Battlefields and Churches to States, Why Being in Charge Isn't What It Used to Be*. ©2013 by Moisés Naím.

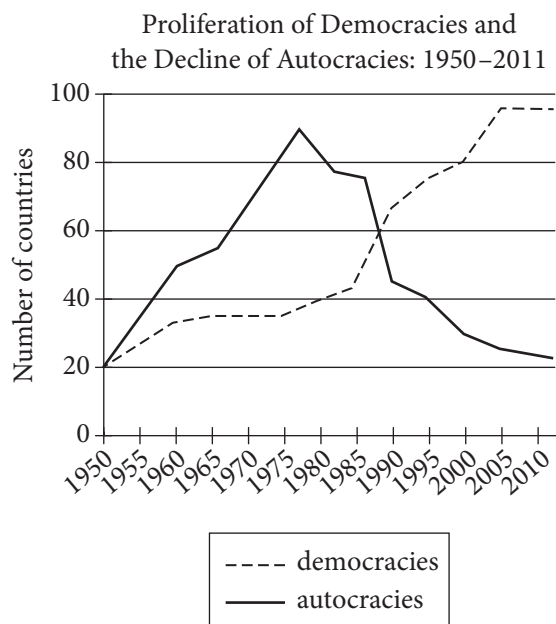
The number of democracies in the world today is unprecedented. And remarkably, even the remaining autocratic countries are less authoritarian than before, with electoral systems gaining strength and people empowered by new forms of contestation that repressive rulers are poorly geared to suppress. Local crises and setbacks are real, but the global trend is strong: power continues to flow away from autocrats and become more fleeting and dispersed.

The data confirm this transformation: 1977 was the high-water mark of authoritarian rule, with 90 authoritarian countries. A respected source, Freedom House, assessed whether countries are electoral democracies, based on whether they hold elections that are regular, timely, open, and fair, even if certain other civic and political freedoms may be lacking. In 2011 it counted 117 of 193 surveyed countries as electoral democracies. Compare that with 1989, when only 69 of 167 countries made the grade. Put another way, the proportion of democracies in the world increased by just over half in only two decades.

What caused this global transformation? Obviously local factors were at work, but scholar Samuel Huntington noted some big forces as well. Poor economic management by many authoritarian governments eroded their popular standing. A rising middle class demanded better public services, greater participation, and eventually more political freedom. Western governments and activists encouraged dissent and held out rewards for reform, such as membership in NATO or the EU or access to funds from international financial institutions. A newly activist Catholic Church under Pope John Paul II empowered opposition in Poland, El Salvador, and the Philippines. Above all, success beget success, a process accelerated by the new reach and speed of mass media. As news of democratic triumphs spread from country to country, greater access to media by increasingly literate populations encouraged emulation. In today's digital culture, the force of that factor has exploded.

There have been exceptions, of course—not just countries where democracy has yet to spread but others where it has experienced reversals. Larry Diamond, a leading scholar in this field, calls the stalling in recent years in countries like Russia, Venezuela, or Bangladesh a “democratic recession.” Yet against this is mounting evidence that public attitudes have shifted. In Latin America, for example, despite persistent poverty and inequality, and constant corruption scandals, opinion polls show greater confidence in civilian government than in the military.

Even autocracies are less autocratic today. According to one study of the world's democratic electoral systems, Brunei may be the only country where “electoral politics has failed to put down any meaningful roots at all.” With far fewer repressive regimes in the world, one might have expected the holdouts to be places where freedom and political competition are increasingly suppressed. But in fact the opposite is true. How? Elections are central to democracy but they are not the only indicator of political openness. Freedom of the press, civil liberties, checks and balances that limit the power of any single institution (including that of the head of state), and other measures convey a sense of a government's grip on society. And the data show that on average, even as the number of authoritarian regimes has gone down, the democracy scores of countries that remain politically closed have gone up. The sharpest improvement occurred in the early 1990s, suggesting that the same forces that pushed so many countries into the democratic column at that time had profound liberalizing effects in the remaining nondemocratic countries as well.



Adapted from Monty G. Marshall, Keith Jagers, and Ted Robert Gurr. "Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800–2010," Polity IV Project.

10

Over the course of the passage, the main focus shifts from

- A) a discussion of the increase in democracies and political openness to an analysis of the causes of the increase.
- B) a claim that electoral democracies have become less politically open to a discussion of the effects of the decreased openness.
- C) an explanation of one set of data about a trend toward political openness to an explanation of a conflicting set of data.
- D) a positive portrayal of democracy to a strong denunciation of autocracy.

11

As used in line 20, “put” most nearly means

- A) imposed.
- B) placed.
- C) incited.
- D) stated.

12

As used in line 31, “held out” most nearly means

- A) resisted.
- B) awaited.
- C) avoided.
- D) offered.

13

Which choice best supports the claim that increased political openness is a widespread, global trend?

- A) Line 23 (“What . . . transformation”)
- B) Lines 26-27 (“Poor . . . standing”)
- C) Lines 41-42 (“In today’s . . . exploded”)
- D) Lines 56-59 (“According . . . all”)

14

The passage characterizes the state of political openness in autocratic regimes as unexpected in that

- A) instead of becoming more oppressive, autocracies are becoming more democratic.
- B) data indicate that the regimes are becoming less democratic, while opinion polls indicate that the public believes regimes are becoming more democratic.
- C) despite the recent, well-publicized trend toward democratization, there have been many local setbacks.
- D) in a reversal of the trend over the last decade, political openness in autocracies is on the decline.

15

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

- A) Lines 18-22 (“Compare . . . decades”)
- B) Lines 46-50 (“Larry . . . shifted”)
- C) Lines 59-63 (“With far . . . true”)
- D) Lines 73-77 (“The sharpest . . . well”)

16

Which of the following is cited in the passage as an indicator of political openness?

- A) A strong head of state
- B) Freedom of the press
- C) Confidence in the military
- D) Presence of a digital culture

17

According to the graph, the number of autocracies in 1975 was less than the number of

- A) democracies in 1950.
- B) democracies in 1995.
- C) autocracies in 2011.
- D) democracies in 2011.

18

According to the graph, the number of democracies was roughly equal to the number of autocracies in which of the following ranges?

- A) 1975–1980
- B) 1985–1990
- C) 1995–2000
- D) 2005–2010

Questions 19-28 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Bettina Boxall, "Yellowstone Wolves Boost Berry Diet for Grizzlies, Study Says." ©2013 by Los Angeles Times.

In another example of how the return of a top predator can have far-reaching ecological effects, researchers have found that the reintroduction of the gray wolf to Yellowstone National Park has boosted an important food source for the threatened grizzly bear. A study published in the *Journal of Animal Ecology* is essentially a tale of who eats what.

When wolves were reintroduced to the park in 1995 after a 70-year absence, they preyed on elk herds that browsed trees and shrubs. The elk population, which had exploded without the wolves, dropped. The over-browsed plants began to rebound, including berry-producing shrubs that provide nutritious summer meals for grizzlies when they are fattening up for hibernation.

"The grizzly bear uses some of the same plants that the prey of the wolf uses," said William Ripple, an Oregon State University professor of forest ecosystems and lead author of the study. "The reintroduction of one top predator is potentially affecting another top predator through this food web."

Ripple and his fellow researchers at OSU and Washington State University compared the frequency of fruit found in grizzly bear scat (animal fecal droppings) to elk numbers before and after wolf introduction. Over a 19-year period, they found that the average proportion of fruit in grizzly scat rose significantly after wolves returned to Yellowstone and the elk population fell. The scientists examined and rejected other possible explanations for the smaller, pre-wolf proportion of fruit in grizzly diets—such as climate influences or the operation of open-pit garbage dumps that served as bear mess halls before the last one was closed in 1970.

Previous research by Ripple and colleagues has demonstrated other ways in which the gray wolf's return has had a cascading effect in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the wildest in the lower 48 states. Ripple's work was the first to show that aspens declined after wolves were eliminated from the park in the 1920s. When wolves returned and drove down the elk numbers, scientists saw a resurgence of aspen, cottonwood, and willows in some parts of the park that has led to an increase in beavers.

"We're in the early stages of this ecosystem recovery. This is what we call passive restoration," Ripple said. "We put the wolf back in and then we let nature take its course." In the case of the grizzly, the paper's authors said increasing berry production could help make up for the loss of another bear food threatened by climate change, whitebark pine nuts. The Yellowstone region's whitebark pines have been dying en masse, the victim of beetle kills promoted by milder winters. Wildlife biologists worry the diminishing nut crop could hurt grizzly survival.

Ripple cautioned that it will take time for berry-producing shrubs to regrow. "It may not be a panacea or a big silver bullet as a food item for the grizzlies."

The wolf-bear connection in Yellowstone offers a broader lesson, Ripple said. "We should be looking much farther and much more holistically at large mammal or predator management," he suggested. "There could be far reaching effects that we have not considered in the past. And they can be very important."

Annual Counts of Northern Yellowstone Elk and Wolves
and the Ratio of Wolves per 1,000 Elk, 1986–2004

Year	Winter elk count	Wolf numbers	Wolf/elk ratio
1986	16,286	0	0
1987	17,007	0	0
1988	18,913	0	0
1989	*10,265	0	0
1990	14,829	0	0
1991	*9,465	0	0
1992	12,859	0	0
1993	17,585	0	0
1994	19,045	0	0
1995	16,791	0	0
1996	—**	21	—**
1997	—**	24	—**
1998	11,736	32	2.73
1999	11,742	48	4.09
2000	14,539	44	3.03
2001	13,400	72	5.37
2002	11,969	77	6.43
2003	9,215	84	9.12
2004	8,335	106	12.72

*Poor counting conditions; count is likely a substantial underestimate.

**Elk count not available in 1996 and 1997.

Adapted from Patrick J. White and R. A. Garrott, "Northern Yellowstone Elk after Wolf Restoration." ©2005 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

19

The main purpose of the passage is to

- A) discuss an ecological phenomenon.
- B) analyze a scientific experiment.
- C) resolve an environmental debate.
- D) draw attention to a historic discovery.

20

According to the passage, what was a direct result of the drop in the elk population at Yellowstone National Park?

- A) An investigation of the grizzly bear population
- B) A decrease in the number of aspen trees
- C) An increase in fruit-bearing plants
- D) A surge in the wolf population

21

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

- A) Lines 6-7 ("A study . . . what")
- B) Lines 12-15 ("The over-browsed . . . hibernation")
- C) Lines 42-46 ("When . . . beavers")
- D) Lines 49-50 ("We put . . . course")

22

According to the passage, one potential challenge to the survival of the grizzly bear population in Yellowstone National Park is a shortage of

- A) elk.
- B) beetles.
- C) cottonwood trees.
- D) whitebark pine trees.

23

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

- A) Lines 27-30 (“Over . . . fell”)
- B) Lines 50-53 (“In the . . . nuts”)
- C) Lines 59-60 (“Ripple . . . regrow”)
- D) Lines 60-62 (“It may . . . grizzlies”)

24

As used in line 10, “browsed” most nearly means

- A) inspected.
- B) skimmed.
- C) destroyed.
- D) grazed.

25

Which choice most closely captures the meaning of the figurative “big silver bullet” referred to in line 61?

- A) Unexpected outcome
- B) Tempting choice
- C) Definitive solution
- D) Dangerous event

26

The main purpose of the final paragraph of the passage is to

- A) advise the reader of some potential limitations of Ripple’s conclusions about the nutritional needs of the grizzly bear.
- B) extend the implications of the relationship between wolves and grizzlies in a particular environment to other animals and contexts.
- C) describe a certain experiment that Ripple will be undertaking in the future to corroborate his findings.
- D) suggest the potential ramifications of reintroducing another species into an already fragile ecosystem.

27

According to the table, the wolf/elk ratio experienced a decrease between which of the following years?

- A) 1998 and 1999
- B) 1999 and 2000
- C) 2000 and 2001
- D) 2003 and 2004

28

Which claim from the passage is most directly supported by the data given in the table?

- A) Elk numbers in Yellowstone National Park showed an overall decline as a result of the introduction of wolves.
- B) Elk numbers in Yellowstone National Park declined every year following the introduction of wolves.
- C) Elk numbers in Yellowstone National Park in any given year decreased as the ratio of wolves to elk that year increased.
- D) Elk numbers in Yellowstone National Park stabilized after an initial decline as wolf population numbers stabilized.

Questions 29-38 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is adapted from Henry David Thoreau, "Resistance to Civil Government." Originally published in 1849. Passage 2 is adapted from Martin Luther King, Jr., "Letter from Birmingham Jail." ©1986 by the Estate of Martin Luther King, Jr. Thoreau wrote at a time when slavery was legal in the United States. In 1963, King was arrested while protesting racial segregation in Birmingham, Alabama; he wrote this letter while in jail.

Passage 1

Line Must the citizen ever for a moment, or in the least
degree, resign his conscience to the legislator? Why
has every man a conscience, then? I think that we
5 should be men first, and subjects afterward. It is not
desirable to cultivate a respect for the law, so much as
for the right. The only obligation which I have a right
to assume is to do at any time what I think right. It is
truly enough said that a corporation has no
conscience; but a corporation of conscientious men
10 is a corporation *with* a conscience. Law never made
men a whit more just; and, by means of their respect
for it, even the well-disposed are daily made the
agents of injustice. . . .

The mass of men serve the state . . . not as men
15 mainly, but as machines, with their bodies. They are
the standing army, and the militia, jailers, constables,
. . . etc. In most cases there is no free exercise
whatever of the judgment or of the moral sense; but
they put themselves on a level with wood and earth
20 and stones; and wooden men can perhaps be
manufactured that will serve the purpose as well.
Such command no more respect than men of
straw or a lump of dirt. They have the same sort of
worth only as horses and dogs. Yet such as these even
25 are commonly esteemed good citizens. Others, as
most legislators, politicians, lawyers, ministers, and
office-holders, serve the state chiefly with their heads;
and, as they rarely make any moral distinctions, they
are as likely to serve the devil, without *intending* it, as
30 God. A very few, as heroes, patriots, martyrs,
reformers in the great sense, and *men*, serve the state
with their consciences also, and so necessarily resist
it for the most part; and they are commonly treated
as enemies by it. . . .

35 How does it become a man to behave toward this
American government to-day? I answer, that he
cannot without disgrace be associated with it. I

cannot for an instant recognize that political
organization as *my* government which is the *slave's*
40 government also.

Passage 2

You express a great deal of anxiety over our
willingness to break laws. This is certainly a
legitimate concern. Since we so diligently urge people
to obey the Supreme Court's decision of 1954
45 outlawing segregation in the public schools, at first
glance it may seem rather paradoxical for us
consciously to break laws. One may well ask: "How
can you advocate breaking some laws and obeying
others?" The answer lies in the fact that there are
50 two types of laws: just and unjust. I would be the first
to advocate obeying just laws. One has not only a
legal but a moral responsibility to obey just laws.
Conversely, one has a moral responsibility to disobey
unjust laws. I would agree with St. Augustine that "an
55 unjust law is no law at all."

Now, what is the difference between the two?
How does one determine whether a law is just or
unjust? A just law is a man-made code that squares
with the moral law or the law of God. An unjust law
60 is a code that is out of harmony with the moral law.
To put it in the terms of St. Thomas Aquinas: An
unjust law is a human law that is not rooted in
eternal law and natural law. Any law that uplifts
human personality is just. Any law that degrades
65 human personality is unjust. All segregation statutes
are unjust because segregation distorts the soul and
damages the personality. It gives the segregator a
false sense of superiority and the segregated a false
sense of inferiority. . . . Thus it is that I can urge
70 men to obey the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court,
for it is morally right; and I can urge them to
disobey segregation ordinances, for they are morally
wrong. . . .

In no sense do I advocate evading or defying the
75 law, as would the rabid segregationist [by refusing to
comply with the Supreme Court ruling]. That would
lead to anarchy. One who breaks an unjust law must
do so openly, lovingly, and with a willingness to
accept the penalty. I submit that an individual who
80 breaks a law that conscience tells him is unjust, and
who willingly accepts the penalty of imprisonment in
order to arouse the conscience of the community
over its injustice, is in reality expressing the highest
respect for law.

29

As used in line 22, “command” most nearly means

- A) order.
- B) dominate.
- C) overlook.
- D) deserve.

30

Thoreau makes which point about people who follow their consciences?

- A) They often band together with other entities to form corporations.
- B) They tend to have mutually antagonistic relationships with their governments.
- C) They generally believe that the exercise of the moral sense is what makes them human.
- D) They hold their legislators to a different moral standard than that to which they hold themselves.

31

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

- A) Lines 1-2 (“Must . . . legislator”)
- B) Lines 7-10 (“It is . . . conscience”)
- C) Lines 17-21 (“In most . . . well”)
- D) Lines 30-34 (“A very . . . by it”)

32

According to King, an unjust statute should not be

- A) regarded as having moral authority.
- B) broken in a manner intended to attract attention.
- C) viewed as detrimental to the human spirit.
- D) used to enforce obedience to moral law.

33

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

- A) Lines 49-50 (“The answer . . . unjust”)
- B) Lines 51-52 (“One . . . laws”)
- C) Lines 53-55 (“one . . . all”)
- D) Lines 64-65 (“Any . . . unjust”)

34

As used in line 57, “determine” most nearly means

- A) establish.
- B) regulate.
- C) direct.
- D) limit.

35

The primary purpose of each passage is to

- A) make an argument about the relationship between the individual and the law.
- B) advance a view on how laws could be made more just.
- C) question a claim that the morality of actions depends on their consequences.
- D) discuss a change in the nature of the state and its power over the individual.

36

Both authors would most likely agree with which statement about people who obey their government's statutes?

- A) They fail to follow the guidance of their consciences.
- B) They are incapable of exercising moral judgment.
- C) They may not be acting in accordance with justice.
- D) They value personal morality over the public good.

37

In the passages, a significant difference in how the two authors discuss morality is that Thoreau indicates that

- A) very few people follow their consciences, while King indicates that most people consistently adhere to moral laws.
- B) people should do what they judge to be right, while King indicates that people should follow a universal moral code.
- C) the morality of an action derives from its legal status, while King indicates that morality and human law are distinct.
- D) even morally good laws should be disobeyed, while King indicates that people should follow just laws.

38

Assuming that he agrees with the assertions in the final paragraph of Passage 1, King would most likely recommend which course of action to Thoreau?

- A) Thoreau should obey laws upholding slavery while they are in force but should work to repeal them.
- B) Thoreau should view laws upholding slavery as immoral but should not break them since doing so would lead to anarchy.
- C) Thoreau should break laws upholding slavery and in doing so should neither hide his actions nor try to avoid punishment.
- D) Thoreau should openly criticize laws upholding slavery but should follow them since committing a crime would degrade his personality.

Questions 39–47 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from Ed Yong, “Gut Bacteria Allows Insect Pest to Foil Farmers.” ©2013 by National Geographic Society.

Here is a lesson that we’re going to be taught again and again in the coming years: Most animals are not just animals. They’re also collections of
 Line microbes. If you really want to understand animals,
 5 you’ll also have to understand the world of microbes inside them. In other words, zoology is ecology.

Consider the western corn rootworm—a beetle that’s a serious pest of corn in the United States. The adults have strong preferences for laying eggs in corn
 10 fields, so that their underground larvae hatch into a feast of corn roots. This life cycle depends on a continuous year-on-year supply of corn. Farmers can use this dependency against the rootworm, by planting soybean and corn in alternate years.
 15 These rotations mean that rootworms lay eggs into corn fields but their larvae hatch among soybean, and die.

But the rootworms have adapted to this strategy by reducing their strong instincts for laying eggs in
 20 corn. These rotation-resistant females might lay among soybean fields, so their larvae hatch into a crop of corn.

There are almost certainly genetic differences that separate the rotation-resistant rootworms from their
 25 normal peers, but what are they? Researchers at the University of Illinois have been studying the problem since 2000 and, despite generating a vast mountain of data, have failed to find the genes in question.

“The western corn rootworm has been an enigma for
 30 a long time,” says Manfredo Seufferheld. “This insect has the ability to adapt to practically all control methods deployed against it, including crop rotation. After many years of research about the mechanisms of rotation resistance, results were mostly
 35 inconclusive.”

So, Seufferheld looked elsewhere. Rather than focusing on the rootworm’s own genes, he studied the genes of the bacteria in its gut . . . and found some answers. The rotation-resistant varieties have
 40 very different gut bacteria from the normal ones. And when the team killed these microbes with antibiotics, they severely reduced the beetle’s ability to cope with rotation.

“The bad guy in the story—the western corn
 45 rootworm—was actually part of a multi-species conspiracy,” says Joe Spencer, who was part of the study.

The team, including graduate student Chia-Ching Chu, found that a third of the rootworms’ gut
 50 bacteria comprise species that are unique to either the resistant or normal varieties. These two factions also differ in the relative numbers of the bacteria that they share.

These different microbes give the resistant beetles
 55 an edge when eating soybeans. The rootworms digest the protein in their meals using enzymes called cysteine proteases, and soybeans defend themselves with substances that can block these enzymes.

But Chu found that the more the beetles’ bacteria
 60 differed from the normal set, the higher the levels of cysteine proteases in their guts. By avoiding indigestion, these beetles were better at surviving among soybeans, and more likely to lay their eggs there.

The team proved that the bacteria were
 65 responsible by killing them with antibiotics. Sure enough, this drastically lowered the cysteine protease activity in the guts of the rotation-resistant beetles and wrecked their ability to thrive among soybeans.

39

Over the course of the passage, the main focus shifts from a

- A) statement about the challenge posed by a particular insect to an indication of why that challenge was easy to overcome.
- B) summary of a once-unexplained natural phenomenon to a biography of the scientists who researched that phenomenon.
- C) description of a problem affecting agriculture to an explanation of how scientists identified the cause of that problem.
- D) discussion about a scientific field to an anecdote showing how research is done in that field.

40

The statement “zoology is ecology” (line 6) mainly serves to

- A) propose that two areas of scientific knowledge be merged.
- B) point out that knowledge obtained in one field of research will lead to expertise in another.
- C) assert a point about biological science that is supported by the example in the passage.
- D) suggest that one field of scientific research has completely supplanted another.

41

According to the passage, one similarity between rotation-resistant rootworms and normal rootworms is that they both

- A) reduce crop productivity by extracting nutrients from the soil.
- B) produce larvae that feed on the plant roots of crops.
- C) adapt to crop rotation by maintaining high levels of enzymes in their guts.
- D) contain the same quantity and composition of bacteria in their guts.

42

Which choice most clearly provides information indicating how some rootworms have overcome farmers’ efforts to eradicate them?

- A) Lines 15-17 (“These . . . die”)
- B) Lines 18-20 (“But . . . corn”)
- C) Lines 25-28 (“Researchers . . . question”)
- D) Lines 41-43 (“And . . . rotation”)

43

The central claim in the fourth paragraph (lines 23-35) is that

- A) extensive study of the rootworm’s genes was insufficient to determine why some rootworms are rotation resistant.
- B) the rootworm’s ability to adapt to pest control methods is unique among insects.
- C) the genetic profile of rootworms is significantly more complex than researchers initially believed.
- D) our current understanding of genetics is inadequate to allow researchers to understand why some rootworms are rotation resistant.

44

As used in line 24, “separate” most nearly means

- A) distinguish.
- B) discharge.
- C) extract.
- D) scatter.

45

According to the passage, the gut bacteria of rotation-resistant rootworms

- A) help the rootworms survive in soybean crops.
- B) are responsible for lowering the amount of cysteine protease in the rootworms’ guts.
- C) make the rootworms less vulnerable to being killed by antibiotics.
- D) are transferred to the larvae that hatch from the rootworms’ eggs.

46

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

- A) Lines 29-30 (“The western . . . Seufferheld”)
- B) Lines 39-40 (“The rotation-resistant . . . ones”)
- C) Lines 44-47 (“The bad . . . study”)
- D) Lines 54-55 (“These . . . soybeans”)

47

The main idea of the last paragraph is that

- A) cysteine proteases are harmful to rootworms when present in large quantities in the body.
- B) eggs laid by rotation-resistant rootworms will hatch into crops of soybeans.
- C) bacteria unique to rotation-resistant rootworms allow them to digest soybeans.
- D) rotation-resistant rootworms do not digest soybeans using cysteine proteases.

STOP

**If you finish before time is called, you may check your work on this section only.
Do not turn to any other section.**