

# TPO 35

## READING

### Memphis: United Egypt's First Capital

The city of Memphis, located on the Nile near the modern city of Cairo, was founded around 3100 B.C. as the first capital of a recently united Egypt. The choice of Memphis by Egypt's first kings reflects the site's strategic importance. First, and most obvious, the apex of the Nile River delta was a politically opportune location for the state's administrative center, standing between the united lands of Upper and Lower Egypt and offering ready access to both parts of the country. The older predynastic (pre-3100BC) centers of power. This and Hierakonpolis, were too remote from the vast expanse of the delta, which had been incorporated into the unified state. Only a city within easy reach of both the Nile valley to the south and the more spread out, difficult terrain to the north could provide the necessary political control that the rulers of early dynastic Egypt (roughly 3000–2600 B.C.) required.

#### Paragraph 1:

1. The word "vast" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. fertile
  - B. huge
  - C. unique
  - D. irregular

#### Paragraph 2:

The region of Memphis must have also served as an important node for transport and communications, even before the unification of Egypt. The region probably acted as a conduit for much, if not all, of the river-based trade between northern and southern Egypt. Moreover, commodities (such as wine, precious oils, and metals) imported from the Near East by the royal courts of predynastic Upper Egypt would have been channeled through the Memphis

region on their way south. In short, therefore, the site of Memphis offered the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period an ideal location for controlling internal trade within their realm, an essential requirement for a state-directed economy that depended on the movement of goods.

Equally important for the national administration was the ability to control communications within Egypt. The Nile provided the easiest and quickest artery of communication, and the national capital was, again, ideally located in this respect. Recent geological surveys of the Memphis region have revealed much about its topography in ancient times. It appears that the location of Memphis may have been even more advantageous for controlling trade, transport, and communications than was previously appreciated. Surveys and drill cores have shown that the level of the Nile floodplain has steadily risen over the last five millennia. When the floodplain was much lower, as it would have been in predynastic and early dynastic times, the outwash fans (fan-shaped deposits of sediments) of various wadis (stream-beds or channels that carry water only during rainy periods) would have been much more prominent features on the east bank. The fan associated with the Wadi Hof extended a significant way into the Nile floodplain, forming a constriction in the vicinity of Memphis. The valley may have narrowed at this point to a mere three kilometers, making it the ideal place for controlling river traffic.

**Paragraph 3:**

2. The word "appreciated" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. proposed
  - B. understood
  - C. approved
  - D. expected
3. The word "vicinity" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. center
  - B. fields
  - C. city
  - D. surrounding area

**Paragraph 4:**

Furthermore, the Memphis region seems to have been favorably located for the control not only of river-based trade but also of desert trade routes. The two outwash fans in the area gave access to the extensive wadi

systems of the eastern desert. In predynastic times, the Wadi Digla may have served as a trade route between the Memphis region and the Near East, to judge from the unusual concentration of foreign artifacts found in the predynastic settlement of Maadi. Access to, and control of, trade routes between Egypt and the Near East seems to have been a preoccupation of Egypt's rulers during the period of state formation. The desire to monopolize foreign trade may have been one of the primary factors behind the political unification of Egypt. The foundation of the national capital at the junction of an important trade route with the Nile valley is not likely to have been accidental. Moreover, the Wadis Hof and Digla provided the Memphis region with accessible desert pasturage. As was the case with the cities of Hierakonpolis and Elkab, the combination within the same area of both desert pasturage and alluvial arable land (land suitable for growing crops) was a particularly attractive one for early settlement; this combination no doubt contributed to the prosperity of the Memphis region from early predynastic times.

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**Paragraph 1:**

4. According to paragraph 1, why was Memphis a better choice for the capital of a united Egypt than either This or Hierakonpolis

- A. Memphis was in a better location for maintaining administrative control.
- B. Memphis had long been a regional administrative center by the time Egypt was united.
- C. This and Hierakonpolis had never actually been incorporated into the unified state.
- D. Egyptian rulers had failed to keep political control over This and Hierakonpolis in

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predynastic times.

5. Which of the following best describes how paragraph 1 is organized?

- A. Two simultaneous developments are described, as well as the reasons why neither one would have occurred without the other.
- B. A hypothesis is presented, and then points in favor of that hypothesis as well as points against it are discussed.
- C. A major event is described, and then the most obvious effects of that event are presented.
- D. A decision is described, and then one likely motivation for that decision is presented.

### Paragraph 2:

6. According to paragraph 2, when did Egypt import goods from the Near East?

- A. Once internal trade was fully controlled from Memphis
- B. Not until early dynastic Egypt established its state-directed economy
- C. As early as predynastic times
- D. Only when local supplies of those goods had been completely used up

7. 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. Thus in Memphis, the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period were ideally placed to control internal trade, which they had to do in order to run their economy.
- B. Therefore the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period thought Memphis was the ideal location for trade with nearby countries.
- C. In short, a state-directed economy like that of the Early Dynastic Period requires choosing a

from the vast expanse of the delta, which had been incorporated into the unified state. Only a city within easy reach of both the Nile valley to the south and the more spread out, difficult terrain to the north could provide the necessary political control that the rulers of early dynastic Egypt (roughly 3000–2600 B.C.) required.

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The region of Memphis must have also served as an important node for transport and communications, even before the unification of Egypt. The region probably acted as a conduit for much, if not all, of the river-based trade between northern and southern Egypt. Moreover, commodities (such as wine, precious oils, and metals) imported from the Near East by the royal courts of predynastic Upper Egypt would have been channeled through the Memphis region on their way south. In short, therefore, the site of Memphis offered the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period an ideal location for controlling internal trade within their realm, an essential requirement for a state-directed economy that depended on the movement of goods.

single location to which goods can be moved just as Memphis, in this case.

- D. In sum, then, a state-directed economy first developed during Egypt's Early Dynastic Period because Memphis was an ideal location for controlling trade.

### Paragraph 3:

8. According to paragraph 3, recent research into the topography of the Memphis region in ancient times suggests which of the following.

- A. The level of the Nile floodplains was much higher in pre-dynastic and dynastic times than in later times.
- B. The sediment deposits of wadis were not as noticeable in pre-dynastic and dynastic times than in later times.
- C. The Nile valley at the point of Memphis was narrower in pre-dynastic and dynastic times than it was in later times.
- D. Frequent rainy periods may have caused a significant reduction of trade traffic during the pre-dynastic and dynastic times.

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Equally important for the national administration was the ability to control communications within Egypt. The Nile provided the easiest and quickest artery of communication, and the national capital was, again, ideally located in this respect. Recent geological surveys of the Memphis region have revealed much about its topography in ancient times. It appears that the location of Memphis may have been even more advantageous for controlling trade, transport, and communications than was previously appreciated. Surveys and drill cores have shown that the level of the Nile floodplain has steadily risen over the last five millennia. When the floodplain was much lower, as it would have been in predynastic and early dynastic times, the outwash fans (fan-shaped deposits of sediments) of various wadis (stream-beds or channels that carry water only during rainy periods) would have been much more prominent features on the east bank. The fan associated with the Wadi Hof extended a significant way into the Nile floodplain, forming a constriction in the vicinity of Memphis. The valley may have narrowed at this point to a mere three kilometers, making it the ideal place for controlling river traffic.

### Paragraph 4:

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Furthermore, the Memphis region seems to have been favorably located for the control not only of river-based trade but also of desert trade routes. The two outwash fans

9. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT a reason Memphis was chosen as the capital of a united Egypt

- A. It was at the junction of a major trade route with the Nile valley.
- B. It was near land that could be used for animal grazing and for growing crops.
- C. The nearby outwash fans led into wadis that could be used as desert trade routes.
- D. Since foreign traders had settled in nearby Maadi, trade between the two cities could be established.

10. The phrase “to have been accidental” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. to have gone wrong
- B. to have been helpful
- C. to have occurred by chance
- D. to have made a difference

in the area gave access to the extensive wadi systems of the eastern desert. In predynastic times, the Wadi Digla may have served as a trade route between the Memphis region and the Near East, to judge from the unusual concentration of foreign artifacts found in the predynastic settlement of Maadi. Access to, and control of, trade routes between Egypt and the Near East seems to have been a preoccupation of Egypt's rulers during the period of state formation. The desire to monopolize foreign trade may have been one of the primary factors behind the political unification of Egypt. The foundation of the national capital at the junction of an important trade route with the Nile valley is not likely to have been accidental. Moreover, the Wadis Hof and Digla provided the Memphis region with accessible desert pasturage. As was the case with the cities of Hierakonpolis and Elkab, the combination within the same area of both desert pasturage and alluvial arable land (land suitable for growing crops) was a particularly attractive one for early settlement; this combination no doubt contributed to the prosperity of the Memphis region from early predynastic times.

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### Paragraph 1:

11. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that one consequence of the unification of Egypt was

- A. the reduction of the strategic importance of

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The city of Memphis, located on the Nile near the modern city of Cairo, was founded around 3100 B.C. as the first capital of a recently united Egypt. The choice of Memphis by Egypt's first kings reflects the site's strategic importance. First, and most obvious, the apex of the Nile River delta was a politically opportune location for the state's administrative center, standing between the united lands of Upper and Lower Egypt and offering ready access to both parts of the country. The older

older centers of power

- B. the opportunity for the recently united Egypt to become economically self-sufficient
- C. the increase in political tensions between the rulers of Upper and Lower Egypt
- D. the reduction of Egypt's dependence upon the Nile for trade and communications

predynastic (pre-3100BC) centers of power. This and Hierakonpolis, were too remote from the **vast** expanse of the delta, which had been incorporated into the unified state. Only a city within easy reach of both the Nile valley to the south and the more spread out, difficult terrain to the north could provide the necessary political control that the rulers of early dynastic Egypt (roughly 3000–2600 B.C.) required.

#### Paragraph 4:

12. In paragraph 4, why does the author mention the cities of Hierakonpolis and Elkab?
- A. To give an indication of the level of prosperity that Memphis is thought to have enjoyed from its earliest days.
  - B. To compare the Memphis region to them in terms of their similar combinations of characteristics providing advantages for early settlement.
  - C. To identify the models that the founders of Memphis followed in laying out the national capital.
  - D. To suggest that the combination of desert pasturage and alluvial arable land in the same area was very common.

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Furthermore, the Memphis region seems to have been favorably located for the control not only of river-based trade but also of desert trade routes. The two outwash fans in the area gave access to the extensive wadi systems of the eastern desert. In predynastic times, the Wadi Digla may have served as a trade route between the Memphis region and the Near East, to judge from the unusual concentration of foreign artifacts found in the predynastic settlement of Maadi. Access to, and control of, trade routes between Egypt and the Near East seems to have been a preoccupation of Egypt's rulers during the period of state formation. The desire to monopolize foreign trade may have been one of the primary factors behind the political unification of Egypt. The foundation of the national capital at the junction of an important trade route with the Nile valley is not likely to have been **accidental**. Moreover, the Wadis Hof and Digla provided the Memphis region with accessible desert pasturage. As was the case with the cities of Hierakonpolis and Elkab, the combination within the same area of both desert pasturage and alluvial arable land (land suitable for growing crops) was a particularly attractive one for early settlement; this combination no doubt

contributed to the prosperity of the Memphis region from early predynastic times.

**Paragraph 1&2:**

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

**While considerations of political power and ease of administration were decisive in choosing the location of the new capital, the site clearly had other advantages.**

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

14. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

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Answer choices

- A. River-based trade from northern Egypt and imported goods going south all passed through the Memphis region, making Memphis an ideal location for controlling trade.

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The city of Memphis, located on the Nile near the modern city of Cairo, was founded around 3100 B.C. as the first capital of a recently united Egypt. The choice of Memphis by Egypt's first kings reflects the site's strategic importance. ■ First, and most obvious, the apex of the Nile River delta was a politically opportune location for the state's administrative center, standing between the united lands of Upper and Lower Egypt and offering ready access to both parts of the country. The older predynastic (pre-3100BC) centers of power, This and Hierakonpolis, were too remote from the vast expanse of the delta, which had been incorporated into the unified state. ■ Only a city within easy reach of both the Nile valley to the south and the more spread out, difficult terrain to the north could provide the necessary political control that the rulers of early dynastic Egypt (roughly 3000–2600 B.C.) required. ■

The region of Memphis must have also served as an important node for transport and communications, even before the unification of Egypt. The region probably acted as a conduit for much, if not all, of the river-based trade between northern and southern Egypt. ■ Moreover, commodities (such as wine, precious oils, and metals) imported from the Near East by the royal courts of predynastic Upper Egypt would have been channeled through the Memphis region on their way south. In short, therefore, the site of Memphis offered the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period an ideal location for controlling internal trade within



- B. After Memphis became the capital city, river-based trade along the Nile gained in importance, while land-based desert trade declined in importance.
- C. Recent geological surveys suggest that the topographical features of the Memphis region made it particularly well-suited for controlling communications and trade.
- D. The Nile, despite a constriction of its valley near Memphis, was the most advantageous route for communication and travel once the floodplain had begun to rise.
- E. The rulers of unified Egypt enjoyed a monopoly over foreign trade because all such trade was required to go through the Wadi Digla, to which the rulers controlled all access.
- F. While the location of Memphis was agriculturally favorable, it was particularly attractive because it enabled Egypt's rulers to control trade moving through the desert from the Near East.

their realm, an essential requirement for a state-directed economy that depended on the movement of goods.

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## **Population Growth in Nineteenth-Century Europe**

### **Paragraph 1:**

Because of industrialization, but also because of a vast increase in agricultural output without which industrialization would have been impossible, Western Europeans by the latter half of the nineteenth century enjoyed higher standards of living and longer, healthier lives than most of the world's peoples. In Europe as a whole, the population rose from 188 million in 1800 to 400 million in 1900. By 1900, virtually every area of Europe had contributed to the tremendous surge of population, but each major region was at a different stage of demographic change.

### **Paragraph 2:**

Improvements in the food supply continued trends that had started in the late seventeenth century. New lands were put under cultivation, while the use of crops of American origin, particularly the potato, continued to expand. Setbacks did occur. Regional agricultural failures were the most common cause of economic recessions until 1850, and they could lead to localized famine as well. A major potato blight (disease) in 1846-1847 led to the deaths of at least one million persons in Ireland and the emigration of another million, and Ireland never recovered the population levels the potato had sustained to that point. Bad grain harvests at the same time led to increased hardship throughout much of Europe.

### **Paragraph 3:**

After 1850, however, the expansion of foods more regularly kept pace with population growth, though the poorer classes remained malnourished. Two

1. The phrase “kept pace with” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. exceeded
  - B. matched the increase in
  - C. increased the rate of
  - D. caused

developments were crucial. First, the application of science and new technology to agriculture increased. Led by German universities, increasing research was devoted to improving seeds, developing chemical fertilizers, and advancing livestock. After 1861, with the development of land-grant universities in the United States that had huge agricultural programs, American crop-production research added to this mix. Mechanization included the use of horse-drawn harvesters and seed drills, many developed initially in the United States. It also included mechanical cream separators and other food-processing devices that improved supply.

**Paragraph 4:**

2. The word “capacity” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. variety of goods
  - B. distance
  - C. reliability
  - D. available storage space

The second development involved industrially based transportation. With trains and steam shipping, it became possible to move foods to needy regions within Western Europe quickly. Famine (as opposed to malnutrition) became a thing of the past. Many Western European countries, headed by Britain, began also to import increasing amounts of food, not only from Eastern Europe, a traditional source, but also from the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. Steam shipping, which improved speed and capacity, as well as new procedures for canning and refrigerating foods (particularly after 1870), was fundamental to these developments.

**Paragraph 5:**

Europe’s population growth included one additional innovation by the nineteenth century: it combined with rapid urbanization. More and more Western Europeans moved from countryside to city, and big cities grew most rapidly of all. By 1850, over half of

all the people in England lived in cities, a first in human history. In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable: growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farmwork was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources. Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin; cities had maintained population only through steady immigration. Thus rapid urbanization should have reduced overall population growth, but by the middle of the nineteenth century this was no longer the case. Urban death rates remained high, particularly in the lower-class slums, but they began to decline rapidly.

**Paragraph 6:**

The greater reliability of food supplies was a factor in the decline of urban death rates. Even more important were the gains in urban sanitation, as well as measures such as inspection of housing. Reformers, including enlightened doctors, began to study the causes of high death rates and to urge remediation. Even before the discovery of germs, beliefs that disease spread by “miasmas” (noxious forms of bad air) prompted attention to sewers and open garbage; Edwin Chadwick led an exemplary urban crusade for underground sewers in England in the 1830s. Gradually, public health provisions began to cut into customary urban mortality rates. By 1900, in some parts of Western Europe life expectancy in the cities began to surpass that of the rural areas. Industrial societies had figured out ways to combine large and growing cities with population growth, a

development that would soon spread to other parts of the world.

**Paragraph 1:**

3. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about Europe in the nineteenth century
- A. A large increase in food production led to industrialization.
  - B. Population changes occurred at the same pace in the major regions.
  - C. The standard of living rose to the level of that in most parts of the world.
  - D. The tremendous rise in population led to greater agricultural output in every region.

**Paragraph 2:**

4. According to paragraph 2, which of the following caused the food supply to increase in most of Western Europe during the nineteenth century
- A. Replacement of seventeenth-century farming techniques with more modern ones
  - B. Improved grain harvests in most European countries
  - C. Reduced demand for food as a result of a decreased population
  - D. Use of new land to grow crops
5. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention the potato blight that occurred in Ireland?
- A. To identify a crop that was more successful in the United States than it was in Western

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Because of industrialization, but also because of a vast increase in agricultural output without which industrialization would have been impossible, Western Europeans by the latter half of the nineteenth century enjoyed higher standards of living and longer, healthier lives than most of the world's peoples. In Europe as a whole, the population rose from 188 million in 1800 to 400 million in 1900. By 1900, virtually every area of Europe had contributed to the tremendous surge of population, but each major region was at a different stage of demographic change.

Improvements in the food supply continued trends that had started in the late seventeenth century. New lands were put under cultivation, while the use of crops of American origin, particularly the potato, continued to expand. Setbacks did occur. Regional agricultural failures were the most common cause of economic recessions until 1850, and they could lead to localized famine as well. A major potato blight (disease) in 1846-1847 led to the deaths of at least one million persons in Ireland and the emigration of another million, and Ireland never recovered the population levels the potato had sustained to that point. Bad grain harvests at the same time led to increased hardship throughout much of Europe.

Europe

- B. To support a claim about regional agricultural failures
- C. To give an example of a problematic trend that had started in the late seventeenth century
- D. To provide evidence that many countries in Europe experienced a loss of population in the nineteenth century

**Paragraph 5:**

6. The word “inevitable” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A. unexplainable
  - B. undesirable
  - C. unavoidable
  - D. unpredictable

Europe’s population growth included one additional innovation by the nineteenth century: it combined with rapid urbanization. More and more Western Europeans moved from countryside to city, and big cities grew most rapidly of all. By 1850, over half of all the people in England lived in cities, a first in human history. In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable: growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farmwork was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources. Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin; cities had maintained population only through steady immigration. Thus rapid urbanization should have reduced overall population growth, but by the middle of the nineteenth century this was no longer the case. Urban death rates remained high, particularly in the lower-class slums, but they began to decline rapidly.

**Paragraph 3:**

7. According to paragraph 3, all of the following factors helped the supply of food meet the needs of a growing population EXCEPT
- A. increased agricultural research in Germany

After 1850, however, the expansion of foods more regularly kept pace with population growth, though the poorer classes remained malnourished. Two developments were crucial. First, the

- B. introduction of new crops
- C. development of food-processing devices
- D. agricultural programs in universities in the United States

application of science and new technology to agriculture increased. Led by German universities, increasing research was devoted to improving seeds, developing chemical fertilizers, and advancing livestock. After 1861, with the development of land-grant universities in the United States that had huge agricultural programs, American crop-production research added to this mix. Mechanization included the use of horse-drawn harvesters and seed drills, many developed initially in the United States. It also included mechanical cream separators and other food-processing devices that improved supply.

#### Paragraph 4:

8. According to paragraph 4, famine became less of a problem in Western Europe during the nineteenth century because of
- A. the decline of malnutrition
  - B. the construction of more food-storage facilities
  - C. faster means of transportation
  - D. improved agricultural methods in Eastern Europe

The second development involved industrially based transportation. With trains and steam shipping, it became possible to move foods to needy regions within Western Europe quickly. Famine (as opposed to malnutrition) became a thing of the past. Many Western European countries, headed by Britain, began also to import increasing amounts of food, not only from Eastern Europe, a traditional source, but also from the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. Steam shipping, which improved speed and capacity, as well as new procedures for canning and refrigerating foods (particularly after 1870), was fundamental to these developments.

#### Paragraph 5:

9. According to paragraph 5, which of the following factors led to rapid urbanization in the first half of the nineteenth century
- A. The destruction of many farms due to bad

Europe's population growth included one additional innovation by the nineteenth century: it combined with rapid urbanization. More and more Western Europeans moved from countryside to city, and big cities grew

harvests

- B. The reduction in the amount of good-quality farmland
- C. The rise in death rates in the countryside
- D. The lack of jobs in the countryside

most rapidly of all. By 1850, over half of all the people in England lived in cities, a first in human history. In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable: growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farmwork was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources. Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin; cities had maintained population only through steady immigration. Thus rapid urbanization should have reduced overall population growth, but by the middle of the nineteenth century this was no longer the case. Urban death rates remained high, particularly in the lower-class slums, but they began to decline rapidly.

#### Paragraph 6:

10. Paragraph 6 mentions all of the following as factors that contributed to the rapid decline of urban death rates EXCEPT

- A. the greater reliability of food supplies
- B. improvements in sanitation
- C. advances in the treatment of disease
- D. provisions for inspecting houses

11. The word “surpass” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. exceed
- B. influence
- C. equal
- D. differ from

12. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 6 about underground sewers

- A. They became common in most of Western Europe in the 1830s.

The greater reliability of food supplies was a factor in the decline of urban death rates. Even more important were the gains in urban sanitation, as well as measures such as inspection of housing. ■ Reformers, including enlightened doctors, began to study the causes of high death rates and to urge remediation. ■ Even before the discovery of germs, beliefs that disease spread by “miasmas” (noxious forms of bad air) prompted attention to sewers and open garbage; ■ Edwin Chadwick led an exemplary urban crusade for underground sewers in England in the 1830s. ■ Gradually, public health provisions began to cut into customary urban mortality rates. By 1900, in some parts of Western Europe life expectancy in the cities began to surpass that of the rural areas. Industrial societies had



- B. They helped reduce deaths caused by disease in cities.
- C. They led to the discovery that disease could be caused by germs.
- D. They encouraged people to leave rural areas and move to the cities.

figured out ways to combine large and growing cities with population growth, a development that would soon spread to other parts of the world.

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

**Such individual efforts had substantial, concrete effects on society.**

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

14. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

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Answer choices

- A. Agricultural failures became less damaging after 1850 because of advances in science and technology as well as improvements in the transportation and preservation of foods.
- B. Although agricultural failures led to deaths and emigration, population levels were restored within a short time.
- C. The development of better food-processing technologies allowed many Western European countries to grow their own food without having to import it from other countries
- D. As the population in the countryside began

increasing faster than the supply of food and living space, people began moving to the cities in search of jobs and other resources.

- E. High death rates in the cities began to decline as food supplies became more reliable and as reformers prompted improvements in sanitation and housing.
- F. The improvements in crop-growing methods created new jobs on the farms, causing people from the overcrowded cities to move to the countryside to fill those jobs.

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## LISTENING

Question 1 of 17

Why does the student go to the man's office?

- A. To get some advice on an article that she is writing
- B. To find out about getting a job on the student newspaper
- C. To protest the university's decision about a statue
- D. To complain about an article in the student newspaper

Question 2 of 17

What points does the man make about the article they are discussing?

Click on 2 answers

- A. It was the personal viewpoint of the writer
- B. It was based on research by one of the editors
- C. It was meant to be humorous.
- D. Not many people have read it.

Question 3 of 17

What is the student's opinion of the editorial's representation of Sally Smith?

- A. She agrees it was accurate.
- B. She believes it was not respectful.
- C. She believes that the editor was referring to someone else.
- D. She agrees that the editorial's focus on Sally's background is relevant

Question 4 of 17

What does the man imply about the university's student government organization?

- A. Its reputation has been damaged by recent events.
- B. Its leaders need to be more careful about what they say in public about the university.
- C. It will probably benefit from what the newspaper printed about it
- D. Its communications with the public have recently become more effective

Question 5 of 17

What does the woman imply when she says this:

- A. She does not think that she is capable of writing the response herself.
- B. She has already prepared a response to give to the editor
- C. She is worried that Sally is too upset to participate.
- D. She is not convinced that the editor will agree to the request.

Question 6 of 17

What does the professor mainly discuss?

- A. Why the United States chose federalism over other forms of government
- B. How a federal government differs from a state government
- C. Differing perspectives of a governmental concept

D. Economic trends that have affected decisions by the United States Supreme Court

Question 7 of 17

What does the professor say about the writers of the United States Constitution?

- A. They favored dual federalism over cooperative federalism.
- B. They were unclear about the role of the Supreme Court.
- C. They wanted to minimize disputes between states.
- D. They wanted the Constitution to be flexible.

Question 8 of 17

What was the significance of the Supreme Court decision regarding a steamboat company in the Gibbons v. Ogden Case?

- A. The decision limited the number of businesses that could operate in more than one state.
- B. The decision gave the national government control over commerce between states.
- C. The decision represented the first time the Supreme Court supported dual federalism.
- D. The decision led to regulations that delayed the onset of the Great Depression.

Question 9 of 17

According to the professor, what factors led to a change in Supreme Court rulings in the 1930s  
Click on 2 answers.

- A. A court case that threatened to close several factories
- B. A national economy that had become highly interconnected
- C. An inability of states to support residents in need of help
- D. A concern that states were failing to regulate industry

Question 10 of 17

What does the professor say about the disagreement over the interpretation of federalism?

- A. It continues to serve an important purpose.
- B. It indicates a failure to learn from past mistakes.
- C. It will probably be resolved in the near future.
- D. It is responsible for slowing down the political process.

Question 11 of 17

What does the professor say about the disagreement over the interpretation of federalism?  
Click on 3 answers.

- A. The national government has the power to establish a bank.
- B. National and state governments are equals.
- C. A state government cannot tax a national institution.
- D. States can tax farm equipment imported from other states.
- E. A national law can protect the rights of workers in all states.

Question 12 of 17

What does the professor say about the disagreement over the interpretation of federalism?

- A. A research study that compares wild and domesticated plants
- B. Problems with a commonly held hypothesis about the origin of teosinte
- C. Reasons why wild plants are usually unsuitable for agriculture
- D. The process used to identify the ancestor of a modern crop

Question 13 of 17

What evidence seemed to indicate that maize and teosinte are not related?

- A. Young teosinte plants do not physically resemble young maize plants.
- B. Preliminary DNA evidence indicated that teosinte was related to rice.
- C. Maize and teosinte usually grow in significantly different climates.
- D. Maize and teosinte have very different types of kernels.

Question 14 of 17

Why does the professor discuss hybrids?

- A. To explain how a geneticist confirmed that maize was widely grown 9,000 years ago
- B. To indicate the earliest method used by geneticists to identify plant origins
- C. To explain a method used to demonstrate a link between two plant species
- D. To describe how geneticists distinguish between wild plants and domesticated plants

Question 15 of 17

What was most researchers' initial view of George Beadle's theory about teosinte?

- A. They accepted it but questioned the evidence cited.
- B. They rejected it because of conflicting archaeological evidence.
- C. They questioned it because it implies that ancient farmers were sophisticated plant breeders.
- D. They questioned it because genetic research was viewed with skepticism at that time.

Question 16 of 17

What did Beadle conclude about maize and teosinte?

- A. Both plants lack particular genes that are common in most domesticated plants.
- B. Both plants have particular genes that enable them to adapt to varying climates.
- C. Only a small number of genes are responsible for the differences between the two plants.
- D. The genetic composition of both plants is very similar to that of rice.

Question 17 of 17

According to the professor, why was the discovery of stone tools important?

- A. It proved that teosinte was simultaneously domesticated in multiple locations.
- B. It helped to confirm the period in which maize was first domesticated.
- C. It suggested that maize required farming techniques that were more complex than experts had previously assumed.
- D. It provided evidence that maize plants were used for more purposes than experts had previously assume

Question 1 of 17

Why does the student go to see the man?

- A. To find out the status of her job application
- B. To get help locating a book she needs for a class
- C. To request a book that her professor put on the reserve list
- D. To ask how to look up books on the library's computer system

Question 2 of 17

Why is the student having a problem getting the book she wants?

- A. Other students are using the book in the library.
- B. The book is kept in the political science library.
- C. The student has the incorrect title for the book.
- D. All the copies of the book have been checked out of the library.

Question 3 of 17

Why does the man think a student job in the library is available?

Click on 2 answers.

- A. An employee recently stopped working at the library.
- B. One position has been open since the beginning of the semester.
- C. The library only recently got approval to hire additional staff.
- D. Not many students are looking for work this time of year.

Question 4 of 17

What is a potential problem with the available job in the library?

- A. The position is only a temporary one.
- B. The position is for fewer hours per week than other student jobs.
- C. There may not be flexibility to select convenient working hours.
- D. The librarian may prefer to hire a student with previous library work experience.

Question 5 of 17

Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question. Why does the man say this?

- A. To acknowledge that there is a problem with the reserve system
- B. To indicate how the library avoids the problem the student mentioned
- C. To explain why the library has ordered more copies of the book
- D. To reinforce the reason why so many books are not on the shelves

Question 6 of 17

What is the main purpose of the lecture

- A. To explain Ottaviano Petrucci's motivation for printing music
- B. To describe the effect that advancements in printing had on music
- C. To examine various elements of songs composed during the Renaissance
- D. To compare the types of music printed by Pierre Attaignant and Ottaviano Petrucci

Question 7 of 17

Why does the professor mention volumes of literature?

- A. To point out an advantage of the printing press
- B. To emphasize the amount of printing Petrucci did
- C. To explain how Petrucci's prints were packaged and sold
- D. To make a point about the cost of Petrucci's prints

Question 8 of 17

What is the professor's point when he mentions that Pierre Attaignant obtained an assurance from the king of France?

- A. Attaignant should have requested the assurance sooner.
- B. The king did not sufficiently consider the risks involved.
- C. The assurance made it likely that Attaignant's business would succeed.
- D. Petrucci would have been wise to obtain a similar assurance.

Question 9 of 17

What does the professor say about Parisian chanson?

Click on 2 answers.

- A. The songs contained more vocal parts than other genres of music did.
- B. The songs required one performer to serve as the conductor of the group.
- C. The songs had all the singers start at the same time.
- D. The songs began with each vocal part singing the same rhythm

Question 10 of 17

Why does the professor mention an orchestra?

- A. To illustrate a potential challenge for singers using printed books
- B. To explain the origins of Parisian chanson
- C. To identify an additional genre of music that Attaignant printed
- D. To help explain Attaignant's musical background

Question 11 of 17

What does the professor say about Parisian chanson?

Click on 2 answers.

- A. The songs contained more vocal parts than other genres of music did.
- B. The songs required one performer to serve as the conductor of the group.
- C. The songs had all the singers start at the same time.
- D. The songs began with each vocal part singing the same rhythm

Question 12 of 17

What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To explain the government's role in the regulating assisted migration
- B. To discuss ways in which plants and animals adapt to climate change
- C. To discuss a controversial approach to conserving plant and animal species

D. To describe a recently discovered consequence of global warming

Question 13 of 17

According to the professor, what problem is assisted migration intended to overcome?

- A. To diminishing amount of undeveloped land that species can migrate through
- B. The relative lack of nutrients available in cooler latitudes and higher elevations
- C. The increase in alternations between cool and warm periods
- D. Competition from other species in certain native habitats

Question 14 of 17

What point does the professor make when she discusses the cane toad?

- A. Translocated species sometimes die out from lack of food
- B. Translocated species may spread too quickly in their new environment
- C. Several techniques are available to achieve assisted migration
- D. Animal species are often easier to translocate than plant species are

Question 15 of 17

What does the professor imply when she mentions translocating networking of species?

- A. There are aspects of interdependency that are unknown
- B. Some species evolve in ways that help them survive in new habitats
- C. It is difficult to know how far to move a network of species from its native habitat
- D. Many assisted-migration plans should involve the translocation of just one species

Question 16 of 17

What does the professor imply about the government's role in regulating assisted migration in the United States?

- A. The government should continue to encourage assisted migration
- B. The government has created policies that have proved unhelpful
- C. The government should follow the example set by other countries
- D. The government needs to increase its involvement in the issue

Question 17 of 17

What is the professor's attitude toward the effort to save the Florida torreyia?

- A. She is glad that some conservationists are willing to take a chance on assisted migration
- B. She is concerned because it may have unintended consequences
- C. She is surprised because other species are more endangered than Florida torreyia is
- D. She expects the effort will have to be repeated several times before it succeeds



## **SPEAKING**

1. Which technology has made the greatest impact on people's life in your country: airplane, computer or television?
2. Some people believe that it is better for children to grow up in big cities. Others believe that it is better for children to grow up in small towns or rural areas. What is your opinion?

3.

Reading Time: 45 seconds

### **University Should Build a Parking Lot for the Humanities Building**

I think the university should consider building a parking lot near the humanities building. Right now there's only street parking available, and it isn't enough. Whenever I look for a spot to park in the street near the humanities building, I can't find one. A parking lot for the humanities building would solve that problem. Also, there's a wooded area behind the building that would make an ideal location for the parking lot. The university could just clear away the trees and build a lot; the space is already there for it.

Sincerely,  
Joe Simmons

The woman expresses her opinion about the letter-writer's proposal. Briefly summarize the proposal. Then state her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

4.

Reading Time: 50 seconds

### **Image Advertising**

When companies advertise a product, they depend on the use of images as well as words to achieve their goal of increasing sales. An image can be a symbol, character, or design any visual figure or representation that will link the company with their product in the consumer's mind. Typically the image is a positive, entertaining one that consumers enjoy so much that it makes them want to buy the product in the future. The image also tends to be easy to remember even though it is usually something not normally or logically associated with the product.

Using the example from the lecture, explain the use of image advertising to sell products.

5. Briefly summarize the problem the speakers are discussing. Then state which of the two solutions from the conversation you would recommend. Explain the reasons for your recommendation.
6. Using the example of baboons from the lecture, explain two ways in which display behavior can help animals maintain group unity.

## WRITING

The continent of Antarctica, centered on Earth's South Pole, is one of the world's coldest areas, supporting a very limited range of plants and animals. Some scientists believe, however, that around 15 million years ago, during the geologic period called the Middle Miocene, Antarctica was as much as 11°C warmer than it is today, and it supported much richer ecosystems, including much more diverse plant life. They have several arguments to support that claim.

### **Pollen Grains**

First, there is the evidence of pollen grains, small particles that plants release when they reproduce. Pollen grains from two types of trees dating to 15 million years ago have been found on the coast of Antarctica. Trees typically require much higher temperatures than the plants that currently grow in Antarctica. The presence of trees indicates that the plant life in Antarctica was much richer during the Middle Miocene, and that the temperature in Antarctica was therefore much higher than it is today.

### **Carbon Dioxide**

There is also some indication that carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) levels in the atmosphere were elevated during the Middle Miocene. Carbon dioxide is linked to climate warming because it traps heat. An important source of CO<sub>2</sub> is volcanic activity. There were major volcanic eruptions during the Miocene. That suggests that atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels were higher than they are today, which would have contributed to the warming of the Antarctic climate.

### **Deuterium and Increased Rainfall**

Third, high levels of deuterium have been found in the remains of plants that grew in Antarctica 15 million years ago. Deuterium is a chemical element present in rainwater. Since plants absorb deuterium when it rains, the amount of deuterium in a plant usually indicates the amount of rainfall: high levels of deuterium in the Antarctic plants from the Middle Miocene indicate high amounts of rainfall. High amounts of rainfall are often caused by increased temperatures.

Directions: You have 20 minutes to plan and write your response. Your response will be judged on the basis of the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the points in the lecture and their relationship to the reading passage. Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words.

Question: Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge the specific arguments presented in the reading passage.

Writing

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

**In twenty years there will be fewer cars in use than there are today.**

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

