

01 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 2

Invasive Species

Invasive species are plants or animals that come into an area and threaten to kill or drive out the local species.

The first characteristic of an invasive species is that it does not naturally occur in the area. In other words, it is not part of a normal ecosystem but invaders from an outside area. In many cases, the invasive species is brought in by humans. The Russian olive tree, for instance, now threatens the forests of North America. People using it for landscaping brought the species to the continent from Europe. After it was introduced, the Russian olive, well-suited to its new environment, overwhelmed nearby natural environments.

Invasive species are also defined by the way they upset an ecosystem. When particular species are put into an area, they invade the habitats of, and even kill, native species. Asian clams, for instance, were introduced to the coast of the Americas. In these areas, they have no natural predators. They also reproduce quickly. As a result, Asian clams are threatening to overtake many coastal areas. They do so by taking over the space and using the nutrients that local species would normally use. Clams consume plankton for nutrients—the same foods that many smaller fish eat. Thus, lacking nutrients, many fish species have died in areas invaded by the clams.

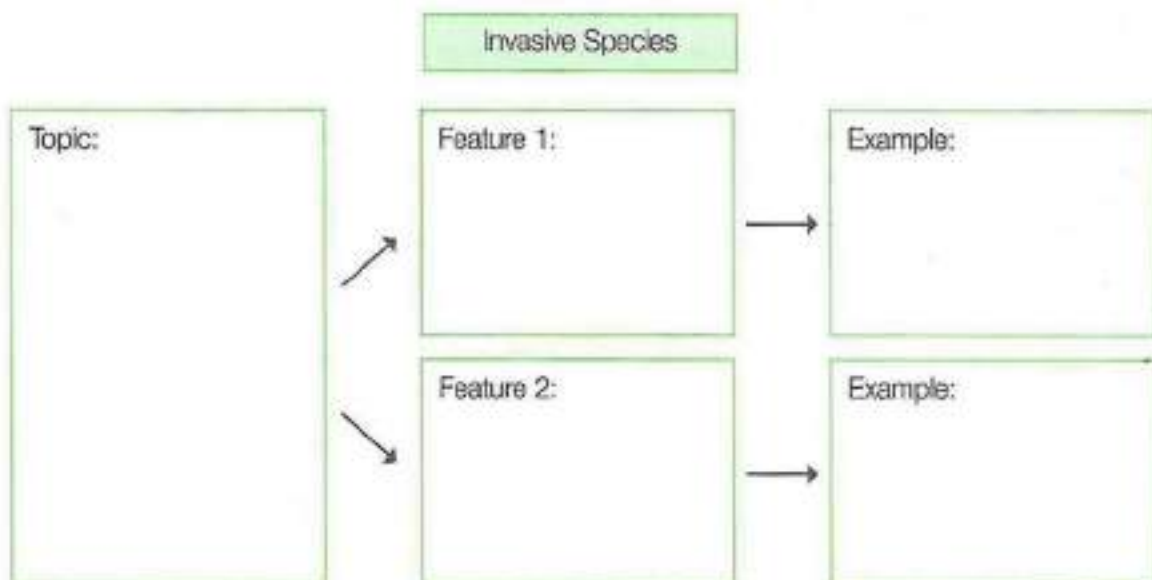
species:
a group of plants or animals that are similar to one another

ecosystem:
all of the plants and animals in an area

continent:
a large, continuous piece of land

native:
existing naturally in an environment

nutrient:
a substance that acts as food for an animal or plant



1. How does an invasive species differ from a native species, according to paragraph 2?
 - (A) It is more suited to live in an environment than native species.
 - (B) It requires a different set of nutrients than the native species.
 - (C) It is introduced from outside of the normal environment.
 - (D) It does not contribute to the health of the ecosystem.
2. According to paragraph 2, how did the Russian olive species first appear in North America?
 - (A) Its seeds were mistakenly planted by explorers.
 - (B) It was used to landscape areas by humans.
 - (C) It was brought from America to Europe by humans.
 - (D) It evolved from native species in North America.
3. How do invasive species threaten local species, according to paragraph 3?
 - (A) They reproduce more quickly than predators in an area.
 - (B) They crowd out the natural predators in an area.
 - (C) They feed upon a specific native species and use them for nutrients.
 - (D) They take space and nutrients from local species.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Plants and animals transported from a different _____ often threaten local environments. They are considered an invasive _____ because they upset the normal ecosystem. Some may reproduce fast, thus invading the space of the _____ species. When this happens, local species are deprived of _____ needed to survive. Russian olive trees and Asian clams are examples of invasive species.

04 Fine Arts

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 5**

Ansel Adams

Ansel Adams was an American photographer that lived from 1902 until 1984. He is best known for his many photographs of the American West. Some of his many contributions to landscape photography become apparent through an examination of the two major stages of his career.

Adams's early career was defined by pictorialism—an effort to make photographs look more pleasing by changing their appearances. Adams was inspired by the Impressionist movement in painting. Such painters attempted to use extremely vivid colors that often mixed together in unexpected ways. This created a somewhat blurry appearance. Adams strove for similar effects. Though photography was limited to black and white, photographs were often altered after development to make them appear more artistic. One such technique, soft focus, alters the focus of the camera to make the subject of the photograph appear slightly blurred. This achieved an effect similar to Impressionist painting. During this period, he created a photograph titled “Monolith.” A photograph of a rock formation in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, “Monolith” used a red lens filter that made the sky appear black.

During Adams's later career, he abandoned many of his pictorialist leanings when he joined a group of photographers called Group f/64. This group encouraged “pure” photography. Rather than struggling to imitate other art forms, they wanted photography to be presented without any alteration. In addition, they stressed that photography should have no technique. It should, thus, be simply a way to capture and represent a moment in time. Adams's photography during this period is also his most famous. Perhaps his most famous photograph is of the moon rising above a small village in New Mexico. This photograph, rather than attempting to make the scene more beautiful through artistic alterations, simply captures the natural beauty of the moment.

vivid:

very clear and bright

blurry:

not clear; difficult to see clearly

strive:

to try hard to do something

alter:

to change

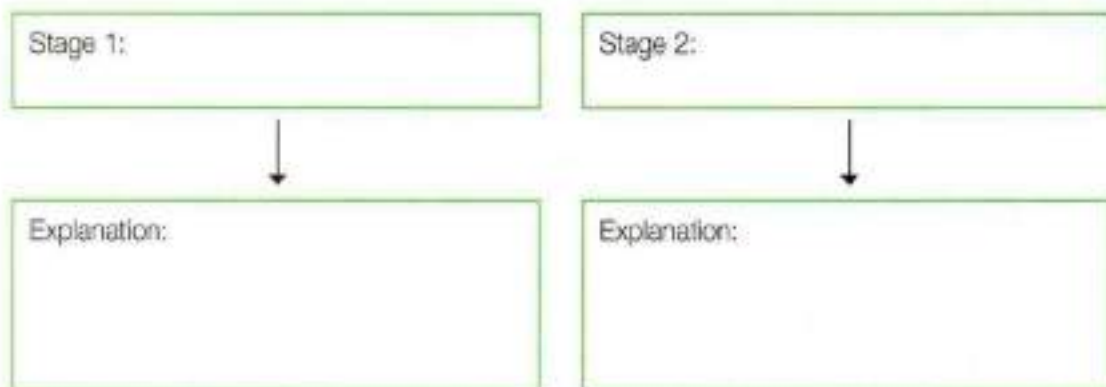
development:

the process of treating film with chemicals to create a photograph

leaning:

a tendency to do or like something

The Photography of Ansel Adams



- According to paragraph 2, which of the following is a quality of Impressionism?
 - Altering artwork after it is finished
 - Mixing colors in unusual ways
 - Limiting color use to black and white
 - Changing the colors of objects in nature
- Why did pictorialist photographers use various lenses to alter their work?
 - To make photographs appear realistic
 - To blur the photograph's background
 - To change the color of a photograph
 - To make photograph development easier
- How did Group f/64 affect Ansel Adams's photography style?
 - It taught him to leave his photographs unchanged.
 - It encouraged him to photograph landscapes.
 - It provided him with new developing techniques.
 - It demonstrated the importance of artistic filters.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

In his early career, Ansel Adams would _____ his photographs for more appeal. His inspiration came from Impressionist artists who used _____ colors in their paintings. In later years, he abandoned his _____ toward imitating other art forms. He joined a group that _____ to present pure, unaltered photography. His photography during this time is considered to be his best work.

02 Environmental Science

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 9

Shifting Jet Streams

Jet streams are strong winds that blow at high altitudes and are responsible for weather patterns around the world. New research suggests that jet streams are moving toward the poles, which will have dramatic effects on the Earth's weather.

The first effect of the jet streams' shift toward the poles will be a heightening of the severity of storms. Hurricanes, for instance, are often kept from forming by the high winds of the jet streams. A large amount of moisture in a small area is necessary for a hurricane to form. By constantly moving air, jet streams frequently thwart the formation of hurricanes. As jet streams move away from the equator, where hurricanes most often form, it is likely that hurricanes will become more frequent and more severe.

The shift in jet streams will also cause many areas near the equator to become drier. Jet streams carry water that evaporates off of the ocean onto land. This moisture then forms into clouds and falls onto the land in the form of precipitation. Since jet streams are moving away from regions along the equator, it is thought that these areas will receive less moisture. As some are already rather dry, this could cause severe droughts for many areas.

altitude:
how high something is above sea level; height

poles:
the northernmost and southernmost points on the Earth

heightening:
increasing

thwart:
to prevent something from occurring

evaporate:
to turn a liquid into a gas

Shifting Jet Streams

Cause:

Effect 1:

Effect 2:

- All of the following are results of the shift of jet streams EXCEPT:
 - A longer tropical rainy season
 - More frequent hurricanes
 - Drier weather near the equator
 - More severe hurricanes
- According to the passage, all of the following are true of jet streams EXCEPT:
 - They exist at high altitudes.
 - They prevent many storms from forming.
 - They keep mountainous regions drier.
 - They move moisture toward land masses.
- According to the passage, all of the following are true of jet streams EXCEPT:
 - The presence of jet streams increases the severity of storms.
 - Jet streams encourage precipitation on land.
 - The presence of jet streams changes storm patterns.
 - Jet streams appear to be moving away from the equator.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Winds blowing at a high _____ account for the world's weather patterns. These winds, called jet streams, are shifting, and their absence is _____ the severity of storms. Jet streams are important because they _____ the formation of hurricanes. Also, they carry water that _____ over the ocean and falls onto areas of dry land. If the jet streams shift, these areas could experience severe droughts. The shift of jet streams to the poles will be very harmful.

04 History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 11**

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a period of intense and dramatic change. As technology reached a more advanced level, several countries in the 19th century began constructing factories. Although factories were able to produce finished goods at a very high rate, they needed hundreds of workers to function. As a result, the Industrial Revolution led to a number of social changes.

The most noticeable change brought on by the Industrial Revolution was the shift in population. Prior to factories being built, there was very little work in cities for members of the lower class. Most people lived in the country, where they farmed small pieces of land. Over three-fourths of Britain's population lived this way before the Industrial Revolution. The construction of factories, however, created a large demand for workers in the cities. Thus, many people flocked to the city in hopes of making more money. In this way, the Industrial Revolution is responsible for modern cities becoming huge population centers.

The Industrial Revolution also changed attitudes toward women. In the past, women were rarely allowed to work on farms; instead, they stayed at home and tended to the family. Labor in factories, however, was viewed differently. Women were allowed to work in factories. In fact, women were actually favored in some cases because they would often work for lower wages. This change in women's roles was a key part in helping women gain more rights, such as the right to vote. The Industrial Revolution is thus seen as playing a profound role in the evolution of women's rights.

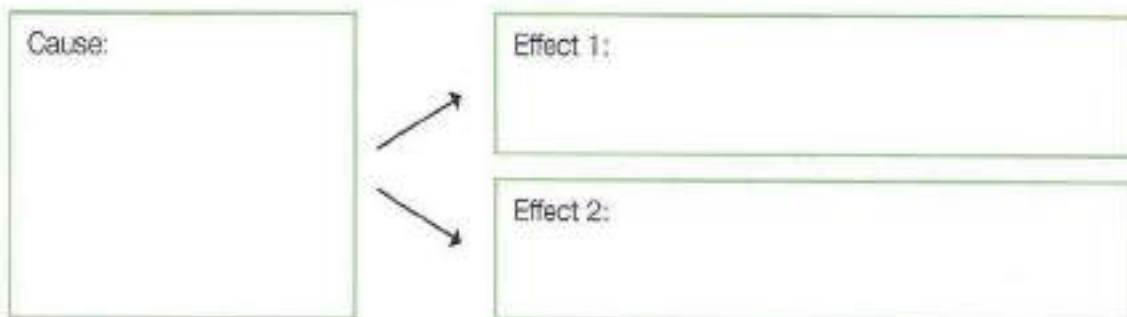
finished goods:
items that have been
crafted into useable
products from raw materials

flock:
to move in a large group

favored:
liked or wanted more than
another thing

profound:
very great

The Industrial Revolution



- Which of the following is NOT true about the effects of the Industrial Revolution on population?
 - Cities grew larger.
 - Lower classes worked in factories.
 - Many people moved to rural areas.
 - Factories increased available jobs.
- All of the following are true of the Industrial Revolution's impact on women EXCEPT:
 - It led some factory owners to prefer women because they could be paid less.
 - It resulted in women receiving lower wages than they did in the country.
 - It is seen as a stepping stone for women gaining other rights.
 - It changed people's feelings on allowing women to work outside of the home.
- Which of the following is NOT true of the Industrial Revolution, according to the passage?
 - It forced people to accept lower pay for doing more work.
 - It started with the construction of factories.
 - It encouraged people to move into the city.
 - It began during the 19th century.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The Industrial Revolution had a _____ effect on several 19th century countries. Subsequently, people who had been farmers now could work in a _____. As more factories were built, people _____ to cities looking for work. Women worked for lower wages; therefore, they were more _____ than men. The Industrial Revolution is responsible for the growth of major cities today.

01 Health

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 14**

The Healing Benefits of Aromatherapy

Aromatherapy uses scents from many plants to aid both the body and the mind. For years, scientists have debated the scientific merit of aromatherapy. Recently, a number of studies have shown that aromatherapy does have medical benefits.

Many of the substances—called essential oils—used to produce scents have been shown in studies to affect the body. Perhaps the most surprising find was the ability of a number of oils to fight viruses. The herpes simplex virus is common in humans and can lead to infections, sores, and even some forms of cancer. A number of oils, including sandalwood oil and peppermint oil, were found to be effective in fighting the virus. Scientists believe that chemicals within the oils can destroy the cells of the virus without harming healthy cells.

More commonly, essential oils are used to help those with emotional problems. Scientists have begun research into aromatherapy's uses in anxiety disorders. In one study, mice were placed into high-stress situations. The scientists monitored their anxiety levels. Scientists released lemon oil vapors and reviewed the mice's anxiety levels. They found that lemon oil reduced the anxiety levels of the mice. The oil targets a specific area in the brain that is usually responsible for increased stress levels.

merit:

an advantage of something

scent:

the way something smells

sore:

a small area of skin that is infected

anxiety disorder:

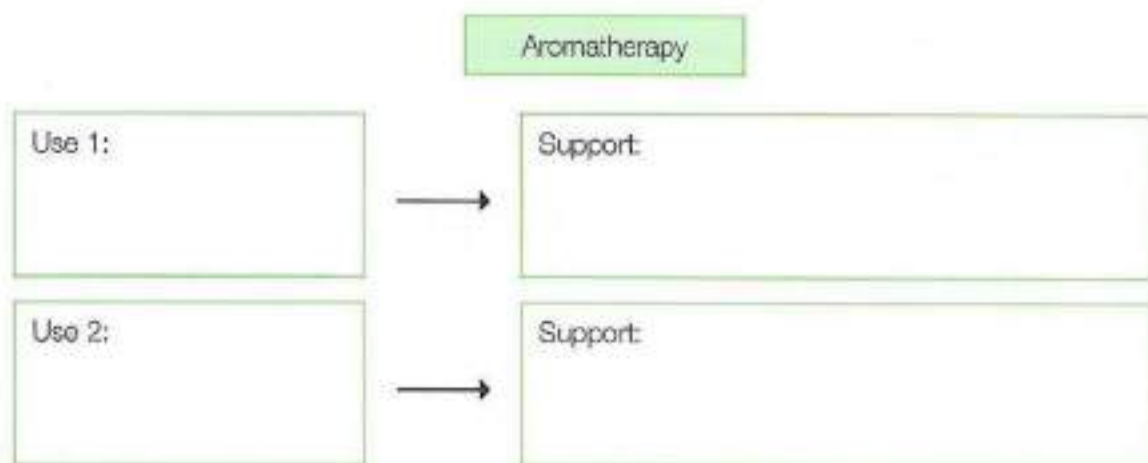
a condition that causes a person to fear or worry about many situations

vapor:

a gas

review:

to study or examine something again



1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following can be inferred about aromatherapy's history?
 - (A) Some scientists in history have doubted its benefits.
 - (B) It has been in use longer than traditional medicine.
 - (C) It had not been researched until the 20th century.
 - (D) Ancient societies widely used aromatherapy.
2. According to paragraph 2, what can be inferred about the herpes simplex virus?
 - (A) It is a dangerous risk to most people's health.
 - (B) It is more harmful than once thought.
 - (C) It does not affect people who use aromatherapy.
 - (D) Scientists aren't certain how essential oils affect it.
3. What does the author imply about the mice used to test the effects of aromatherapy?
 - (A) They were selected because they had naturally high anxiety.
 - (B) Essential oils were responsible for changes in their brain chemistry.
 - (C) Only mice that had been exposed to lemons responded to the therapy.
 - (D) Their brains did not contain the receptor that controls stress.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Scientists have debated for a long time about the _____ of aromatherapy. Studies show that the _____ of essential oils affects the body physically. Some oils have been found to clear a _____ caused by a virus. A _____ of a study of oils used on mice with anxieties was conducted. It found that the essential oils were effective in reducing anxieties.

04 Geology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 17**

Mass Wasting

Many people think hurricanes and tornadoes are the most destructive forces on Earth. However, an equally destructive force is at work every day: mass wasting. Mass wasting, simply put, is the movement of surface rock and debris down a slope as a result of gravity. It is responsible for approximately \$2 billion worth of damage and dozens of deaths annually in the United States. Overseas, catastrophes triggered by mass wasting have killed tens to hundreds of thousands of people in seconds.

One hazard that results from mass wasting is slope failure. This can occur when a large mass of rock detaches from a mountainside and slides down the slope. Such a collapse is often sudden and violent, causing a great mass of loose debris to cascade downhill. In other cases, an entire layer of the ground near a slope can detach and begin sliding down a mountainside. Due to heavy rainfall in Japan in 1999, thirty-one people were killed as a slope collapsed.

Landslides are another hazard that results from mass wasting. The technical term for a landslide is sediment flow, which better describes the fluid nature of its composition and movement. Most sediment flows are a mixture of rock debris, water, and air that flow downhill. Sometimes the movement is a scarcely noticeable centimeter per year. Other times, a volatile mixture of heavy rains and loose sediments creates high velocity mudslides reaching up to eighty kilometers per hour. A tropical storm in 1985 caused a mudslide that buried over 100 homes in Puerto Rico.

debris:

loose fragments of rock and dirt

catastrophe:

a very damaging or negative event

trigger:

to make something happen

detach:

to separate from something

sediment:

matter deposited by water or air

volatile:

easily becoming dangerous

Mass Wasting

Type 1:

Explanation:

Type 2:

Explanation:

1. According to paragraph 2, which of the following can be inferred about the dangers posed by slope failure?
 - (A) It only poses risks to people living in mountains.
 - (B) It poses less of a hazard than sediment flow.
 - (C) It can destroy homes from above or below.
 - (D) It is difficult to estimate the damage it can cause.
2. According to paragraph 3, which of the following can be inferred about mass wasting?
 - (A) Its effects are not always immediately destructive.
 - (B) It is less costly overseas than in the U.S.
 - (C) More people die from mass wasting than other catastrophes.
 - (D) It causes more damage than hurricanes and tornadoes combined.
3. In paragraph 3, which of the following can be inferred about mudslides?
 - (A) They are the least dangerous form of mass wasting.
 - (B) They often occur after storms.
 - (C) They are the most fluid form of landslide.
 - (D) They do not contain debris.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Mass wasting is a _____ that can be as destructive as a hurricane. Heavy rainfalls may _____ a landslide and kill many people in seconds. A large mass of rock can _____ itself from a mountainside, causing devastation. Tropical areas with numerous hills and heavy torrential rains are most _____. A mudslide can cover hundreds of homes in a matter of seconds.

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 20

Martian Canals

In 1877, Mars's orbit brought the planet closer to Earth than in earlier years. This allowed for many new discoveries. It was then, for example, that astronomers saw two moons circling the planet. But, of even more interest, Giovanni Schiaparelli, through telescopic observation, identified lines on Mars, which he called *canali*—a discovery that changed human's beliefs about the solar system for a century.

A simple linguistic misinterpretation caused many to have false beliefs about the *canali*. In Italian, *canali* can mean "channels" or "grooves." Records show that is all Schiaparelli meant. The lines he saw on Mars were just surface grooves. However, the Italian word *canali* is very close to the English word "canal." A canal is a man-made channel for water. Newspapers sensationalized the stories around the world. This, in turn, led some astronomers to draw up maps of Mars showing oases, lakes, and canals in the planet's driest areas. Eventually, many agreed that there must be intelligent life on Mars, or such grand canals would not exist.

This belief, however, was later disproved. With an increase in technological capability came new data. In the 1970s, a robotic spacecraft flew close to Mars. It took clear pictures of the planet. The Martian "canals" proved to be nothing more than naturally occurring channels, perhaps formed at a time when Mars had liquid water.

orbit:

the path a planet takes as it moves through space

misinterpretation:

a wrong understanding of something

groove:

a line cut into the surface of an object

sensationalize:

to make an event seem more exciting than it really is

oasis:

a small, green area in a desert, usually having a source of water

grand:

very impressive

Martian Canals

Cause:

Effect 1:

Effect 2:



1. Why does the author bring up the two moons of Mars in paragraph 1?
 - (A) To explain the importance of Schiaparelli
 - (B) To give an example of a discovery
 - (C) To provide a definition for the word canal
 - (D) To show how human understanding of space changed
2. Why does the author describe the similarity between an Italian and an English word in paragraph 2?
 - (A) To describe how Mars canals were named
 - (B) To suggest that Schiaparelli made a mistake
 - (C) To argue that the lines on Mars were canals
 - (D) To show the origin of a misunderstanding
3. Why does the author mention technological capability in the passage?
 - (A) To explain how Mars was first explored
 - (B) To suggest that a theory was correct
 - (C) To show how a theory was disproved
 - (D) To show the role of robotic spacecraft

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Astronomer Schiaparelli's term for lines he saw on Mars was cause for _____.
Canali in Italian means _____; however, it is close to the word canal. Newspapers
began to _____ the news of the discovery of canals on Mars. _____ canals
on Mars led to the possibility of life on Mars. Modern technology has since disproved the idea
of water canals on Mars.

03 Economics

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 22

Tulip Mania

Prices of goods rise or fall depending upon the good's supply and consumers' demand for it. If many people want to buy a scarce product, its price will most likely rise. At times, however, the price of a good may skyrocket to an unsustainable level in an economic event called a "bubble." History reveals that the price of a very unlikely good—the simple tulip—soared, actually resulting in a bubble, and then plunged shortly thereafter.

In 17th century Holland, tulip bulbs were valuable investments. Not only was there a limited supply of them, but many people wanted them. In fact, by 1623, a tulip bulb could cost as much as 1000 florins, the Dutch unit of currency at the time. Yet the average yearly income was a mere 150 florins. By 1635, a single bulb sold for 6,000 florins. The price had peaked.

By 1637, tulip sellers could no longer get such inflated prices. Buyers did not feel tulips were a good investment. Thus, no one was interested in paying such prices for a tulip bulb. As a result, the bubble popped, and the price of tulip bulbs fell rapidly. Many people lost all their money as a result of this crash. Holland's economy was crippled for many years after the tulip craze.

scarce:
short in supply; hard to find

skyrocket:
to rise quickly to a very high level

tulip:
a colorful flower that grows during the spring

plunge:
to fall quickly or suddenly

crippled:
very badly damaged

Tulip Mania

Stage 1:

Stage 2:

Description:

Description:

- In paragraph 1, why does the author mention supply and demand?
 - To explain the cause of a bubble
 - To show its effect on prices
 - To clarify how supply functions
 - To describe how to limit rising prices
- Why does the author use the word unlikely when introducing the tulip?
 - The tulip was an item that was hard to find in Holland.
 - It is surprising that the tulip would be desired by consumers.
 - Tulips did not likely have an effect upon worldwide economies.
 - The tulip does not seem important enough to cause a bubble.
- Why does the author include the average annual 1620's Dutch salary?
 - To suggest that most people could afford tulips
 - To argue that tulips were underpriced goods
 - To offer a basis of comparison for tulip prices
 - To explain the cause of the tulip's rising prices

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

At one time, tulips were _____ in Holland, making them a valuable investment. The demand for tulip bulbs was high, which made the cost _____. When buyers would not pay the inflated prices, the market took a _____. This eventually _____ Holland's economy for many years after the tulip craze. It is called a "bubble" when prices reach an unsustainable economic level.

02 Sociology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read.

Track 29

Positivism vs. Anti-positivism

A new field of study called sociology began during the late 19th century. Scientists were not sure how to study it. As a result, two philosophies appeared. Positivism and anti-positivism were created during the same period. Still, the philosophies are different in several ways.

Each has distinct views about whether sociology is a science or not. Positivists believe that sociology is just like other sciences. They view society as an extension of the natural world. For example, they believe that societies are able to evolve, just as animals do. They relate the progress of societies to the evolution of animals. Meanwhile, anti-positivists think that sociology is not a science. For them, society is separate from the natural world because it has features like cultural norms and traditions. Those traits are not found in nature.

Each philosophy is also different in its methods. Positivists believe that society can be studied the same way that other sciences are studied. They only value knowledge that can be proven. Therefore, they encourage the use of the scientific method. In the process, data is collected by conducting experiments. On the other hand, anti-positivists think the scientific method can't reveal anything about societies. Instead, they try to gather information based on observations and interviews.

sociology:

the study of societies

distinct:

clearly different from something else

relate:

to find the connection between two things

norm:

an accepted standard for behavior

reveal:

to show or make known

Positivism vs. Anti-Positivism

Positivism	Both	Anti-Positivism
•	•	•
•		•

1. The word field in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) land
 - (B) kind
 - (C) subject
 - (D) book
2. The word extension in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) offer
 - (B) division
 - (C) example
 - (D) addition
3. The word encourage in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) support
 - (B) avoid
 - (C) comfort
 - (D) oppose

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Two philosophies were created with _____ views regarding the field of sociology. Positivists regard sociology as a science and _____ societal progress to animals' evolution. Anti-positivism believes the _____ and traditions of society are not found in nature. The anti-positivists believe that scientific methods do not _____ anything about societies. Positivists collect data and conduct experiments and, anti-positivists gather information through observation.

06 Literature

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **TRACER**

Augustan Literature

Literature that is written within the same span of time is grouped into categories called literary periods. Augustan literature is a period in English literature. It includes all of the novels, essays, and poems written between 1700 and 1740. The period gets its name from Augustus Caesar. It was named after the ancient Roman emperor because the king of England at the time wanted to emulate him. However, it is appropriate because the literature of the period also shared many characteristics with that written during Augustus's reign.

One example of Classical influence on Augustan literature is the use of satire, which was employed frequently in Classical literature. Satire uses sarcasm and is usually humorous. Nonetheless, the function of it is to censure or mock someone. Ironically, in ancient Rome, writers used it to criticize the policies of Augustus. In Augustan literature, satires were very popular. Augustan writers like Tom Brown and Jonathan Swift wrote many poems and stories that were satirical. One of the most famous satires written during the period was Swift's *The Battle of the Books*. In the story, the books in a library come to life and begin to fight with each other. The books were trying to settle arguments between modern and ancient intellectuals. Modern intellectuals claimed that their knowledge had surpassed that of the ancients. The story is meant to make fun of intellectuals who take themselves too seriously. Swift criticizes them for being too prideful. He thinks it is disrespectful for them to believe that the work of ancients is inferior.

Another Classical influence on Augustan literature is observed in poetry. Greek poets used a specific kind of rhythm in their poetry. In English, the rhythm is called "heroic verse." The Greek poet Homer wrote the famous epic poem *Odyssey* using this rhythm scheme. During the Augustan period, poets began to use heroic verse once again in their work. In fact, the most well-known poet of the time, Alexander Pope, was an expert of using the rhythm. He used it when writing some of his most famous poems, including *The Dunciad*.

Classical:

relating to ancient Greece or Rome, especially the culture and traditions

sarcasm:

an expression where the speaker means the opposite of what is said

intellectual:

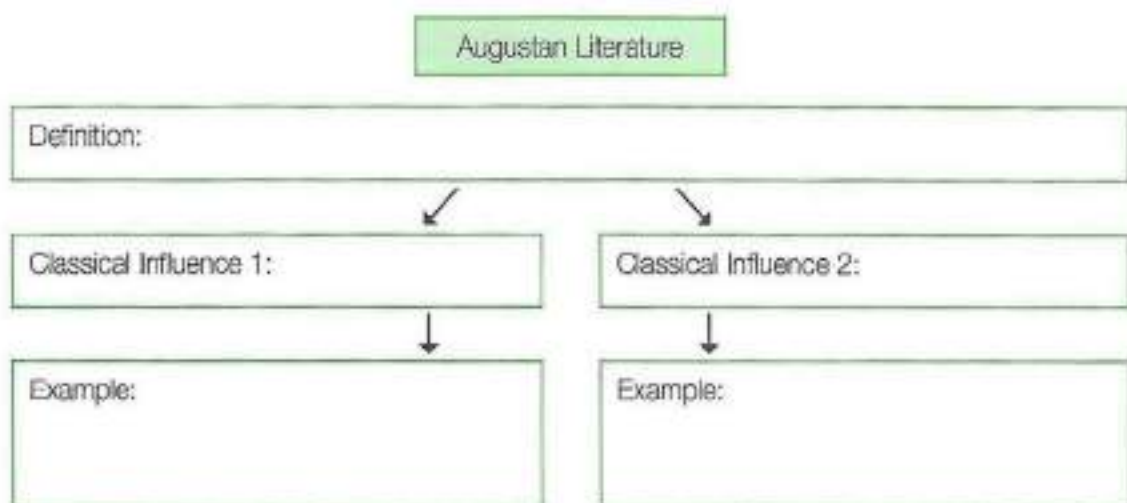
a highly educated person

inferior:

of lesser quality

epic:

relating to poems that tell of ancient people, gods, and long and difficult events



- The word emulate in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - admire
 - conquer
 - imitate
 - undo
- The word censure in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - criticize
 - praise
 - block
 - silence
- The word scheme in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - method
 - sound
 - plan
 - influence

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Authors frequently used _____ to criticize the policies of rulers. During the Augustan period, books mocked the _____ for being too prideful. Modern intellects believed ancient works were _____ to the Classical style of that time. One of the most notable _____ poems using "heroic voice" is Homer's *Odyssey*. The Augustan literary period included novels, books of satire, essays, and poetry.

03 Advertising

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 36

Liberation Marketing

During the 1990s, a new strategy called liberation marketing was created. Liberation marketing attempted to reverse the feeling of many consumers who felt that advertisements were degrading. Many advertisements seemed to treat average consumers as if they were stupid.

Unlike previous strategies, liberation marketing focuses not on ideals but rather on the qualities possessed by the masses. It embraces people's flaws instead of expecting a consumer to believe that every person is perfect. For example, previous advertising models focused on the notion of ideal beauty: a type of beauty that very few possess. One modern advertisement for soap reversed this strategy. It features a picture of a normal woman, not a model. The headline above the picture says, "There are 3 billion women who don't look like supermodels and only eight who do." The slogan implies that people should not try to look like supermodels. They should be happy with themselves. Yet, at the same time, the advertisement promotes the company's product.

In addition, liberation marketing focuses on the individuality possessed by all people. Previous concepts of advertising treated people like mindless masses watching television. One of the most famous instances of this comes from a commercial for a computer in the 1980s. It literally depicted the mindless masses; the commercial began with hundreds of people watching a giant screen. At one point, a woman runs from the back of the room, destroying the screen with a huge hammer. A line of text then describes how the company's new computer will free people from the sameness depicted in the commercial.

masses:
ordinary people; people in general

embrace:
to completely accept something

slogan:
a short phrase used to advertise something

mindless:
unintelligent; not tending to think about one's actions

Liberation Marketing

Point 1:	Point 2:
↓	↓
Description:	Description:
↓	↓
Example:	Example:

- The word *it* in paragraph 2 refers to
 - type of beauty
 - advertisement
 - soap
 - strategy
- The word *they* in the passage refers to
 - expectations
 - women
 - people
 - supermodels
- The word *it* in paragraph 3 refers to
 - advertising
 - television
 - commercial
 - computer

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

This passage is about a kind of marketing from the 1990s called "liberation marketing." The idea was to focus on the qualities of the _____. That meant seeing people as they really were instead of trying to make everyone perfect. It _____ the flaws of everyday people. Instead of treating people as _____, it made everyone feel special. The _____ of these advertisements made people feel that they didn't have to reach an ideal.

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 38**

Pollution in the Amazon

In recent years, people have become aware of the negative consequences of pollution. In response to the associated problems, many companies have adopted new policies in order to help protect the environment. Automobile manufacturers have improved car design to decrease emissions of harmful gases. Furthermore, many companies have begun to look for other sources of energy. They no longer want to burn coal for energy. However, some scientists have recently suggested that clean air can actually have more negative consequences than pollutants. They think that reduced pollution in North America can set a series of events into motion that would ultimately kill the Amazon rainforest.

The reduction of emissions from burning coal affects temperatures. Most of the gases released when coal is burned are harmful to the environment. However, burning coal produces a gas that is important in controlling the temperature on the Earth. When it is burned, sulphate aerosol is released. Sulphate aerosol remains in the lower part of the atmosphere. It reflects heat energy from the sun onto nearby clouds. Clouds become brighter from the reflected sun rays. More importantly, the surface temperatures in areas with sulphate aerosol are cooler than areas without sulphate aerosol. In the past, the presence of sulphate aerosol in North America kept the surface from becoming too warm. This included the bodies of water near the continent, such as the Atlantic Ocean. Without sulphate aerosol, however, surface temperatures are rapidly changing.

The shift of water temperature affects weather patterns. Rain tends to form over bodies of warm water. The reduction of sulphate aerosol emissions has changed the temperature of the water in the North Atlantic Ocean. Without the gas, the sun's rays hit the water directly instead of being bounced off to the clouds. As the water in the North Atlantic Ocean begins to heat up, rain falls farther north than it did in the past. Meanwhile, the areas near the Amazon receive less rainfall. The change in climate is fatal to the rainforest. In 2005, a severe drought struck the Amazon rainforest. Scientists believe that the drought was caused by reduced emissions in North America. Rather than raining in the Amazon, the rain moved farther north. Scientists fear that if the pattern of warming were to continue, large portions of the Amazon could be drought-stricken. They project that by 2050 the rainforest could dry up completely.

ultimately:

in the end

Amazon rainforest:

an area in South America with large, green trees and a moist climate

shift:

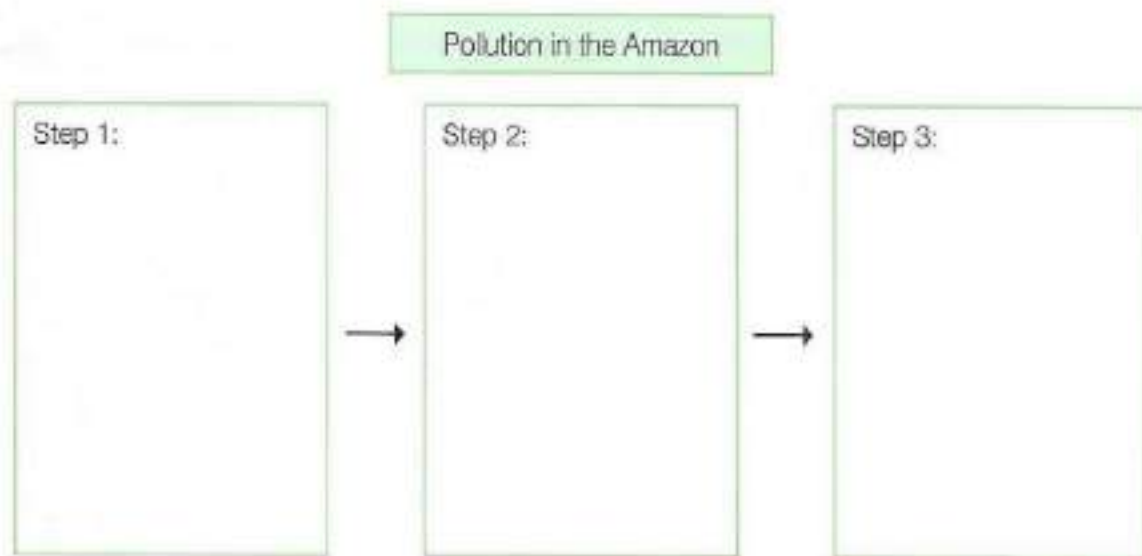
a change

fatal:

having very serious effects; causing death

project:

to calculate an event in the future from information that is known



- The word *they* in paragraph 1 refers to
 - companies
 - scientists
 - consequences
 - pollutants
- The word *it* in paragraph 2 refers to
 - environment
 - coal
 - gas
 - Earth
- The word *it* in paragraph 3 refers to
 - temperature
 - water
 - ocean
 - rain

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage claims that burning less coal may be bad for the _____. Burning coal releases a gas that helps control temperatures because it cools the surface of the Earth. Since less coal is burned these days, there has been a _____ of temperatures. Weather has also changed, and less rain falls in the Amazon. This could be _____, and the rainforests may _____ die. Some scientists project that rainforests could be dried up by 2060.

01 Fine Arts

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 40

Art in African Cultures

Art has many roles in the daily lives of people from the past and present. It can be used to inspire and to provoke thought. Moreover, in many cultures, art was used to show who held political power. Several African cultures used art to indicate power.

Much of the artwork of the Ashanti people of West Africa was reserved for the exclusive use of leaders. Any artwork made of gold, such as jewelry, could only be used by the ruler. Additionally, the ruler had a special staff that was made of gold and wood. Gold was of particular importance to Ashanti art because it was the main source of wealth for the tribe, which, in turn, gave it much more trading power.

The Anang Ibibio peoples of the southwestern region of Nigeria also used art to demonstrate power. The tribe was not ruled by a single leader. Instead, the people were ruled by a council of men called Ekpo. Ekpo donned special masks when they enforced their laws. The masks, which were large and frightening, functioned as uniforms for the Ekpo; those who wore them were not seen as individuals but as representatives of the tribe.

provoke:

to cause a reaction

reserved:

kept separate for a particular group of people

staff:

a rod that is carried by leaders as a symbol of authority

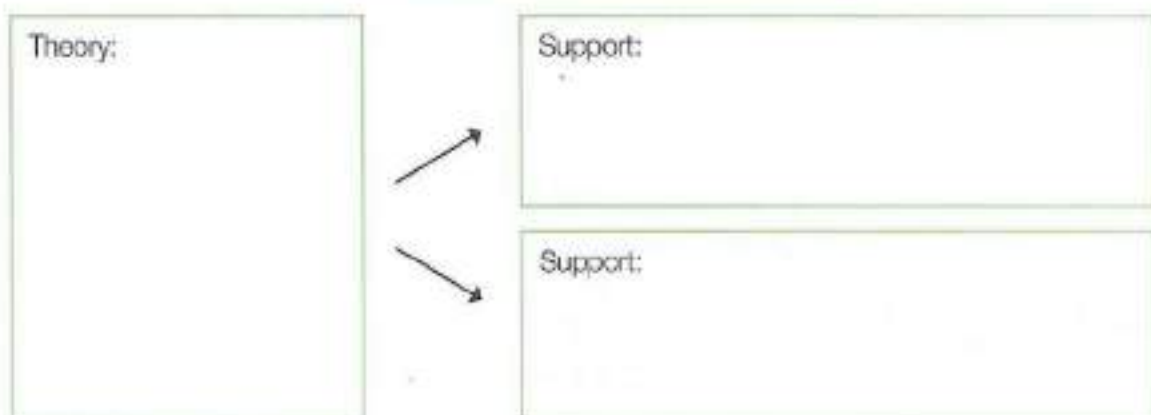
council:

a group that makes decisions and represents others

don:

to put on, especially clothing

Function of Art in African Cultures



1. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 2? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The Ashanti people were more powerful than other tribes because they thought that gold was important.
 - (B) Tribes with the most gold had the most power in trade relationships, such as the Ashanti.
 - (C) The Ashanti tribe became wealthy because they were powerful in global trade.
 - (D) The Ashanti tribe valued gold as a source of their wealth and a symbol of power in trade.
2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The Ekpo were required to use masks as part of their uniform for the group.
 - (B) The masks were like uniforms because they showed that whoever wore them acted as a representative for the tribe.
 - (C) The masks were made to look frightening in order to better function as uniforms for the Ekpo.
 - (D) The Ekpo wore the large masks only when representing the tribe in front of members of other tribes.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

This passage looks at how art has been used to show power in African culture. While art is often used to inspire people and _____ thought, it can be used to display political strength. The Ashanti people of West Africa _____ works of art for use by their leaders. Their ruler carried a special _____ made of gold and wood. In Nigeria, there are people ruled by a council of men called Ekpo. They _____ masks to show their power.

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 41

Advantages of Urban Forests

The size of many cities is increasing. In many places, the growth of cities has meant the destruction of forests; however, in others, planners have recognized the importance of maintaining nature. Many cities are home to urban forests, or collections of trees that grow within a city or near heavily populated areas. Urban forests provide a number of benefits.

Scientists have learned that urban forests can help reduce pollution in cities. Through a natural process, the leaves of a tree absorb harmful gases from the atmosphere. According to one study, a single tree can absorb about thirteen tons of carbon dioxide per year. Scientists have also found that trees are capable of removing many other pollutants that are believed to be responsible for global warming, such as carbon monoxide and ozone.

Urban forests are also beneficial to cities because they help regulate temperatures. The concrete used to construct buildings and sidewalks in cities soak up heat from the sun. It can be up to nine degrees warmer in cities than in nearby rural areas. However, trees help cool down urban areas by providing shade. During the winter, buildings are shielded from frigid blasts of air by trees. As a result, buildings do not become as cold.

populated:

containing people

pollutant:

a substance that makes something else dirty or harmful

regulate:

to adjust or control

shield:

to protect something

frigid:

extremely cold

Urban Forests

Definition:

Advantage 1:

Advantage 2:

01 Anthropology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 40**

The Nazca Lines

Located in Peru, the Nazca Lines are a series of huge sketches drawn in the desert. ■ **A)** They are viewable only from the sky. ■ **B)** For years, researchers have puzzled over the purpose and origins of these pictures. ■ **C)** However, researchers have formulated several theories. ■ **D)**

Many researchers believe that the images were created by the Nazca people as art. ● **A)** They then viewed the massive sketches from the air. They did this both to aid in the creation of the pictures as well as to appreciate their art. ● **B)** In 1977, Jim Woodman suggested that the Nazca people must have used aircraft—likely hot air balloons—to view the drawings from the air. ● **C)** Woodman and his team even constructed a balloon out of materials that would have been available to the Nazca people. ● **D)**

Other researchers suggest that the lines were not meant to be viewed by humans. ◆ **A)** Many of the images depicting animals and figures were found at other religious sites and upon Nazca pottery. ◆ **B)** Thus, it is believed that the Nazca Lines were used as religious sites for ceremonies and rituals. ◆ **C)** In addition, historical data suggests that the Nazca people worshipped the land. ◆ **D)** This implies that their drawings may have been a method of marking areas as sacred.

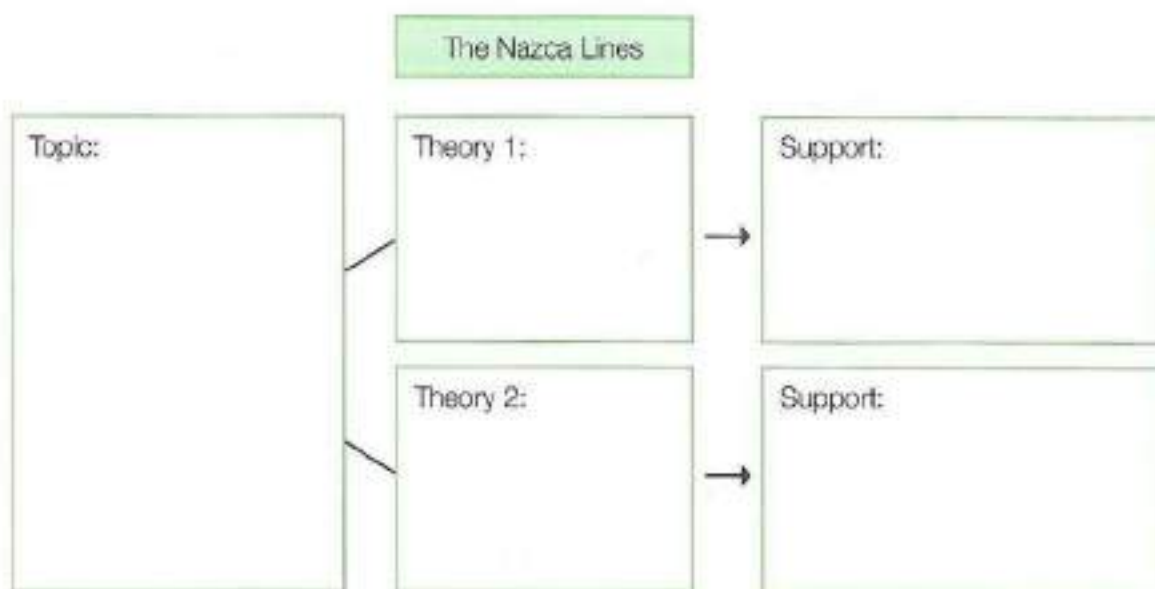
sketch:
a picture drawn with only lines and few details

puzzle over:
to think for a long time to try to understand something

formulate:
to develop something carefully

depict:
to show something with pictures

sacred:
related to religion



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

These mysteries are difficult to solve, however, as little evidence remains to explain the purpose of the lines.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A) First square
- (B) Second square
- (C) Third square
- (D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four circles [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

This experiment was a success and served to support Woodman's theory.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A) First circle
- (B) Second circle
- (C) Third circle
- (D) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four diamonds [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Instead, they were made for the gods that the Nazca people believed in.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A) First diamond
- (B) Second diamond
- (C) Third diamond
- (D) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The Nazca Lines are huge _____ found on the desert of Peru. Researchers have _____ over these pictures for many years. They _____ theories about them. Some scientists believe they are art works that should be looked at from the air. Others believe the drawings are used to mark areas that were _____ to the Nazca people. The images depict animals and figures found at other religious sites.

02 Geology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 47**

The Mount St. Helens Eruption of 1980

In 1980, the Mount St. Helens volcano, located in the state of Washington, USA, erupted. ■ **A)** It was the first eruption of the volcano in over 100 years. ■ **B)** The destructive effects of the lava and ash upon the environment were significant. ■ **C)** However, the eruption also had a number of unforeseen effects upon the area. ■ **D)** Many of these effects were economic, affecting the area's transportation systems and tourism industry.

The ash from the volcano's explosion affected transportation across the state of Washington. ● **A)** Directly after the explosion, driving was almost impossible. ● **B)** The presence of ash in the air made visibility almost zero. ● **C)** Thus, drivers could not use the roads. ● **D)** One major interstate in Washington remained closed for nearly two weeks. Airports were also affected. Over 1,000 flights were canceled after airports were forced to close. The cost of clearing the ash also harmed many airports which were obligated to financially aid the cleanup.

Washington's economy was also hurt by the reduction in tourism. ◆ **A)** Of course tourism declined in the area of Mount St. Helens after the eruption. ◆ **B)** However, even many social gatherings, business meetings, and conventions in the state of Washington were canceled or moved to other cities. ◆ **C)** Many local businesses faced lower profits after the eruption as a result of these cancellations. ◆ **D)**

erupt:

to explode inside, as in a volcano

unforeseen:

unexpected

visibility:

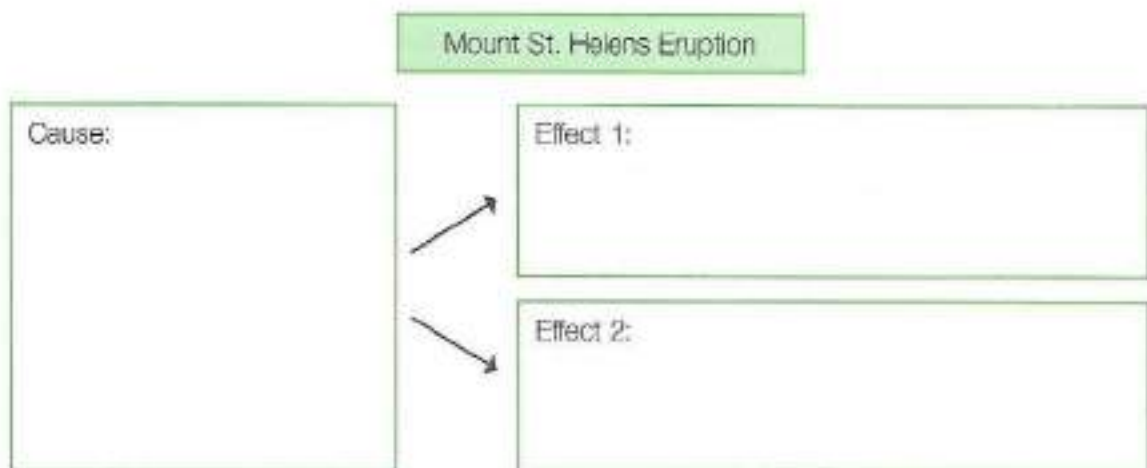
the distance that you can see

obligated:

forced to do something

reduction:

the process of getting smaller



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

The cost of this damage was over one billion dollars.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A) First square
- (B) Second square
- (C) Third square
- (D) Fourth square

2. Look at the four circles [●] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

In fact, it is estimated that 1.8 million cubic meters of ash were cleared from roads and airports in the aftermath of the eruption.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A) First circle
- (B) Second circle
- (C) Third circle
- (D) Fourth circle

3. Look at the four diamonds [◆] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Thus, money that would have been generated by these assemblies was lost.

Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A) First diamond
- (B) Second diamond
- (C) Third diamond
- (D) Fourth diamond

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Mount St. Helens erupted in Washington in 1980 and caused many _____ problems. The explosion affected transportation in the area very badly. There was so much ash in the air that _____ was almost zero. Roads closed down, and airports had to cancel flights. Later, the airports were _____ to give money to clean up the area. The airports lost a lot of money, and the area had a big _____ in tourism. People were scared of the volcano.

01 Biology

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. Track 54

Ungulates

An ungulate is a unique type of mammal that carries its weight on the tips of its toes. Because of this, most ungulates have evolved hooves to carry their weight. Cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep are all ungulates. Although their feet may appear somewhat similar, there are two types of ungulates that are quite different from each another.

Odd-toed ungulates tend to be large animals such as horses and rhinoceros, which carry all of their weight on one toe. The toe forms into a single hoof on each foot that can carry the animal's large mass. The large hooves of a horse, for instance, are suited to carry its extreme weight. In addition to being strong, the hooves of odd-toed ungulates tend to be quite wide as well. The wide hoof helps them balance their large bodies.

Even-toed ungulates tend to be smaller animals such as antelopes and pigs. Their weight is borne by two toes on each foot. Each weight-bearing toe has evolved its own hoof. As such, they have "split" hooves that allow them to move quickly and maintain good balance. Unlike the hooves of odd-toed ungulates, even-toed ungulates' hooves are designed for mobility, not for holding large amounts of weight.

hoof:

the thick, hard part of an ungulate's foot

mass:

the amount of matter that a body contains

suited:

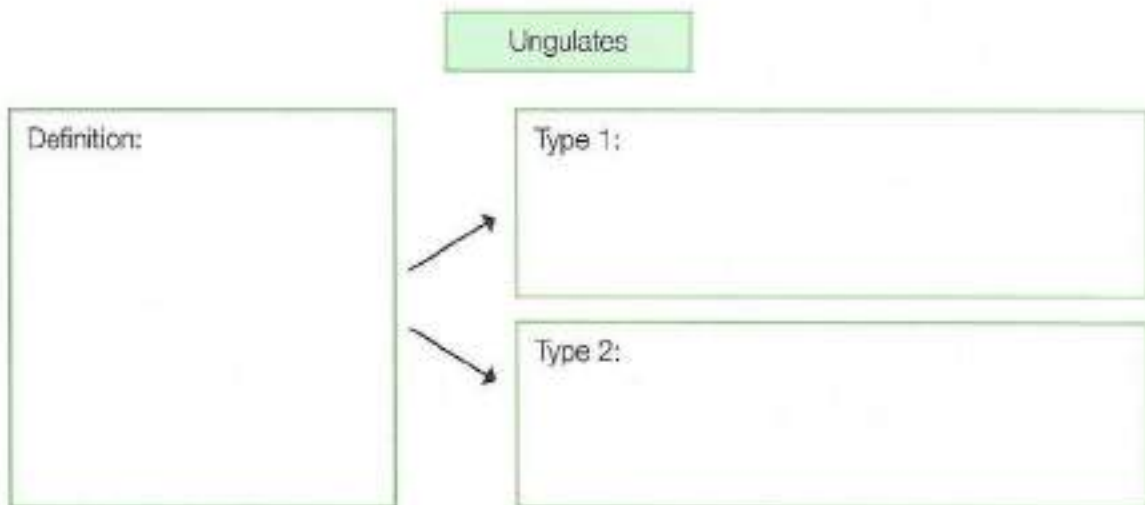
fit for a particular situation

balance:

to remain in a steady position so as to avoid falling

mobility:

the ability to move easily



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the TWO 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.**

The passage describes the different types of ungulates.

-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) Even-toed ungulates tend to be larger animals whose split hooves allow them to balance their large masses.
- (B) The split hooves of even-toed ungulates offer them a good degree of mobility and are not designed to bear heavy weight.
- (C) The solid hooves of odd-toed ungulates are suited to carry their large masses and offer good balance.
- (D) Antelopes, pigs, horses, and cattle are identified as ungulates because of their hooved feet.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage discusses mammals called ungulates that carry their weight on their _____. There are two types of ungulates. Odd-toed ungulates carry their large masses on hooves that are not split. The large hooves of a horse, for example, are _____ to carry its extreme weight. Odd-toed ungulates also have wide hooves, which help them _____ their large bodies. Even-toed ungulates have "split" hooves which are designed for _____, not for holding large amounts of weight.

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 55**

The Health Benefits of Beverages

New research has discovered that caffeine and tea may have incredible health benefits. If they are consumed regularly, they can help prevent and fight a number of common diseases.

Caffeine was found to help prevent multiple sclerosis (MS). MS is a disease that causes a person's immune system to attack the tissue around nerve fibers. MS can cause loss of feeling in parts of the body and even the loss of vision. Caffeine, however, creates a protective layer around a person's nervous system. As a result, the caffeine acts as a barrier, preventing the immune system from damaging nerve cells. Mice that were given doses of caffeine were 75 percent less likely to get MS. In cases where mice did get MS, their cases were less severe.

Green tea is already well known for its antioxidants, which have been linked with lower rates of cancer. However, new findings suggest that both black and green tea may also be beneficial for another reason. Teas have natural chemicals, called catechins, which are believed to have anticancer effects. However, the digestion process breaks down many of the catechins in tea. It is unclear if catechins can be directly injected into the body and used without being digested. Still, even the amounts of catechins in tea can provide health benefits. In one study of the Kuna people native to Panama, the consumption of teas with catechins led the Kuna people to have less than a 10 percent incidence of stroke, heart failure, cancer, and diabetes.

caffeine:

a chemical found in coffee and tea that stimulates the central nervous system

protective:

keeping something safe

dose:

a quantity of medicine taken to prevent or treat symptoms

digestion:

the process of breaking food down for energy

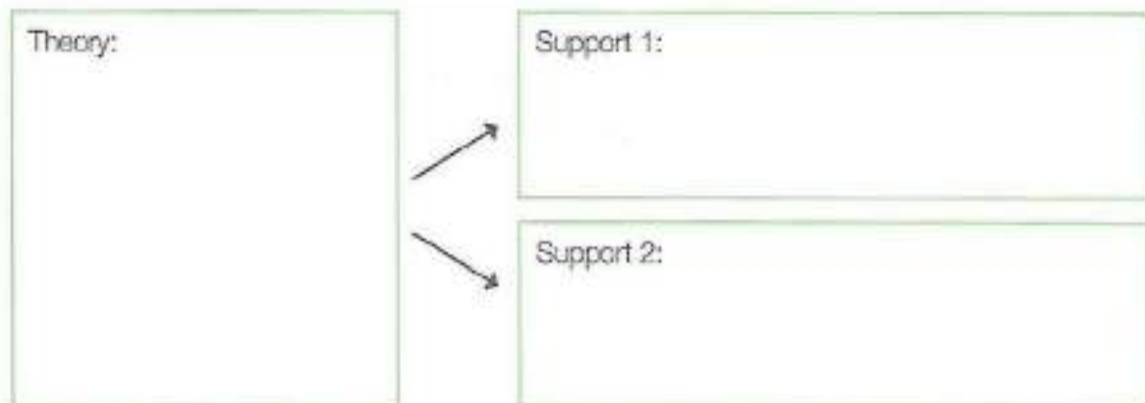
incidence:

the rate at which something happens

stroke:

a medical condition in which blood cannot reach the brain

The Health Benefits of Beverages



1. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the TWO 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.**

The passage discusses two different beverages that may have health benefits.

-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) Certain teas contain catechins, which may help fight certain types of cancer.
 (B) Caffeine protects the body's nervous system against MS by creating a barrier.
 (C) Green tea contains antioxidants, which have been shown to reduce one's chances of getting cancer.
 (D) Catechins may be more effective at fighting some types of cancer than others.

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage explains that _____ and tea have many health benefits. Caffeine makes a _____ layer around a person's nervous system. This helps to prevent multiple sclerosis (MS). Mice given _____ of caffeine were 75 percent less likely to get MS. Teas contain chemicals called catechins which may help fight cancer. Even though the _____ process breaks down many catechins, drinking tea is still healthy. The Kuna people, who drink tea with catechins, have less than a 10 percent incidence of stroke.

01 History

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 80**

Inca and Aztec Civilizations

Both located in the Americas, the Inca and Aztec civilizations were quite similar. They were so similar, in fact, that even some scholars struggle to remember the difference between them. However, two main distinctions help separate the two cultures.

The main difference between the Inca and Aztec civilizations is their geographical locations. The Incan Empire extended across much of South America. Those areas have become Peru, Argentina, and other nearby countries. The Aztec Empire, on the other hand, was located nearly 1,600 kilometers to the north. The empire stretched across much of modern-day Mexico. The Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan, has now become Mexico City.

The development of the empires also differed. In the case of the Incas, their civilization never had the chance to fully develop into a unified empire. They began as a small tribe and spread quickly across South America. Over 700 different languages were spoken among the many smaller groups of the Incan Empire. These groups never had a chance to become a single group. The empire was destroyed a short ninety-six years after it began. The Aztecs, however, enjoyed a prosperous empire for about 150 years. They even managed to build educational systems that required children—even girls—to receive education beginning at a young age.

distinction:

a difference between two things

empire:

a group of countries ruled by one person or group

unified:

working well together as one group

tribe:

a group of families that live together in an area

prosperous:

successful

Incas vs. Aztecs

Incas 1:

Aztecs 1:

Incas 2:

Aztecs 2:

Directions: Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the civilization to which they relate. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Incas vs. Aztecs	Statements
Inca Civilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Aztec Civilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •

Answer Choices

- (A) required girls to attend school at a young age
- (B) developed over 900 new languages
- (C) was destroyed before it fully developed
- (D) stretched across much of South America
- (E) had its capital located in modern Mexico City
- (F) had an empire spanning 1600 kilometers
- (G) thrived for nearly 150 years

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

The passage looks at _____ between the Incas and Aztec people. The main ones are that they lived in different places. The Incas lived across much of South America, and they never had a _____ empire like the Aztecs. They began as a small _____ and had many groups. They spoke over 700 different languages. The Aztecs lived across much of modern-day Mexico. They were very _____ for more than 150 years.

Read the following passage. Then fill in the diagram with the information that you read. **Track 61**

The Development of Ayurveda

Ayurveda is an ancient form of medicine. It originated thousands of years ago in India. The system is still practiced by many people in India and Sri Lanka. Unlike western medical practices, Ayurveda seeks to heal not only the body but the mind and the spirit as well. Several factors have been particularly important to new developments in Ayurveda.

Schools called gurukuls were crucial to the development of the practice. Ayurvedic medicine was created long before there was a system of writing in India. Thus, practitioners of Ayurveda had no way of recording their discoveries. However, at the gurukuls, information was passed down orally from teacher to student over time. As a result, the secrets of Ayurveda were preserved until a writing system was invented.

Buddhism was also important to its development. While at war, the Indian emperor came into contact with Buddhism. Deeply affected by the teachings, the emperor prohibited bloodshed in the kingdom in 250 BCE. Practitioners of the medicine were forced to stop using surgery for a brief period of time as a result. During that time, they came up with new drugs and new healing methods. Combined with surgical techniques developed after the ban was lifted, it has become one of the most advanced forms of traditional medicine in the world.

practice:
to do work in the medical field

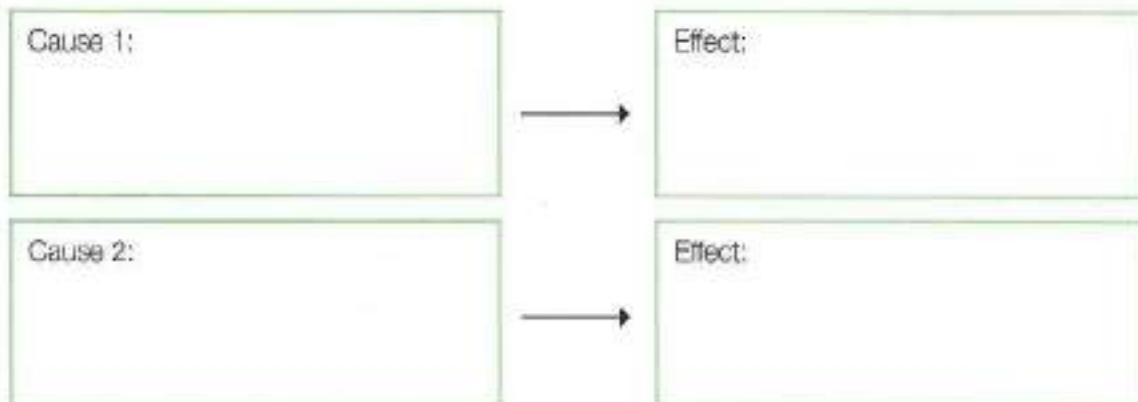
crucial:
necessary; very important

record:
to write down information

Buddhism:
a set of beliefs originating in India

prohibit:
to officially state that something cannot be done

The Development of Ayurvedic Medicine



Directions: Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the factors by which they were influenced. TWO of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 3 points.**

Factors Important to the Development of Ayurveda	Statements
Gurukul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • •
Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •

Answer Choices

- (A) caused the Indian emperor to prohibit surgeries
- (B) helped spread information without a writing system
- (C) increased knowledge of new medicines
- (D) led to the development of new surgical techniques
- (E) spread the secrets of Ayurveda to new countries
- (F) passed knowledge orally to new students
- (G) allowed Ayurveda to be remembered to the present day

Fill in the blanks to complete the summary.

Ayurveda is a very old form of medicine still _____ in India and Sri Lanka. Schools called gurukuls were _____ to its development. These people had no way of _____ their discoveries. Information was passed down orally between teachers and students. Buddhism also helped Ayurveda. It made the emperor _____ bloodshed in his kingdom. That meant no one did surgery for a long time. Instead, they found new ways of healing the sick.