



Adapted from L. McKinnon et al., "Lower Predation Risk for Migratory Birds at High Latitudes." ©2010 by American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The figure shows the results for the nesting **19** sites, furthermore, at four of the seven locations, averaged over the four years of the study. The **20** number of predators invading the nests increased over time at each location. This result confirmed that predators were present at the researchers' chosen locations. The researchers found that the percent of **21** surviving nests was greater at locations having higher latitudes. For example, on day 9, approximately 55 percent of nests were found to have survived at the 82°N location compared to approximately 10 percent of nest survival at the 63°N location. This

19

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) sites
- C) sites, however,
- D) sites, in addition,

20

Which choice makes the writer's description of data represented in the figure most accurate?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) numbers of predators invading the nests decreased
- C) percent of surviving nests decreased
- D) percent of surviving nests increased

21

Which choice makes the writer's description of data represented in the figure most accurate?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) surviving nests was smaller
- C) surviving nests remained the same
- D) eggs was much lower

study provides the first known quantifiable evidence for the previously unanswered question of why shorebirds continue on to the high Arctic. **22** The shorebirds risk their own survival by flying farther. Their offspring have a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.

22

Which choice most effectively combines the underlined sentences?

- A) Although the shorebirds risk their own survival by flying farther, their offspring have a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.
- B) The shorebirds risk their own survival because they fly farther; in addition, their offspring have a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.
- C) Flying farther and risking their own survival is what the shorebirds do, and this gives their offspring a better chance of survival because fewer predators invade the nests.
- D) The shorebirds' offspring have a better chance of survival, fewer predators invade their nests, and they risk their own survival by flying farther.

data

data

music **30** that, “began to take on a commanding directness and sharper rhythmic gait.”

Armstrong left Henderson’s band in 1925. His influence, **31** for instance, is discernible in the band’s later recordings. The collaboration between Armstrong and Henderson had put into motion a significant stylistic

30

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) that—
- C) that
- D) that:

31

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) therefore,
- C) likewise,
- D) however,

2 | 2 | 2

shift in jazz music: the polished sound of dance-hall music had given **32** away to the prominent solo features and call-and-response **33** arrangements, that would become hallmarks of the 1930s swing era music.

32

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) way to
- C) in to
- D) away for

33

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) arrangements, which
- C) arrangements, these
- D) arrangements that

Questions 34-44 are based on the following passage.

Cleveland Rocks (for Artists)

[1] It used to be that a move to a metropolis such as New York City was an inevitable step for aspiring artists.

[2] Back when geography was everything, an artist had to get her painting, song, poem, or dance in front of as large an audience as possible. [3] To some degree, these tales may have been true. [4] That was much easier in a city with a teeming population. [5] Geographical proximity helped artists meet other artists, be inspired by them, and compete with them. [6] Stories of talented, ambitious young people getting by on “pluck and luck” in the big city were commonplace. [7] These days, however, they are more fiction than fact. **34**

Today the United States economy is much less forgiving. Once **35** an artist could make a living as a temporary office worker or a waiter, leaving plenty of time to practice your art. In many of the nation’s largest cities, **36** therefore, this life is no longer possible. There are very few cheap, empty lofts waiting to be transformed with an attitude and a paintbrush. Real estate prices have skyrocketed, and survival, for all but the luckiest few, has

34

To make this paragraph most logical, sentence 3 should be placed

- A) where it is now.
- B) after sentence 1.
- C) after sentence 4.
- D) after sentence 6.

35

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) artists
- C) one
- D) you

36

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) however,
- C) consequently,
- D) for instance,

2

2

become more difficult. In many large cities, affordable theaters, jazz cafes, and art galleries are being replaced by **37** other places, including expensive restaurants, couture boutiques, and exclusive nightclubs, so there are fewer and fewer opportunities for the artist just starting out. When business leaders in New York, for example, go **38** so far as to declare the city a “luxury brand,” they are not appealing to potential customers who struggle to survive as artists.

37

Which choice most effectively sets up the list of examples that follows in the sentence and completes the contrast introduced earlier in the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) locations where artists are unlikely to spend money:
- C) upscale venues such as
- D) attractive options such as

38

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) too far
- C) farther
- D) DELETE the underlined portion.

One exception to this trend **39** is Cleveland, Ohio; a great place for young artists. Once a center for manufacturing, Cleveland still boasts a well-maintained infrastructure though many factories and jobs have moved overseas. The city is working hard to attract artists. In 2013 it hosted a “Welcome to Cleveland” weekend, providing a steep discount for hotels, paying fully for ground transportation, and offering an array of meals and free cultural events to artists who were willing to visit the city and consider **40** moving to Cleveland. Perhaps the real sign of welcome is Cleveland’s artist housing plan: homes will be sold to qualifying artists at prices similar to **41** an economy car. Cleveland may be doing the most to attract the creative class, but many

39

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) is: Cleveland, Ohio, a
- C) is Cleveland, Ohio—a
- D) is Cleveland, Ohio (a

40

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) the possibility of a potential move to Cleveland.
- C) what it would be like to move there.
- D) moving there.

41

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) that of an economy car.
- C) an economy car’s.
- D) those of economy cars.

other smaller cities, including Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Corvallis, Oregon; and Burlington, Vermont, are following **42** its lead. **43**

If you're an artist trying to reach an audience, move to a place where you can live well and where you are needed. Don't **44** undermine smaller cities such as Cleveland as you search for your place of inspiration.

42

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) they're
- C) it's
- D) their

43

At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.

In many cases, communities that are arts friendly are bicycle friendly too.

Should the writer add this sentence here?

- A) Yes, because it adds support to the writer's stated claim that Cleveland is a great place for artists to live.
- B) Yes, because it helps define the lifestyle priorities of those to whom the writer refers as the "creative class."
- C) No, because it adds a loosely related detail that the writer doesn't connect to the claims made in the paragraph.
- D) No, because it should be placed instead in the passage's final paragraph to support the claim that artists can live well in smaller cities.

44

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) discount
- C) blow off
- D) give the cold shoulder to