1. The word squander in the passage is closest in meaning to

(A).extend

(B).transform

(C).activate

(D).waste

2. The word none in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).food

(B).plant or animal

(C).energy

(D).big body

3. In paragraph 1, the author explains the concept of energy expenditure by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).identifying types of organisms that became extinct

(B).comparing the scientific concept to a familiar human experience

(C).arguing that most organisms conserve rather than expend energy

(D).describing the processes of growth, reproduction, and metabolism

Paragraph 1 is marked with an arrow .



4. According to the passage, the classification of organisms as “opportunists” or “competitors” is determined by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).how the genetic information of an organism is stored and maintained

(B).the way in which the organism invests its energy resources

(C).whether the climate in which the organism lives is mild or extreme

(D).the variety of natural resources the organism consumes in its environment

5. The word dispersal in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).development

(B).growth

(C).distribution

(D).protection

6. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).Because their seeds grow in places where competing plants are no longer present, dandelions are classified as opportunists.

(B).Dandelions are called opportunists because they contribute to the natural processes of erosion and the creation of gaps in the forest canopy.

(C).The term opportunists applies to plants whose seeds fall in places where they can compete with the seeds of other plants.

(D).The term opportunists applies to plants whose falling seeds are removed by natural processes.

7. The word massive in the passage is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).huge

(B).ancient

(C).common

(D).successful

8. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 7 as contributing to the longevity of an oak tree EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).the capacity to create shade

(B).leaves containing tannin

(C).the ability to withstand mild droughts and fire

(D).the large number of acorns the tree produces

Paragraph 7 is marked with an arrow .



9. According to the passage, oak trees are considered competitors because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).they grow in areas free of opportunists

(B).they spend more energy on their leaves, trunks and roots than on their acorns

(C).their population tends to increase or decrease in irregular cycles

(D).unlike other organisms, they do not need much water or sunlight

10. In paragraph 7, the author suggests that most species of organisms\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A).are primarily opportunists

(B).are primarily competitors

(C).begin as opportunists and evolve into competitors

(D).have some characteristics of opportunists and some of competitors

Paragraph 7 is marked with an arrow .

