

Decoding^{the} TOEFL[®] iBT

Basic

READING

**Answers &
Explanations**

Chapter 01

Vocabulary

Basic Practice

p. 15

Answers

A (C) B (A) C (B)

Practice with Short Passages

p. 16

A | The Steel Plow

Answers

(A)

Answer Explanation

When a creation is practical, it is effective since it works well.

Vocabulary

- **primitive** = basic; simple
- **ideal** = the best; working very well for a particular situation
- **stick** = to become attached to

B | The Brown-Headed Cowbird

Answers

(C)

Answer Explanation

When some birds reject the eggs, it means that they do not care for the eggs.

Vocabulary

- **hatch** = to come out of an egg and to be born
- **vocalization** = the act of making a sound or noise from one's mouth
- **maturity** = adulthood

Practice with Long Passages

p. 18

A | The Formation of the Grand Canyon

Answers

1 (D) 2 (D) 3 (A) 4 Initial Formation: [1], [4] Widening of the Canyon: [2], [3]

Answer Explanation

- (D) The passage reads, "The canyon stretches for 446 kilometers and is twenty-nine kilometers across at its widest point. In some places, it descends more than 1,800 meters from its rim."
- (D) When the canyon cliffs have colorful bands, there are colorful strips of rocks in layers.
- (A) The author writes about how ice erosion widened the Grand Canyon in writing, "In addition, ice eroded its walls. First, water seeped into cracks in the rocks. At night, when it got cooler, the water froze, became ice, and expanded. That caused rocks to break away from the canyon walls."
- Initial Formation: [1], [4]
Widening of the Canyon: [2], [3]
About the initial formation of the Grand Canyon, the author writes, "Over a period of five or six million years, the river's water eroded the soft sedimentary rocks. Layers of these rocks are visible today as colorful bands in the canyon's cliffs, ([1])" and adds, "The Colorado River, which flows through the Colorado Plateau, is mostly responsible for the formation of the Grand Canyon. ([4])" Regarding the widening of the canyon, the passage reads, "When it rains, flashfloods often result. This creates numerous streams that carry away large amounts of soil and rock. This is exactly what happened to the Grand Canyon. ([3]) In addition, ice eroded its walls. First, water seeped into cracks in the rocks. At night, when it got cooler, the water froze, became ice, and expanded. That caused rocks to break away from the canyon walls. ([2])" Answer choices [5] and [6] contain incorrect information, so they are wrong answers.

Vocabulary

- **rim** = the outer edge of something
- **uplifting** = the process of picking up something
- **sunbaked** = heated, dried, and hardened by the sun
- **flashflood** = a sudden flood with fast-moving water

B | The Benefits of Sleep

Answers

1 (B) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 [1], [4], [5]

Answer Explanation

- (B) In writing, "When there is darkness, most animals sleep," the author implies that some animals are active during the night.
- (B) When a body resists certain diseases, it fights against them to keep the body healthy.
- (C) The sentence points out that large prey animals sleep for a short amount of time while smaller prey

animals sleep longer. This thought is best expressed in the sentence in answer choice (C).

- 4 [1], [4], [5] The summary sentence points out that animals get many benefits from sleep. This thought is best expressed in answer choices [1], [4], and [5]. Answer choices [2] and [3] are minor points, so they are incorrect answers.

Vocabulary

- **cycle** = a series of actions or events that are repeated
- **restore** = to bring back to an original condition
- **suffer** = to have a loss or disadvantage
- **nocturnal** = active at night

iBT Practice Test

p. 22

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- 1 (A) 2 (A) 3 (C) 4 (C)
5 (B) 6 (A) 7 [2] 8 [2], [4], [6]

PASSAGE 2

- 9 (D) 10 (C) 11 (A) 12 (B)
13 (D) 14 (B) 15 (C) 16 [2], [3], [4]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Vocabulary Question

(A) When a people's origin remains a mystery, it means that it is not confirmed where the people came from.

2 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(A) It is written, "The first contact made between the Algonquin people and the Europeans happened in Quebec in 1603. French explorer Samuel de Champlain met them then."

3 Sentence Simplification Question

(C) The sentence points out that the leader of each clan had to be supported by the people, but the clans lacked a single overall leader. This thought is best expressed in the sentence in answer choice (C).

4 Vocabulary Question

(C) When local river systems are extensive, they are broad, so there are many of them.

5 Negative Factual Information Question

(B) There is no mention in the passage of how many tribes belonged to the Iroquois Confederacy.

6 Factual Information Question

(A) The passage reads, "Many of them take an active interest in preserving their culture. While a lot of them lead modern lives, there are others that engage in traditional practices. In doing so, they hope to preserve their heritage for future generations."

7 Insert Text Question

[2] The sentence before the second square reads, "The Algonquins soon became close allies of the French and fought alongside them in several wars against the British." The sentence to be added mentions the relationship between the Algonquins and the French and points out how long they remained "close allies." The two sentences therefore go well together.

8 Prose Summary Question

[2], [4], [6] The summary sentence points out that the Algonquins have had various relationships with the Europeans ever since they met each other in North America. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2], [4], and [6]. Answer choices [1], [3], and [5] are minor points, so they are all incorrect.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Vocabulary Question

(D) When glaciers carve up the land beneath them, they cut it.

10 Factual Information Question

(C) The passage reads, "They normally form in the Arctic and Antarctic regions but may also be created in mountain ranges at high altitudes."

11 Factual Information Question

(A) The author notes, "The most notable effect of glaciers is how they depress the land under them. Depending upon the composition of the soil and the rock, the land may retain its former shape. However, the passing of a glacier typically leaves large depressions in the soil. These fill with water and form lakes."

12 Negative Factual Information Question

(B) The passage points out, "The famous long fjords of Scandinavia were created in this manner during the last ice age thousands of years ago," so it is not true that some fjords are several million years old.

13 Inference Question

(D) The author writes, "Three other major types of land formations occur due to glacial erosion. They

are cirques, arêtes, and horns. A cirque forms when a glacier erodes a mountainside. It is a bowl-shaped depression which has a steeper side facing uphill, giving it a tilted appearance. Cirques are especially common in the Alps Mountains of Europe.” Since cirques are “especially common in the Alps Mountains” and are formed “when a glacier erodes a mountainside,” it can be inferred that many of the Alps Mountains were eroded by the actions of glaciers.

14 Vocabulary Question

(B) When a glacier halts its movement, it stops.

15 Sentence Simplification Question

(C) The sentence points out that the movement of a glacier forms a drumlin, which looks like a long hill of soil or rock and has the shape of a teardrop. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (C).

16 Prose Summary Question

[2], [3], [4] The summary sentence notes that glaciers change the land beneath them in many ways when they move. This thought is best described in answer choices [2], [3], and [4]. Answer choice [6] is a minor point, so it is an incorrect answer. Answer choice [1] contains information not mentioned in the passage, so it is also incorrect. And answer choice [5] contains incorrect information, so it is wrong.

Vocabulary Review

p. 30

Answers

A

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 maturity | 2 hatch |
| 3 tribe | 4 flashflood |
| 5 nocturnal | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 a | 2 b | 3 b | 4 b | 5 a |
| 6 b | 7 b | 8 a | 9 b | |

Chapter 02

Reference

Basic Practice

p. 33

Answers

- A (B) B (A) C (A)

Practice with Short Passages

p. 34

A | The Life Cycle of the Grasshopper

Answers

- (B)

Answer Explanation

The “they” that remain underground for around ten months are their eggs, which are the eggs that most grasshoppers lay.

Vocabulary

- **lifespan** = the length of time an organism lives
- **stage** = a level
- **shed** = to get rid of

B | Crowd Psychology

Answers

- (B)

Answer Explanation

The “it” that takes place is mob behavior.

Vocabulary

- **account for** = to explain; to be responsible for
- **mob** = a large group of people who behave badly and are often violent
- **delusion** = a false belief or opinion

Practice with Long Passages

p. 36

A | Orca Hunting Methods

Answers

- 1 (C) 2 (C) 3 (D)
4 Herring: [4], [5] Seal: [2], [6]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (C) There is no mention in the passage of where the orca prefers to hunt animals.
- 2 (C) The “it” that is hit on the head and stunned is the shark.
- 3 (D) The passage reads, “It slaps the shark on the head to stun it, and then the orca flips the shark upside down. This makes the shark defenseless, so the orca can easily kill and eat it.” Since the shark is stunned, it cannot move.
- 4 Herring: [4], [5]
Seal: [2], [6]
About herring, the passage reads, “The orca utilizes a method called the carousel to hunt herring. Hunting in groups, several orcas surround the herring, ([4]) move their bodies rapidly, and create air bubbles in the water. These actions herd the herring into a tightly rotating ball like a carousel. ([5]) The orcas then slap the ball with their tails to stun large numbers of herring, making it easy for the orcas to eat them.” As for seals, the author writes, “Sometimes seals climb onto an ice sheet to escape from a group of orcas. The orcas then swim together toward the ice sheet, which creates a wave of water as they move. Occasionally, the wave rocks the ice sheet enough so that it knocks the seals into the water. ([2], [6])” Answer choice [1] is not mentioned in the passage, so it is incorrect. Answer choice [3] refers to sharks, so it is a wrong answer as well.

Vocabulary

- **feed on** = to eat
- **prey** = to hunt other animals
- **defenseless** = unable to protect oneself
- **rock** = to move from side to side

B | The Evolution of the Romance Languages

Answers

- 1 (D) 2 (B) 3 (A) 4 [1], [2], [5]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (D) The author points out how Classical Latin was different from Vulgar Latin in writing, “Vulgar Latin was the language of common people, soldiers, and merchants. Classical Latin, on the other hand, was the language of upper-class Romans.”
- 2 (B) The “these” that changed into individual languages such as French and Spanish are regional dialects.
- 3 (A) When some similarities are retained, they are kept.
- 4 [1], [2], [5] The summary sentence points out that the Romance languages developed from Latin

over many years. This thought is best described in answer choices [1], [2], and [5]. Answer choice [3] contains incorrect information, so it is a wrong answer. And answer choice [4] is a minor point, so it is also incorrect.

Vocabulary

- **collapse** = to fall apart
- **merchant** = a person who sells things to others
- **distinct** = unique; individual
- **dialect** = a local variation of a language

iBT Practice Test

p. 40

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- 1 (D) 2 (A) 3 (C) 4 (D)
5 (A) 6 (C) 7 (C) 8 [1], [4], [6]

PASSAGE 2

- 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (B) 12 (A)
13 (A) 14 (C) 15 (D) 16 [3], [4], [5]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Negative Factual Information Question

- (D) The passage mentions that some of the islands on Lake Victoria are inhabited, but there is no mention of how many people live on the islands.

2 Factual Information Question

- (A) About the haplochromine cichlid, the author writes, “This large number of species was the result of adaptive radiation. This is an evolutionary process in which many new species develop from a single species in the past.”

3 Reference Question

- (C) The “it” that evolved in Lake Victoria is the cichlid.

4 Vocabulary Question

- (D) When new species were introduced to Lake Victoria, it means that they were put in the lake on purpose.

5 Rhetorical Purpose Question

- (A) In the passage, the author points out what kind of harm the Nile perch is causing in writing, “However, rather than helping, they have had a devastating impact on the ecosystem of the lake. The first fish introduced was the Nile perch. This giant fish can grow up to two meters long and weigh

around 200 kilograms. It has an enormous appetite and devours numerous small fish."

6 Sentence Simplification Question

(C) The sentence points out that hundreds of species of cichlids and many other types of fish have disappeared from Lake Victoria. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (C).

7 Reference Question

(C) The "They" that increase the nitrogen level of the lake are chemical fertilizers.

8 Prose Summary Question

[1], [4], [6] The summary sentence points out that there are many reasons that large numbers of fish are disappearing from Lake Victoria. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [1], [4], and [6]. Answer choices [2] and [3] contain incorrect information, so they are wrong answers. And answer choice [5] is not mentioned in the passage, so it is also incorrect.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Reference Question

(B) The "them" that scientists first examined were fossilized remains of the archaeopteryx.

10 Negative Factual Information Question

(C) According to the passage, "The archaeopteryx lived about 150 million years ago during the Late Jurassic Period." So it is not true that it lived for more than 150 million years.

11 Vocabulary Question

(B) When the small feathers decomposed, they rotted, so they disappeared.

12 Inference Question

(A) The author writes, "The archaeopteryx's feathers had the same appearance and structure as modern bird feathers. Other hints from the fossils show certain birdlike features. These include a similar bone structure with modern birds." The author therefore implies that the archaeopteryx was probably a relative of modern-day birds.

13 Factual Information Question

(A) It is written, "It is possible that the animal used its wings and feathers to glide from a high position to a lower one. Perhaps it climbed to high places and then did controlled glides to attack prey beneath it."

14 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(C) The author describes another animal similar to the archaeopteryx in writing, "Yet recent discoveries in China of a new birdlike animal appear to dispute this finding. The new species, named the xiaotingia, lived five million years before the archaeopteryx. Whether it and other birdlike dinosaurs evolved from the xiaotingia is disputed."

15 Sentence Simplification Question

(D) The sentence points out that there is a debate between people who think the animals were birds and others who think they only resembled birds. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (D).

16 Prose Summary Question

[3], [4], [5] The summary sentence notes that the archaeopteryx was a prehistoric animal that resembled a bird and may or may not have been the animal that birds evolved from. This thought is best described in answer choices [3], [4], and [5]. Answer choices [1] and [2] are minor points, so they are incorrect answers. Answer choice [6] contains wrong information, so it is also incorrect.

Vocabulary Review

p. 48

Answers

A

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 mob | 2 erosion |
| 3 merchants | 4 lifespan |
| 5 impact | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 a | 2 b | 3 b | 4 a | 5 a |
| 6 b | 7 a | 8 a | 9 b | |

Chapter 03

Factual Information

Basic Practice

p. 51

Answers A 1T 2T 3F B 1T 2F 3F
B 1F 2T 3T

Practice with Short Passages

p. 52

A | Taylorism

Answers (B)

Answer Explanation

The passage reads, "Taylorism had many critics. They disliked the way that it treated workers."

Vocabulary

- **efficient** = making the best use of time, money, or other resources
- **stress** = to emphasize
- **critic** = a person who comments on something, often in a negative way

B | Mosaics

Answers (D)

Answer Explanation

The author writes, "They often decorated walls in temples or made mosaic floors on tiles in villas." Since people lived in villas, then mosaics were sometimes made in people's homes.

Vocabulary

- **glue** = to connect two things together by using a sticky substance
- **feature** = to be a main part of
- **extravagant** = wild; flashy

Practice with Long Passages

p. 54

A | The Rings of Saturn

Answers 1 (D) 2 (A) 3 (A)
4 [1, 4, 5]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (D) About Galileo Galilei, the author notes, "The first person to see them was Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei. He used a telescope to observe them in 1601 but was not certain what they were." Thus, he is mentioned to point out that he was the first person to see the rings of Saturn.
- 2 (A) The passage reads, "In addition, the particles making up the rings are different sizes. Some are tiny grains of sand while others are massive rock and ice formations."
- 3 (A) The "some" that believe the rings of Saturn are the remains of a moon are astronomers.
- 4 [1, 4, 5] The summary sentence points out that Saturn has many rings that orbit it. This thought is best described in answer choices [1], [4], and [5]. Answer choices [2] and [3] are minor points, so they are wrong answers.

Vocabulary

- **prominent** = obvious; apparent
- **band** = a thin, flat strip
- **extensive** = widespread
- **gravity** = the force of attraction that causes things to fall to the ground

B | Atoll Formation

Answers 1 (B), (C) 2 (A) 3 (C) 4 [1, 3, 4]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (B), (C) It is written, "As more time passes, the island forms a ring of coral around it. Coral is a living organism which grows in warm waters in large colonies. As the coral grows, it releases secretions of calcium carbonate. They form a hard, rocklike structure that the coral anchors onto. This structure is a coral reef."
- 2 (A) When something emerges from the water, it rises from beneath the surface.
- 3 (C) The sentence points out that the coral reef becomes flat and sandy due to wind and water erosion. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (C).
- 4 [1, 3, 4] The summary sentence points out that

atolls form when volcanoes rise above the surface but then later sink beneath it. This thought is best described in answer choices [1], [3], and [4]. Answer choice [2] is a minor point, so it is incorrect. Answer choice [5] contains information that is not included in the passage, so it is a wrong choice as well.

Vocabulary

- **naturalist** = a person who studies nature
- **secretion** = something that is released from an organism
- **anchor** = to connect one thing to another to keep the first thing from moving
- **sparse** = rare; uncommon

iBT Practice Test

p. 58

Answers

PASSAGE 1

1 (B) 2 (A) 3 (B) 4 (A)

5 (B) 6 (B) 7 **1**

9 Ramses II: [2], [4], [7] Merneptah: [5], [8]

Ramses III: [3], [6]

PASSAGE 2

9 (B) 10 (A) 11 (D) 12 (B)

13 (B) 14 (D) 15 **4** 16 [3], [4], [6]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Factual Information Question

(B) The passage reads, "They suddenly appeared in the second millennium B.C., and their attacks lasted for roughly a century. They sailed in ships and raided large numbers of coastal cities and towns."

2 Factual Information Question

(A) It is mentioned, "One detailed text claims that the Sea Peoples were the allies of the Hittites, who were enemies of Egypt during the reign of Ramses II."

3 Vocabulary Question

(B) When Merneptah had to deal with the Sea Peoples, he had to handle them.

4 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(A) About Kadesh, the author mentions that the Sea Peoples successfully assaulted it in writing, "They attacked and destroyed the great Egyptian trading center of Kadesh."

5 Inference Question

(B) In noting, "However, after the Egyptians defeated them at the Nile delta, the Sea Peoples were barely heard from again," the author implies that the Sea Peoples did not recover after losing a battle to the Egyptians.

6 Negative Factual Information Question

(B) There is no mention in the passage of the name of the attackers that the Sea Peoples might have been escaping from.

7 Insert Text Question

1 The sentence before the first square reads, "The reason for their disappearance is uncertain." The sentence to be added begins with "but," so it provides a counterpoint to the previous sentence. It then explains why the Sea Peoples might have disappeared. The two sentences therefore go well together.

9 Fill in a Table Question

Ramses II: [2], [4], [7]

Merneptah: [5], [8]

Ramses III: [3], [6]

About Ramses II, the passage reads, "According to writings found in the nineteenth century, the attackers arrived from the sea with no warning, and nobody was able to stop them. One detailed text claims that the Sea Peoples were the allies of the Hittites, who were enemies of Egypt during the reign of Ramses II. In 1274 B.C., Ramses II managed to defeat the Hittites. He stopped a naval attack on Egypt by the Sea Peoples as well. ([2], [4], [7])" As for Merneptah, the author writes, "Ramses II's son, Merneptah, also had to deal with the Sea Peoples. They allied themselves with another Egyptian enemy, the Libyans. ([8]) Merneptah defeated both in a great sea battle in which the Egyptians killed more than 6,000 of their enemies. ([5])" Regarding Ramses III, it is written, "However, they returned yet again during the rule of Ramses III. They attacked and destroyed the great Egyptian trading center of Kadesh. ([6]) The Sea Peoples then raided several places along the Egyptian coast. Finally, they attacked the Nile River delta region. During the Battle of the Delta in 1175 B.C., the Egyptians ambushed the Sea Peoples. ([3])" The information in answer choices [1] and [9] is not mentioned in the passage, so they are both incorrect answer choices.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Factual Information Question

(B) The author writes, "A series of laws, called the Calico Acts, banned the importing of cotton textiles. These laws were directed at cheap imports from

India. The major purpose of the Calico Acts was to protect England's domestic cotton spinning and weaving industries."

10 Vocabulary Question

(A) When a process is laborious, it is very difficult to do.

11 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(D) The author names the spinning wheel as the first cotton fiber spinning machine in writing, "Cotton fiber spinning machines had been around for centuries. The first was the spinning wheel, which had been invented in the Islamic world in the 1000s."

12 Factual Information Question

(B) It is written, "In 1738, Lewis Paul and John Wyatt invented the rolling spinning wheel. It spun cotton yarn faster and made it a more even thickness."

13 Inference Question

(B) First, the author writes, "In 1738, Lewis Paul and John Wyatt invented the rolling spinning wheel. It spun cotton yarn faster and made it a more even thickness. Their invention became the basis for later spinning machines." Then, the author points out, "The first of these was James Hargreaves's spinning jenny, which he invented in 1764. It allowed cotton spinners to spin eight threads of cotton yarn at one time." It can therefore be inferred that the spinning jenny that Hargreaves invented was inspired by the invention of Paul and Wyatt.

14 Negative Factual Information Question

(D) There is no mention in the passage of the number of people needed to run the water frame.

15 Insert Text Question

[4] The sentence before the fourth square reads, "This final invention led to the explosion of textile manufacturing and was a major step forward in the Industrial Revolution." The sentence to be added mentions another result of the cotton gin, which was that cotton became a huge cash crop in the southern part of the United States. Thus the two sentences go well together.

16 Prose Summary Question

[3], [4], [6] The summary sentence notes that several inventions helped the textile industry during the Industrial Revolution. This thought is best described in answer choices [3], [4], and [6]. Answer choices [2] and [5] are minor points, so they are incorrect answer. Answer choice [1] contains information not mentioned in the passage, so it is also incorrect.

Vocabulary Review

p. 66

Answers

A

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1 sparse | 2 reign |
| 3 flee | 4 efficient |
| 5 ally | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 a | 2 b | 3 b | 4 a | 5 a |
| 6 b | 7 a | 8 b | 9 a | |

Chapter 04

Negative Factual Information

Basic Practice

p. 69

Answers

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A 1T 2T 3F | B 1T 2F 3F |
| B 1F 2T 3F | |

Practice with Short Passages

p. 70

A | Patagonia

Answers

(C)

Answer Explanation

There is no mention in the passage of there being three distinct regions in Patagonia. There are only two main parts.

Vocabulary

- rugged = rocky; hilly
- vast = extensive; very large
- inhabitant = a person who lives in a certain area

B | Walking Fish

Answers

(D)

Answer Explanation

There is no mention in the passage regarding when the

climbing perch is expected to make its way to Australia.

Vocabulary

- **aggressive** = tending to attack others without being attacked first
- **ecosystem** = all the living and nonliving things in a certain area
- **disrupt** = to cause problems; to interrupt

Practice with Long Passages

p. 72

A | Art Deco in New York City

Answers

- 1 (C) 2 (B) 3 (D) 4 [1, 2, 4]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (C) When skyscrapers are towering, they are very high.
- 2 (B) The sentence points out that the buildings are wide at their bottoms but get taller layers as they become higher. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (B).
- 3 (D) There is no mention in the passage of how much shorter the Chrysler Building is than the Empire State Building.
- 4 [1, 2, 4] The summary sentence points out that the Art Deco Movement influenced many skyscrapers in New York City. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [1, 2, and 4]. Answer choices [3 and 5] are both minor points, so they are wrong answers.

Vocabulary

- **characterize** = to describe something; to mark or distinguish something
- **prohibit** = not to allow; to ban
- **spire** = a tall, thin, pointed top of a building
- **massive** = very large; enormous

B | Economic Bubbles

Answers

- 1 (A) 2 (B) 3 [4] 4 [2, 3, 5]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (A) Prominent historical examples are those which are notable for some reason.
- 2 (B) There is no information in the passage about how long an economic bubble lasts before it bursts.
- 3 [4] The sentence before the fourth square reads,

“Only a few, such as Amazon.com, survived when the bubble burst.” The sentence to be added covers the one of the results of “when the bubble burst.”

The two sentences therefore go well together.

- 4 [2, 3, 5] The summary sentence points out that in an economic bubble, an asset's price rises and then suddenly bursts. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2, 3, and 5]. Answer choice [1] is a minor point, so it is incorrect. Answer choice [4] contains information that is not mentioned in the passage, so it is a wrong answer as well.

Vocabulary

- **asset** = anything that has value
- **burst** = to explode; to blow up
- **investor** = a person who puts money into a business in the hope of earning more money
- **profit** = money a person or company makes from doing business

iBT Practice Test

p. 76

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- 1 (A) 2 (C) 3 (A) 4 (C)
5 (B) 6 (B) 7 [2] 8 [1, 2, 3]

PASSAGE 2

- 9 (C) 10 (D) 11 (D) 12 (B)
13 (A) 14 (C) 15 [3] 16 [1, 3, 6]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Negative Factual Information Question

- (A) There is no mention in the passage of which of the works of Thales have survived.

2 Inference Question

- (C) In writing, “His work heavily influenced those who came after him, including Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle,” the author implies that Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle all read some of the writing of Thales since they were influenced by him.

3 Negative Factual Information Question

- (A) It is not true that Thales knew how to use electricity as a source of energy. According to the passage, he only discovered static electricity but did not use it.

4 Rhetorical Purpose Question

- (C) In discussing the First Cause, the author shows how it relates to the philosophy of Thales in the

entire paragraph.

5 Factual Information Question

(B) The passage reads, “One part of his theory was that the Earth was floating on a vast ocean of water. He further believed that earthquakes were caused by the motion of this ocean’s waves.”

6 Vocabulary Question

(B) When Thales overtly rejected the influence of the gods on nature, he openly denied that they had an effect on it.

7 Insert Text Question

(2) The sentence in front of the second square reads, “Others claim he meant that a person must know his or her inner self before everything else.” This sentence and the one before it provide possible interpretations of a saying. The sentence to be added explains that people support both of those interpretations. The two sentences therefore go well together.

8 Prose Summary Question

(1, 2, 3) The summary sentence points out that Thales was talented in many fields. This thought is best reflected in answer choices (1), (2), and (3). Answer choices (4) and (6) are minor points, so they are both incorrect. And answer choice (5) has incorrect information, so it is a wrong answer as well.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Vocabulary Question

(C) When farmers cleared new trees from their land, they removed them from their fields.

10 Factual Information Question

(D) The passage reads, “In many places, there were thick forests and numerous rocks in the soil.”

11 Negative Factual Information Question

(D) There is no mention in the passage of the sizes of the harvests that farmers reaped from their fields.

12 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(B) In writing, “Many New England colonists turned to the Atlantic Ocean for extra food. The nearby water had enormous schools of cod and haddock as well as lobsters, crabs, and other shellfish,” the author names some of the animals that colonists caught for food in the Atlantic Ocean.

13 Factual Information Question

(A) The author writes, “As for residences, the typical colonial farmer’s home in New England in

the seventeenth century was a log cabin with a dirt floor. It was often a single room in which the entire family cooked, ate, and slept.”

14 Inference Question

(C) The passage reads, “There were many rivers and waterfalls in the area to run machines, so sawmills eventually began turning out cut wood for building houses.” The author therefore implies that sawmills used water power to run.

15 Insert Text Question

(3) The sentence before the third square reads, “They practiced crop rotation if they had enough cleared land to make it practical.” The sentence to be added explains how crop rotation worked and why the colonists did it. Thus the two sentences go well together.

16 Prose Summary Question

(1, 3, 6) The summary sentence notes that the lives of the colonists who farmed land in New England during the colonial period were hard. This thought is best described in answer choices (1), (3), and (6). Answer choice (4) is a minor point, so it is an incorrect answer. Answer choices (2) and (5) contain information not mentioned in the passage, so they are also incorrect.

Vocabulary Review

p. 84

Answers

A

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 disrupted | 2 aggressive |
| 3 substance | 4 predict |
| 5 investors | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 a | 2 a | 3 b | 4 a | 5 b |
| 6 a | 7 b | 8 b | 9 a | |

Chapter 05

Sentence Simplification

Basic Practice

p. 87

Answers

A (C) B (B) C (C) D (A)

Practice with Short Passages

p. 88

A | Patagonia

Answers

(C)

Answer Explanation

The sentence points out that people in the West got knowledge from the East. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (C).

Vocabulary

- **eager** = willing to do something
- **flock** = to go somewhere in great numbers
- **theology** = the study of religion

B | Robert Goddard

Answers

(B)

Answer Explanation

The sentence points out that Goddard thought a liquid fuel-powered rocket could go to the moon even though others did not think that way. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (B).

Vocabulary

- **patent** = the legal right to an invention
- **mock** = to make fun of
- **abandon** = to give up

Practice with Long Passages

p. 90

A | Sediment in Rivers

Answers

1 (D) 2 (D) 3 (C) 4 (1, 2, 4)

Answer Explanation

- 1 (D) The author writes, "Sediment is a combination of soil particles and organic matter. It typically consists of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and decaying plant and animal matter."
- 2 (D) The sentence points out that when a river bends, the water moves slowly, thereby causing sediment to make wide banks. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (D).
- 3 (C) There is no mention in the passage of how sediment makes deltas and marshes too big.
- 4 (1, 2, 4) The summary sentence points out that sediment can get into rivers in various ways and then affect them. This thought is best reflected in answer choices (1), (2), and (4). Answer choices (3) and (5) are minor points, so they are both incorrect.

Vocabulary

- **decay** = to rot
- **suspend** = to be held up in the air or in another substance; to be above the ground
- **estuary** = the part of a river where it meets the ocean
- **clog** = to block

B | Venomous Insects

Answers

1 (A) 2 (D) 3 (B)
4 Offensive Purposes: (2, 4)
Defensive Purposes: (1, 5)

Answer Explanation

- 1 (A) About the horsefly, the author notes, "The horsefly is one such insect. This predator captures prey and then injects it with a powerful venom that paralyzes its victim. The horsefly can then feed upon its victim at its leisure."
- 2 (D) The "them" that are prevented from getting the bees' supplies of honeys are attackers.
- 3 (B) The sentence points out that the venom of the ant can kill small mammals and cause pain in humans. This thought is best expressed in answer choice (B).
- 4 Offensive Purposes: (2, 4)
Defensive Purposes: (1, 5)

Regarding offensive purposes, the author writes, “Flies, beetles, and wasps are some insects that use their venom for offensive purposes. (4) The horsefly is one such insect. This predator captures prey and then injects it with a powerful venom that paralyzes its victim (2).” As for defensive purposes, the passage reads, “Many more insects utilize their venom for defensive purposes, (1)” and adds, “Honeybees, for instance, protect their hives by stinging attackers. This prevents them from getting the bees’ supplies of honey, which they need to survive. (5)” Answer choices 3 and 6 are not mentioned in the passage, so they are incorrect answer choices.

Vocabulary

- **inject** = to put some sort of liquid into a person or animal
- **paralyze** = to prevent someone or something from moving
- **deadly** = able to kill
- **larva** = insects that have just hatched

IBT Practice Test

p. 94

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- 1 (B) 2 (D) 3 (D) 4 (A)
5 (A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 [3, 4, 6]

PASSAGE 2

- 9 (A) 10 (C) 11 (A) 12 (B)
13 (A) 14 (D) 15 (B) 16 [3, 4, 5]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Reference Question

(B) The “It” that is known for its beautiful and diverse landscape is Norwich.

2 Sentence Simplification Question

(D) The sentence points out that the exhibition made the school better known and was the first one in England that did not take place in London. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (D).

3 Inference Question

(D) In writing, “Crome was interested in examining the state of painting, architecture, and sculpture. He wanted to do that to discover the best methods to achieve perfection in those arts. Despite his

lofty goal, the society primarily became a school of landscape painters,” the author implies that the original goals of John Crome regarding the school were not met.

4 Factual Information Question

(A) The author notes, “He preferred to send other artists to sketch places and then used their drawings to make paintings of his own.”

5 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(A) About *Woody Landscape*, the author writes, “A more vibrant example is James Stark’s *Woody Landscape*, whose date of completion is unknown.” In writing that, the author is using the painting as a typical one made by the Norwich School.

6 Negative Factual Information Question

(B) There is no mention in the passage regarding why so many landscapes were painted by members of the Norwich School.

7 Vocabulary Question

(C) When a school begins to lose favor with people, it becomes less popular than it was before.

8 Prose Summary Question

[3, 4, 6] The summary sentence points out that John Crome founded the Norwich School of Art and that its members painted many landscapes. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [3, 4, and 6]. Answer choices [1 and 5] are minor points, so they are incorrect answers. Answer choice [2] contains information not mentioned in the passage, so it is a wrong answer as well.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Negative Factual Information Question

(A) The author writes, “The reason is that bees are responsible for pollinating many crops people eat. They also pollinate numerous species of wild plants.” So it is not true that bees pollinate all of the wild plants growing in forests.

10 Factual Information Question

(C) It is written, “As they do so, their bodies brush up against the pollen in flowers and trees. While they move from flower to flower, the pollen gathered on their bodies is spread around. This starts the reproductive cycles of plants.”

11 Negative Factual Information Question

(A) There is no mention in the paragraph about bees pollinating nuts planted by people.

12 Vocabulary Question

(B) When bears and other wild animals ravage entire hives, they destroy the hives to get to the honey.

13 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(A) About moths, dragonflies, and praying mantises, the author notes that they hunt and kill bees by writing, "Large numbers of bird species consume them. So do spiders and insects such as moths, dragonflies, and praying mantises."

14 Sentence Simplification Question

(D) The sentence points out that many species of plants would die if it were not for bees that keep them alive. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (D).

15 Inference Question

(B) The author writes, "In some places, entire colonies are dying in what biologists call colony collapse disorder. Experts are struggling to understand why this is happening." The author therefore implies that the reason colony collapse disorder is happening is not fully understood by scientists yet.

16 Prose Summary Question

[3], [4], [5] The summary sentence notes that there are many reasons that bees are important in their ecosystems. This thought is best described in answer choices [3], [4], and [5]. Answer choices [1] is a minor point, so it is an incorrect answer. Answer choices [2] and [6] contain information not mentioned in the passage, so they are also incorrect.

Vocabulary Review

p. 102

Answers

A

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 patent | 2 Decaying |
| 3 mocked | 4 theology |
| 5 exhibition | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 a | 2 b | 3 b | 4 a | 5 b |
| 6 b | 7 a | 8 b | 9 a | |

Chapter 06

Inference

Basic Practice

p. 105

Answers

- A (A) B (C) C (A)

Practice with Short Passages

p. 106

A | The Kangaroo

Answers

- (A)

Answer Explanation

The author writes, "It is also vulnerable to periods of extreme heat and drought." This implies that the kangaroo can be killed by extreme weather conditions.

Vocabulary

- hind = back
- pouch = a pocket
- vulnerable = able to be hurt or killed by

B | James Fenimore Cooper

Answers

- (A)

Answer Explanation

The passage reads, "His family moved to Cooperstown in upstate New York. Growing up there, he was tremendously influenced by the land and the people. They would feature in the novels that made him famous." It also notes, "Three years later, he authored *The Pioneers*, the first of the five books in *The Leatherstocking Tales*. It featured the woodsman Natty Bumppo. This book told a tale about life on the American frontier." The author therefore implies that *The Pioneers* was inspired by Cooper's life as a child.

Vocabulary

- woodsman = a person who spends a lot of time in the forest and is skilled at hunting
- frontier = the land at the edge of a country that has few people living in it
- subsequently = later; next

A | Language Acquisition by Children**Answers**

1 (C) 2 (B) 3 (B) 4 [2, 3, 5]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (C) An interactive aspect is a cooperative one between two or more people.
- 2 (B) The passage reads, “Baby talk utilizes short, simple sentences. It also uses basic structures, includes repetitions, and employs exaggerated pronunciation.”
- 3 (B) In writing, “As children grow older, they need to play with others their age. Doing so can improve their language skills. Play activities are dynamic situations, so children must use language to do activities with others,” the author implies that children with more friends can develop better language skills.
- 4 [2, 3, 5] The summary sentence points out that there are several ways that children learn to speak over time. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2], [3], and [5]. Answer choice [1] is a minor point, so it is incorrect. Answer choice [4] is incorrect information, so it is a wrong answer as well.

Vocabulary

- **dynamic** = active
- **static** = inactive
- **exaggerated** = overstated
- **complexity** = how complicated something is

B | The Effects of Public Transportation on Urban Life**Answers**

1 (A) 2 (C) 3 (A) 4 [2, 3, 4]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (A) In writing, “City streets also tended to be narrow and were not maintained well,” the author implies that the streets were often in very poor condition.
- 2 (C) About Coney Island, the author mentions, “Coney Island in New York and Brighton Beach in England were connected to big cities by railways. Thus, people living in nearby cities were easily able to visit them.”
- 3 (A) It is written, “These forms of public transportation could carry people long distances for low prices.”
- 4 [2, 3, 4] The summary sentence points out that as public transportation developed, cities changed a

lot. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2], [3], and [4]. Answer choice [1] is a minor point, so it is incorrect. Answer choice [5] contains information that is not in the passage, so it is a wrong answer as well.

Vocabulary

- **relatively** = fairly; quite
- **workplace** = the location where a person’s job is
- **establish** = to start, found, or create
- **lane** = a part of a road wide enough for vehicles to drive on

iBT Practice Test

p. 112

Answers**PASSAGE 1**1 (D) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (A)
5 (A) 6 (D) 9 (C) 10 [1, 3, 5]**PASSAGE 2**9 (C) 10 (B) 11 (D) 12 (A)
13 (A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 16 [2, 5, 6]**PASSAGE 1****Answer Explanation****1 Vocabulary Question**

- (D) The endeavors that the people of Venice had to be creative in were their efforts.

2 Vocabulary Question

- (B) Because the cistern bottoms were slanted, they were angled so that water would flow down to the wells.

3 Negative Factual Information Question

- (C) It is not true that fresh water was stored in barrels. The barrels were only used to transport water from rivers to the city.

4 Inference Question

- (A) In writing, “It was also locked because control of the wells was strict. Local officials or priests from nearby churches controlled the keys to the wells,” the author implies that local priests were considered people to be trusted since they were given keys to the wells.

5 Inference Question

- (A) The author writes, “In addition, during the periodic times of flooding, the manholes and wellheads were protected from the floodwaters. This prevented salt water from seeping into the cisterns.”

In writing this, the author implies that seawater covered the streets of the city when there were floods.

6 Sentence Simplification Question

(D) The sentence points out that the Venetians acted like the Romans did and built an aqueduct to bring in water. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (D).

7 Factual Information Question

(C) The author notes, "The aqueduct was completed in 1886 and became the main source of fresh water for Venice. Soon afterward, many cisterns were closed down and their manholes covered over."

8 Prose Summary Question

[1], [3], [5] The summary sentence points out that Venice had an effective system to provide water for the people living there. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [1], [3], and [5]. Answer choices [2] and [4] are minor points, so they are wrong answers. Answer choice [6] contains incorrect information, so it is incorrect as well.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Factual Information Question

(C) The passage reads, "Portraiture is one of the oldest forms of art and dates back to ancient Egypt."

10 Vocabulary Question

(B) When a portrait artist has an aim, the portrait artist has a specific intention.

11 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(D) About scars, moles, a large nose, and a weak chin, the author writes, "The artist also had to protect the subject from ridicule. Any ugly features, such as scars, moles, a large nose, and a weak chin, were overlooked." So the author mentions them as features not painted by portrait artists.

12 Negative Factual Information Question

(A) The passage reads, "To capture an image of an individual requires the person or people to sit for the artist. This means posing for a long time, often in a certain position, wearing certain clothing, or holding an object. This is tiring and may require several sessions before the artist is satisfied. The subject may be painted standing, sitting, or reclining." So it is not true that artists make their subjects take identical positions when posing for a portrait.

13 Vocabulary Question

(A) When having a portrait is deemed important, it is considered important by people.

14 Sentence Simplification Question

(B) The sentence points out that a person who likes the portrait an artist makes will hang it up so that others can see it. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (B).

15 Inference Question

(C) The author writes, "One famous example of this is Graham Sutherland's 1954 portrait of Winston Churchill. Churchill had his portrait burned after a public viewing left him unhappy." Since Churchill had the portrait burned, it is implied that the painting no longer exists.

16 Prose Summary Question

[2], [5], [6] The summary sentence notes that artists paint portraits, which focus on people's heads, of important people during their times. This thought is best described in answer choices [2], [5], and [6]. Answer choices [1], [3], and [4] are all minor points, so they are incorrect answers.

Vocabulary Review

p. 120

Answers

A

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 frontier | 2 flow |
| 3 complexity | 4 aqueduct |
| 5 pouch | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 b | 2 b | 3 a | 4 a | 5 b |
| 6 b | 7 a | 8 a | 9 a | |

Chapter 07

Rhetorical Purpose

Basic Practice

p. 123

Answers A (B) B (A) C (C)

Practice with Short Passages

p. 124

A | Whirlpools

Answers (A)

Answer Explanation

The passage reads, “One of the largest natural whirlpools in the world is the Old Sow Whirlpool.” The author mentions it as an example of a very large whirlpool.

Vocabulary

- **swirl** = to move around in a circle
- **temporary** = lasting a short amount of time; not permanent
- **harm** = to cause damage or injury to

B | The Composition of Comets

Answers (C)

Answer Explanation

In mentioning “frozen water” in the passage, the author points out, “The rest of the nucleus is comprised mostly of frozen water.”

Vocabulary

- **substance** = a material
- **melt** = to change from a solid to a liquid
- **extend** = to stretch; to reach from one place to another

Practice with Long Passages

p. 126

A | The Golden Age of Piracy

Answers

1 (C) 2 (B) 3 (D) 4 [1, 4, 5]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (C) When trade routes were vulnerable to pirate attacks, they were exposed to pirates and were likely to get attacked.
- 2 (B) There is no mention in the passage of what pirates did when they attacked ships on the sea.
- 3 (D) About the British Royal Navy, the passage reads, “However, in the end, most pirate captains were captured and executed. The British Royal Navy played a major role in doing that.”
- 4 [1, 4, 5] The summary sentence points out that there were many pirate attacks on ships during the Golden Age of Piracy. This thought is best reflected by answer choices [1], [4], and [5]. Answer choices [2] and [3] are minor points, so they are both incorrect.

Vocabulary

- **plunder** = to steal something after attacking a person or place
- **conception** = an idea, belief, or thought about something
- **homeland** = the place where a person is from
- **execute** = to kill, often for committing a crime

B | Trout Streams

Answers

1 (D) 2 (D) 3 (C) 4 [2, 3, 4]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (D) The passage reads, “However, trout only live in water which is cold or cool. Most trout thrive when the water temperature ranges between ten and sixteen degrees Celsius.”
- 2 (D) The “those” that are flying above the water are insects.
- 3 (C) In writing, “Another feature of trout streams is that trout prefer pools where the current does not move too swiftly. This allows trout to rest without having to swim against the current,” the author explains why trout like living in pools.
- 4 [2, 3, 4] The summary sentence points out that trout living in streams have many common features. This thought is best reflected by answer choices [2], [3], and [4]. Answer choice [1] is a minor point, so it is incorrect. And answer choice [5] is not mentioned in

the passage, so it is a wrong answer as well.

Vocabulary

- **thrive** = to do well
- **exceed** = to go past or beyond
- **shade** = to cast a shadow over something to block it from the sun
- **strike** = to hit; to attack

iBT Practice Test

p. 130

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- 1 (B) 2 (D) 3 (C) 4 (A)
5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (3)
8 Safety: (2), (3), (9) Belongingness: (1), (6)
Esteem: (5), (8)

PASSAGE 2

- 9 (C) 10 (A) 11 (B) 12 (D)
13 (B) 14 (C) 15 (3)
16 Effusive Eruption: (3), (4)
Explosive Eruption: (2), (6), (7)

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Inference Question

(B) In writing, “American psychologist Abraham Maslow first presented the theory named after him in 1943 in a paper entitled ‘A Theory of Human Motivation,’” the author implies that Maslow printed his theory in a journal.

2 Negative Factual Information Question

(D) It is not true that physiological needs are difficult to obtain for people since they are basic needs all people require.

3 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(C) The author writes, “Individuals can also take steps to ensure their economic safety by getting job security, by purchasing health insurance, and by accumulating savings in banks.”

4 Vocabulary Question

(A) The “sense” of security that people may not have is a feeling of security.

5 Factual Information Question

(B) The passage reads, “This sense of belongingness can be negatively affected when people are ignored by others.”

6 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(C) Most of the paragraph about esteem explains how people can obtain it.

7 Insert Text Question

(3) The sentence before the third square reads, “They can then try to fulfill their potential.” The sentence to be added then mentions that people can fulfill their potential “in a variety of ways.” The two sentences therefore go well together.

8 Fill in a Table Question

Safety: (2), (3), (9)

Belongingness: (1), (6)

Esteem: (5), (8)

About safety, the author writes, “Safety needs deal with obtaining freedom from fear, (2)” and also adds, “People begin to concern themselves with their physical safety once their basic needs have been met. Among them are protection from natural disasters, criminals, and enemies. (9)” In modern society, firefighters, police, and military forces provide a great amount of this protection. (3)” As for belongingness, the passage reads, “Most people get this through their families. (6)” In addition, as they grow older, they make friends and expand their circles of belongingness. (1)” Regarding esteem, the author comments, “To be esteemed, people do their best to be recognized for their achievements. (8)” Being successful in their work, education, and community activities can bring respect from others. (5)” Answer choice (4) refers to self-actualization while answer choice (7) refers to physiological needs, so both of them are incorrect answer choices.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(C) In writing, “Hawaiian eruptions also see lava slowly coming out of the ground. They tend to make low, wide cones, called shield cones,” the author focuses on how shield cones are a land formation created by Hawaiian eruptions.

10 Factual Information Question

(A) The author points out, “Effusive eruptions are mild and often involve lava oozing out of the ground. The lava ejected has a low viscosity and a low gas content.”

11 Vocabulary Question

(B) When large gas bubbles violently hurl lava, ash, and rocks high into the air, the gas bubbles throw them into the air.

12 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(D) The author explains how a certain type of eruption got its name in writing, “Plinian eruptions are the most violent of all. They are named for Pliny the Younger, a Roman who recorded the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy in 79 A.D.”

13 Inference Question

(B) First, the author writes, “Lava from explosive eruptions has a higher gas content and higher viscosity. These volcanoes tend to erupt with massive ejections of lava, gas, ash, and sometimes steam. The mildest is the Strombolian type.” Then, the author mentions, “The most violent explosive eruptions are the Peléan and Plinian types. Peléan eruptions are named for Mount Pelée on the island of Martinique.” It can therefore be inferred that Peléan eruptions are more destructive in nature than Strombolian ones.

14 Factual Information Question

(C) The passage reads, “This happens in shallow water when a volcano forms near the surface. As gas bubbles up, it bursts and shoots lava into the water. The interaction of hot lava and cool water causes the water to flash into steam.”

15 Insert Text Question

(3) The sentence before the third square reads, “A more violent eruption is the Vulcanian one.” The sentence to be added points out how the Vulcanian eruption got its name. Thus the two sentences go well together.

16 Fill in a Table Question

Effusive Eruption: (3), (4)

Explosive Eruption: (2), (6), (7)

About effusive eruptions, the author notes, “The lava ejected has a low viscosity and a low gas content,” (3) and, “Hawaiian eruptions also see lava slowly coming out of the ground. They tend to make low, wide cones, called shield cones. As they progress, lava flows from both the summit and from cracks in the mountains’ sides. This type is named for volcanoes found in Hawaii such as Mauna Loa.” (4)

As for explosive eruptions, the author points out, “Lava from explosive eruptions has a higher gas content and higher viscosity. These volcanoes tend to erupt with massive ejections of lava, gas, ash, and sometimes steam. The mildest is the Strombolian type,” and, “The most violent explosive eruptions are the Peléan and Plinian types.” (2) The author also mentions, “They are characterized by massive ejections of ash and gas in pyroclastic flows. These are thick clouds of hot ash, rocks, and gas that flow down the slopes of volcanoes and that destroy everything in their path,” (6) and,

“The eruptions involve huge explosions that shoot masses of ash, lava, gas, and rocks into the air.” (7)

Vocabulary Review

p. 138

Answers

A

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|----------|
| 1 | conception | 2 | swirl |
| 3 | exceeds | 4 | homeland |
| 5 | melt | | |

B

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | a | 2 | b | 3 | a | 4 | b | 5 | b |
| 6 | a | 7 | b | 8 | a | 9 | a | | |

Chapter 08

Insert Text

Basic Practice

p. 141

Answers

A (D) - (A) - (C) - (B) - (E)

B (A) - (D) - (E) - (C) - (B)

C (B) - (C) - (E) - (A) - (D)

Practice with Short Passages

p. 142

A | Terrestrial Planets

Answers

4

Answer Explanation

The sentence before the fourth square reads, “Mercury’s is almost eighty-eight days while that of Mars is 687 days.” The sentence to be added also refers to how long it takes a planet to orbit the sun. The two sentences therefore go well together.

Vocabulary

- **giant** = someone or something that is much larger than normal
- **apparent** = clear; obvious

- **rocky** = made of rocks and stones

B | Stalactites and Stalagmites

Answers 2

Answer Explanation

The sentence before the second square reads, "In the process, it dissolves calcite." The sentence to be added provides an explanation of what calcite is. The two sentences therefore go well together.

Vocabulary

- **emerge** = to come out from
- **dissolve** = to break down when exposed to a liquid
- **drip** = to fall in drops, as in water

Practice with Long Passages

p. 144

A | The Human Eye

Answers

1 (C) 2 (A) 3 3 4 [2, 4, 5]

Answer Explanation

- (C) The "they" that can be interpreted as images are signals.
- (A) About the iris, the author writes, "The iris acts like a muscle as it opens and closes to allow more or less light into the eye."
- 3 The sentence before the third square reads, "Cones are in the center of the retina." The sentence to be added creates a contrast by using "unlike rods." The "they" in the sentence to be added refers to cones. The two sentences therefore go well together.
- [2, 4, 5] The summary sentence points out that all of the parts of the eye work together to let people see. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2], [4], and [5]. Answer choice [1] is a minor point, so it is a wrong answer. And answer choice [3] is not mentioned in the passage, so it is also incorrect.

Vocabulary

- **interpret** = to understand
- **fluid** = a liquid
- **absorb** = to soak up; to take in
- **convert** = to change from one form to another

B | The Ladybug

Answers

1 (B) 2 (A) 3 2 4 [2, 3, 5]

Answer Explanation

- (B) The sentence points out that there are seven spots on a ladybug's back and two more spots on its head. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (B).
- (A) In writing, "While this helps the ladybug avoid attacks from some animals, other predators have become accustomed to the taste. Birds, frogs, spiders, and dragonflies are among these animals," the author implies that birds, frogs, spiders, and dragonflies hunt and eat ladybugs.
- 2 The sentence before the second square reads, "The colored markings of the ladybug serve a purpose." The sentence to be added explains what the purpose is: to serve as a warning to predators. The two sentences therefore go well together.
- [2, 3, 5] The summary sentence points out that most ladybug species have colorful markings and hunt other animals. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2], [3], and [5]. Answer choice [1] contains information that is not mentioned in the passage, so it is a wrong answer. And answer choice [4] is a minor point, so it is also incorrect.

Vocabulary

- **approximately** = around; about
- **be accustomed to** = to be used to
- **hibernate** = to sleep for a long period of time during winter
- **shed** = to lose one's skin, hair, or fur

iBT Practice Test

p. 148

Answers

PASSAGE 1

1 (A) 2 (D) 3 (C) 4 (D)
5 (A) 6 (C) 7 1 8 [2, 3, 4]

PASSAGE 2

9 (A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 12 (C)
13 (A), (C) 14 (A) 15 4 16 [1, 3, 5]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Factual Information Question

- (A) The passage reads, "New research suggests

that the Amazon was once a land of farms though. They supported millions of people and existed for thousands of years."

2 Vocabulary Question

(D) When research centers on a specific topic, it focuses on that subject.

3 Sentence Simplification Question

(C) The sentence points out that people learned that pre-Columbian societies learned how to use many plants but did not domesticate them. This thought is best expressed in the sentence in answer choice (C).

4 Negative Factual Information Question

(D) It is not true that *terra preta* is found in a layer above the topsoil. Instead, the author notes that *terra preta* is beneath the topsoil in writing, "In many parts of the Amazon, there is dark nutrient-rich soil just beneath the surface topsoil. This was called *terra preta*, or black soil, by Portuguese colonists."

5 Reference Question

(A) The "they" that saw people who looked healthy and well fed were these explorers.

6 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(C) The author makes a comparison in writing, "Unlike the Aztecs and Mayans in Central America, the Amazonian people did not build with stone. Their main building material was wood."

7 Insert Text Question

1 The sentence before the first square reads, "Their villages tended to be large, and their crops were plentiful." The sentence to be added points out that the people living in the villages had plenty of food for themselves. Both sentences are about food. So the two sentences go well together.

8 Prose Summary Question

2, 3, 4 The summary sentence points out that research has shown the pre-Columbian Amazonians farmed a lot of land in the region. This thought is best reflected in answer choices 2, 3, and 4. Answer choices 1 and 6 are minor points, so they are both incorrect. Answer choice 5 contains incorrect information, so it is also a wrong answer.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Sentence Simplification Question

(A) The sentence points out that farmers make sure their plants are identical by grafting apple trees onto rootstocks. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (A).

10 Factual Information Question

(B) It is written, "To produce fruit, apple tree blossoms must be pollinated. Many varieties of apple trees have male and female parts on the same flower. Nevertheless, apple tree blossoms are unable to self-pollinate. Bees assist in this process, so apple farmers often care for beehives."

11 Inference Question

(C) The author writes, "Insects and diseases are controlled with chemical pesticides and insecticide sprays, but they cannot be used when trees are being pollinated since they may harm bees." Since the trees cannot be sprayed with pesticides or insecticides during some parts of the year, the author implies that apple trees are more vulnerable to diseases during these times.

12 Vocabulary Question

(C) When traps are ingenious, they are clever.

13 Factual Information Question

(A), (C) The author notes, "Strong fences are built around orchards to keep large animals out. Wire mesh wrapped around tree trunks stops smaller animals from climbing the trees."

14 Negative Factual Information Question

(A) The author writes, "By using machines, the number of people needed to work on apple orchards has been reduced tremendously." It is therefore not true that the machines which farmers use in their apple orchards require more workers.

15 Insert Text Question

4 The sentence before the fourth square reads, "Diseases that hurt apple trees include fire blight, apple scab, apple rust, and several molds and mildews." The sentence to be added points out that the diseases can be harmful to trees and even kill them. Thus the two sentences go well together.

16 Prose Summary Question

1, 3, 5 The summary sentence notes that apple farmers use science and technology to grow apples successfully. This thought is best described in answer choices 1, 3, and 5. Answer choices 2 and 6 are minor points, so they are incorrect answers. Answer choice 4 contains information not mentioned in the passage, so it is also incorrect.

Vocabulary Review

p. 156

Answers

A

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 deposits | 2 apparent |
| 3 convert | 4 immunity |
| 5 vegetation | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 b | 2 a | 3 a | 4 a | 5 b |
| 6 b | 7 a | 8 a | 9 b | |

Chapter 09

Prose Summary

Basic Practice

p. 159

Answers

- 1 (C) 2 (A)

Practice with Short Passages

p. 160

A | Star Carr

Answers

- 2, 4, 5

Answer Explanation

The summary sentence points out that Starr Carr is important to the archaeology of England. This thought is best reflected in answer choices 2, 4, and 5. Answer choices 2 and 3 are both minor points, so they are incorrect answers.

B | Skyscraper Design

Answers

- 1, 4, 5

Answer Explanation

The summary sentence points out that skyscrapers could be made in the 1800s thanks to two developments. This thought is best reflected in answer choices 1, 4, and 5. Answer choices 2 and 3 are both minor points, so they are incorrect answers.

Practice with Long Passages

p. 162

A | The Amazon Reef

Answers

- 1 (B) 2 (A) 3 2 4 2, 4, 5

Answer Explanation

- 1 (B) In writing, "Since the 1970s, scientists had hypothesized that a reef existed in the area. The outflow of muddy sediment from the Amazon River makes the nearby water very murky," the author implies that the coral reef is found in water which is difficult to see in since the water is very murky.
- 2 (A) The "it" that another team found is the reef.
- 3 2 The sentence before the second square reads, "Coral does not grow well in these conditions." The conditions referred to are a low salt content and a high acid content. The sentence to be added notes that "a lack of salt in the water will cause coral to die." The two sentences therefore go well together.
- 4 2, 4, 5 The summary sentence points out that a coral reef in the Atlantic Ocean near the Amazon River was discovered in recent times. This thought is best reflected in answer choices 2, 4, and 5. Answer choice 1 contains information that is not found in the passage, so it is incorrect. And answer choice 3 is a minor point, so it is a wrong answer as well.

Vocabulary

- **hypothesize** = to believe; to theorize
- **choppy** = rough
- **suitable** = appropriate; acceptable
- **shallow** = not deep

B | Michael Faraday

Answers

- 1 (D) 2 (C) 3 (A) 4 3, 4, 5

Answer Explanation

- 1 (D) The passage notes, "As a result, he did not receive a proper education. He dropped out of school at the age of thirteen to work at a bookshop. There, he read science books in his free time."
- 2 (C) When Faraday worked as the apprentice of Sir Humphry Davy, he was a trainee.
- 3 (A) The passage reads, "This became the principle upon which modern refrigeration is based," and, "Faraday did work in the field of electromagnetism as well. He started by doing basic experiments. They led him to find out that moving a magnet over

a wire could produce electricity in the wire. This is called electromagnetic induction. It is a form of kinetic energy. Modern electric motors rely on this method to make electricity.” In addition, the author writes, “He learned that a magnetic field caused the plane of a light source to rotate. This is used to study remote sensing in magnetic fields. It also has applications for fiber optic systems used today.” These all imply that many of Faraday’s discoveries have uses in modern times.

- 4 [3], [4], [5] The summary sentence points out that Michael Faraday’s discoveries helped advance scientific knowledge. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [3], [4], and [5]. Answer choices [1] and [2] are minor points, so they are both incorrect answers.

Vocabulary

- **electromagnetism** = the science of electric and magnetic fields
- **liquefaction** = the act of making something a liquid
- **principle** = an accepted rule or belief
- **rotate** = to turn around in a circle

iBT Practice Test

p. 166

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- 1 (D) 2 (A) 3 (A) 4 (B)
5 (A) 6 (D) 7 [2] 8 [2], [4], [6]

PASSAGE 2

- 9 (C) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12 (A)
13 (B) 14 (D) 15 [1] 16 [1], [4], [6]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Factual Information Question

(D) The author writes, “The woolly mammoth was an enormous elephantlike animal that once lived across the northern parts of Eurasia and North America.”

2 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(A) In writing, “The mammoth flourished during the last ice age. It was much better adapted to cold climates than most other animals and humans were. When the last ice age ended, the glaciers retreated, and vegetation began growing again in many places. This could have been an advantage to the mammoth, an herbivore. But it also led to various animals encroaching on its territory, which resulted

in increasing competition for food sources. The more southerly mammoth herds died out first. Over time, the surviving mammoths migrated north to find better feeding grounds,” the author points out how the end of the last ice age affected the woolly mammoth.

3 Vocabulary Question

(A) A remote island is one that is distant from other land.

4 Factual Information Question

(B) The passage reads, “Scientists believe some St. Paul mammoths died of thirst during a dry spell 5,600 years ago. Others also likely ate all the limited amount of vegetation on the island, making them starve to death.”

5 Reference Question

(A) The “it” that could support a bigger woolly mammoth population was Wrangel Island.

6 Negative Factual Information Question

(D) There is no mention in the paragraph of how the woolly mammoths got to Wrangel Island.

7 Insert Text Question

[2] The sentence before the second square reads, “It was much better adapted to cold climates than most other animals and humans were.” The sentence to be added points out one of the adaptations—the long hair—that allowed it to survive in cold climates. The two sentences therefore go well together.

8 Prose Summary Question

[2], [4], [6] The summary sentence points out that there were multiple reasons why the woolly mammoth went extinct. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2], [4], and [6]. Answer choices [1] and [3] are minor points, so they are both incorrect. Answer choice [5] contains information that is not in the passage, so it is a wrong answer as well.

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Vocabulary Question

(C) When the two sides clashed with one another, they fought against each other.

10 Factual Information Question

(C) The author notes, “Native Americans regarded land as being something that everyone in the community could use though. To them, all of nature was for everyone. Agreements between tribes often set boundaries. But within a tribal area, no person owned any land.”

11 Negative Factual Information Question

(D) There is no mention in the paragraph about why each of the two cultures was so different in its attitudes toward the roles of women.

12 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(A) The author focuses on how Native Americans thought of trade in writing, “Natives considered trade more as a ceremonial activity. It was a way to build relationships with others. It often involved exchanging gifts. The giving and receiving of gifts was considered an integral part of tribal life. Acquiring gifts led to greater status while giving them showed generosity.”

13 Factual Information Question

(B) It is written, “The Europeans did not understand this importance. Thus they often unintentionally insulted Natives during trade talks.”

14 Vocabulary Question

(D) When there is an inevitable result, then the result is predictable.

15 Insert Text Question

1 The sentence before the first square reads, “So they wanted to get the best deal for the least amount.” The sentence to be added follows up on this sentence by explaining that the Europeans were focused on making as much money as they could. Thus the two sentences go well together.

16 Prose Summary Question

1, 4, 6 The summary sentence notes that there were a lot of cultural differences between the Europeans and the Native Americans in the New World. This thought is best described in answer choices 1, 4, and 6. Answer choice 5 is a minor point, so it is an incorrect answer. Answer choices 2 and 3 contain information not mentioned in the passage, so they are also incorrect.

Vocabulary Review

p. 174

Answers

A

- 1 invention 2 shallow
3 herbivore 4 limitations
5 artifacts

B

- 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b
6 b 7 a 8 b 9 b

Chapter 10

Fill in a Table

Basic Practice

p. 177

Answers

Two well-known tribes of Native Americans are the Cherokee and the Apache. The Cherokee were one of the major tribes in the southeastern part of the United States. They were among the first tribes to make contact with European settlers after they arrived in the New World. As for the Apache, they lived in the central part of North America. They dwelled primarily on the Great Plains. The Apache were nomadic hunter-gatherers. The men hunted bison, deer, and other animals while the women gathered nuts and berries. The Cherokee had permanent settlements. They lived an agrarian lifestyle in which they farmed the land. While both tribes fought wars against the United States government, the Cherokees ended their battles in the 1700s. The Apaches fought during the 1800s and even had some battles with the U.S. government in the 1920s.

	Cherokee	Apache
Southeastern United States	✓	
Great Plains		✓
Nomads		✓
Permanent Dwellings	✓	
Wars in the Eighteenth Century	✓	
Wars in the Nineteenth Century		✓

Practice with Short Passages

p. 178

A | Telescopes

Answers

Refracting Telescope: 3, 6

Reflecting Telescope: 4, 5

Answer Explanation

About refracting telescopes, the author writes, “Refracting telescopes use lenses whereas reflecting telescopes rely upon mirrors. In 1611, Galileo Galilei became the first person to use a telescope to look at the stars. The one he used was a refractor with two lenses, (3)” and adds, “This lens, called the eyepiece, magnified the object being viewed. (6)” As

for reflecting telescopes, the passage reads, “Sir Isaac Newton invented the reflecting telescope in 1680 ([5]). His telescope contained two mirrors. The first gathered light and sent it to the second mirror. ([4])”

B | Economic Downturns

Answers Recession: [2], [6] Depression: [1], [5]

Answer Explanation

About recessions, the author writes, “Most recessions last a few months, but others may last up to two years, ([2])” and adds, “In the United States, recessions frequently occur when wars conclude. For instance, there were recessions in both 1945, when World War II ended, and in 1953, when the fighting in the Korean War ceased. ([6])” As for depressions, the passage reads, “However, most state that it is an extended period of economic decline lasting at least two years. ([5]) A country’s economy may decline more than ten percent during this period. And the unemployment rate may be twenty percent or higher. ([1])”

Practice with Long Passages

p. 180

A | Sleeping Positions

Answers

- 1 (C) 2 (D) 3 4
4 On the Stomach: [5], [7] On the Side: [1]
On the Back: [2], [6]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (C) The “them” that are positive are these positions.
2 (D) There is no mention in the passage regarding how serious the neck pain people who sleep on the their sides suffer.
3 4 The sentence before the fourth square reads, “In addition, individuals are more likely to suffer from nightmares when sleeping in this position.” The sentence to be added mentions that “they” are “vivid and more easily remembered.” The “they” in this sentence are the nightmares mentioned in the previous sentence. The two sentences therefore go well together.
4 On the Stomach: [5], [7]
On the Side: [1]
On the Back: [2], [6]
Regarding sleeping on the stomach, the author writes, “Sleeping on the stomach is considered the worst of the three major sleeping methods. ([5]) The primary reason for this is that stomach sleepers

need to turn their heads in order to breathe. This can cause stress both on their necks and their lower backs. ([7])” As for sleeping on the side, the passage reads, “In addition, individuals are more likely to suffer from nightmares when sleeping in this position. ([1])” And concerning sleeping on the back, it is written, “Most experts believe that sleeping on the back is the ideal sleeping position, ([2])” and, “This position could also result in a person suffering from sleep apnea, a condition in which a person stops breathing for a short period of time. ([6])”

Vocabulary

- **negative** = bad; not positive
- **restlessness** = being unable to relax or rest
- **esophagus** = the passage connecting the mouth to the stomach
- **snore** = to make a loud sound while one is sleeping

B | Types of Precipitation

Answers

- 1 (C) 2 (A) 3 (D)
4 Liquid: [3], [6] Frozen: [2], [4]

Answer Explanation

- 1 (C) The author notes, “When these clouds become too heavy, they release their water droplets, which fall to the Earth as precipitation.”
2 (A) In writing, “Rain falls when the water droplets are 0.5 millimeters or larger in diameter. Droplets smaller than that are considered drizzle,” the author implies that drizzle is smaller than raindrops.
3 (D) The core which could be dust or something similar is the center.
4 Liquid: [3], [6] Frozen: [2], [4]
About liquid precipitation, the author writes, “Rain falls when the water droplets are 0.5 millimeters or larger in diameter. Droplets smaller than that are considered drizzle, ([3])” and adds, “In some situations, rain may begin to fall from clouds but evaporates before it reaches the ground. ([6])” As for frozen precipitation, the passage reads, “Snow frequently falls when the temperature is below zero. ([4]) Snowflakes consist of water droplets that freeze around a core that could be dust or something similar. Hail is another type of frozen precipitation. Hailstones are chunks of ice which usually fall during thunderstorms. Sleet starts as snow but then melts as it is falling to the ground. Then, these raindrops freeze again on their way down and become pellets of ice. ([2])”

Vocabulary

- **ascend** = to rise; to go up
- **droplet** = a small bit of a liquid shaped like a drop
- **assume** = to believe to be true
- **pellet** = something small, round, and hard

iBT Practice Test

p. 184

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- 1 (B) 2 (B) 3 (D) 4 (A)
5 (A) 6 (B) 7 (C)
8 Modern Humans: [2], [4], [7] Disease: [1], [3]

PASSAGE 2

- 9 (C) 10 (A) 11 (B) 12 (D)
13 (D) 14 (B) 15 (D)
16 Using Memories: [2], [7], [9]
Using the Suns and Stars: [1], [6]
Using Genetic Coding: [4], [8]

PASSAGE 1

Answer Explanation

1 Negative Factual Information Question

- (B) There is no mention in the paragraph of what caused the Neanderthals to go extinct.

2 Vocabulary Question

- (B) When the interaction between the two species was fatal to the Neanderthals, then interacting with humans was deadly for them.

3 Reference Question

- (D) The “ones” that were much better were the tools.

4 Factual Information Question

- (A) The author writes, “Modern humans are thought to have arrived in Europe and Western Asia from Africa around 45,000 years ago. Within the next 5,000 years, the Neanderthals were gone.”

5 Rhetorical Purpose Question

- (A) The author focuses on showing the humans and Neanderthals bred with each other in writing, “The DNA evidence shows that humans and Neanderthals interacted as the two bred with each other. A small percentage—less than four percent—of human DNA comes from Neanderthals.”

6 Vocabulary Question

- (B) When a theory is intriguing, it is fascinating.

7 Inference Question

- (C) The passage reads, “When the Neanderthals disappeared, for some reason, forests began to vanish. They were then replaced by plains. This may have happened because ash from a massive volcanic eruption changed the temperatures and growing periods in the region. This would have hurt the Neanderthals’ ability to get food. They hunted animals by ambushing them in forests. Their short, squat bodies were suitable for living in cold weather and for running short distances. Their bodies were not suitable for stalking game in warm climates over long distances on plains. So the change in the climate might have caused the Neanderthals to disappear.” In discussing the possibility of a huge volcanic eruption killing the Neanderthals, the author implies that they may have died out due to a natural disaster.

8 Fill in a Table Question

- Modern Humans: [2], [4], [7] Disease: [1], [3]

About modern humans, the author writes, “Modern humans are thought to have arrived in Europe and Western Asia from Africa around 45,000 years ago. Within the next 5,000 years, the Neanderthals were gone. This suggests that the interaction between the two species was fatal for the Neanderthals. ([4]) Some experts believe they fought wars against each other. Modern humans then proved superior at making weapons and at coming up with battle tactics. The evidence for this is that modern humans had bows and arrows, which their opponents lacked. ([2]) While this theory appeals to many, there is no real evidence of wars between the two species. It may be true, however, that humans were better hunters and thus outcompeted the Neanderthals for limited food resources. A comparison of the tools that each used in the past shows that human ones were much better. ([7])” Regarding disease, the passage reads, “It is possible that the close interaction between the two groups led to the rapid spread of diseases and then death. ([3]) Some speculate that humans carried diseases which the Neanderthals had no defense against. ([1]) The Neanderthals then got sick and could not recover.”

PASSAGE 2

Answer Explanation

9 Vocabulary Question

- (C) When animals retain memories, they keep those memories.

10 Negative Factual Information Question

(A) There is no mention in the paragraph of the destination that butterflies go to on their migrations with regard to mental maps that animals may have.

11 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(B) In writing, "Biologists believe the monarch butterfly navigates by using the sun as it travels from Canada to Mexico," the author focuses on the fact that the monarch butterfly uses the sun to navigate.

12 Vocabulary Question

(D) When animals innately know where to go the first time they migrate, they naturally know where their destination is.

13 Sentence Simplification Question

(D) The sentence points out that another idea is that animals can smell the route that others of the same species followed before. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (D).

14 Factual Information Question

(B) The passage reads, "Sea turtles also return to the same beach where they hatched to breed and to lay eggs."

15 Factual Information Question

(D) The author points out, "Homing pigeons appear to have the ability to sense the magnetic field and can use it to find their way. In some experiments, magnets were strapped to their backs. The pigeons' navigational skills were then disrupted."

16 Fill in a Table Question

Using Memories: [2], [7], [9]

Using the Suns and Stars: [1], [6]

Using Genetic Coding: [4], [8]

About animals using memories to guide them, the author writes, "By following landmarks which they remember, they can navigate long distances. Basically, they form a mental map of their course by following these landmarks." ([2]) The author also mentions, "Migratory birds, for example, visit the same trees and ponds year after year on their journeys north and south," ([7]) and, "And gray whales swim along the Pacific coast of North America when they migrate between Alaskan and Mexican waters." ([9]) As for animals using the suns and stars to navigate, the author points out, "Experiments with the bird called the indigo bunting proved it uses the stars to navigate," ([1]) and, "The positions of the sun and the stars help other animals migrate. The angle of the sun above the horizon changes as one moves north and south. The sun also rises in the east and sets in the west,

making it a natural navigation tool . . . Other species that travel at night use the positions of the stars to assist them." ([6]) With regard to animals having genetic coding that helps them migrate, the author notes, "For example, salmon always return to the same stream where they hatched. It is as if the way there was encoded when they hatched from eggs," ([4]) and, "Some species of birds and insects seem to innately know where to go the first time they migrate. Biologists are unsure whether this is a genetic trait or if some other factor is at work." ([8])

Vocabulary Review

p. 192

Answers

A

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1 magnify | 2 droplets |
| 3 ascend | 4 unemployment |
| 5 lack | |

B

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 a | 2 a | 3 b | 4 a | 5 b |
| 6 a | 7 a | 8 b | 9 a | |

Actual Test

Answers

PASSAGE 1

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 (B) | 2 (C) | 3 (D) | 4 (B) | 5 (B) |
| 6 (A) | 7 (A) | 8 (B) | 9 [3] | |
| 10 [1], [3], [6] | | | | |

PASSAGE 2

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 11 (B) | 12 (A) | 13 (C) | 14 (D) | 15 (D) |
| 16 (A) | 17 (A) | 18 (B) | 19 [1] | |
| 20 Honeybee: [4], [6], [7] | Bumblebee: [2], [3] | | | |

PASSAGE 3

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 21 (C) | 22 (A) | 23 (B) | 24 (A) | 25 (D) |
| 26 (C) | 27 (D) | 28 (B) | 29 [2] | |
| 30 [2], [3], [5] | | | | |

Answer Explanations

1 Negative Factual Information Question

(B) There is no mention in the passage about there being any oceans on Mars.

2 Sentence Simplification Question

(C) The sentence points out that life might have existed on Mars, but nobody knows for sure. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (C).

3 Factual Information Question

(D) The passage reads, “Mars is smaller than Earth and also has less gravity and a thinner atmosphere. In addition, it has low temperatures and low atmospheric pressure. These conditions combined to allow evaporated water to escape into space.”

4 Vocabulary Question

(B) When carbon dioxide transforms from a solid state to a gaseous one, it changes its form.

5 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(B) Most of the paragraph focuses on the role that the *Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter* played in finding water on Mars.

6 Inference Question

(A) About the water on Mars, the author notes, “Other smaller patches of underground water have also been found, and more may be discovered in the future.” Since “more may be discovered in the future,” it can be inferred that nobody is sure how much water there is on Mars.

7 Factual Information Question

(A) About hydrated salts, the passage reads, “If a layer of frozen ice is located just below the surface, the hydrated salts could melt it in warm conditions. Then, the water flows downhill.”

8 Vocabulary Question

(B) When a planet is not completely sterile, it means that the planet is not dead but that it has some life on it.

9 Insert Text Question

(3) The sentence before the third square reads, “The carbon dioxide undergoes sublimation and transforms from a solid state to a gaseous one.” The sentence to be added explains why the carbon dioxide goes from a solid state to a gaseous one without becoming a liquid first. Since the sentence to be added explains the process of sublimation, the two sentences therefore go well together.

10 Prose Summary Question

(1, 3, 6) The summary sentence points out that liquid, solid, and gaseous forms of water exist on Mars. This thought is best reflected in answer choices (1, 3, and 6). Answer choices (2) and (4) are minor points, so they are both incorrect. Answer choice (5) contains information that is not mentioned in the passage, so it is a wrong answer as well.

PASSAGE 2

p. 202

Answer Explanations

11 Factual Information Question

(B) The author writes, “Honeybees and bumblebees are two insects that many people confuse with each other. While they share a few similarities, they also have a large number of differences.”

12 Inference Question

(A) In writing, “The three types are the solitary queen, a few male drones, and the numerous female worker bees,” the author implies that there are more female bees than male ones.

13 Reference Question

(C) The “ones” that bumblebees have that are more rounded are abdomen tips.

14 Vocabulary Question

(D) When honeybees build nests in sheltered places, they are protected from enemies and other dangers.

15 Factual Information Question

(D) About the bumblebee queen, the author writes, “In the spring, she starts a new colony and dies once the new queen hatches.”

16 Negative Factual Information Question

(A) There is no mention in the passage regarding how long it takes honeybees to make honey.

17 Vocabulary Question

(A) When bumblebees sting because they are aggravated, they are annoyed with the animal that they are stinging.

18 Factual Information Question

(B) About the waggle dance, the author notes, “They fly in circles and make various movements that appear as though the bees are dancing. However, they are simply informing other bees where food sources are, what they are, and how far away they are.”

19 Insert Text Question

1 The sentence before the first square reads, “When the honeybee moves away, the stinger rips off. The damage this does to the bee’s body results in its death.” The sentence to be added points out that in dying, the bees sacrifice their lives to protect the hive. The two sentences therefore go well together.

20 Fill in a Table Question

Honeybee: [4], [6], [7] Bumblebee: [2], [3]

About the honeybee, the author writes, “Honeybees collect nectar and pollen and return to their hives. There, they pass on the food to receiver workers, which then store it in cells, ([4])” and adds, “Honeybees also have short tongues, so they lap up nectar from open flowers. ([6])” The author also writes, “Honeybees also live in enormous colonies with more than 20,000 bees per hive. ([7])” As for the bumblebee, the passage reads, “Bumblebees construct their nests close to or on the ground, ([2])” and also notes, “Bumblebees rarely sting and only do so if they are aggravated. However, they are capable of stinging many times in a row. ([3])”

PASSAGE 3

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Answer Explanations

21 Vocabulary Question

(C) When people provided illumination in their homes, they put light in them.

22 Sentence Simplification Question

(A) The sentence points out that the first practical use of electricity came with the invention of the light bulb. This thought is best expressed by the sentence in answer choice (A).

23 Rhetorical Purpose Question

(B) The author focuses on the differences between AC and DC power in writing, “At the same time, inventor Nikola Tesla was developing alternating current, or AC, electrical power. The first AC power station in the United States was built near Niagara Falls in 1895. It sent electricity to nearby Buffalo, New York. A power war between Edison and Tesla over which system was better began. In the end, Tesla’s AC power proved that it was better able to send electricity over long distances and that it was safer than DC power.”

24 Inference Question

(A) In writing, “In the end, Tesla’s AC power proved that it was better able to send electricity over long distances and that it was safer than DC power,” the

author implies that AC power is more commonly used than DC power.

25 Vocabulary Question

(D) When people had to make modifications in their homes, they had to make alterations in them.

26 Factual Information Question

(C) The passage reads, “In many cases, the wires for new electrical systems used the same pathways as plumbing pipes. This was necessary in old brick and stone homes that lacked easy access for the new system.”

27 Negative Factual Information Question

(D) There is no mention in the passage of how much the electrical devices cost to purchase.

28 Factual Information Question

(B) The passage reads, “Fireplaces were not needed, so they were no longer made in new homes. In places that had them, they became status symbols rather than practical devices for heating and cooking.”

29 Insert Text Question

2 The sentence before the second square reads, “A power war between Edison and Tesla over which system was better began.” The sentence to be added mentions both the battle that they fought and that it was later called “the War of the Currents.” The two sentences therefore go well together.

30 Prose Summary Question

[2], [3], [5] The summary sentence points out that developments in electricity changed both modern homes and lives. This thought is best reflected in answer choices [2], [3], and [5]. Answer choices [1], [4], and [6] are all minor points, so they are incorrect answers.



