

21

Which choice best reflects the overall sequence of events in the passage?

- A) An experiment is proposed but proves unworkable; a less ambitious experiment is attempted, and it yields data that give rise to a new set of questions.
- B) A new discovery leads to reconsideration of a theory; a classic study is adapted, and the results are summarized.
- C) An anomaly is observed and simulated experimentally; the results are compared with previous findings, and a novel hypothesis is proposed.
- D) An unexpected finding arises during the early phase of a study; the study is modified in response to this finding, and the results are interpreted and evaluated.

22

As used in line 7, “challenged” most nearly means

- A) dared.
- B) required.
- C) disputed with.
- D) competed with.

23

Which statement best captures Ken Dial’s central assumption in setting up his research?

- A) The acquisition of flight in young birds sheds light on the acquisition of flight in their evolutionary ancestors.
- B) The tendency of certain young birds to jump erratically is a somewhat recent evolved behavior.
- C) Young birds in a controlled research setting are less likely than birds in the wild to require perches when at rest.
- D) Ground-dwelling and tree-climbing predecessors to birds evolved in parallel.

24

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

- A) Lines 1-4 (“At field . . . parents”)
- B) Lines 6-11 (“So when . . . fly”)
- C) Lines 16-19 (“When . . . measured”)
- D) Lines 23-24 (“At first . . . the ground”)

25

In the second paragraph (lines 12-32), the incident involving the local rancher mainly serves to

- A) reveal Ken Dial’s motivation for undertaking his project.
- B) underscore certain differences between laboratory and field research.
- C) show how an unanticipated piece of information influenced Ken Dial’s research.
- D) introduce a key contributor to the tree-down theory.

26

After Ken Dial had his “aha’ moment” (line 41), he

- A) tried to train the birds to fly to their perches.
- B) studied videos to determine why the birds no longer hopped.
- C) observed how the birds dealt with gradually steeper inclines.
- D) consulted with other researchers who had studied Chukar Partridges.

27

The passage identifies which of the following as a factor that facilitated the baby Chukars’ traction on steep ramps?

- A) The speed with which they climbed
- B) The position of their flapping wings
- C) The alternation of wing and foot movement
- D) Their continual hopping motions

28

As used in line 61, “document” most nearly means

- A) portray.
- B) record.
- C) publish.
- D) process.

29

What can reasonably be inferred about gliding animals from the passage?

- A) Their young tend to hop along beside their parents instead of flying beside them.
- B) Their method of locomotion is similar to that of ground birds.
- C) They use the ground for feeding more often than for perching.
- D) They do not use a flapping stroke to aid in climbing slopes.

30

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

- A) Lines 4-6 (“They jumped . . . air”)
- B) Lines 28-29 (“They really . . . traveling”)
- C) Lines 57-59 (“The birds . . . slopes”)
- D) Lines 72-74 (“something . . . theory”)

Questions 31-41 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is adapted from Talleyrand et al., *Report on Public Instruction*. Originally published in 1791. Passage 2 is adapted from Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. Originally published in 1792. Talleyrand was a French diplomat; the *Report* was a plan for national education. Wollstonecraft, a British novelist and political writer, wrote *Vindication* in response to Talleyrand.

Passage 1

That half the human race is excluded by the other half from any participation in government; that they are native by birth but foreign by law in the very land where they were born; and that they are

Line 5 property-owners yet have no direct influence or representation: are all political phenomena apparently impossible to explain on abstract principle. But on another level of ideas, the question changes and may be easily resolved. The purpose of
10 all these institutions must be the happiness of the greatest number. Everything that leads us farther from this purpose is in error; everything that brings us closer is truth. If the exclusion from public employments decreed against women leads to a
15 greater sum of mutual happiness for the two sexes, then this becomes a law that all Societies have been compelled to acknowledge and sanction.

Any other ambition would be a reversal of our primary destinies; and it will never be in women’s
20 interest to change the assignment they have received.

It seems to us incontestable that our common happiness, above all that of women, requires that they never aspire to the exercise of political rights and functions. Here we must seek their interests in
25 the wishes of nature. Is it not apparent, that their delicate constitutions, their peaceful inclinations, and the many duties of motherhood, set them apart from strenuous habits and onerous duties, and summon them to gentle occupations and the cares of the
30 home? And is it not evident that the great conserving principle of Societies, which makes the division of powers a source of harmony, has been expressed and revealed by nature itself, when it divided the functions of the two sexes in so obviously distinct a
35 manner? This is sufficient; we need not invoke principles that are inapplicable to the question. Let us not make rivals of life’s companions. You must, you truly must allow the persistence of a union that no interest, no rivalry, can possibly undo. Understand
40 that the good of all demands this of you.