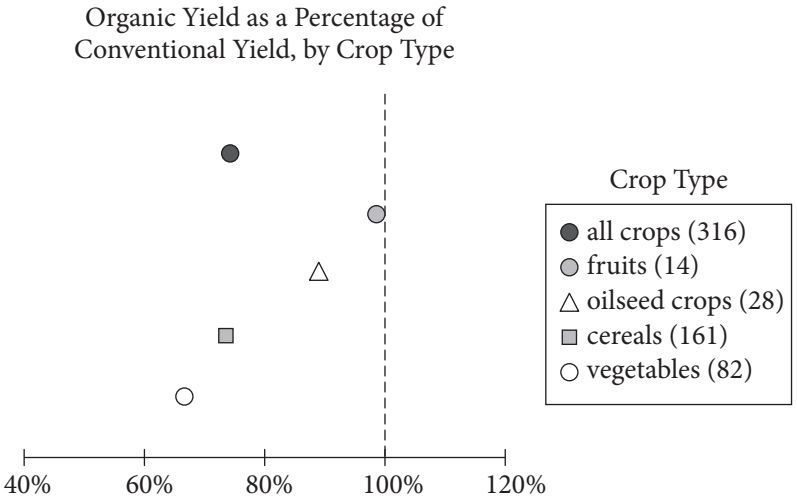
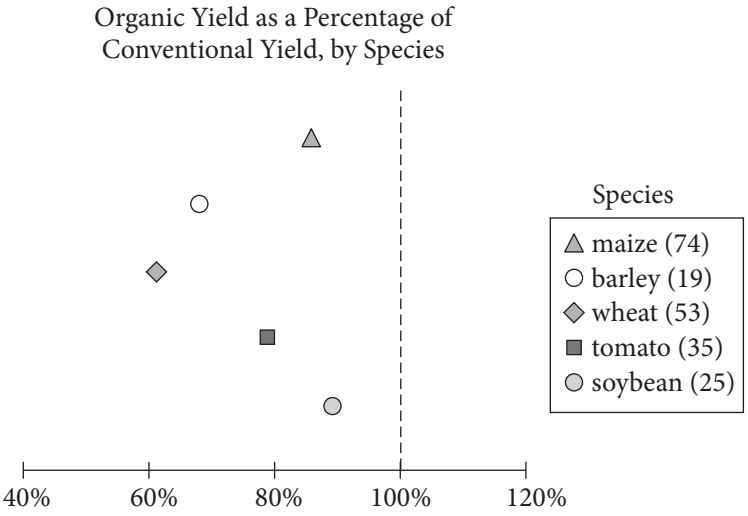
Figure 1



At 100%, the organic yield is the same as the conventional yield. The number of observations for each crop type is shown in parentheses.

Figure 2



At 100%, the organic yield is the same as the conventional yield. The number of observations for each species is shown in parentheses.

Figures adapted from Verena Seufert, Navin Ramankutty, and Jonathan A. Foley, "Comparing the Yields of Organic and Conventional Agriculture." ©2012 by Nature Publishing Group.

CONTINUE

22

As used in line 14, "simple" most nearly means

A) straightforward.
B) modest.
C) unadorned.
D) easy.

23

According to the passage, a significant attribute of conventional agriculture is its ability to

A) produce a wide variety of fruits and vegetables.
B) maximize the output of cultivated land.
C) satisfy the dietary needs of the world's population.
D) lessen the necessity of nitrogen in plant growth.

24

Which choice best reflects the perspective of the "environmentalists" (line 27) on conventional agriculture?

A) It produces inferior fruits and vegetables and is detrimental to the environment.
B) It is energy efficient and reduces the need to convert wilderness to farmland.
C) It is good for the environment only in the short run.
D) It depletes critical resources but protects wildlife habitats.

25

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

A) Lines 27-28 ("Of course . . . green")
B) Lines 28-31 ("They . . . corporations")
C) Lines 31-35 ("Environmentalists . . . sustainable")
D) Lines 42-45 ("More . . . think")

CONTINUE

26

Which statement best expresses a relationship between organic farming and conventional farming that is presented in the passage?

A) Both are equally sustainable, but they differ dramatically in the amount of land they require to produce equivalent yields.

B) Both rely on artificial chemicals for pest control, but organic farmers use the chemicals sparingly in conjunction with natural remedies.

C) Both use nitrogen to encourage plant growth, but the nitrogen used in conventional farming comes from synthetic sources.

D) Both create a substantial amount of nitrogen runoff, but only the type of nitrogen found in fertilizers used in conventional farming can be dangerous.

27

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

A) Lines 13-14 ("Conventional . . . basis")

B) Lines 22-26 ("And since . . . environment")

C) Lines 51-53 ("They . . . widely")

D) Lines 61-65 ("Conventional . . . farming")

28

According to Foley, an "ideal global agriculture system" (line 80)

A) focuses primarily on yield percentages and global markets.

B) considers multiple factors in the selection of farming techniques.

C) weighs the economic interests of farmers against the needs of consumers.

D) puts the nutritional value of produce first and foremost.

29

In line 88, "sheer" most nearly means

A) transparent.

B) abrupt.

C) steep.

D) pure.

CONTINUE

30

Which statement is best supported by the information provided in figure 1?

A) The organic yield as a percentage of conventional yield is greater for vegetables than for fruits.

B) The organic yield as a percentage of conventional yield is similar for cereals and all crops.

C) The reported number of observations for each crop type exceeds 82.

D) The organic yield as a percentage of conventional yield is greater for vegetable crops than it is for oilseed crops.

31

Which of the following claims is supported by figure 2?

A) Of the organically grown species represented, soybeans have the lowest yield.

B) The organically grown maize and barley represented are comparable in their yields to conventionally grown maize and barley.

C) Of the organically grown species represented, tomatoes have the highest yield.

D) The organically grown species represented have lower yields than their conventionally grown counterparts do.

CONTINUE