

FULL ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS FOR EVERY ANSWER

An explanation has been provided after each question in every one of the passages.

Each explanation should help learners understand why a particular answer choice is correct. Each explanation refers to specific information found in the passage.

Sometimes this information is simply a quote from the text. Sometimes it is a definition of a word. And other times it may be more detailed. But all of these answer explanations will help learners better understand the passages and how to answer the questions that go along with the passages.

ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

| Part A |

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Question Type Practice

- 1 (B) About the Himalayas, the author writes, "They are rocky, craggy piles of stone, snow, and ice that rise to heights where humans cannot survive for long." Thus it can be inferred that few people actually live in them.
- 2 (C) The highlighted sentence notes that the discovery of fossils of sea creatures on mountains has shown that land underwater can rise to become mountains. This is best described in answer choice (C).
- 3 (B) There is no mention in the passage of earthquakes creating mountains.
- 4 (D) The author declares, "Two plates may push against one another."
- 5 (C) Altitudes are heights.
- 6 (B) The "they" that are less common in the Appalachians are earthquakes.
- 7 (A) The author writes, "The Himalayas, for instance, formed when the plate that contains the Indian subcontinent pushed into southern Asia around forty to fifty million years ago. The Himalayas are among the world's youngest mountain ranges," and, "The Appalachians, for example, were formed almost 500 million years ago, when the plate they are on was more active."
- 8 (D) The author writes, "Other young ranges are the South American Andes and the North American Rockies."
- 9 (A) It is written, "Another reason why mountains have different shapes and heights is erosion. The effects of the wind, rain, and ice on many older mountain ranges have reduced them to rounded mounds."
- 10 (A) When mountains towered to heights, they reached great heights.
- 11 (C) Something that is inevitable is unavoidable.
- 12 (B) The passage reads, "The Himalayas are still

growing by a few millimeters a year. This is the result of the Indian plate continuing to push north, which is increasing the height of the land in the Tibetan Plateau. Geological time passes slowly, but, it is inevitable that the process will stop. Then, the Himalayas will cease growing." It can therefore be inferred that the Himalaya Mountains are in the Tibetan Plateau.

13 [First Square]

The sentence before the first square mentions the Andes and Rocky mountains. The sentence to be inserted notes that they both have some of the highest peaks in the Americas. So the two sentences go together.

14 Himalayas: ②, ⑥, ⑦

Appalachians: ①, ③

According to the passage, the Himalayas have some of the world's highest peaks, are fairly young, and were formed by an Indian tectonic plate. As for the Appalachians, they have rounded tops due to erosion, and they were created half a billion years ago.

15 ②, ④, ⑤

According to the passage, the forces of nature can wear down mountains to make them smaller. Also, plate tectonics contributes to creating mountain ranges. And the Appalachians were once higher but have been eroded to lower heights.

| Part B |

Chapter 1 History

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Mastering the Question Types – A

- 1 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The author writes, "There was little central leadership until Charlemagne founded the Holy Roman Empire in 800 A.D."
- 2 (B) [Vocabulary Question]

Essentials are the basic practices or theories behind something. These practices and theories are known as fundamentals.

3 ②, ③, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the king's vassals were ranked differently in terms of land ownership. Also, the vassals received fiefs from their lords in return for their loyalty. And vassals were expected to fight for their lords in battle as well.

► **Summarizing**

When Rome fell, there was little centralized leadership in Western Europe for centuries. After Charlemagne though, the system of feudalism was formed. It focused on land ownership and loyalty bonds. Nobles owned the land, but they needed subjects to help them. So they gave their vassals fiefs of land and peasants. In return, the vassals fought for their lords. In the feudal system, the king ruled while peasants were at the bottom. Feudalism eventually disappeared and gave way to the nation-state.

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Mastering the Question Types – B

1 ⑤ [Negative Factual Question]

Many copies of one book could be printed at the same time. However, different books could not be copied at the same time.

2 ① [Inference Question]

The last paragraph mentions the advances in human knowledge thanks to movable type. Since it was invented by Johannes Gutenberg, it can be implied that he was a major reason for these advances.

3 **Before Movable Type:** ④, ⑦

After Movable Type: ①, ③, ⑥

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, before movable type, it took a long time for people to make books, and knowledge moved to other places very slowly. After movable type, Venice became an important printing center, more people learned how to read, and the prices of books became cheaper.

► **Summarizing**

In the past, books were created by hand in a very slow process. There were few books, and few people could read or write. Thus civilization advanced slowly. But this changed during the Renaissance. Around 1440, Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type. This let books be printed very quickly, which rapidly changed society. Books became cheaper and more available. Literacy increased. Knowledge spread more rapidly. And periods such as the Age of Reason and the Industrial Revolution were made possible.

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Mastering the Question Types – C

1 ⑤ [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence mentions Alexander's decade of war in Persia and the fact that his army almost always won in battle while going all the way to India. These facts are best described by answer choice (B).

2 ① [Reference Question]

The "it" that brought the language, customs, and ideals of Greece eastward was the Macedonian army.

3 ① [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Even today, many signs of Hellenism are evident in the Middle East."

4 **[Fourth Square]** [Insert Text Question]

The sentence to be inserted begins with "these facts." This indicates that the sentence to be inserted is referring to multiple subjects and should therefore come after all of the facts have been listed.

► **Summarizing**

Philip of Macedonia conquered Greece in 338 B.C. but was killed two years later. His son Alexander then took over the Macedonians. His goal was to defeat the Persian Empire. It took him ten years, but he was successful. Then, Alexander died in 323 B.C. Alexander was greatly influenced by Greek culture. His army spread the Greek language, customs, and ideals throughout the lands it conquered. This was called Hellenism. Even after Alexander died, Hellenism remained influential in the Middle East.

Mastering the Subject – A

- 1 (B) [Reference Question]

The “it” that people abandoned for other pursuits was farming.

- 2 (B) [Factual Question]

About plantations, the author writes, “The plantations relied upon tobacco and cotton as their major cash crops.”

- 3 [First Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the first square notes that the land was “rocky and hilly.” The sentence to be inserted notes that the farmers had to “clear the land of stones and rocks while they were tilling their fields.”

- 4 Northern Colonies: ①, ⑥, ⑦

Southern Colonies: ②, ⑤

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, the northern colonies had farmers that grew enough food only for their families, imported machines from abroad, and had excellent harbors. The southern colonies employed most of their people in agriculture and had land that was fairly level.

► Summarizing

Almost all early Americans farmed and fished, but the American colonies developed different types of economies. **Geography** was a primary reason for this. The northern colonies were into **shipping and fishing** because of their good harbors. But their rocky, hilly land made farming difficult. Thus, the North developed more industries. The South, however, had good land for farming, so **large plantations** arose there. When the Civil War began, the two regions were very different. The North used its **industrial advantage** to defeat the agrarian South.

Mastering the Subject – B

- 1 (D) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that the Greeks could unite against outside powers such as the Persians but also spent time fighting against one another. These two ideas are best described in answer choice (D).

- 2 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

About the Greek dark ages, the author writes, “They lasted from around 1200 B.C. to 800 B.C.”

- 3 (C) [Vocabulary Question]

When warfare flares up, it occurs c happens.

- 4 ①, ③, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the Greeks founded the city-states to provide protection for the people. Also, some city-states, such as Athens, gained their wealth from maritime trade, and all city-states shared some similarities yet had distinct customs and practices.

► Summarizing

City-states dominated ancient Greece. Each city-state had its own laws, customs, economy, and culture. The first ones arose when the **Greek dark ages** ended. Most were founded to **protect their people**. The governments of city-states were often **democracies or oligarchies**. Some, such as Athens, became wealthy through trade. Others, such as Sparta, became powerful thanks to **their land**. City-states sometimes battled each other in wars. After Alexander the Great conquered them, city-states disappeared in Greece. Yet they later appeared in medieval and Renaissance Italy.

Mastering the Subject – C

- 1 (A) [Negative Factual Question]

Many Fujiwara family members assisted the emperors, but they never “served as emperors” during the Heian period.

- 2 (C) [Factual Question]

The author notes that the samurai were used “to rebel against the Fujiwara” at the end of the Heian period.

- 3 (C) [Inference Question]

When the author mentions that “this resulted in an outpouring of high-quality Japanese literature,” it is implied that there was more literature produced in the Heian period than in previous times.

- 4 ②, ③, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the sons of many Fujiwara women became emperors. Also, there was an emphasis on literature and art during this time of peace. And the Fujiwara used samurai armies to maintain the peace.

► Summarizing

The Heian period in Japan lasted from 794 to 1185. Heian became the capital of Japan in 794. The Fujiwara were the strongest of many **prominent families** during this age. They became interrelated with the **imperial family**, which increased their power. Members of the Fujiwara often made imperial decisions. They maintained **armies of samurais** to help prevent wars. During this peaceful age, literature and art in Japan developed. The Fujiwara eventually lost influence, there were many rebellions, and Japan became controlled by **military strongmen**.

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TOEFL Practice Test

- 1 (B) [Factual Question]
The author writes, "Columbus made four trips to the islands in the Caribbean Sea."
- 2 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
When a person reaps glory, he or she attains it.
- 3 (C) [Vocabulary Question]
When the Spanish crushed the Aztecs, they destroyed them.
- 4 (C) [Factual Question]
The author writes, "These natives' tribes had often been defeated by the ruthless Aztecs. Thus, they were eager for revenge."
- 5 (D) [Inference Question]
When the author mentions that the Spanish won "against great numerical odds," it can be inferred that the military force under Cortez was much smaller than the Aztecs' armies.
- 6 (D) [Reference Question]
The "it" that Pizarro was chosen to find was the Inca Empire.
- 7 (C) [Negative Factual Question]
The passage mentions that the Spanish executed the Inca emperor. He was not killed in battle.
- 8 (B) [Reference Question]
The "they" that killed millions were "these diseases," such as smallpox and influenza.
- 9 (D) [Factual Question]
It is written, "The natives lacked immunity to European diseases." As a result, millions of them died when the Spanish arrived.
- 10 (B) [Inference Question]
When writing about the Spanish's efforts in the New World, the author notes the effects of diseases

"made it simpler for rather small bands of Spaniards to conquer the Aztecs and the Incas, which had enormous populations."

11 [Third Square] [Insert Text Question]

When Cortez had his ships burned to stop his men from retreating, it served to motivate his troops.

12 Hernan Cortez: ①, ③, ⑥

Francisco Pizarro: ②, ⑤

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, Hernan Cortez lost a few soldiers in battle, recruited soldiers from the natives living there, and destroyed his own ships. Francisco Pizarro failed the first two times he went against the natives and fought natives in South America.

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Vocabulary Review

1 (B)	2 (C)	3 (C)	4 (B)	5 (C)
6 (A)	7 (D)	8 (A)	9 (A)	10 (C)
11 (D)	12 (A)	13 (C)	14 (B)	15 (B)
16 (D)	17 (A)	18 (B)	19 (C)	20 (B)

Chapter 2 The Arts

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Mastering the Question Types – A

- 1 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
When rocks are "exposed," it means that they are outdoor and open to the elements.
- 2 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
Prior to discussing the concept of dreamtime and its relationship with rock art, the author of the passage writes, "One mystery surrounding rock art is why the Aborigines painted it."
- 3 ①, ④, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]
According to the passage, the Aborigines might have made rock art to tell stories from generation to generation. Also, the rock art might have been done with the goal of increasing the number of animals living in an area. Finally, the Aborigines used many different substances to make the paint for their rock art.

► Summarizing

One feature of the culture of the Aborigines in Australia was rock art. The Aborigines often painted images of animals by using a variety of kinds of paint. No one, however, is positive as to why the Aborigines made rock art. Some think they had a superstitious belief that it would attract more animals to their region. Others think it was their interpretations of visits to their dream world. And other experts believe that the Aborigines used rock art to pass on stories to their descendants.

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Mastering the Question Types – B

1 (B) [Negative Factual Question]

There is nothing in the passage that mentions that Impressionism was the world's "most famous" art movement.

2 (A) [Inference Question]

The author writes, "The artists often argued amongst themselves as to what constituted Impressionist art. Ultimately, while there was some disagreement, it was generally agreed that the use of bright colors, short brushstrokes, and light in outdoor scenes constituted the main ideals of the movement." So it can be inferred that the Impressionists followed few set standards.

3 Pre-Impressionist: (5), (7)

Impressionist: (2), (4), (6)

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, in pre-Impressionist times, artists preferred dark colors and painting realistic-looking pictures. During Impressionist times, artists created abstract art, used a diverse number of styles, and painted topics found in nature.

► Summarizing

Most traditional art was realistic. But in France in the late 1800s, the Impressionist school of art began. Impressionists preferred vivid colors, not dark ones. They also used short brushstrokes, so their paintings were usually abstract. And they painted landscapes and other outdoor scenes. The movement's name came from a painting by Claude Monet. The works of the Impressionists often have only a few similarities. The Impressionists themselves could never agree on what exactly Impressionist art was. This makes the works of these artists quite diverse.

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Mastering the Question Types – C

1 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence mentions that some members of the audience are far from the stage, so, without makeup, they would not be able clearly to see the actors' faces. This is best described in answer choice (B).

2 (D) [Factual Question]

The author notes, "There are several types of makeup that performers use." In the rest of the paragraph, the ways in which different types of cosmetics make performers more easily seen by the audience are described.

3 (B) [Reference Question]

The "them" that it is important for the audience to see clearly are "the eyes" of the performers.

4 [First Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the fourth square notes that actors can use makeup to make it seem as though they have blood on them. In the sentence to be inserted, "gory" is used to describe the appearance of blood. Also, an "open wound" implies the appearance of blood.

► Summarizing

Most actors in dramatic productions wear makeup. This lets the audience get a better look at their faces. Actors use different kinds of cosmetics. Foundation makeup highlights the jaw and facial contours and darkens the skin. Eye makeup and lipstick help actors convey their emotions to the audience. Some actors wear makeup for special reasons. Clowns and vampires need to wear lots of makeup. Actors may need to put scars, bruises, or blood on their bodies, too. These all require the usage of makeup.

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Mastering the Subject – A

1 (B) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "The main purpose of spoken dialogue is to convey information. The audience is able to understand the story from the dialogue as well as from the film's visuals."

2 (A) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that the director might use music to give the audience a sense of anticipation when the hero is in a dangerous situation. This concept is best described in answer

choice (A).

- 3 Ⓐ [Vocabulary Question]

Something that is atypical is uncommon or unusual.

- 4 ②, ③, ④ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the director chooses the music used depending on the emotions he wants the audience to feel. Also, movies with sound effects become more realistic. And spoken dialogue lets the audience understand what is going on in the movie.

► **Summarizing**

One important element in movies is sound. The three main types of sound are spoken dialogue, music, and sound effects. Spoken dialogue expresses information to the audience. It lets the viewers know exactly what is happening in the film. Music can set the mood in the film. Different kinds of music are used to create various feelings or emotions. Sound effects make films more realistic. Some are everyday sounds while others are more unusual sounds. Sound effects today are more believable than ones from the past.

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Mastering the Subject – B

- 1 Ⓒ [Reference Question]

The “their” whose fame increased when others copied their style were the “masters” such as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael.

- 2 Ⓒ [Negative Factual Question]

The author writes, “There were some brilliant artists in the Middle Ages. Yet most were not especially talented.” This is the exact opposite of answer choice (C).

- 3 Ⓓ [Inference Question]

The passage reads, “Paintings that sold for a few hundred pounds or francs in the 1700s garnered tens of thousands of pounds or francs in the 1800s. By the end of the 1900s, some paintings were selling for millions of pounds, francs, and dollars.” People can make huge sums of money from art, so it can be inferred that purchasing it can be a good investment.

- 4 ①, ③, ④ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, Renaissance masters whose styles were copied by others became very famous. Also, Renaissance artists learned more about painting and used perspective in their works. And many modern-day artists are not anonymous but have become famous even during their lives.

► **Summarizing**

During the Middle Ages, most artists had little skill. They were considered craftsmen and were almost never famous. But, in the Renaissance, this changed. Artists began to learn skills such as using perspective and depth. This improved the quality of their work. This brought some artists more fame. Over time, people began collecting art, which caused the prices of some works of art to increase. Today, many artists have achieved a lot of fame, and some paintings sell for millions of dollars.

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Mastering the Subject – C

- 1 Ⓓ [Factual Question]

The author writes, “They can listen to it on their stereos or portable electronic devices, the radio, or the Internet.”

- 2 Ⓐ [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author mentions, “Minstrels were musicians who traveled the countryside to play their music. They frequently sang songs that were well known to the villagers.”

- 3 [Second Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square notes some types of songs or poems that wandering minstrels often sang. The sentence to be inserted mentions stories about King Arthur and his knights, which are similar to those other poems. It also includes the words “as well,” which indicate that the two sentences have a common theme and therefore go together.

- 4 **Entertainment:** ①, ⑥

Inspiration: ④, ⑤, ⑦

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, music meant for entertainment included the singing of epic poems and was often done by wandering minstrels. As for music meant for inspiration, it could help people experience the divine, it was played for soldiers, and it could improve people’s spirits.

► Summarizing

People usually listen to music because it entertains them. Nowadays, people can listen to music through **a wide range of** mediums. This was not true in the past. Centuries ago, wandering minstrels often **went to villages** and played music for the people. But music did not just entertain. Religious music and battle music inspired people. **Religious music** was played in churches and cathedrals. And soldiers often listened to battle music before they fought. Sometimes, the music was even played as they **marched into battle**.

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TOEFL Practice Test

- 1 (B) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
About Chauvet, the author writes, "A cave in Chauvet, France, has paintings estimated to be 32,000 years old."
- 2 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
When something has eluded a person, it has escaped from that individual.
- 3 (D) [Factual Question]
The author notes, "Cave paintings depict a variety of images. Most are animals, yet there are other images. They may be shapes, tracings of hands, and abstract images."
- 4 (B) [Reference Question]
The "these" that have weak points are the three main theories about why prehistoric people made cave paintings.
- 5 (C) [Inference Question]
When the author writes, "It, however, seems the most unlikely," while describing the first theory, it can be inferred that the least number of scholars believe it is accurate.
- 6 (A) [Negative Factual Question]
The author writes, "It is indisputable that early humans led bleak lives. They surely would have enjoyed anything that would have brightened their days." This is the only plausible reason given for the first theory.
- 7 (D) [Inference Question]
When the author of the passage notes that shamans were "religious leaders," it is implied that they were important to prehistoric tribes.
- 8 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
An illiterate person is one who cannot read.

- 9 (A) [Factual Question]

The author mentions, "Since prehistoric people were illiterate, they have left no writings concerning their beliefs. This makes it impossible to determine what their religious beliefs or practices were. Accordingly, the idea that the paintings were for religious purposes cannot be verified."

- 10 (C) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that the idea is similar to the second in that it is possible yet cannot be proven to be true or not. This is best described in answer choice (C).

- 11 (B) [Factual Question]

The passage reads, "Again, much like the second idea, while this theory shows some promise, it is virtually impossible to determine whether or not it is the actual reason why prehistoric humans made cave paintings."

- 12 **First Theory:** ③, ⑦

Second Theory: ①, ⑧

Third Theory: ⑤, ⑥, ⑨

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, the first theory considers people's need for decorations and is the least likely theory to be true. The second theory is a religious explanation and explains that the art may have been made by a shaman. The third theory explains why there are animal paintings, shows that the paintings could have been instructions, and notes that the paintings might have been messages from the old to the young.

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Vocabulary Review

1 (C)	2 (A)	3 (C)	4 (B)	5 (D)
6 (A)	7 (C)	8 (B)	9 (C)	10 (B)
11 (C)	12 (A)	13 (D)	14 (A)	15 (B)
16 (A)	17 (D)	18 (D)	19 (A)	20 (C)

Chapter 3 Archaeology and Anthropology

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Mastering the Question Types – A

- 1 (C) [Vocabulary Question]
When a person's existence is tenuous, it is fragile because it can be easily disrupted.
- 2 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
When describing some of the results of farming,

the author writes, "This subsequently led to the domestication of animals, the development of pottery, and the creation of writing systems."

3 ①, ④, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, people domesticated animals and learned to write after they started farming. Also, people had more leisure time as farmers became more productive. And humans settled down next to the places where they raised their crops.

► **Summarizing**

Early humans were hunter-gatherers who hunted and trapped animals and gathered fruits and grains. But, around 12,000 to 10,000 B.C., humans began establishing civilizations. The main reason is they discovered how to farm. This let them stop following herds of animals, so they could build permanent settlements beside their fields. As farming improved, people became healthier and lived longer. They tamed animals, made pottery, and invented writing. With less time spent worrying about food, they could start the first civilizations.

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Mastering the Question Types – B

1 ③ [Negative Factual Question]

The author mentions, "From around 1000 B.C. to 700 B.C., the geometric style of pottery dominated."

2 ④ [Inference Question]

Athens is mentioned both during the geometric style period and the black-figure pottery period. Because of this, it can be inferred that Athens was influential to ancient Greek pottery.

3 **Geometric Style:** ⑤, ⑧

Black-Figure Pottery: ②, ④, ⑥

Red-Figure Pottery: ①, ⑦

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, the geometric style used triangles and squares and also affected later styles of pottery. Black-figure pottery was popular for a century and a half, made parts of the pots turn red, and was not developed in Athens. Red-figure pottery let artists create more details and was the third major style of pottery.

► **Summarizing**

There were three major styles of pottery in ancient Greece. The first was the geometric style. It used shapes such as triangles and squares to draw animals and people. The second was black-figure pottery. For it, artists made decorations prior to firing the pot in the kiln. This turned the design black and the pot red. Later, red-figure pottery was used. The pot turned black while the designs stayed red. Red-figure pottery was popular because of the level of detail it permitted.

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Mastering the Question Types – C

1 ③ [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence mentions that famine is often the explanation that archaeologists give when a culture suddenly disappears for no apparent reason. This idea is best described in answer choice (C).

2 ② [Factual Question]

The author notes that the Anasazi were "a tribe that started to dominate what is now the southwestern United States around 900."

3 ② [Reference Question]

The most famous of "them" in the passage is "other pre-Columbian American cultures."

4 **[Fourth Square]** [Insert Text Question]

The sentence prior to the fourth square mentions the "slash-and-burn land-clearing techniques" used by the Mayas. This is the "manner" referred to in the sentence to be inserted.

► **Summarizing**

Vibrant cultures in the past sometimes suddenly disappeared. When there is no evidence for warfare or natural disasters, archaeologists often blame this on famines. In pre-Columbian America, there were many famines. Around 900, the Anasazi dominated a region in the modern-day southwestern United States. But they went into decline and disappeared by 1200. Many believe that drought, which led to famine, caused this. The Maya Empire was similarly affected. It likely experienced years of famine. It did not quickly disappear but went into a slow decline.

Mastering the Subject – A

- 1 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author writes, “Humans are thought to have developed agriculture first in the Middle East. They did this in the region around the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.”

- 2 (A) [Factual Question]

The author notes, “It is thought that farming first reached India around 9000 B.C. and Egypt by 7000 B.C. Most archaeologists claim that people began farming in southern Europe at the same time they were doing so in Egypt.”

- 3 [Second Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square mentions “potatoes, tomatoes, corn, squash, and beans.” They are “some of these crops” that are noted in the sentence to be inserted.

- 4 Middle East: ③, ④

India: ①, ⑤

Central America: ②

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, in the Middle East, several types of grains were farmed for the first time, and people first learned how to farm there. In India, the people learned to farm rice from the Chinese and needed lots of rain for some of their crops. And Central America was one of the last places that people learned how to farm.

► Summarizing

Farming likely developed independently in several places around the world at different times. The first place people learned how to farm was the Middle East. People there discovered agriculture and spread this knowledge elsewhere. They raised wheat and other plants. People in India learned about farming in 9000 B.C., in China around 8000 B.C., and in New Guinea around 7000 B.C. About 5000 B.C., farming was learned in Central Africa and South and Central America. People in the Americas grew a wide variety of crops.

Mastering the Subject – B

- 1 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that despite living for 1,000 years, the Hohokams were gone by 1600, which was when the Spanish arrived. These facts

are best described in answer choice (B).

- 2 (B) [Inference Question]

The passage notes, “While the Tucson Basin is mostly desert today, this was not true when the Hohokams lived there. Instead, it received some rainfall, retained water well, and had more vegetation than today.” Thus it can be inferred that the land today is not as fertile as it once was.

- 3 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When there is an ample amount of water, it means that there is enough of it, so water is plentiful.

- 4 ③, ④, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the Hohokams raised corn and cotton for both food and clothing. They used irrigation methods to raise enough crops. And they declined as a culture when they lost touch with the ancestral homeland.

► Summarizing

From 300 to 1500, the Hohokam tribe dominated the Tucson Basin, an area that is now in the southwestern United States. It received enough rainfall then, so the land was good for farming. The Hohokams used canals to irrigate their land. They raised crops such as corn, squash, beans, and cotton. They relied heavily on corn but also made great use of cotton. They used cotton for both food and clothing. The Hohokams were assimilated by other tribes over a period of about 400 years.

Mastering the Subject – C

- 1 (B) [Reference Question]

The “they” that have “provided archaeologists with numerous pictorial views of Minoan life” are frescoes.

- 2 (A) [Negative Factual Question]

It is written that the Minoans “lacked a powerful navy as they used their sailing vessels for fishing and trading.”

- 3 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author writes that “their civilization suddenly vanished. The reason remains unknown to archaeologists.” Then, the author lists several reasons why Minoan civilization might have disappeared.

- 4 ②, ③, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the Minoans traded with people all around the Mediterranean Sea.

They might have been killed by natural disaster or warfare. And written and artistic sources from their time have shown the lives of luxury that some people lived.

► Summarizing

The Minoans lived on the island of Crete from around 2600 to 1100 B.C. Archaeologists have learned about them because of the ruins of their palaces and translations of Linear B, their writing system. The Minoans used ships to trade all over the Mediterranean Sea. They traded metals and other goods, which made them wealthy. Minoan culture suddenly vanished around 1100 B.C. No one is sure what happened. There may have been an earthquake or volcano that destroyed their culture, or they could have been invaded by another people.

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TOEFL Practice Test

1 (B) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "The primary question facing archaeologists is how the Egyptians managed to shape, move, and place so many large blocks without advanced machines or electrical power."

2 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author mentions, "Granite is much harder, so it required tougher tools. Those were made of dolerite, a hard, volcanic rock."

3 (C) [Reference Question]

The "them" into which wooden pegs were driven were the holes.

4 (C) [Factual Question]

The author notes, "The first task was the cutting of the massive stones, which were mostly granite and limestone."

5 (B) [Negative Factual Question]

According to the author, "To cut the stones out, the workers made holes and drove wooden pegs into them. Then, they poured water into the holes. This made the wooden pegs expand, and the stones subsequently cracked." The pegs were therefore not used to lift the stones out; they were used to make the stones crack.

6 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

Since the Egyptians were ignorant of the wheel, they were unaware of its existence.

7 (D) [Inference Question]

The passage notes, "Stones from quarries far away were brought to the Nile, loaded onto barges, and transported on water." It can be inferred that the Egyptians built the ships—the barges—that they transported the stones on.

8 (B) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Some believe a single ramp that became progressively higher and wider—to strengthen it—was made. Others claim that a series of ramps spiraled their way up around the pyramid."

9 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

It is written that experts "disagree on what kind of ramp was used." The author then describes the two possible types of ramps that were used by the Egyptians.

10 (C) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Perhaps 20,000 to 30,000 people simultaneously worked on a single pyramid."

11 (A) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that pharaohs started to build their own pyramids once they took power because the pyramids took so long to construct and they wanted to be sure they had a tomb when they died. This thought is best described in answer choice (A).

12 (1), (2), (5) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the Egyptians devised a method using water and wooden pegs to get the stones out of the quarries. They also used huge ramps to get the stones up to the tops of the pyramids. And they dragged the stones on sleds by using either human or animal power.

Page 102

Vocabulary Review

1 (B)	2 (A)	3 (B)	4 (D)	5 (D)
6 (B)	7 (A)	8 (A)	9 (D)	10 (A)
11 (B)	12 (C)	13 (C)	14 (A)	15 (D)
16 (B)	17 (D)	18 (A)	19 (C)	20 (D)

Chapter 4 Education, Sociology, and Psychology

Page 106

Mastering the Question Types – A

1 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author notes, "Sharing—when children learn to take turns and to let everyone have the opportunity

to take part in an activity—is another crucial aspect of playtime.”

2 (B) [Vocabulary Question]

Strategies that children can come up with are plans.

3 (1), (2), (5) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, doing team sports lets children learn about winning and losing. Also, playing games together lets them improve their imaginations and learn skills. And children can get along with others better when they learn to compromise.

► **Summarizing**

Children often play together. They are not just having fun though. They are learning **a number of skills**. Children that learn to compromise and think about others can **avoid arguments**. They can also learn how to share with others and how to win and lose. Many children like fantasy games, chess, and checkers. **By playing games**, they can improve their imaginations, develop their mathematical skills, and learn how to reason and to make strategy. Finally, playing is **good physical activity** for children.

Page 108

Mastering the Question Types – B

1 (B) [Negative Factual Question]

The author of the passage mentions, “Dewey felt that the educational system was ineffective.” This is the exact opposite of answer choice (B).

2 (A) [Inference Question]

The passage reads, “Dewey’s ideas on education became popular. They influenced several generations of educators. Even today, people still try to implement his ideas. As a result, several new types of education have been developed.” Thus it can be implied that instructors that are influenced by Dewey’s teaching philosophy may use several teaching methods.

3 **Principles:** (3), (6)

Influences on Educators: (1), (2), (5)

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, John Dewey’s principles on education include students doing hands-on work and students working together with others. As for his influences on educators, they include students spending time outdoors, students doing community work, and the fact that there are many new types of education today.

► **Summarizing**

John Dewey was an American educator. He disliked the state of **American education** during his life. At that time, teachers lectured, students took notes, and the students took tests. Dewey preferred a **hands-on approach** to education. He also liked group work and problem solving. Many educators were influenced by Dewey, so they developed new **forms of education**. These included outdoor education, service learning, and **environmental learning**. These types of education let students do activities they would not normally get an opportunity to do in the classroom.

Page 110

Mastering the Question Types – C

1 (A) [Factual Question]

The author writes, “At the start of the Middle Ages, civilization declined. There was a lack of learning, and urban centers began crumbling. Many historians refer to this bleak period as the Dark Ages.”

2 (C) [Reference Question]

The “they” who had to pay a part of their earnings to the nobles were “some townsmen.”

3 (D) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that the free townsmen formed guilds, and this enabled them to control business and trade in their region. This is best described in answer choice (D).

4 **[Second Square]** [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square is about the importance of the Catholic Church in people’s lives. The sentence to be inserted explains just how important the Church was to most people’s lives.

► **Summarizing**

After the Roman Empire fell, the Middle Ages began. The first part was called **the Dark Ages**. This was a time when cities disappeared and people lived in villages. They lived under a system **called feudalism**. In it, the villagers were under the control of the local noble. They had to **provide services** for him. However, as the Middle Ages progressed, this changed. Some men became wealthy merchants and craftsmen. They started to form guilds and later **established local governments**. These men helped end feudalism throughout Europe.

Mastering the Subject – A

- 1 (A) [Inference Question]

The author writes, “In villages and small towns, most people live in private houses,” and, “In cities, however, many people live in cramped apartments.” It can be inferred, therefore, that homes in cities are smaller than those in rural areas.

- 2 (B) [Negative Factual Question]

The passage reads, “People in rural areas do not always get along with each other.” So answer choice (B) is not a factual statement.

- 3 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

When a place is sparsely populated, it can be said to be lightly populated.

- 4 Rural Area: ①, ③, ⑦

Urban Area: ②, ④

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, people in rural areas go to social events with their neighbors, often have strong relationships with each other, and usually help each other out. As for people in urban areas, they often rarely interact, and they hardly know their neighbors.

► Summarizing

Nowadays, people live in both urban and rural areas. But the relationships between the people in each place are different. People in rural areas often have homes, spend time outside, and get to know their neighbors. People in urban areas frequently live in apartments and rarely see their neighbors. Those in rural areas have strong bonds because they are related and do many activities together. They trust each other more. So people in rural areas are more likely to help others than people in cities.

Mastering the Subject – B

- 1 (A) [Factual Question]

The passage reads, “Jean Piaget, a Swiss philosopher, proposed the most-accepted theory of children’s development.”

- 2 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that people cannot remember memories from before they were two, but they might be able to remember other memories depending upon what they are. These ideas are best described in answer choice (B).

- 3 [First Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the first square notes that there is little evidence to support the supposed memories of abuse that some people claim to have. The sentence to be inserted explains why some people may have these “memories” from the past.

- 4 ①, ②, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, most memories from before a person’s teen years are of crucial events in that person’s life. Also, people may remember or forget key events from their childhood. And most experts believe people cannot remember anything from before they turned two years old.

► Summarizing

People have difficulty remembering anything before they turn three years old. One reason was discovered by Jean Piaget. He learned that children’s abilities develop in stages. One is memory. People have no memories from two years of age or younger, and they have only selective memories after that until their teens. Also, adults may or may not remember traumatic events from their childhood. In some cases, they make fake memories or want to forget something but cannot. Sometimes, though, they can block disturbing memories.

Mastering the Subject – C

- 1 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

The author writes, “Children were educated as best as their parents could manage. Yet schooling beyond a basic level was not possible for most children in farm families.” There is no mention of children attending schools near the farms.

- 2 (B) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The passage reads, “This made many families follow the practice of primogeniture. So only the oldest son inherited any land. While this ensured that farms remained large, it left nothing for second and third sons.” This explains why younger sons left their family farms.

- 3 (A) [Reference Question]

The “them” that lost contact with their families back in the east were the sons.

- 4 ③, ④, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, young men traveling west helped populate the American frontier. Also, many American farm families stayed together in the

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. And second and third sons got no land from their fathers, so they left the farms to find land of their own.

► Summarizing

In colonial America, families lived on farms and worked hard to support one another. Both sons and daughters were expected to get married and to start their own families. Sons also expected to inherit land. But many Americans practiced primogeniture, so only the oldest son got any land. The younger sons left the farms and headed west. They wanted their own land. These sons helped populate the western part of the United States. They lost contact with their families, but they started new lives of their own.

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TOEFL Practice Test

- 1 (D) [Factual Question]
About suburbs, the author writes, "They are primarily residential areas, so most of their buildings are homes and apartments."
- 2 (D) [Sentence Simplification Question]
The highlighted sentence notes that couples with young children often become homeowners in the suburbs because of their many advantages. This fact is best described in answer choice (D).
- 3 (B) [Factual Question]
The author notes, "While real estate prices are often outrageously high in metropolitan areas, housing costs in suburbs are much lower."
- 4 (A) [Inference Question]
The author mentions, "They have no factories spewing pollution," so it can be inferred that there is a lack of manufacturing jobs in the suburbs.
- 5 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
When referring to the proximity of one place to another, the nearness of the two places is being discussed.
- 6 (B) [Reference Question]
The "they" that have access to all of the advantages of the city are the suburbanites.
- 7 (A) [Negative Factual Question]
The author writes, "Making this easier is the fact that many suburbs are linked to metropolitan areas by extensive transportation systems. These include highways, bus and subway lines and commuter trains." Clearly, suburbanites' commutes do not require cars.

- 8 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The passage notes, "Many suburbs have a single shopping mall with a movie theater to serve as the entertainment district."
- 9 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
Something that is disturbing is often bothersome to people.
- 10 (B) [Factual Question]
It is written, "White families moved to the suburbs while black and Hispanic families remained in the inner cities."
- 11 [Third Square] [Insert Text Question]
The sentence prior to the third square mentions how small the entertainment district in most suburbs is. The sentence to be inserted focuses on the mall, which is mentioned in the sentence in front of the third square. Thus, the two sentences go together.
- 12 ①, ③, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]
According to the passage, the commutes between suburbs and cities are convenient because of the extensive transportation network that exists. Also, raising children in suburbs is a pleasant experience for many reasons. And homes are cheaper in the suburbs than they are in big cities.

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Vocabulary Review

1 (C)	2 (C)	3 (A)	4 (D)	5 (B)
6 (B)	7 (C)	8 (D)	9 (A)	10 (A)
11 (C)	12 (D)	13 (B)	14 (C)	15 (D)
16 (C)	17 (A)	18 (D)	19 (D)	20 (B)

Chapter 5 Economics

Page 128

Mastering the Question Types – A

- 1 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The passage reads, "They wanted to protect their rights, to set standards of skill and payment, to prevent nonmembers from doing business in an area, and to train apprentices."
- 2 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
When competitors get eliminated, then they are removed from competition.
- 3 ①, ④, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]
According to the passage, guilds protected the rights of their members. Also, they established

monopolies that kept people from stealing their business. And the members of guilds had to follow all of their rules and regulations.

► **Summarizing**

Guilds were associations of craftsmen that formed during the Middle Ages. There were guilds for carpenters, masons, bakers, blacksmiths, and many others. Guilds tried to regulate the way that craftsmen worked. They protected their members and helped them train new apprentices. Guilds formed monopolies, which helped their members. However, these monopolies discouraged innovation. After the Renaissance ended, guilds slowly began losing power. During the Industrial Revolution, they mostly disappeared.

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Mastering the Question Types – B

- 1 (A) [Negative Factual Question]

In the paragraph, there is no mention of how the buildings were constructed.

- 2 (C) [Inference Question]

When the author writes, “More police patrolled the streets to keep crime under control,” it can be inferred that the British government wanted to decrease the amount of crime in the country.

- 3 **Cause:** ①, ⑤, ⑦

Effect: ②, ④

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, the causes of the problems during the Industrial Revolution included factories making air pollution, children being obligated to work in factories, and social issues such as crime and disease occurring. As for the effects on the problems during this period, urban planning led to better-designed cities, and laws were passed requiring children to get educations.

► **Summarizing**

The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain in the 1700s. It had many negative effects. British cities became overcrowded, which increased crime and disease rates. Factories created air pollution, which made people sick. Workers were hurt or killed in factories, and even children worked in them. The British government acted to solve these problems. It designed cities better and hired more police. Pollution levels were reduced, and factories became safer. And children had to work fewer hours and attend school.

Page 132

Mastering the Question Types – C

- 1 (A) [Reference Question]

The “it” that does not often create a new product is a company with a monopoly.

- 2 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that monopolies can slow down creativity and cause harm to economies or parts of them. This is best described in answer choice (B).

- 3 (D) [Factual Question]

The author of the passage writes, “Many governments have passed laws making them illegal. This does not mean that monopolies never form. But it does mean that when monopolies come into being, governments break them up. In the early 1900s, American President Theodore Roosevelt gained fame for busting a number of monopolies.”

- 4 [Fourth Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the fourth square notes that people’s attitudes toward monopolies changed over time. The sentence to be inserted explains what exactly caused people to change their minds about monopolies.

► **Summarizing**

In capitalist economies, companies must compete with each other. This improves both service and quality. But, sometimes, monopolies form. These occur when there is only one seller of a good or service. Monopolies have no competitors, so they can charge very high rates. They also discourage innovation and creativity. In the past, monopolies such as the British East India Company existed. Nowadays, most people oppose monopolies. In the United States, many monopolies—such as AT&T—have been broken up.

Page 134

Mastering the Subject – A

- 1 (B) [Factual Question]

The passage notes, “The Second Industrial Revolution saw innovations in many fields. There were advances in the electric, steel, chemical, and petroleum industries. Developments in these fields dramatically altered society.”

- 2 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

When people are erecting something, such as a skyscraper, they are building it.

3 (C) [Reference Question]

The “those” that were found far away were raw materials.

4 (1, 2, 5) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the large amount of raw materials in the U.S. let factories make many finished products. Also, the large number of immigrants coming to the country were employed these factories. And the steel and petroleum industries advanced very much in the mid-eighteenth century.

► **Summarizing**

The United States started to industrialize around 1850 when the Second Industrial Revolution began. There were advances in the electric, steel, chemical, and petroleum industries. The discovery of oil in the U.S. let people use it in the internal combustion engine. The U.S. had large amounts of raw materials, including iron, coal, oil, and timber. Factories used them to make finished products. Finally, in the 1800s, millions of immigrants moved to the U.S. Many worked in factories and provided the manpower that helped the country industrialize.

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Mastering the Subject – B

1 (D) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that the two countries to which the Industrial Revolution came the fastest were the two that made the most effort to protect the works of inventors. This idea is best described in answer choice (D).

2 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

About Eli Whitney, the author writes, “In others, such as Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin, they did not. While Whitney’s invention revolutionized the cotton industry, he received virtually no royalties. People simply copied his design without paying him at all.”

3 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

The paragraph does not mention anything about people becoming wealthy from the inventions that they made.

4 (1, 3, 6) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, government enforcement of patents made inventors work harder and share their work. Also, patents were used in Greece and in Renaissance Italy. And the Great Britain and

American governments were among the first to try to protect inventors’ rights.

► **Summarizing**

A patent gives its creator ownership of an invention. Then, the patent holder receives royalties when others use the invention. Patents date back to ancient Greece. However, they were not well protected until Great Britain and the United States began enforcing them during the Industrial Revolution. Still, inventors often received few royalties for their inventions. Governments have many reasons to enforce patents. Patent enforcement encourages inventors to work hard and to share their knowledge with others. It also persuades corporations to spend money on research.

Page 138

Mastering the Subject – C

1 (B) [Inference Question]

About China’s size, the author writes, “China is a huge country. This long hampered its economic progress. There were several reasons for this. Due to a lack of infrastructure in terms of roads, waterways, and railways, traveling there was a laborious process. This caused many problems. Communications were inefficient and slow. Transporting goods was even slower. And ruling such a large land was a difficult task.” From this, it can be inferred that China’s huge size helped divide it.

2 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When economic progress is hindered by something, it is deterred.

3 [Second Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square notes that fewer people on farms could suddenly produce more food. The sentence to be inserted reinforces this point, so the two sentences belong together.

4 **Population:** (5, 7)

History: (1, 2, 4)

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, China’s population mostly engaged in subsistence farming, and the lack of technology kept these people from doing work other than farming. As for the country’s history, the Japanese influenced China once the Europeans left, there were many Europeans in China in the 1800s, and there were many conflicts and revolutions fought within China itself.

► Summarizing

Today, China is a leading world power and was a great country in the past. For many centuries though, it was poor with numerous problems. Its size made **communication and transportation** throughout the country difficult. Its enormous population was mostly involved **in subsistence farming** since the country industrialized very late. China's history was troubled. The **Europeans and Japanese** were both involved in its internal affairs. There was a revolution in China as well. Finally, in 1976, **after Mao Zedong died**, China's economy began to improve.

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TOEFL Practice Test

- 1 (C) [Vocabulary Question]
When power is derived, it is attained.
- 2 (B) [Factual Question]
The author writes, "The Venetians were ruthless as they built their monopoly. They raided cities and destroyed rival salt production centers. Eventually, using their peerless navy, they seized control of the local salt trade."
- 3 (C) [Negative Factual Question]
Salt's effect on the taste of food is not mentioned in paragraph 2.
- 4 (A) [Inference Question]
The author notes, "Salt from mines is generally of a higher quality than sea salt." Thus it can be inferred that the Venetians preferred mined salt to sea salt.
- 5 (A) [Factual Question]
The passage reads, "They tried making their own salt works to evaporate seawater. However, the low-lying areas around the islands Venice is built on are vulnerable to storms. So the rainy weather caused problems for them."
- 6 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The passage notes, "Recognizing the value of salt, the Venetians sought to control the local trade. They tried making their own salt works to evaporate seawater. However, the low-lying areas around the islands Venice is built on are vulnerable to storms. So the rainy weather caused problems for them. For centuries, the Venetians made salt, yet it was never very profitable."
- 7 (B) [Reference Question]
The "there" that had most of its inhabitants killed and its salt works destroyed was Camacchio.

- 8 (C) [Factual Question]

It is written, "This initiated a long period of conflict between Venice and Ravenna."

- 9 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

Coldblooded methods are often brutal in how they are carried out.

- 10 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When a tax is imposed on something or someone, it is levied.

- 11 [Second Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square notes that the Venetians came to control the entire salt trade in northern Italy. Thus, they had a monopoly. The sentence to be inserted describes one effect that this monopoly had on Venice.

- 12 ①, ③, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the Venetians defeated Genoa in the fight for the salt trade in northern Italy. Also, the Venetians did not get salt from the sea very well but still dominated the salt trade. And the Venetians used violence—like they did against Camacchio—to control the salt trade and to keep others out of it.

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Vocabulary Review

1 (D)	2 (B)	3 (B)	4 (C)	5 (A)
6 (C)	7 (B)	8 (D)	9 (A)	10 (A)
11 (B)	12 (C)	13 (D)	14 (A)	15 (B)
16 (B)	17 (C)	18 (C)	19 (D)	20 (A)

Chapter 6 Life Sciences

Page 150

Mastering the Question Types – A

- 1 (B) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
Much of the first paragraph notes the various ways in which snakes' tongues are forked.
- 2 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
When snakes perceive differences in chemical compositions, they detect the differences.
- 3 ①, ②, ④ [Prose Summary Question]
According to the passage, snakes use their tongues to identify the chemical compositions of prey animals. Also, male snakes use their tongues when searching for females to mate with. And an organ in snakes' bodies analyzes and interprets chemical particles.

► **Summarizing**

All snakes have forked tongues, so they are split in two near the tip. Their tongues are useful because snakes smell with them. Their tongues collect chemical particles from the moisture in the air. Then, the Jacobson's organ analyzes the particles to determine what they are. Snakes use this knowledge to avoid enemies and to find food. Males also use their tongues to find females. They flick their tongues in and out when trying to attract female snakes' attention.

Page 152

Mastering the Question Types – B

- 1 (C) [Inference Question]

The author writes, "Annual plants only survive for one growing season while perennial plants last for two or more seasons." Because of the short lives of annuals, it can be inferred that they are not trees, which live for many years.

- 2 (A) [Negative Factual Question]

There is nothing in the paragraph about anyone or anything eating the root systems of perennials.

- 3 **Annual:** ②, ⑤, ⑥

Perennial: ④, ⑦

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, annuals live for a single year, make seeds early in their lives, and have roots that are not deep. As for perennials, they can survive during the winter and can live for long periods of time.

► **Summarizing**

All plants are either annuals or perennials. Annuals live for one growing season while perennials live for two or more seasons. Both plants are different from one another. Annuals quickly create many seeds, but perennials may not produce seeds for years. Annuals have small roots while perennials may have extensive root systems. And annuals usually start growing in spring and die in the fall. However, perennials must live through all four seasons, so some become dormant during winter.

Page 154

Mastering the Question Types – C

- 1 (B) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Scientists call this period the Cambrian Explosion. The term Cambrian comes from the geological name of the period. The word 'explosion' refers to the fact that so many organisms appeared in a short time."

- 2 (A) [Reference Question]

The "some" that believe there was a mass extinction are scientists.

- 3 (A) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that some scientists say no pre-Cambrian fossils have been found because the animals living then lacked body parts that could become fossils. This theory is best described in answer choice (A).

- 4 [Third Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the third square describes the possibility of there being a mass extinction of life before the Cambrian Explosion. The sentence to be inserted provides one possible explanation for how a mass extinction could have occurred.

► **Summarizing**

For four billion years, Earth had few life forms. Then, during the Cambrian Explosion, large numbers of species suddenly appeared. Scientists have three main theories about this. Some say Earth's oxygen level increased, so complex life forms appeared. Others say new species evolved because of a mass extinction before this period. And others say there was no explosion of species at all. The problem is the lack of fossil evidence from this period, so scientists know little about it.

Page 156

Mastering the Subject – A

- 1 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author writes, "Some birds, such as penguins, albatrosses, and ostriches, live for decades."

- 2 (A) [Factual Question]

The passage reads, "Some birds, such as woodpeckers, construct nests inside trees. These birds are cavity nesters."

- 3 [First Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the first square notes that birds in North America and Europe often lay more eggs than birds in tropical areas. The sentence to be inserted provides an example of this.

- 4 **Longevity and Survival Rate:** ④, ⑦

Location of the Bird's Nest: ①, ⑤, ⑥

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, birds' longevity and survival rates can affect how well the parents take care of their offspring and can make birds lay many eggs to increase their chances of survival. As for the location of the bird's nest, the closeness of the nest to predators makes birds lay few eggs, cavity nesters may lay many eggs, and birds lay many eggs when they are safe from attack.

► Summarizing

All birds lay eggs. However, each species lays varying numbers of eggs. For instance, birds that live a long time, such as penguins, albatrosses, and ostriches, lay one egg; however, short-lived birds lay many eggs at once. Birds in colder places lay many eggs while those in tropical conditions lay fewer eggs. The location of a bird's nest is important, too. Cavity nesters, which have nests in safe places, lay many eggs. Open nesters, whose nests are vulnerable to predators, lay only a few.

Page 158

Mastering the Subject – B

1 (D) [Factual Question]

The passage notes, "When a person is in NREM sleep, that individual's breathing is slow, and the body's heart rate and blood pressure are low. Additionally, the person's body remains quite still. Brainwave activity also slows since the amount of blood flowing to the brain is reduced."

2 (B) [Inference Question]

The author writes, "This is the deepest stage of sleep as bodily functions are at their lowest level of activity. If someone manages to awaken a sleeper during this stage, the sleeper will be disoriented and unable to do anything for some time." Thus it can be inferred that it is difficult to awaken someone during this stage.

3 (C) [Reference Question]

The "others" that can last for an hour are dreams.

4 NREM Sleep: ③, ④, ⑥

REM Sleep: ②, ⑤

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, in NREM sleep, it may be difficult to wake up a person, there are three distinct stages, and there is a progression from light to very deep sleep. As for REM sleep, people may dream during it, and it only takes up about a fifth of a person's sleeping time.

► Summarizing

People experience four different stages of sleep. Three involve NREM sleep, and the other is REM sleep. NREM sleep occurs when a person goes to sleep. Stage 1 is a light sleep, and Stage 2 is deeper. Stage 3 is a very deep sleep. During NREM sleep, the person's bodily functions slow down. The fourth stage is REM sleep. This is when people dream. The person's breathing rate, heart rate, and brain activity increase. A person often goes through all four stages repeatedly while sleeping.

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Mastering the Subject – C

1 (C) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that because of changes in the pinyon pine tree and the pinyon jay bird, they are able to use each other to reproduce and to live. This is best described in answer choice (C).

2 (A) [Negative Factual Question]

There is no mention in the passage of when pinyon pine tree seeds become mature.

3 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

Caches are hidden stores of supplies.

4 ②, ⑤, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, pinyon jay birds consume large amounts of pinyon pine trees' seeds. Also, the pinyon pine tree seeds that are hidden and forgotten by the jays often become adult trees. And the color of the trees' seeds lets the jays determine whether they can be eaten or not.

► Summarizing

Pinyon pine trees and pinyon jay birds have a mutually beneficial relationship. The jays eat many of the pinetrees' seeds. The seeds have two separate colors. These indicate which ones are ripe and which are not. The jays have beaks that can easily grab the seeds from the cones. The jays then bury the seeds in the ground. In spring, they dig up the seeds to feed their young. But the jays occasionally forget about some seeds. These then germinate and become adult trees.

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TOEFL Practice Test

1 (C) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "They may migrate thousands

of kilometers from their breeding places to their feeding grounds.”

- 2 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When sand incubates the eggs, it heats them.

- 3 (B) [Reference Question]

The “them” that may be eaten by predators are baby turtles.

- 4 (B) [Vocabulary Question]

Migratory animals are wandering ones.

- 5 (D) [Negative Factual Question]

The passage mentions that baby turtles are eaten by birds, but it does not mention birds eating the eggs.

- 6 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author mentions, “Their favorite species is the lion’s mane jellyfish, which, weighing around ten pounds, is one of the largest of its kind.”

- 7 (C) [Factual Question]

The passage notes, “However, the turtles have adapted to survive in these conditions. They can maintain body temperatures higher than the surrounding water temperature. Their high metabolic rate enables this.”

- 8 (B) [Vocabulary Question]

When people help revitalize a species, they reinvigorate it.

- 9 (B) [Factual Question]

It is written, “Instead, the encroachment of humans on their traditional nesting beaches and their getting caught in fishing nets depleted their numbers.”

- 10 (D) [Inference Question]

The author writes, “Sadly, the Pacific Ocean leatherbacks are in serious decline and may not recover.” Thus it can be inferred that the leatherback turtle will soon be extinct in one ocean.

- 11 [Fourth Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the fourth square notes that leatherback turtles could be considered warm-blooded animals because of one of their characteristics. The sentence to be inserted provides extra information concerning this fact.

- 12 ①, ②, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, leatherback turtles can increase their metabolic rate to stay warm. Also, they can stay warm since warm blood heats the cold parts of their bodies. And the turtles swim thousands of kilometers from their birthplaces to their feeding grounds.

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Vocabulary Review

1 (D)	2 (C)	3 (A)	4 (A)	5 (D)
6 (B)	7 (C)	8 (D)	9 (D)	10 (A)
11 (C)	12 (A)	13 (D)	14 (A)	15 (C)
16 (B)	17 (C)	18 (A)	19 (D)	20 (A)

Chapter 7 Physical Sciences

Page 172

Mastering the Question Types – A

- 1 (B) [Vocabulary Question]

An extensive eon is very lengthy.

- 2 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author writes, “The Paleozoic Era began with what scientists call the Cambrian Explosion. For reasons yet unknown, many complex life forms, including small and large plants, insects, and land animals, suddenly developed then.”

- 3 ①, ②, ④ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the current eon has been divided into three eras. Also, geologists have used different methods to create the geological time scale. And there was just one supereon, but there were four eons.

► Summarizing

Earth is around 4.5 billion years old. While humanoids have only been alive for about four million years, geologists have learned much about Earth’s past. They have divided Earth’s history into many time periods. The Pre-Cambrian Supereon was the longest one. It has been divided into several eons and eras. During it, small organisms and Earth’s atmosphere developed. More advanced life developed during the Phanerozoic Era. The Cambrian Explosion, dinosaurs, and the rise of humans all occurred during it.

Page 174

Mastering the Question Types – B

- 1 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

The author writes, “Three Dutchmen invented the first telescope in the early 1600s. It was rapidly improved upon by Galileo and, later, others. Since then, several types have been devised.” So there are more than two types of telescopes.

2 (B) [Inference Question]

The lens of the Hubble Space Telescope is 2.4 meters. Since refracting telescopes are no larger than one meter in diameter, it can be inferred that the Hubble is a reflecting telescope.

3 **Reflecting Telescope:** ①, ③, ⑦

Refracting Telescope: ④, ⑤

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, reflecting telescopes are ideal for looking at distant objects, do not get distorted as they increase in size, and gather light with mirrors. As for refracting telescopes, they are limited in the sizes of their lenses and have several lenses to collect light.

► **Summarizing**

The first telescopes were invented in the 1600s. Since then, many improvements have been made. There are two main types of telescopes: reflecting and refracting telescopes. Reflecting telescopes collect light with mirrors while refracting telescopes use lenses. Reflecting telescopes are good for viewing distant objects and have no size limit on their mirrors. Refracting telescopes return distorted images when their lenses get too large. The best telescope is the Hubble Space Telescope, which orbits Earth.

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Mastering the Question Types – C

1 (A) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that astronomers realize a star is a nova because it becomes bright for a short period of time. This is best described in answer choice (A).

2 (A) [Reference Question]

The “it” that returns to its normal state is the star.

3 (B) [Factual Question]

The author writes, “There are two classes and five subclasses of supernovae. They are divided depending upon their levels of hydrogen, helium, and lithium and the intensity of their light.”

4 **[Fourth Square]** [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the fourth square mentions that some supernovae can be seen from Earth for weeks or months. The sentence to be inserted further adds that some have remained bright enough to be seen for more than a year.

► **Summarizing**

Sometimes, stars become incredibly bright. They may be novae or supernovae. A nova occurs when a star suddenly brightens significantly. Astronomers believe too much helium in a part of the star causes this. Most novae last for a few hours or days before the stars return to their normal level of brightness. Sometimes, though, a star explodes. This causes a supernova. A supernova creates a brilliant explosion that people can see from Earth for weeks or months at a time.

Page 178

Mastering the Subject – A

1 (B) [Factual Question]

The author writes, “As a result, some countries, including the United States, have banned the use of organochlorines.”

2 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

The safety of biological pesticides is not mentioned in the passage.

3 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

About DDT, the author mentions how many lives it has saved around the world. Thus the author is describing its effectiveness.

4 **Chemical Pesticide:** ②, ③, ④

Biological Pesticide: ①, ⑥

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, chemical pesticides are not permitted to be used in some places, may harm people and animals, and have four primary types. As for biological pesticides, they may keep pests from reproducing, and they may use pheromones.

► **Summarizing**

Pesticides kill all kinds of pests. There are two main types: chemical and biological pesticides. There are four types of chemical pesticides. They typically kill pests. Many, such as DDT, are lethal, but some have been banned because they may be harmful to humans and other animals. Nowadays, many people prefer biological pesticides. There are three types of these. Biological pesticides do not always kill pests. Sometimes they merely drive them away. All around the world, pesticides such as DDT are commonly used.

Mastering the Subject – B

1 (D) [Factual Question]

The author notes, “Smith wanted to be a surveyor, not a geologist. He began his career working in coal mines and on canals. However, while working, he noticed some layers of rocks in the mines and canal cuttings. Each layer was distinct and appeared to be composed of different types of rock.”

2 (C) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that Smith observed exposed rocks in various places that he traveled to around the country. This is best described in answer choice (C).

3 (C) [Vocabulary Question]

When Smith’s ideas were co-opted by others, his ideas were taken by people.

4 (3), (4), (6) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, Smith realized that each layer of rock represented a different geological era. Also, Smith’s 1815 map of Great Britain was an improvement of his 1799 map. And Smith’s maps were important to geologists and people working on various projects.

► Summarizing

William Smith was a geologist from England who lived in the 1700s and 1800s. Smith noticed different layers of rock in places around the country. He realized that each layer came from a different age in Earth’s past. He started making maps of these rock layers. In 1799, he made a small map. But in 1815, he produced a large map that made him famous. His maps were useful to geologists and many others and helped in the future study of geology.

Mastering the Subject – C

1 (A) [Reference Question]

The “their” that have surface areas that are not as old as those of others places are the maria.

2 (B) [Inference Question]

The small size of simple impact craters make it possible to infer that they are caused by relatively small objects from space.

3 [Second Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square mentions that the moon’s lack of an atmosphere prevents

objects from burning up before they strike the moon. The sentence to be inserted compares this with what happens to objects that enter Earth’s atmosphere.

4 (1), (2), (3) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, there are three classifications of lunar impact craters. Also, lunar impact craters greatly vary in size. And asteroids, meteors, and comets all strike the moon.

► Summarizing

The moon has been struck by numerous objects from space. These include asteroids, meteorites, and comets. These impacts have left craters on its surface. The craters range from one kilometer to more than 2,000 kilometers in diameter. They also vary in shape. This is caused by the size and speed of the objects impacting the moon. There are three main types of impact craters: simple, complex, and impact basin craters. The diameters, depths, and shapes of these craters are all different from one another.

TOEFL Practice Test

1 (C) [Vocabulary Question]

When magma surfaces, it emerges onto the ground.

2 (D) [Negative Factual Question]

The passage notes that magma often comes to the surface; therefore answer choice (D) cannot be correct.

3 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

The viscosity of a substance refers to its thickness.

4 (C) [Reference Question]

The “it” that cools is the lava.

5 (B) [Factual Question]

About basalt magma, the author writes, “It has a lower silica and gas content than the other two magma types.”

6 (C) [Factual Question]

The author notes, “Volcanic eruptions caused by it can either be flowing—like basalt magma—or more violent, explosive eruptions.”

7 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

When discussing the eruption of andesitic magma, the author mentions, “When the eruption is more explosive, a high stratovolcano—a cone-shaped volcano—may be the end result.”

- 8 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
A massive eruption is enormous.
- 9 (C) [Factual Question]
It is written, "On account of its high level of gases, rhyolite magma is highly explosive and may cause massive eruptions."
- 10 (A) [Factual Question]
The author notes, "This is especially true since a rhyolite magma eruption can cause a pyroclastic flow. This is a massive wall of fast-moving heated ash and gases. It flows down the slope of a volcano and kills everything in its path."
- 11 [First Square] [Insert Text Question]
The sentence before the first square mentions that parts of volcanoes may be blown away when they erupt. The sentence to be inserted provides an example of when this happened.
- 12 **Basalt Magma:** ①, ④, ⑥
Andesitic Magma: ⑤, ⑨
Rhyolite Magma: ②, ⑧
[Fill in a Table Question]
According to the passage, basalt magma has high levels of iron and calcium, may produce cinder cones, and may be up to 1,200 degrees Celsius. As for andesitic magma, it may produce a stratovolcano, and it can cause slow-moving or violent eruptions. And rhyolite magma may cause a pyroclastic flow, and it has the highest viscosity of all three types of magma.

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Vocabulary Review

1 (C)	2 (A)	3 (C)	4 (B)	5 (D)
6 (A)	7 (B)	8 (B)	9 (D)	10 (D)
11 (A)	12 (C)	13 (B)	14 (D)	15 (A)
16 (C)	17 (A)	18 (D)	19 (A)	20 (B)

Chapter 8 Environmental Sciences

Page 194

Mastering the Question Types – A

- 1 (B) [Vocabulary Question]
When water displaces other water, it causes the water to shift.
- 2 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The author notes which effects the fall turnover has on the water in deep lakes.

- 3 ②, ③, ⑤ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the three layers of water form again during the spring turnover. Also, the layers may vanish because of cold wind and less sunlight. And a lake's layers disappear during the fall turnover.

► Summarizing

Deep lakes have three layers: the epilimnion, thermocline, and hypolimnion. The epilimnion has the most oxygen while the hypolimnion has the least. As the wind blows the water on top of the lake, it circulates. The lower two layers do not circulate. When the weather becomes colder, the layers all disappear. This is the fall turnover. Then, water circulates through the entire lake. This replenishes the oxygen level of all of the lake's regions. As the temperature gets warmer, the layers return. This is the spring turnover.

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Mastering the Question Types – B

- 1 (D) [Inference Question]
The author writes, "This creates energy that is cheap, clean, and reusable." Thus it is implied that geothermal energy does not create any pollution.
- 2 (B) [Negative Factual Question]
There is no mention of people using magma to make geothermal energy.
- 3 **Advantage:** ②, ④, ⑥
Disadvantage: ①, ③
[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, the advantages of geothermal energy include that it is renewable, it does not cost much, and it is clean. As for its disadvantages, it may have to be accessed in dangerous areas, and it must be used where it is created.

► Summarizing

Geothermal energy uses heat from inside the Earth. People use it to make electricity and to heat buildings and homes. It makes a cheap, clean, and reusable form of electricity. For heating, it involves pipng water underground to heat it and then sending the water back aboveground. Geothermal energy is not used much nowadays. It cannot be transported to other places, and it is not accessible in all places. Since it is available for use near volcanoes, it can also be dangerous to access.

Mastering the Question Types – C

- 1 (D) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that the great amount of dust that would rise would make much of it stay in the air for a long time. This is best described in answer choice (D).

- 2 (B) [Reference Question]

The “them” that are depended upon by animals and humans are plants.

- 3 (C) [Factual Question]

The author writes, “There is evidence that a large space object—probably an asteroid—struck Earth sixty-five million years ago.”

- 4 [Second Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square mentions that an asteroid may have hit Earth sixty-five million years ago. The sentence to be inserted mentions that scientists think they know where the asteroid actually hit the planet.

► Summarizing

Objects floating in space occasionally strike larger ones. On uninhabited places, this causes no damage. But they could cause many problems if they hit Earth. The impact of a large object on Earth could throw large amounts of dust into the air. This would block the sun’s light and make temperatures drop. Most plants and animals, including humans, would die. Scientists think the dinosaurs died millions of years ago because of an asteroid strike. Also, volcanic eruptions can send ash into the sky and change temperatures around the world.

Mastering the Subject – A

- 1 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

Something that does not retain water well does not keep much of it.

- 2 (D) [Factual Question]

The passage notes, “Soils with higher percentages of clay are more densely packed so are better able to resist erosion. They also retain water and nutrients well, which makes them ideal for growing plants.”

- 3 [Fourth Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the fourth square mentions that darker soil is usually the most fertile soil. The

sentence to be inserted then explains that farmers prefer growing their crops in that soil.

- 4 (3), (4), (6) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, soil is composed of different amounts of minerals, water, air, and organic materials. Also, the excessive use of fertilizers can make soil become less fertile. And clay’s characteristics make it fertile.

► Summarizing

There are many factors involved in the creation of soil. Because of this, some soils become fertile while others do not. There are four basic components in soil: minerals, water, air, and organic matter. There are three main types of soil texture: sand, silt, and clay. Sand is the least fertile. Clay is the most fertile. Soil can also be different colors depending on its content. In general, dark soil is very fertile. Fertilizers, pesticides, and a lack of rain can all harm the soil.

Mastering the Subject – B

- 1 (C) [Reference Question]

The “these” that may kill impurities are chemicals.

- 2 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that some people believe the chemicals used when filtering the water make it not be pure. This idea is best described in answer choice (B).

- 3 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author mentions, “A third process some use is reverse osmosis. This involves forcing water through a membrane at high pressure. In doing that, the membrane filters out any impurities.”

- 4 During: (1), (4), (6)

After: (2), (7)

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, during the filtration process, water is given chemicals to make it colorless, it is run through screens to capture impurities, and it may be treated with various chemicals. After the filtration process, water is filtered by some people in their homes, and it is released into the public drinking system.

► **Summarizing**

People need clean water in order to survive. So the water must be purified at a plant. There are several steps. Water **goes through screens** and is treated with various chemicals. These make the water **clean and colorless**. Once it is released, people can access it in their homes. But some people further purify their water by **using filters** in their homes. Many people around the world get sick from drinking unpurified water. Some even die because of **impurities in the water** that harm them.

Page 204

Mastering the Subject – C

1 (B) [Reference Question]

The “they” that require a temperature that is not too hot or too cold are crops.

2 (B) [Inference Question]

About the Anasazi, the author writes, “This was the fate of the Anasazi people. They lived in what is today the southwestern United States around a thousand years ago. At one time, the Anasazi’s land received plenty of rainfall, and they led comfortable lives. Then, conditions changed. For some reason, rain began falling less often. The Anasazi’s crops died, and they were forced to depart their ancestral homelands.” It can therefore be inferred that they no longer live in the Southwestern United States.

3 (D) [Negative Factual Question]

Melting ice is mentioned as a possible reason people will have to move in the future. But it is not mentioned as having forced people to move in the past.

4 (1), (4), (6) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the Anasazi had to move away when their crops failed. Also, the Dust Bowl forced farmers to leave their land. And some people believe melting ice could change millions of people’s lives.

► **Summarizing**

The environment can often change. This can disrupt the lives of people and sometimes force them to move to other lands. When the **environment changes**, it can negatively affect farming. This happened to the Anasazi people. Their once-fertile land received less rain. Their **crops died**, so they moved away. In the 1930s, **the Dust Bowl** in North America ruined the land, so farmers and their families moved. Some people fear that melting ice could **raise ocean levels**. This would greatly disrupt lives all around the world.

Page 206

TOEFL Practice Test

1 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

Consequences are effects.

2 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

According to the passage, El Nino occurs every two to seven years. Its effects, however, do not last that long.

3 (D) [Inference Question]

The author writes, “The winds originate in the south-central Pacific and usually blow in a westerly direction. This pushes warm water toward the southwestern Pacific.” Since the winds blow to the west, it can be inferred that sailing west with the wind is easier than sailing east against the wind.

4 (B) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author notes, “One reason is that a cold ocean current—the Humboldt Current—runs along the Pacific coast of South America.”

5 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

When cold water mingles with warm water, it mixes with the water.

6 (A) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that thermometers in the Pacific Ocean let scientists know about the changing water temperatures. This is best explained in answer choice (A).

7 (D) [Factual Question]

It is written, “This can cause a decrease in the number of fish there. Accordingly, during El Nino, the fisheries of South America suffer major losses.”

8 (B) [Factual Question]

The author writes, “However, during El Nino, the warmer water results in more evaporation. In turn, more rain falls on the land,” and, “Even some parts of Africa may endure droughts while other regions there receive heavy rainfall.”

9 (D) [Reference Question]

The “there” that receives heavy rainfall is Africa.

10 (B) [Factual Question]

The passage notes, “Meteorologists refer to this as La Nina. During this time, weather conditions return to normal.”

11 [Third Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the third square describes the weather conditions in South America. The sentence to be inserted emphasizes that it is not just South America, however, that is affected by El Nino.

12 **Cause:** ③, ⑤

Effect: ④, ⑥, ⑦

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, the causes of El Nino include South Pacific trade winds stopping blowing and water in the southeastern Pacific warming. As for El Nino's effects, there are fewer fish in the water off South America, there is more rain than normal in western South America, and places far from South America get changing weather.

Page 212

Vocabulary Review

1 (D)	2 (A)	3 (C)	4 (B)	5 (B)
6 (D)	7 (A)	8 (C)	9 (A)	10 (A)
11 (B)	12 (D)	13 (A)	14 (C)	15 (A)
16 (B)	17 (B)	18 (C)	19 (C)	20 (D)

| Part C |

Actual Test 01

Page 216

Reading Set A

1 (D) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that organisms in the deep sea must adapt to their surroundings, so they have adaptations found in no other animals. This idea is best described in answer choice (D).

2 (B) [Factual Question]

The passage reads, "Some deep-sea creatures are predators. Therefore, they attack and feed on other organisms living in their area."

3 (B) [Reference Question]

The "these" that are places where hot gases burst out of the Earth are vents.

4 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author mentions how tubeworms use chemosynthesis in order to survive deep under the water.

5 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

When something is a chore to do, it can be difficult to accomplish.

6 (B) [Inference Question]

The author notes, "Most of the fish living deep below the surface are small. They are typically less than half a meter in length. This means they require

much less food and oxygen than do larger fish." It can be implied that smaller fish survive more easily than do larger fish.

7 (A) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Instead, most deep-sea fish have gelatinous bodies with non-rigid skeletal structures. This enables them to float yet avoid being crushed by the ocean pressure."

8 (B) [Reference Question]

The "it" that emits a bluish-green bioluminescent light at its end is the long feeler on the anglerfish.

9 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When something is bizarre, it is strange.

10 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

The author notes, "Seeing is difficult in the total darkness of the ocean depths since the sun's light cannot penetrate that deep." Thus fish deep underwater cannot possibly rely on the sun's rays to see.

11 (A) [Factual Question]

About the male anglerfish, it is written, "From then on, in a parasitic manner, he gets his nourishment from her."

12 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

Another word for undoubtedly is surely.

13 [Second Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the second square notes that some species of fish use bioluminescence to create their own light. The sentence to be inserted names a fish—the lanternfish—that relies on this method.

14 ②, ⑤, ⑥ [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, fish such as the anglerfish use bioluminescence to create their own light. Also, many fish in the deep sea have jellylike bodies that keep them from being crushed by the water pressure. Finally, some deep-sea organisms live near underwater vents to get heat and nourishment.

Page 220

Reading Set B

1 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that nationalism, the gap between the upper and lower classes, economic problems, and bad harvests all contributed to the revolutions of 1848. This is best described in answer choice (B).

2 (B) [Vocabulary Question]

When a revolution is quelled, it is ended by others.

- 3 (C) [Inference Question]
The passage notes that Napoleon's armies "rampaged across Europe." It can be implied that Napoleon led his armies to victory throughout Europe.
- 4 (C) [Reference Question]
The "they" that desired autonomy or independence were the minority populations in some European countries.
- 5 (A) [Factual Question]
The author writes, "A major legacy of the French Revolution of the late 1800s was nationalism. Nationalism—the feeling of belonging to a nation and having pride in it—motivated the French armies under Napoleon as they rampaged across Europe. Nationalist feelings spread from France, and, by the mid-1800s, had become powerful forces."
- 6 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
When there are sentiments of unrest, then there are feelings of unease.
- 7 (B) [Negative Factual Question]
The author notes, "This was not true for most European countries. In these places, the masses had little or no say in how their country was run." This directly contradicts the information in answer choice (B).
- 8 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The first sentence that mentions Sicily reads, "The troubles began in Sicily in 1848." The author therefore mentions Sicily to show where the revolutions of 1848 began.
- 9 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
When the French king abdicated, he stepped down from the throne and quit as the monarch.
- 10 (C) [Factual Question]
The author writes, "Why and how this happened is still a matter of debate. In all likelihood, others saw the Sicilian rebellion as a sign that it was time for a change."
- 11 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
An uprising is a revolt.
- 12 (B) [Factual Question]
The author mentions, "Their nationalist feelings and desires for independence would eventually help cause World War I, which began in 1914."
- 13 **Cause:** ③, ④, ⑦
Effect: ②, ⑥
[Fill in a Table Question]
According to the passage, the causes of the

revolutions of 1848 included the economic suffering of common people, the desire of minorities for more autonomy, and the fact that the lower classes wanted to help run their countries. As for the revolutions' effects, they included constitutions being written in some places and the French undergoing a change in their government.

Page 224

Reading Set B

- 14 (D) [Factual Question]
The author writes, "He thought that, at one time, all of the Earth's continents were connected. He called this supercontinent Pangaea."
- 15 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The author mentions a jigsaw puzzle to make a comparison between how its pieces go together and how some landmasses, such as Africa and South America, appear to go together as well.
- 16 (B) [Vocabulary Question]
Something that is roundly rejected by people is completely rejected by them.
- 17 (B) [Reference Question]
The "they" that account for earthquakes and volcanoes are the plates.
- 18 (C) [Factual Question]
The author notes, "As science advanced, Wegener was proven correct."
- 19 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
Rock that is molten has melted.
- 20 (B) [Vocabulary Question]
Contemporary animals are animals that are alive in modern times.
- 21 (D) [Reference Question]
The "those" that were found in West Africa are fossils.
- 22 (C) [Negative Factual Question]
The only time the author mentions the Earth's age is to note that it is 4.5 billion years old. The Earth's age is not mentioned in connection with continental drift.
- 23 (B) [Inference Question]
When the author notes that Madagascar's animal life is closer to the animal life on India than it is to Africa's animal life, it is implied that Madagascar was once connected to India.
- 24 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
When a person gives credence to an idea, the

person states his or her belief that the idea may be correct.

25 (C) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "More evidence for continental drift comes from paleomagnetism."

26 (B) [Factual Question]

The passage reads, "As for the future, no one on the planet will ever witness a supercontinent such as Pangaea. The forces of geological change are slow. The continents move only a few millimeters each year. It will be millions of years before any of them ever come close again."

27 (2), (3), (4) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the continents have probably come together and moved apart multiple times. Also, there are many large plates on the crust that sit on top of the slow-moving mantle. And the fossil record and paleomagnetism help prove that the continents moved in the past.

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Reading Set C

1 (D) [Inference Question]

About the last ice age, the author writes, "The most recent one began about 100,000 years ago and did not really end until about 10,000 years ago." Thus it can be inferred that ice ages can last for thousands of years.

2 (B) [Factual Question]

It is written, "First, land bridges appeared between large land formations. These allowed people to travel to places they could not access prior to the ice age."

3 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When a place is unpopulated, it is empty of people.

4 (C) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "During an ice age, large amounts of seawater freeze. This causes the ocean levels to drop."

5 (D) [Inference Question]

When discussing how the first humans arrived on Australia, the author notes, "The debate on this issue is ongoing." Thus it can be inferred that the manner of the first humans' arrival is not known for sure.

6 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

A pristine land has been untouched by humans.

7 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

When discussing the first people to visit the

Americas, the author makes no mention of any of them returning to Asia.

8 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When the ice sheets gouged holes in the earth, they scraped big holes in the land.

9 (A) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "The most obvious changes were the thousands of lakes that currently dot the Northern Hemisphere. The ice sheets gouged huge holes, which were subsequently filled by water when the sheets melted and retreated."

10 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author discusses terminal moraines to explain their significance: Their presence indicates how far south an ice sheet traveled.

11 (A) [Negative Factual Question]

There is no mention of drumlins being located in Scandinavia.

12 (D) [Reference Question]

The "their" that have a lasting legacy are the ice sheets.

13 [Fourth Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence in front of the fourth square notes that people were living all around America and had their own civilizations by the time the Europeans arrived. The sentence to be inserted begins with the phrase "they had also," which shows that the sentence will provide more information about these different tribes.

14 (1), (2), (6) [Prose Summary]

According to the passage, ice sheets can change how the Earth looks by making drumlins and terminal moraines. Also, without the land bridge from New Guinea that formed during an ice age, Australia would have been unpopulated. And the land bridge connecting Asia and America let people populate the Americas.

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Reading Set C

15 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

There is no mention in the passage of the Renaissance changing the way that "most people" lived their lives.

16 (C) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "During the Middle Ages, artists were focused on the divine aspects of their work. Thus their paintings did not have to reflect reality accurately."

- 17 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
Something that is anatomically correct is physiologically correct.
- 18 (B) [Factual Question]
The passage reads, "One reason for this was the arrival of many artists from the Byzantine Empire in the 1400s. In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the Byzantine capital Constantinople. This led to a mass exodus of Byzantines, many of whom were Greek, to the West."
- 19 (B) [Factual Question]
About sfumato, the author notes, "This is the softening of lines around painted figures. It gives them a blurred appearance that makes the figures appear realistic."
- 20 (A) [Factual Question]
A prevailing theme is one that is dominant.
- 21 (B) [Reference Question]
The "they" that were less interested in religious works were men such as Cosimo de' Medici.
- 22 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The author mentions art patrons in the Renaissance and then writes that Cosimo de' Medici was one of them.
- 23 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]
The highlighted sentence notes that a lot of Renaissance artists were influenced by Greek and Roman artwork. This is best described in answer choice (B).
- 24 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
Mundane objects are everyday ones.
- 25 (C) [Inference Question]
The author writes, "Artists began recreating scenes from ancient mythology. Raphael's *The Triumph of Galatea* is one example. Botticelli's *The Birth of Venus* is another." It can therefore be inferred that Galatea was a character from ancient mythology.
- 26 [Fourth Square] [Insert Text Question]
The sentence before the fourth square mentions Leonardo da Vinci as an artist who used sfumato. The sentence to be inserted then notes two more artists who used it as well.
- 27 **Middle Ages:** ①, ②, ⑤
Renaissance: ④, ⑦
[Fill in a Table Question]
According to the passage, art in the Middle Ages featured people who were of different sizes, focused on religious themes, and was not very realistic. As for art in the Renaissance, it used

foreshortening and sfumato, and it was influenced by past cultures.

Actual Test 02

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Reading Set A

- 1 (D) [Reference Question]
The "it" that depended on railroads was the economic development of Chicago.
- 2 (A) [Vocabulary Question]
A prime geographical location is an ideal one.
- 3 (B) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
About the Potawatomi tribe, the author writes, "The Potawatomi tribe originally occupied the area that modern-day Chicago is built on."
- 4 (B) [Factual Question]
The author notes, "Settlers soon arrived and founded the town of Chicago in 1833. It grew and became a city in 1837. The next year, Chicago's first railroad opened."
- 5 (C) [Vocabulary Question]
When the railroad impacted Chicago, it affected the city.
- 6 (A) [Factual Question]
The author mentions, "Situated at the southern end of Lake Michigan, Chicago's location meant that many railroads had to pass either through or near the city."
- 7 (D) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]
The author writes, "The Union Stock Yards opened in 1865 and remained in business for more than a century. At one point, more meat was processed in Chicago than anywhere else in the world." This emphasizes the stock yards' importance to Chicago.
- 8 (D) [Vocabulary Question]
When the economy of Chicago flourished, it prospered.
- 9 (A) [Negative Factual Question]
According to the passage, the meat packed in Chicago was sent to the east, not to the west.
- 10 (B) [Reference Question]
The "that" which provided an enormous labor pool was the population of Chicago.
- 11 (D) [Factual Question]
It is written, "In 1871, a great fire ravaged the city. It almost put an end to its economic promise."

12 (A) [Inference Question]

The author writes, "Today, Chicago remains the major center of transportation and economic activity in the Midwest. It has also become a hub of finance and investment. After New York City, it is the second largest financial center in the U.S. The meatpacking and grain industries are no longer dominant in the city. Yet many other industries thrive there." Many industries are described in this passage. Thus it can be inferred that Chicago has a diverse economy.

13 [First Square] [Insert Text Question]

The sentence before the first square mentions the canal that connected the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River. The sentence to be inserted gives the name of the canal.

14 (3), (5), (6) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the railroads in Chicago brought people there and transported goods around the country. Also, Chicago was a gateway for people in the east and the west. And refrigerated railroad cars enabled Chicago's meatpacking industry to become the world's biggest.

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Reading Set B

1 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

Carnivorous animals are meat-eating ones.

2 (A) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Predators employ a wide variety of methods to find, track, and kill their prey." Then, the rest of the paragraph describes many of these skills.

3 (C) [Rhetorical Question]

The author writes, "The eyes of most predators are in the front of each one's head. This gives them binocular vision and depth perception. They can see animals directly in front of them and from far away, and the predators can judge the distance to these animals."

4 (C) [Reference Question]

The "them" that hit their target out of its line of sight are sharks.

5 (D) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted sentence notes that crocodiles and alligators sneak up, grab their victims, drown them, and then eat them. This process is best described in answer choice (D).

6 (C) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Sharks often strike prey animals from below. This lets them hit their target out of its line of sight."

7 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

When animals overcome their prey, they defeat it.

8 (C) [Negative Factual Question]

There is no mention of tusks anywhere in the passage.

9 (C) [Inference Question]

The passage reads, "Lions have even been known to attack baby elephants. In a display of teamwork, some lions hold the young animals down while others kill it." By noting that lions attack baby elephants, it can be inferred that they will not attack a full-grown one.

10 (C) [Vocabulary Question]

Enhanced senses have been heightened.

11 (D) [Reference Question]

The "them" that have the eyes of predators are their heads.

12 (C) [Factual Question]

The author notes, "Some species of herd animals, including water buffaloes, place their babies in the center of a moving herd. This offers their young some measure of protection from predators."

13 Senses: (1), (7), (9)

Stealth: (6), (8)

Speed: (2), (3)

[Fill in a Table Question]

According to the passage, examples of animals using their senses are eagles having exceptional vision, sharks detecting blood in the water, and predators using depth perception. Examples of animals using stealth are hawks and eagles swooping down on their victims and alligators hiding in the water. Examples of animals using speed are cheetahs running down fleeing animals and sharks swimming very quickly.

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Reading Set B

14 (C) [Vocabulary Question]

When the Spanish promptly ended the Aztecs' rule, they swiftly ended it.

15 (B) [Inference Question]

The author notes, "Among the three, the Aztecs were perhaps the most powerful." Thus it can be inferred that the Inca Empire was not as strong as the Aztec Empire.

16 (D) [Factual Question]

The author writes, "Later, in 1427, the Mexica people joined two other tribes to create the Aztec Alliance. It soon became the Aztec Empire."

17 (D) [Negative Factual Question]

The passage notes that the Aztecs had a written language, but it does not mention how many of the Aztec people could read it.

18 (A) [Vocabulary Question]

Something that is in a vicinity is in a region.

19 (B) [Sentence Simplification Question]

The highlighted passage notes that the Aztecs did not have to garrison soldiers in many conquered lands since the people there were no longer a threat to them. This idea is best described in answer choice (B).

20 (C) [Inference Question]

The author writes, "While the Aztecs had some measure of civilization, they were warriors at heart." The author therefore implies that the Aztecs enjoyed fighting in battles.

21 (D) [Vocabulary Question]

Gods that were appeased were satisfied.

22 (A) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

The author explains the purpose of flower wars by writing, "The Aztecs referred to these events as flower wars. Some historians believe that the flower wars also enabled the Aztecs to train their warriors in combat and to allow members of the lower classes to advance to higher ones by showing bravery in battle."

23 (C) [Factual Question]

Concerning Cortez's war effort, the author writes, "They were joined by many tribes, whose people despised their Aztec overlords."

24 (B) [Reference Question]

The "them" that won were Cortez and his men.

25 (C) [Rhetorical Purpose Question]

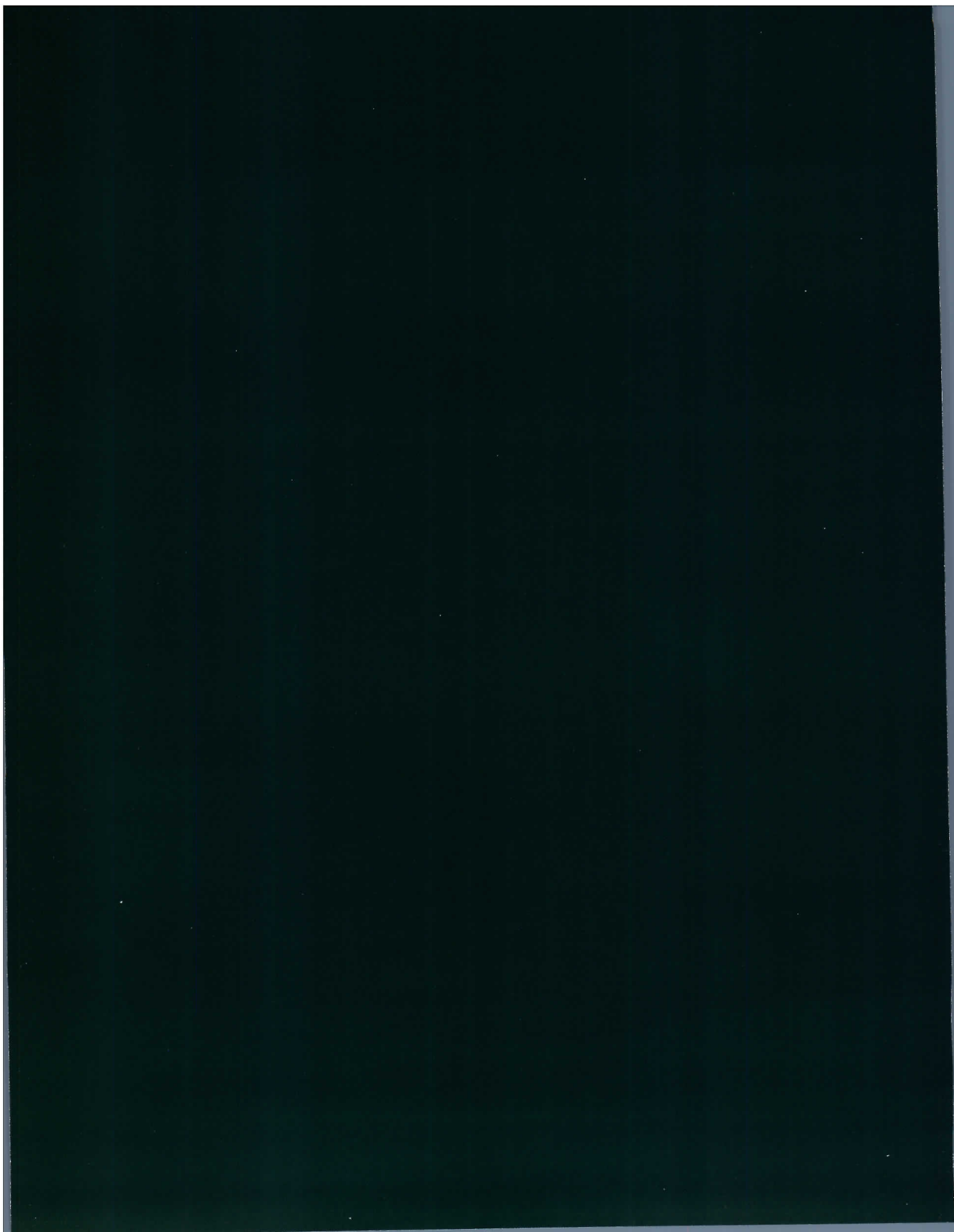
The passage reads, "Despite the small size of his army, he and his men had several advantages that enabled them to win. These included having horses, gunpowder weapons, and metal weapons and armor."

26 (C) [Factual Question]

It is written, "Outbreaks of smallpox and typhus killed off most of the people. The Aztecs and other tribes lacked natural defenses to these illnesses. By the start of the 1600s, most Aztecs had died from disease."

27 (1, 3, 5) [Prose Summary Question]

According to the passage, the Aztecs fought and defeated most of their neighboring city-states. Also, the Aztecs had a hierarchy complete with a strong warrior class. And the Aztecs were defeated by the Spanish, who used their superior technology.



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