

## READING TEST

35 Minutes—40 Questions

**DIRECTIONS:** There are several passages in this test. Each passage is accompanied by several questions. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer document. You may refer to the passages as often as necessary.

## Passage I

**LITERARY NARRATIVE:** This passage is adapted from the novel *Homeland* by John Jakes (©1993 by John Jakes).

Joseph Emanuel Crown, owner of the Crown Brewery of Chicago, was a worried man. Worried on several counts, the most immediate being a civic responsibility he was scheduled to discuss at an emergency meeting this Friday, the fourteenth of October; a meeting he had requested.

Joe Crown seldom revealed inner anxieties, and that was the case as he worked in his office this morning. He was a picture of steadiness, rectitude, prosperity. He wore a fine suit of medium gray enlivened by a dark red four-in-hand tied under a high collar. Since the day was not yet too warm, he kept his coat on.

Joe's hair was more silver than white. He washed it daily, kept it shining. His eyes behind spectacles with silver wire frames were dark brown, rather large, and alert. His mustache and imperial showed careful attention; he had an appointment at twelve for the weekly trim. His hands were small but strong. He wasn't handsome, but he was commanding.

Three principles ruled Joe Crown's business and personal life, of which the most important was order. In German, *Ordnung*. Without order, organization, some rational plan, you had chaos.

The second principle was accuracy. Accuracy was mandatory in brewing, where timing and temperatures were critical. But accuracy was also the keystone of any business that made money instead of losing it. The primary tool for achieving accuracy was mathematics. Joe Crown had a towering belief in the potency of correct information, and the absolute authority of numbers which provided it.

In Germany, he'd learned his numbers before he learned to read. Though a mediocre student in most school subjects, at ciphering he was a prodigy. He could add a column of figures, or do calculations in his head, with astonishing speed. In Cincinnati, his first stop in America, he'd begged the owner of a Chinese laundry to teach him to use an abacus. One of these ancient counting devices could be found in his office,

40 sitting on a low cabinet, within reach. Money measured success; counting measured money.

Questions he asked of his employees often involved numbers. "What is the exact temperature?" "How large is the population in that market?" "How many barrels did we ship last week?" "What's the cost, per square foot, of this expansion?"

As for his third principle, modernity, he believed that, too, was crucial in business. Men who said the old ways were the best ways were fools, doomed to fall behind and fail. Joe was always searching for the newest methods to improve the brewery's product, output, efficiency, cleanliness. He hadn't hesitated to install expensive pasteurization equipment when he opened his first small brewery in Chicago. He'd been among the first to invest heavily in refrigerated freight cars. He insisted that modern machines be used in the office. From his desk he could hear the pleasing ratchet noise of a mechanical adding machine. This blended with the clicking keys and pinging bell on the black iron typewriter used for correspondence by his chief clerk, Stefan Zwick.

Originally Stefan had resisted Joe's suggestion that he learn to operate a typewriter. "Sir, I respectfully decline, a quill pen suits me perfectly."

"But Stefan," Joe said to him in a friendly but firm way, "I'm afraid it doesn't suit me, because it makes Crown's look old-fashioned. However, I'll respect your feelings. Please place a help wanted advertisement. We'll hire one of those young women who specialize in using the machines. I believe they too are called typewriters."

Zwick blanched. "A woman? In my office?"

"I'm sorry, Stefan, but you leave me no choice if you won't learn to typewrite."

75 Stefan Zwick learned to typewrite.

Every solid house or building was supported by a strong foundation; and so there was a foundation on which Joe Crown's three principles rested. It was not unusual, or peculiar to him. It was the cheerful acceptance, not to say worship, of hard work. Among other

artifacts, advertising sheets, flags and fading brown photographs of annual brewery picnics decorating his office there was a small framed motto which his wife had done colorfully in cross-stitch and put into a frame of gilded wood. *Ohne Fleiss, kein Preis*, it said. In rough translation, this reminded you that without industry there was no reward. From his desk Joe Crown couldn't see the gold-framed motto; it hung on the wall behind him, slightly to his right. But he didn't need to see it. Its truth was in him deeper than the marrow of his bones. He was a German.

- If a stereotype of Germans is that they are tidy, meticulous, and industrious, does the characterization of Crown in this passage reinforce or weaken this stereotype?
  - It firmly reinforces the stereotype.
  - It initially reinforces and subsequently weakens the stereotype.
  - It reinforces the meticulous aspect of the stereotype but weakens the industrious aspect.
  - It weakens the stereotype in that Crown likes his surroundings tidy but expects others to do the tidying up.
- It can reasonably be inferred that in relation to the appointment referred to in the third paragraph (lines 13–19), the meeting referred to in the first paragraph occurs:
  - on the same day.
  - several days earlier.
  - several days later.
  - several years later.
- The passage's description of Zwick reveals that compared to Crown, he is:
  - equally fastidious about meeting a deadline.
  - less inclined to embrace new technology.
  - less afraid to state his preferences to his superiors.
  - more concerned with the company's public image.
- The dialogue in line 72 reveals Zwick's:
  - indignation over Crown's proposed solution to the problem the two men are discussing.
  - panic over having a surprise visitor to his office.
  - excitement over meeting a new employee of Crown Brewery.
  - insensitivity to his recently hired female coworker.
- At the time described in the passage's opening, what is Crown's most immediate preoccupation?
  - Whether he will be on time for his weekly trim
  - Whether to install expensive pasteurization equipment at his brewery
  - Zwick's impertinent behavior
  - A civic responsibility
- The passage states that Crown was what kind of student?
  - Exceptionally gifted, especially in ciphering
  - Mediocre, except in ciphering
  - Successful when he applied himself, otherwise poor
  - Increasingly successful as he gained the use of counting aids
- Based on the passage, which of the following questions would be most characteristic of the kind Crown typically asked his employees?
  - "Was your weekend a most pleasant one?"
  - "Have you had a chance to repair that old typewriter?"
  - "By what figure will our sales increase if we advertise in that publication?"
  - "Who among you has a better idea for how we can work well as a team?"
- At the time in which the passage is set, which of the following devices are still apparently being used in offices in the United States even as those same devices are, in Crown's view, becoming increasingly obsolete?
  - Typewriters
  - Mechanical adding machines
  - Quill pens
  - Abacuses
- The metaphor the author uses to help describe Crown's three principles primarily draws upon imagery from what discipline?
  - Architecture
  - Business
  - Astronomy
  - Education
- Which of the following is a detail from the passage that indicates the length of time Crown has been in the brewery business?
  - Some outdated refrigerators from when he first opened his business
  - A newly hung cross-stitched phrase framed and placed on his office wall
  - Photographs of annual company picnics decorating his office
  - A bell, the ringing of which has marked the start of his workday for the last twenty years

## Passage II

**SOCIAL SCIENCE:** This passage is adapted from the book *The Age of Wonder* by Richard Holmes (©2008 by Richard Holmes).

In the summer of 1785 astronomer William Herschel embarked on his revolutionary new project to observe and resolve the heavens with a telescope more powerful than ever previously attempted.

5 What he intended to build was a telescope ‘of the Newtonian form, with an octagon tube 40 foot long and five feet in diameter; the specula [mirrors] of which it would be necessary to have at least two, or perhaps three’. The telescope would have to be mounted in an enormous wooden gantry, capable of being turned safely on its axis by just two workmen, but also susceptible to the finest fingertip adjustments by the observing astronomer.

The forty-foot would be higher than a house. The astronomer (William) would be required to climb a series of ladders to a special viewing platform perched at the mouth of the telescope. The assistant (William’s sister, Caroline) would have to be shut in a special booth below to avoid light pollution, where she would have her desk and lamp, celestial clocks, and observation journals. Astronomer and assistant would be invisible to each other for hours on end, shouting commands and replies, although eventually connected by a metal speaking-tube.

25 William had decided that his grand project required a new house with larger grounds for constructing and erecting the telescope. On 3 April 1786 they moved to ‘The Grove’, a quite small and rather dilapidated country house on the edge of the tiny village of Slough, England.

The house itself was not large, but it had sheds and stables which were gradually converted into workshops and laboratories. Above the stables were a series of haylofts which could be converted into a separate apartment. Caroline claimed these for her own. A small outside staircase led up to a flat roof from which she hoped to carry out her comet ‘sweeps’ in security and independently. She would check over the calculations of William’s nebulae by day, and make her own sweeps up on the roof by night.

William had built Caroline a special two-foot Newtonian reflector. Because of its large aperture, its tube appeared much fatter, heavier and stubbier than normal reflectors of this type. Suspended from a pivot at the top of the box-frame, the telescope could be precisely raised or lowered by a system of pulleys operated by a winding handle. These adjustments were easy to make, and extremely fine.

This beautiful instrument was designed specifically for its huge light-gathering power and its wide angle of vision. The magnification was comparatively low at twenty-four times. As with modern binoculars,

this combination of low power with a large viewing field allowed the observer to see faint stellar objects very brightly, while placing them within a comparatively wide context of surrounding stars. The telescope was perfectly designed to spot any strange or unknown object moving through the familiar field of ‘fixed stars’. In other words, to catch new planets or new comets.

On 1 August 1786, only two nights after starting her new sweeps, Caroline thought she had spotted an unknown stellar object moving through Ursa Major (the Great Bear constellation). It appeared to be descending, but barely perceptibly, towards a triangulation of stars in the beautifully named constellation Coma Berenices. To find something so quickly, and in such a familiar place (the Great Bear or Big Dipper being the first stop of every amateur stargazer wanting to locate the Pole Star), seemed wildly unlikely. Caroline’s Observation Book conveys meticulous caution, but also remarkable certainty.

Unable to calculate the mathematical coordinates of the object, she accompanied her observations with a series of three neat drawings or ‘figures’, over an eighty-minute time lapse. These showed the circular viewing field of her telescope, with an asterisk shape very slightly changing position relative to three known fixed stars. The account written into her ‘Book of Work Done’ catches something of her growing excitement.

August 1st. I have calculated 100 nebulae today, and this evening I saw an object which I believe will prove tomorrow night to be a Comet. August 2nd. 1 o’clock. the object of last night IS A COMET. August 3rd. I did not go to rest till I had written to Dr Blagden [at the Royal Society] and Mr Aubert to announce the Comet.

The verification of Caroline’s comet was achieved much more rapidly than William’s discovery of the planet Uranus had been. Its movement through Coma Berenices was relatively easy to ascertain, and its fine hazy tail or coma was unmistakable.

11. Which of the following statements best describes how the passage characterizes William’s response to Caroline’s discovery of a comet?

- A. The passage makes it clear that although William applauded Caroline’s discovery, he was disappointed that Caroline wasn’t looking for nebulae.
- B. The passage claims that William supported Caroline’s discovery by verifying the comet himself.
- C. The passage suggests that William resented the fact that Caroline’s comet was recognized so quickly.
- D. The passage does not give a clear indication of how William felt about Caroline’s discovery.

12. In the passage, the author emphasizes the large size of William's powerful telescope's octagon tube by comparing the tube's height to that of a:
- F. series of ladders.
  - G. wooden gantry.
  - H. hayloft.
  - J. house.
13. The primary function of the fifth paragraph (lines 31–40) is to:
- A. explain the methods Caroline used to perform her comet sweeps.
  - B. shift the passage's focus from William's project to Caroline's own astronomical work.
  - C. describe the renovations Caroline made to the stables in order to accommodate William's telescope.
  - D. introduce the passage's discussion of how Caroline's observation techniques compared to William's.
14. In the context of the passage, the excerpt from Caroline's "Book of Work Done" primarily serves to:
- F. outline the process by which Caroline determined her finding was a comet.
  - G. provide an example of the types of observation notes Caroline made for William.
  - H. illustrate Caroline's growing sense of excitement about her discovery.
  - J. explain Dr. Blagden's and Mr. Aubert's role in verifying Caroline's discovery.
15. As it is used in line 12, the word *finest* most nearly means:
- A. slightest.
  - B. fairest.
  - C. thinnest.
  - D. greatest.
16. The passage most strongly suggests that while William operated his telescope, Caroline would have to work below in a special booth because:
- F. she would be relaying William's instructions to the workmen who turned the telescope.
  - G. she preferred seclusion when working on calculations.
  - H. the telescope's viewing platform would not be large enough to hold both William and Caroline.
  - J. the light from her lamp would interfere with William's view of the night sky.
17. Which of the following questions is most directly answered by the passage?
- A. What inspired William to embark on his project to observe and resolve the heavens?
  - B. Why did Caroline and William move to "The Grove"?
  - C. Why couldn't Caroline calculate the coordinates of the comet she discovered?
  - D. How long did it take the Royal Society to confirm Caroline's discovery was a new comet?
18. It can most reasonably be inferred from the passage that compared to normal telescopes of its type, the two-foot Newtonian reflector William built had:
- F. a larger aperture.
  - G. a smaller box-frame.
  - H. more magnifying power.
  - J. less light-gathering power.
19. According to the passage, when Caroline first saw her comet, it appeared to be moving through:
- A. Coma Berenices and descending toward the Pole Star.
  - B. Coma Berenices and descending toward stars in the Big Dipper.
  - C. Ursa Major and descending toward stars in Coma Berenices.
  - D. a triangulation of stars, which included the Pole Star, and descending toward Coma Berenices.
20. The passage indicates that Caroline's discovery of a new comet was unlikely because Caroline:
- F. found the comet quickly in a part of the sky that was familiar to astronomers and stargazers.
  - G. knew more about nebulae than she knew about comets.
  - H. had already discovered a planet while performing observations with William.
  - J. had little experience calculating the mathematical coordinates of stellar objects.

## Passage III

**HUMANITIES:** Passage A is adapted from the essay "Truth in Personal Narrative" by Vivian Gornick (©2008 by University of Iowa Press). Passage B is adapted from the article "Fact and Fiction in *A Moveable Feast*" by Jacqueline Tavernier-Courbin (©1984 by Hemingway Review).

## Passage A by Vivian Gornick

Once, in Texas, I gave a reading from my memoir *Fierce Attachments*. No sooner had I finished speaking than a woman in the audience asked a question: "If I come to New York, can I take a walk with your mama?"

5 I told her that, actually, she wouldn't want to take a walk with my mother, it was the woman in the book she wanted to walk with. They were not exactly the same.

Shortly afterwards, I attended a party in New York where, an hour into the evening, one of the guests 10 blurted out in a voice filled with disappointment, "Why, you're nothing like the woman who wrote *Fierce Attachments*!" At the end of the evening she cocked her head at me and said, "Well, you're *something* like her." I understood perfectly. She had come expecting to have 15 dinner with the narrator of the book, not with me; again, not exactly the same.

On both occasions, what was desired was the presence of two people who existed only between the pages of a book. In our actual persons, neither Mama nor I 20 could give satisfaction. We ourselves were just a rough draft of the written characters. Moreover, these characters could not live independent of the story which had called them into life, as they existed for the sole purpose of serving that story. In the flesh, neither Mama 25 nor I were serving anything but the unaesthetic spill of everyday thought and feeling that routinely floods us all, only a select part of which, in this case, invoked the principals in a tale of psychological embroilment that had as its protagonist neither me nor my mother but 30 rather our "fierce attachment."

At the heart of my memoir lay a revelation: I could not leave my mother because I had become my mother. This complicated insight was my bit of wisdom, the history I wanted badly to trace out. The context in 35 which the book is set—our life in the Bronx in the 1950s, alternating with walks taken in Manhattan in the 1980s—was the situation; the story was the insight. What mattered most to me was not the literalness of the situation, but the emotional truth of the story. What 40 actually happened is only raw material; what matters is what the memoirist makes of what happened.

Memoirs belong to the category of literature, not of journalism. It is a misunderstanding to read a memoir as though the writer owes the reader the same 45 record of literal accuracy that is owed in newspaper reporting or historical narrative. What is owed the reader is the ability to persuade that the narrator is trying, as honestly as possible, to get to the bottom of the tale at hand.

## Passage B by Jacqueline Tavernier-Courbin

50 The dividing line between fiction and autobiography is often a very fine and shaky one, and Ernest Hemingway's autobiography of the artist as a young man is a case in point. As nearly all readers know, Hemingway's fiction contains numerous autobiographical 55 elements, and his protagonists are often conscious projections and explorations of the self. At the same time, Hemingway's openly autobiographical writings, *Green Hills of Africa* and *A Moveable Feast*, are barely more autobiographical than his fiction, and, in many 60 ways, just as fictional.

*A Moveable Feast* is particularly complex because Hemingway was clearly conscious that it would be his literary testament. Thus, in writing it, he dealt with 65 issues which had been important to him and he settled down scores. Among the reasons which motivated his portrayal of self and others were the need to justify himself, for he felt that he had been unfairly portrayed by some of his contemporaries, the desire to present his own version of personal relationships as well as a 70 desire to get back at people against whom he held a grudge, the need to relive his youth in an idealized fashion, and the wish to leave to the world a flattering self-portrait. Thus, *A Moveable Feast* could hardly be an objective portrayal of its author and his contemporaries, and the accuracy of the anecdotes becomes an 75 issue that can never be entirely resolved.

While it is impossible to verify everything Hemingway wrote in *A Moveable Feast*, one might conclude that he invented and lied relatively seldom about 80 pure facts. When he did so, it was usually in order to reinforce the pattern he had created—i.e., a negative portrayal of literary competitors and an idealized self-portrayal. He clearly overlooked a great deal of material, distorted some, and generally selected the episodes 85 so that they would show him as innocent, honest, dedicated, and thoroughly enjoying life. *A Moveable Feast*, in fact, appears as a fascinating composite of relative factual accuracy and clear dishonesty of intent.

Questions 21–24 ask about Passage A.

21. The main purpose of the first two paragraphs of Passage A (lines 1–16) is to:
- A. establish the popularity of Gornick's book by indicating that people wanted to meet her after reading the book.
  - B. introduce the idea that the characters in Gornick's memoir are not exactly like their real-life counterparts.
  - C. illustrate Gornick's frustration with some of her readers.
  - D. suggest that Gornick's memoir should be classified as fiction, not as nonfiction.

22. Which of the following quotations from Passage A most directly relates to the party guest's disappointment upon meeting the author of *Fierce Attachments*?
- F. "We ourselves were just a rough draft of the written characters" (lines 20–21).
  - G. "I had become my mother" (line 32).
  - H. "This complicated insight was my bit of wisdom" (line 33).
  - J. "The story was the insight" (line 37).
23. According to Passage A, Gornick believes the heart of her memoir to be:
- A. the walks she took with her mother in Manhattan.
  - B. the revelation that she had become her mother.
  - C. her childhood experiences in the Bronx.
  - D. her shared history with her mother.
24. According to Passage A, Gornick believes that memoirs belong to the category of:
- F. journalism.
  - G. personal diaries.
  - H. historical narratives.
  - J. literature.

Questions 25–27 ask about Passage B.

25. According to Passage B, the protagonists in Hemingway's fiction are often:
- A. composites of Hemingway's friends.
  - B. based on Hemingway's family members.
  - C. projections of Hemingway himself.
  - D. completely made-up characters.
26. Based on Passage B, the question of accuracy in *A Moveable Feast* is particularly difficult because:
- F. Hemingway used the book to create a particular portrait of himself and his contemporaries.
  - G. Hemingway's contemporaries were writing conflicting memoirs during the same time period.
  - H. Hemingway could not produce any documents to support his stories.
  - J. Hemingway said his memory was excellent, but others doubt this.

27. Which of the following statements best expresses the opinion the author of Passage B seems to have about *A Moveable Feast*?
- A. It stands alongside Hemingway's fiction as one of his best works.
  - B. It is a complex example of a book that combines fact and fiction.
  - C. It provides an accurate look at a specific time in Hemingway's life.
  - D. It should be read with other books from the same time period.

Questions 28–30 ask about both passages.

28. Based on the passages, Gornick's and Hemingway's approaches to writing their memoirs are similar in that both writers:
- F. put real characters into wholly fictional situations.
  - G. wanted to portray themselves in a flattering way.
  - H. were motivated to settle old scores and present their own versions of personal relationships.
  - J. used only material from their lives that served the story they each wanted to tell.
29. Based on the passages, it can most reasonably be inferred that Gornick and Hemingway would agree that when it comes to a writer's responsibility to be truthful in a memoir:
- A. the degree of truthfulness should be the same as that for fiction.
  - B. if a writer can't remember the exact details of a certain event, that event should be left out of the memoir.
  - C. it is more important to create an artistic whole than to relate only facts.
  - D. the writer should only include incidents that have documented evidence to support them.
30. Another author wrote the following about the role of truth in memoir:
- A memoir is a story, not a history, and real life doesn't play out as a story.
- Which passage most closely echoes the view presented in this quotation?
- F. Passage A, because it offers a story about what happens when you meet someone who doesn't live up to your expectations.
  - G. Passage A, because it stresses that what happens in life is only raw material for a memoirist.
  - H. Passage B, because it states that Hemingway viewed *A Moveable Feast* as his literary testament.
  - J. Passage B, because it states that Hemingway seldom lied about pure facts.

## Passage IV

**NATURAL SCIENCE:** This passage is adapted from the article "The Next Wave: What Makes an Invasive Species Stick?" by Robert R. Dunn (©2010 by Natural History Magazine, Inc.).

Like many biologists, Andrew V. Suarez struggled for years with the question of which colonizing organisms fail and which succeed. He studied it the hard way—with fieldwork and lab experiments—until 1999, when he found some brown jars. He had gone to the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History's National Insect Collection to look for early samples of Argentine ants collected in the United States or at its borders. He hoped to find out how vintage specimens of Argentine ants were related to the existing populations.

At the museum, among many thousands of jars of insects labeled with taxonomic notes, locations, and dates, Suarez ultimately found relatively few samples of Argentine ants. But what he found besides them was, to his mind, far more interesting: some of the ethanol-filled jars were jammed with vials of ants collected at ports of entry in the eastern U.S. from 1927 to 1985. They were ants that border agents had picked from plants being shipped into the U.S. Could those ants be identified as members of species that had failed or succeeded as colonists, and if so, could the specimens be used to compare the two groups?

In the jars and vials were 394 separate samples of ants. Suarez solicited the help of two friends, ant ecologist David A. Holway of the University of California, San Diego, and Philip S. Ward, guru of ant gurus, at the University of California, Davis. Altogether they identified 232 distinct species.

Suarez considered the traits possessed by each of the ant species in an attempt to see what might have predisposed some of them to survival. He measured whether they were big or small. He examined whether each lived in the canopy or on the ground, and whether they were from one subfamily or another. He also looked at a simpler possibility: that "survivor species" tended to be those introduced more than once. The evidence in the jars showed, for example, that Argentine ants had arrived at least twice. Were successes just a consequence of the number of tries?

When a pioneering group sets up camp and starts living in a new place, possible futures diverge. One species might be wiped out within a generation or two. A second might survive, but never become common. Yet another species might thrive, eventually spreading across states, continents, and even the world! Even if surviving in a new environment is sometimes a matter of being introduced again and again, thriving is a different story. Relatively few invasive species truly prevail.

One curious thing about Argentine ants is that they are, despite their apparent meekness, ecologically dominant. They are squishy, small, stingless wimps, as ants

go, yet somehow they have managed to overpower the big, tough native ants.

There's another strange thing about Argentine ants. If you take an Argentine ant from what looks like one colony and put it together with one from a distant colony, they accept each other. In fact, you can perform that trick over much of California and very few of the ants will fight. It is as though all of the Argentine ants in California are part of a few huge colonies—"supercolonies," they've come to be called.

Biologist Ted Case joined forces with Holway and Suarez for an experiment to test whether the lack of aggression among those ant colonies somehow helped them to compete with other species. Might it simply be that by not fighting with their neighbors, the Argentine ants wasted less energy on war and could spend more time on the good stuff? It turned out that, yes, aggressive ants wasted energy fighting (and dying), and so gathered less food and fared poorly, in general. Peace pays (at least peace with one's kin), and so Argentine ants have made bank everywhere they have moved.

In fact, it isn't just for the Argentine ant that peace seems to pay. Supercolonies and the unicolonial populations they create look to be common among invasive ants.

Ants flash chemical badges identifying their home nest. Without such markers, no one knows who is friend or foe. When the clarity of "us versus them" breaks down, peace breaks out among colonies of an ant species. Different nests swap workers and queens, and the term "colony" becomes fuzzy. Experiments seemed to show that one conglomeration of Argentine ants stretched the length of California, another from Italy to Portugal . . . until, in 2009, workers from those two "colonies" (along with a third from Japan) were put together, and they didn't fight. Thus, across the entire globe, a few peaceful supercolonies could exist and expand.

31. The main purpose of this passage is to:
- describe events that led to the discovery of Argentine ants in the United States.
  - examine the physical differences between Argentine ants and other insects.
  - highlight the technology that scientists used to determine the size of supercolonies.
  - discuss factors that contribute to a colonizing organism's success as an invasive species.
32. The author makes repeated use of which of the following in order to help establish the passage's somewhat casual tone?
- Personal anecdotes
  - Idiomatic expressions
  - Humorous quotations
  - Self-critical asides

33. Which of the following events mentioned in the passage occurred first chronologically?
- A. Case joined Holway and Suarez to assist them with an experiment.
  - B. Workers from three Argentine ant supercolonies in different parts of the world were brought together.
  - C. Suarez found samples of Argentine ants in the Smithsonian insect collection.
  - D. Holway and Ward were recruited by Suarez to assist with his research.
34. The main purpose of the fifth paragraph (lines 41–49) is to:
- F. explain how Argentine ants are able to survive in new areas and discuss their spread throughout the world.
  - G. describe possible outcomes for a pioneering species and stress the improbability that the species will thrive.
  - H. define the concept of invasive species as it relates to ants.
  - J. compare the behaviors of Argentine ants to those of other, more successful pioneering species.
35. The author's claim that the Argentine ant behavior described in lines 56–58 is unusual is based upon which of the following assumptions?
- A. Supercolonies are common among several species of ants.
  - B. Argentine ants in California are less aggressive than Argentine ants elsewhere.
  - C. California's ecosystem is especially suited for Argentine ants.
  - D. Ants from different colonies typically fight one another.
36. According to the passage, the question of which colonizing organisms fail and which succeed is one that has been studied by:
- F. many biologists for a number of years.
  - G. many biologists beginning in 1999.
  - H. the Smithsonian exclusively.
  - J. Suarez exclusively.
37. The passage makes clear which of the following about the ant samples Suarez found in the Smithsonian insect collection?
- A. Most of the samples were of Argentine ants.
  - B. Ward and Holway had collected the samples as part of a larger study of US insect populations.
  - C. Suarez discovered that most of the samples were of previously undiscovered species of ants.
  - D. Suarez was most interested in the samples that had been collected at eastern US ports of entry.
38. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Argentine ants?
- F. They are stingless.
  - G. They are physically dominant.
  - H. They were first discovered in the United States by Suarez.
  - J. They have failed to thrive in Japan.
39. The passage indicates that compared to peaceful ants, aggressive ants:
- A. live in larger colonies.
  - B. spend less time gathering food.
  - C. are less likely to live in a colony.
  - D. are more likely to be a "survivor species."
40. The passage most clearly establishes which of the following facts about ants?
- F. In order for ant colonies to combine to form supercolonies, the colonies must have identical chemical badges.
  - G. Ants identify their home nests by flashing chemical badges.
  - H. Ant colonies from different species commonly swap workers and queens.
  - J. The largest supercolony of ants in the world stretches from Italy to Portugal.

END OF TEST 3

STOP! DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

DO NOT RETURN TO A PREVIOUS TEST.