Questions 1-9 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from *Lilith*, a novel by George MacDonald, originally published in 1895.

I had just finished my studies at Oxford, and was taking a brief holiday from work before assuming definitely the management of the estate. My father died when I was yet a child; my mother followed him within a year, and I was nearly as much alone in the world as a man might find himself.

The house as well as the family was of some antiquity. It contained a fine library, whose growth began before the invention of printing, and had continued to my own time, greatly influenced, of course, by changes of taste and pursuit.

The library, although duly considered in many alterations of the house and additions to it, had nevertheless, like an encroaching state, absorbed one room after another until it occupied the greater part of the ground floor.

In the evening of a gloomy day of August I was sitting in my usual place, my back to one of the windows, reading. I cannot tell what made me turn and cast a glance to the farther end of the room, when I saw, or seemed to see, a tall figure reaching up a hand to a bookshelf. The next instant, my vision apparently rectified by the comparative dusk, I saw no one, and concluded that my optic nerves had been momentarily affected from within.

I resumed my reading, and would doubtless have forgotten the vague, evanescent impression, had it not been that, having occasion a moment after to consult a certain volume, I found but a gap in the row where it ought to have stood, and the same instant remembered that just there I had seen, or fancied I saw, the old man in search of a book. I looked all about the spot but in vain. The next morning, however, there it was, just where I had thought to find it! I knew of no one in the house likely to be interested in such a book.

I rang the bell; the butler came; I told him all I had seen, and he told me all he knew.

He had hoped, he said, that the old gentleman was going to be forgotten; it was well no one but myself had seen him. He had heard a good deal about him when first he served in the house, but by degrees he had ceased to be mentioned, and he had been very careful not to allude to him.

“The place was haunted by an old gentleman, was it?” I said.

He answered that at one time everybody believed it, but the fact that I had never heard of it seemed to imply that the thing had come to an end and was forgotten.

I questioned him as to what he had seen of the old gentleman.
He had never seen him, he said, although he had been in the house from the day my father was eight years old. My grandfather would never hear a word on the matter, declaring that whoever alluded to it should be dismissed without a moment’s warning, but old Sir Ralph believed in nothing he could not see or lay hold of. Not one of the maids ever said she had seen the apparition, but a footman had left the place because of it.

“I hope it was but a friendly call on the part of the old gentleman!” he concluded, with a troubled smile.

Why has the narrator returned to his estate?
A) He has agreed to help his aging grandfather manage the estate’s affairs.
B) He is taking a brief holiday from school and hoping to relax.
C) He needs to oversee his parents’ funerals after finishing his studies.
D) He is preparing to take over management of the estate.

When the narrator first sees the figure of the old gentleman, he thinks it is
A) his ancestor’s ghost coming back to haunt him.
B) a thief trying to steal from his family’s ancient library.
C) only a momentary misperception.
D) his butler tidying up the shelves.

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 22-25 (“The next … within”)
B) Lines 29-32 (“I found … book”)
C) Lines 37-38 (“I rang … knew”)
D) Lines 45-46 (“The place … said”)

The author’s use of the phrase “encroaching state” (line 14) is primarily meant to convey that the library
A) has been relegated to a smaller and smaller portion of the house.
B) was originally built to extend over almost the entire bottom half of the house.
C) is growing in unwelcome and worrisome ways.
D) is slowly expanding to encompass more of the downstairs.

Which of the following clues leads the narrator to reconsider the presence of the old gentleman?
A) He spotted the old gentleman again when his optic nerves had adjusted to the dark.
B) He has a vague impression of another presence with him.
C) He found the book he saw the old gentleman perusing missing from the library.
D) He hears of a footman who just left his service after spotting the old gentleman.
As used in line 23, “rectified” most nearly means
A) corrected.
B) resolved.
C) settled.
D) repaired.

When the narrator brings up the old gentleman, the butler’s attitude may best be described as
A) bemused.
B) skeptical.
C) uneasy.
D) confused.

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 51-52 (“I questioned … gentleman”)
B) Lines 53-55 (“He had … old”)
C) Lines 59-61 (“Not one … it”)
D) Lines 62-64 (“I hope … smile”)

Why did the narrator’s grandfather insist that whoever alluded to the old gentleman should be dismissed without warning?
A) He was a religious man and disapproved of superstition.
B) He feared the wrath of the ghost if spoken of.
C) He worried servants would quit if they heard about the ghost.
D) He refused to entertain the possibility that there was an apparition.
Questions 10-19 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Managers of the Arts, “Backgrounds, Recruitment, and Careers,” a publication of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Many of the most critical managerial problems facing American arts institutions concern the careers of the individuals who manage them. An artistic discipline must induce capable managers to enter career paths that lead to executive positions. It must provide these individuals with the experience and knowledge they need to perform effectively as top executives, and it must reward talented executives sufficiently so they will remain in the field.

In short, for a field to attract and retain talented managers, it must provide careers—sequences of jobs that lead to desired end points—to motivate people to participate. Orderly careers allow individuals to compare their progress with that of their peers, to seek goals with some certainty that they will lead to valued outcomes, and to work from day to day with some confidence that competent performance will be rewarded. In fields where careers are chaotic (the paths to higher positions being irregular and unpredictable) or where opportunities are few, it is difficult to attract talented managers or to persuade them to stay.

Individuals and service organizations in all artistic disciplines are concerned about administrative recruitment. But, as yet, we have known little about who art managers are: their background, their education, their preparation, and their success (or lack of success) in their chosen fields. Where concern is great and information meager, stereotypes abound. Managerial careers in the arts are said to be characterized by instability and job-hopping. Arts managers are sometimes portrayed as failed artists, frustratedly accepting executive positions for which they are unqualified as substitutes for artistic roles they would rather play. Or, alternatively, arts administrators are alleged to be “just” managers, knowledgeable about accounting and marketing but insensitive to the particular needs of their artistic disciplines. The results of our research, however, suggest that these stereotypes are not well-founded.

Each set of administrators was divided into four quartiles based on the dollar operating budget of their institutions. Not surprisingly, managers of the largest institutions by and large had spent more years in their fields than administrators of small organizations, which suggests that the latter group tends either to move to larger organizations or to leave the field. Managers of wealthy institutions also tended to be slightly older than managers of small organizations, especially in the case of the resident theaters. Directors of the largest art museums were more likely than other directors to have attended private secondary schools and colleges in the northeast, and to have earned Ph.D.s; most striking was the finding that almost 40 percent of art museum directors from the largest museums and more than 25 percent of those from the next largest hold undergraduate or graduate degrees awarded by a specific American university, compared with just 5 percent of those from smaller museums.

Data from this study reveal that careers—i.e., ordered sequences of jobs leading from conventional entry portals to predictable destinations—did not exist in these fields. Further, mobility within organizations is limited by size: relatively few arts institutions have enough levels of management to routinely promote all competent personnel.

The disorderly nature of managerial careers in these artistic fields may provide opportunities for organizations to hire talented individuals from unusual backgrounds and for individuals willing to take risks to build successful careers. But many people find it stressful to work in environments in which promotion opportunities are few and career strategies obscure and poorly understood. Such individuals, if they face career stagnation or uncertainty, may choose to leave arts administration for other pursuits.
<table>
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<th>Discipline</th>
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<th>2nd quartile</th>
<th>3rd quartile</th>
<th>Top quartile</th>
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<td>Less than 50</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>101-300</td>
<td>More than 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theaters</td>
<td>Less than 260</td>
<td>260-500</td>
<td>501-1200</td>
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<td>Orchestras</td>
<td>Less than 320</td>
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<td>701-1700</td>
<td>More than 1700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art Museums</td>
<td>Less than 500</td>
<td>500-1000</td>
<td>1001-2000</td>
<td>More than 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CAAs = Community Arts Agencies

The passage primarily focuses on which of the following?

A) The backgrounds and career paths of art managers  
B) The incentives that art centers use to recruit and maintain talent  
C) The decreasing salary and benefits of managers in the arts  
D) The differences between jobs in theaters, museums, and orchestras

The author’s attitude toward jobs in the arts can best be described as

A) dismissive.  
B) supportive.  
C) amused.  
D) frightened.

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

A) Lines 5-9 (“It must … field”)  
B) Lines 13-18 (“Orderly careers … rewarded”)  
C) Lines 18-22 (“In fields … stay”)  
D) Lines 25-29 (“But, as … fields”)

According to the passage, arts administrators

A) enjoy relatively stable, linear careers in theaters, orchestras, and museums.  
B) are failed artists who then turn to management.  
C) suffer from some unfair assumptions about their careers.  
D) are vocal about their disgust for the job-hopping they must do.

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

A) Lines 23-25 (“Individuals and … recruitment”)  
B) Lines 30-32 (“Managerial careers … job-hopping”)  
C) Lines 39-41 (“The results … well-founded”)  
D) Lines 44-49 (“Not surprisingly … field”)

CONTINUE
18. It can reasonably be inferred from the graphic that
A) the salaries of art museum managers were the highest in the business.
B) budget ranges for theaters were, on average, lower than those for orchestras.
C) 25% of orchestras earned less than $320,000 per year.
D) theater and orchestra managers are often incentivized to transfer to art museums.

19. Information from the graphic and passage best supports which of the following statements?
A) Orchestra managers in organizations with budgets of $701,000-$1,700,000 have likely spent more years in their fields than orchestra managers in organizations with budgets of less than $320,000.
B) Theater managers in organizations with budgets of $701,000-$1,700,000 have likely spent more years in their fields than orchestra managers in organizations with budgets of less than $320,000.
C) Art museum managers in organizations with budgets of over $1,700,000 likely have the same amount of experience as theater managers in organizations with the same budgets.
D) Art museum managers in organizations with budgets of over $1,700,000 likely have less experience than theater managers in organizations with the same budgets.
Questions 20-28 are based on the following passage.

The following is adapted from a presidential campaign speech given by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

The great fundamental issue now before our people can be stated briefly. It is: are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not.

I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe that the majority of the plain people of the United States will, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class or body of men, no matter what their training, will make in trying to govern them. I believe, again, that the American people are capable of self-control and of learning by their mistakes. Our opponents pay lip-loyalty to this doctrine; but they show their real beliefs by the way in which they champion every device to make the nominal rule of the people a sham.

I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Wherever there is tyranny of the majority, I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are today suffering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal-deposits, our water-powers, and our harbor fronts. A small minority is battenning on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweatshops, and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago Convention.

This is the question that I propose to submit to the people. How can the prevailing morality or a preponderant opinion be better and more exactly ascertained than by a vote of the people? The people know what their own morality and their own opinion is.
The tone of the passage is best described as
A) optimistic.
B) despondent.
C) fervent.
D) resigned.

Which situation is most analogous to the problem Roosevelt presents in the passage?
A) A town assembly with an overfilled agenda
B) A sports team with an unpopular captain
C) A boss who only accepts feedback from managers
D) A club that has instituted a democratic voting process

In the context of the passage, Roosevelt’s use of the phrase “pay lip-loyalty” in lines 13-14 is meant to convey the idea that his opponents
A) agree that Americans are capable of self-control and self-improvement.
B) say they agree that Americans are capable of self-control while acting otherwise.
C) support the American people’s right to rule but make exceptions during wartime.
D) give many speeches in support of the doctrine that Americans are capable of self-control and learning.

Which of the following best represents Roosevelt’s views on the tyranny of the majority?
A) He is determined to fight against this prevalent problem with all his heart and soul.
B) It is behind such pressing issues as monopolies, trusts, and sweatshops.
C) Along with the tyranny of the minority, it is responsible for the loss of resources like coal, water, and certain foods.
D) It is not a major problem in America, despite the talk of many political figures.

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 11-13 (“I believe … mistakes”)
B) Lines 18-19 (“I have … majority”)
C) Lines 55-57 (“I am … people”)
D) Lines 64-68 (“Have our … patronage”)

As used in line 46, “stay” most nearly means
A) halt.
B) visit.
C) remain.
D) delay.
Which of the following does Roosevelt use to illustrate how leaders have served the interests of only a small minority?
A) A list of named offenders
B) A financial metaphor
C) A commissioned report
D) A recent trial

Roosevelt asserts that some men in public office have
A) listened too much to the rule of the majority.
B) focused too much on social policy at the expense of economic policy.
C) exaggerated their accomplishments to the upper classes.
D) often favored the privileged portions of the population.

Which of the following provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 47-50 (“No sane … majority”)
B) Lines 51-55 (“At many … interest”)
C) Line 64 (“Am I … case”)
D) Lines 68-72 (“Have our … well”)
Questions 29-38 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Yoel Stuart, “Invasive Species Trigger Rapid Evolution for Lizards in Florida.” © 2014 by Yoel Stuart.

Invasive species colonize and spread widely in places where they are not normally found. Invasives often affect native species by eating them, out-competing them and introducing unfamiliar parasites and pathogens. For example, the invasive kudzu plant, native to southeast Asia, overgrows seemingly anything in its path in the southeast US.

Natural selection wrought by invasive species can often be strong, and natives will either go extinct or adapt. During adaptation, selection will favor those individuals with characteristics that best allow them to survive and reproduce in the face of the invader. The offspring of the survivors will inherit their parents’ beneficial traits, and the population will evolve.

In the 1950s, the brown anole lizard, *Anolis sagrei*, arrived in South Florida from Cuba. The effects of this invasion might not be very noticeable to humans. But the brown anole certainly makes an impression on Florida’s only native anole species, the green anole, *Anolis carolinensis*. This is because the green and the brown anoles enjoy similar lifestyles. They eat similar food—mostly insects and spiders—and use similar habitats—the ground and lower parts of trees and bushes. Because of these similarities, we expect the invasive brown anole to impose strong natural selection on the native green.

Previous researchers had observed that green anoles living with brown anoles tend to live higher up in the trees, presumably to escape competition for food and space. To obtain definitive evidence, our research team conducted an experiment on the small, man-made islands near Cape Canaveral. In 1995, we introduced the brown anole to three islands that—until then—had only green anoles. Within a few months, the green anole moved up into the trees and stayed there.

Fifteen years later, we wondered whether the green anoles had adapted anatomically to their new life up in the trees. We were specifically interested in toepads on their feet; other anole species that live high in trees tend to have large toepads, the better to grasp smoother, narrower branches higher up. We would have liked to study toepad evolution in the same populations we’d looked at earlier. But the original control islands, with only green anoles, had been invaded by the brown anole by the time we revisited them in 2010. So instead, we chose five large islands that had just green anoles. We compared their green anoles to the green anoles on six large islands that had been naturally invaded by the brown anole. We did know that the brown anoles had hit the scene sometime between 1995 and 2010 because we had surveyed the islands in 1995 and 2010 and found them free of brown anoles at that time.

We found that on the invaded islands, green anoles evolved larger toepads. It took only 20 generations—less than 15 years—for the toepads to increase by about 5%. That may not sound like much, but that’s a rapid evolutionary pace. Our findings further support the notion that when natural selection is strong, evolution can proceed quite quickly.

Why did selection favor larger toepads? Like geckos, anoles’ toes have specialized scales with fine hairs on them that cling to surfaces. Anoles with larger toepads are better at clinging. We think that the green anoles were under selection to get better at maneuvering on narrow, flexible and slippery twigs and leaves high in trees. Thus, green anole hatchlings that were born with larger toepads were better able to grow, survive, and reproduce. In this case, it appears that the green anole has been able to adapt to coexist with the brown anole.
This graph shows an increase in toepad area in green anoles caught on invaded islands.

Which choice best describes the structure of the passage as a whole?
A) An anecdote from a scientist with a personal stake in his research
B) A description of a region’s wildlife and topography
C) An impassioned argument supported by experimental evidence
D) A broad discussion of a phenomenon followed by a specific example

Based on the passage, which choice best describes the relationship between brown anoles and green anoles in Florida?
A) Brown anoles are an invasive species, and green anoles are a native species.
B) Green anoles are an invasive species, and brown anoles are a native species.
C) Brown and green anoles are native species, and geckos are an invasive species.
D) Geckos are a native species, and brown and green anoles are invasive species.

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 2-5 (“Invasives often … pathogens”)
B) Lines 19-21 (“But the … carolinensis”)
C) Lines 23-25 (“They eat … bushes”)
D) Lines 28-31 (“Previous researchers … space”)

Ivy Global
Based on the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

A) Though native species adapt in the face of invasive species, they do so slowly over a long period of time.
B) Native species have the ability to adapt surprisingly quickly in the face of pressure from invasive species.
C) Invasive species adapt in unpredictable but surprisingly rapid ways when introduced into new environments.
D) Though invasive species adapt to their new environments, they do so slowly over many years.

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

A) Lines 13-15 (“The offspring … evolve”)
B) Lines 38-40 (“Fifteen years … trees”)
C) Lines 45-48 (“But the … 2010”)
D) Lines 57-59 (“It took … 5%”)

The primary purpose of lines 5-7 (“For example … US”) is to

A) show that not all invasive species are domestic.
B) suggest that the country needs more stringent controls on foreign plants.
C) illustrate the problem of native weeds in America.
D) provide an example of an invasive plant in a new environment.

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

A) accommodate.
B) care for.
C) prefer.
D) like.

The author lists the brown and green anoles’ similarities in order to

A) explain why they expected to see adaptations in the green lizards.
B) show the compatibility of the species to coexist.
C) argue that previous distinctions between the species are arbitrary.
D) suggest that both species are uniquely suited to the environment in South Florida.

As used in line 27, “impose” most nearly means

A) exploit.
B) urge.
C) charge.
D) inflict.
Information from the graph best supports which of the following statements?

A) Toepad size of green anoles increased in environments shared with brown anoles.

B) Toepad size of both green and brown anoles increased in environments they shared.

C) Toepad size of green anoles was almost twice that of brown anoles.

D) Toepad size of green anoles decreased when they moved to isolated islands.
Questions 39-47 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1

This passage is adapted from Cynan Ellis-Evans, “First Direct Evidence of Microbial Life Under 1 km of Antarctic Ice.” © 2014 by Cynan Ellis-Evans.

Microbial life can exist in the most extreme environments on Earth. In a recent study, researchers reported the first direct evidence of life in a lake located almost a kilometer below an ice sheet in Antarctica. The ice provides an effective “duvet,” trapping the heat naturally emitted through the Earth’s crust.

There is growing evidence that many of the Antarctic lakes are connected by a network of channels. These channels control the flow of overlying ice streams, and liquid water at the base of ice sheets lubricates the passage of ice. The lakes associated with ice streams are thought to act as reservoirs for this lubrication process, filling and partly emptying on a fairly regular basis so the water in the lake is replaced every few years.

Subglacial Lake Whillans, described in the study, is an example of a dynamic subglacial lake. It receives no light to support photosynthesis, has constantly low temperatures (just a little below zero) and is under pressure eighty times atmospheric pressure due to the 800m of overlying ice.

With relatively frequent changing of the lake water, the availability of organic matter, which humans and many other life forms—collectively termed heterotrophs—use for energy and growth, will be limited. The only things that can support the heterotrophs in this ecosystem are the underlying ancient seabed geology, which can provide small amounts of organic carbon from the rock material, and the recycling of carbon from dead microbes. Thus, what a dynamic subglacial ecosystem such as this needs to really succeed is to also use the much more plentiful non-organic energy sources.

When the samples were analyzed, the researchers found that the lake contained organisms from both Bacteria and Archaea trees of life. While some of the organisms could be identified from gene databases as also occurring elsewhere, particularly in cold environments, many of the lake’s microbes appear to be completely new. Along with a range of heterotrophic microbes, the most prevalent organisms were those that can consume inorganic chemicals, such as iron, manganese, sulfur and, especially, nitrogen. These organisms are called chemoautotrophs.

The “chemoautotrophic” lifestyle is representative of the earliest life on Earth. This existed long before photosynthesis created an oxygen-rich world and powered the explosion of biological diversity and organic carbon biomass to support the heterotrophic lifestyle dominating the modern Earth.

Passage 2

This passage is adapted from Ceridwen Fraser, “Antarctic Volcanoes Help Preserve Life in the Freezer.” © 2014 by Ceridwen Fraser.

These days, Antarctica is 99.7% covered in ice, and the 0.3% of land that is ice-free is home to diverse and unique ecosystems on considerably smaller scales, made up of mosses, lichens and various invertebrate animals such as mites and tiny nematode worms. New evidence provides an intriguing solution to the mystery of how Antarctic species could have clung on through ice ages.

There are many volcanoes in Antarctica and some have large magma chambers that can provide heat to the surface for hundreds of thousands of years. When we examined species richness patterns across the whole continent, we found there are more species close to these volcanoes, and fewer further away. These patterns indicate that the volcanoes have sheltered diverse life over long periods, including during ice ages. The volcanoes would have provided warmth, and helped to ward off the encroaching ice, as the planet entered a period of deep freeze.

As well as melting areas of ice on the surface, steam from volcanoes can cause the formation...
of extensive cave systems beneath the glaciers, tens of degrees warmer than outside. These geothermally warmed environments could have supported biodiversity through the most intense glacial periods. Then, as the world warmed and more ice-free areas became available, chance events would have allowed some species to disperse away, stepping-stone style, to new habitats.

The further away from the source, the fewer the species that would be likely to establish, leading to the diversity gradient we see today, with decreasing species richness away from volcanoes. Most people think of volcanoes as destructive and frightening, but this research shows that for many species in icy regions, volcanoes might represent something much more positive—a chance for survival in an extreme and harsh climate.

As used in line 1, “extreme” most nearly means
A) sensational.
B) drastic.
C) dangerous.
D) fanatical.

Which of the following is NOT a reason the author of Passage 1 gives to support his statement that Lake Whillans is an extreme environment?
A) It receives no sunlight.
B) It has subzero temperatures.
C) It contains no oxygen.
D) It is under enormous pressure.

Based on the passage, which of the following environments would likely be more hospitable to chemoautotrophs than other organisms?
A) A biodiverse but polluted tropical ocean
B) An island only seasonally populated by birds
C) A mineral-rich but otherwise barren lake bed
D) The intestinal tract of a large mammal

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
A) Lines 27-31 (“The only … microbes”)
B) Lines 32-34 (“Thus, what … sources”)
C) Lines 37-41 (“While some … new”)
D) Lines 42-45 (“the most … nitrogen”)

Passage 2 serves primarily to
A) argue that Antarctica is more diverse than once previously thought.
B) explain how many species were able to survive in Antarctica during glacial periods.
C) protest the intense drilling disrupting the life in Antarctica’s sheltered caves.
D) illustrate the author’s experiments with volcanic life in Antarctica.
Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

A) Lines 54-59 (“These days … worms”)
B) Lines 68-70 (“These patterns … ages”)
C) Lines 74-77 (“As well … outside”)
D) Lines 85-89 (“The further … volcanoes”)

Based on the information in Passage 2, which of the following would the author likely agree with?

A) Once the volcanoes in Antarctica become active again, Antarctica will move out of its latest glacial age.
B) Species closest to the volcanoes occasionally suffer from heat exposure.
C) Both the heat of the volcanoes and the coldness of the glaciers are required to support life in Antarctica.
D) When temperatures in Antarctica rise, species can spread to larger parts of the continent.

As used in line 88, “richness” most nearly means

A) affluence.
B) decadence.
C) abundance.
D) luxuriance.

Which of the following best describes the relationship between the two passages?

A) Passage 1 focuses on life adapted to extreme environments, while Passage 2 focuses on environments that have sheltered life from extreme conditions.
B) Passage 1 argues that life can exist in extreme conditions, while Passage 2 argues that life requires warmth to survive.
C) Passage 1 states that most Antarctic species date back thousands of years, while Passage 2 states that most of Antarctica’s diversity is recent.
D) Passage 1 fears melting ice will destroy current species in Antarctica, while Passage 2 suggests warmth could boost survival.

STOP

If you complete this section before the end of your allotted time, check your work on this section only. Do NOT use the time to work on another section.
ANSWERS

PART 1

SECTION 1

10. A 22. B 34. D 46. C

SECTION 2