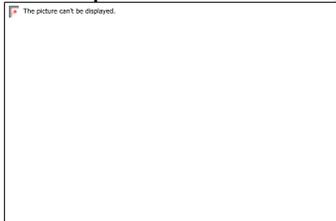

Generation Date: **11/13/2017**

Generated By: **Kelly Fernandez**

Doughnuts and bagels are popular choices for breakfast in America. However, they differ not only in calorie content or the process of making them but also in their history.

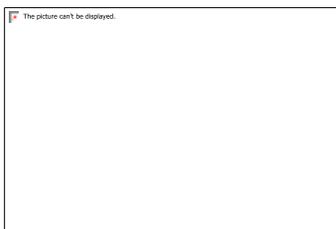


The bagel was first invented in Kraków, Poland, as an alternative to *Bublik*, a lean bread designed for Lent. *Bajgiel* became a staple of the Polish diet in the 16th and 17th centuries. Bagels became so popular in Poland that they were used as gifts for women during childbirth. Mothers used them as teething rings, a popular practice to date.

Many Jewish families would make bagels on Saturday evenings so they could rest the next day. There are many accounts of how the word “bagel” originated. One of them is that the word comes from the Yiddish *beygl*.

When bagels made their way to Russia, where they were known as *bubliki*, they were sold on strings. Like many ring-shaped objects, *bublikis* supposedly brought good luck.

They were brought to the United States by Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe. A successful business developed in New York City. The bagel only came to be widely used all over America in the last quarter of the 20th century. A Canadian-born astronaut Gregory Chamitoff even took a batch of bagels into space in 2008.



The history of donuts is a little unusual. It is believed that a cow in colonial times kicked over a pot of oil onto a mixture of pastry. This was a tasty mistake as it helped people develop doughnuts.

Prior to the Revolutionary War, these were known as *olykoeks*, Dutch for oily cakes. This was a time when Manhattan was under control of the Dutch.

During the First World War, doughnuts were the symbol of home for the soldiers in

France. Female Salvation Army workers, who took these treats to the homesick soldiers, were known as “Doughnut Girls.” The boys who waited eagerly for the doughnuts were known as “Doughboys.”

After World War I ended, Adolph Levitt, a Russian refugee, invented the first doughnut machine in 1920 in New York City. While doughnuts were declared the “Hit Food” of the century in 1933 Chicago’s World Fair, they continued to be a favorite treat for Americans.

Once again, as American soldiers fought in World War II, Doughnut Dollies, who replaced Doughnut Girls, brought the soldiers doughnuts.

1. The organizational structure used in this passage is



A. definition.



B. compare/contrast.



C. classification.



D. cause/effect.

Extinction of the Dinosaurs

by C. Vesely

For centuries, people have been puzzled over what caused dinosaurs to die off. Today, there are several theories about what caused the extinction of dinosaurs. There are two primary theories, and scientists who study these theories fall into two main categories—intrinsic gradualists and extrinsic catastrophists.

The intrinsic gradualists believe that increased volcanic activity at the end of the Cretaceous period led to the dinosaurs dying out. According to this theory, volcanoes all over the world were erupting at different intervals for a period of several million years. Soot and ash from these eruptions may have gradually accumulated in the atmosphere and blocked the sunlight causing the Earth's surface to cool. This climate change may have led to the extinction of dinosaurs. The volcanoes may have affected the Earth's surface as well. There is a layer of rock in the Earth's crust known as the Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) boundary. The layer is found worldwide, and it contains a high level of iridium, a type of metal. The K-T boundary marks the end of the Cretaceous period and the beginning of the Tertiary period. Some scientists believe the high level of iridium found in the K-T boundary may have come from molten rock that spewed from the volcanoes.

The extrinsic catastrophists believe that a giant comet or meteor crashed into Earth. The crash may have been the catalyst for the extinction of dinosaurs. The impact of such an object would have thrown large amounts of debris into the air all at once. The debris would have blocked out the sunlight and caused the planet to cool. The impact would also have caused earthquakes, tsunamis, and other natural disasters. Some scientists argue that the high level of iridium in the K-T boundary may have come from the meteor rather than from the volcanoes. Some of these scientists believe that several comets or meteors collided with Earth over a relatively short period of time. These theorists think the extinction of dinosaurs resulted from the multiple impacts.

Although some evidence supports each theory, neither of the theories is conclusive. None of

the theories explain why the dinosaurs went extinct while many mammals and small reptiles were able to survive. Also, fossil records found in some areas support a gradual decline while fossil records found in other areas support a sudden die out. For now, scientists must continue to search for answers about what caused the extinction of dinosaurs.

2. Read the following sentence from the fourth paragraph.

Also, fossil records found in some areas support a gradual decline while fossil records found in other areas support a sudden die out.

Why does the author make the statement above?

-  A. to provide evidence to show dinosaurs existed
 -  B. to give details about how the dinosaurs died
 -  C. to dismiss the extrinsic catastrophists' theories
 -  D. to show that both scientific theories are flawed
-

3. Climate is influenced by many factors. One of the most important factors is latitude. For example, areas nearest the equator are warm and damp.

The structure of the selection above can best be described as

-  A. sequence.
 -  B. compare and contrast.
 -  C. definition.
 -  D. cause and effect.
-

4.

Plastic Bags

Most of us do not realize the results of our everyday actions. For example, many do not think about how a simple thing like a plastic bag affects our environment. Indeed, they are cheaper and easier to carry than paper bags. Plastic bags are convenient, and they do save millions of trees. However, most plastic bags are never recycled. In fact, more than 500 million are used and thrown away each year. Millions of these bags end up in landfills. Most of these may take several hundred years to decompose. Recycling would help reduce the amount of plastic being piled up in landfills. Better yet, skip the paper and plastic bags and bring reuseable bags to the store instead.

The passage is organized using the structure of



A. cause/effect.



B. definition.



C. classification.



D. compare/contrast.

5. "Organic" refers to the way farmers grow and process their produce. Fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and meat are often grown and processed this way. These are often more expensive than inorganic products and spoil easily. Unlike conventional or inorganic farmers, organic farmers use natural fertilizers and methods to reduce pests and diseases. Organic farmers do not give antibiotics or growth hormones to animals like conventional farmers. In addition, organic farmers do not use medication to prevent diseases in animals. While conventional farmers give limited space to their animals indoors, organic farmers allow their animals to access the outdoors.

How does the author's use of the organizational structure support his or her purpose?



A. It shows how organic and inorganic farming methods are different.



B. It shows the importance of growing and processing food organically.



C. It shows the order of events in which organic farming developed.



D. It shows the different branches of inorganic farms in rural areas.

6. While Italy has many rivers, they tend to be short. At four hundred miles, the Po is the longest. South America, on the other hand has many long rivers. The Amazon, South America's longest river, is 3,500 miles longer than the Po.

The structure of the selection above can best be described as



A. compare and contrast.



B. definition.

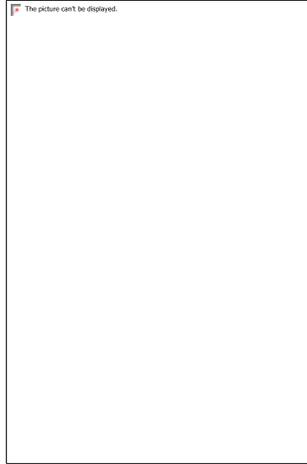


C. sequence.



D. cause and effect.

7.



Rice is a cereal grain and the staple food for a large part of the human population. People eat rice in some form daily in East, South, Southeast Asia; the Middle East; Latin America; and the West Indies. There are many types of rice found in many corners of the world.

Basmati rice, cultivated in the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges for centuries, gets its name from the sweet smell of its long, white grains. Basmati rice or "pearl of scents" is popular around the world and is used in many traditional rice dishes in south Asia.

Another variety of rice with aroma is Jasmine rice. This white rice is a bit sticky and is grown in Thailand. Jasmine rice is an excellent choice in Thai curries and Vietnamese dishes. Arborio, or Italian short-grain white rice makes the famous risotto dish. It is creamy with a great ability to absorb flavors. Arborio is also used in stews and soups.

In fact, wild rice, the only type of rice native to North America, is not actually rice but a grain. It is the staple food of the Native Americans. Wild rice comes from the seeds of a water grass. The grains are long and dark brown in color.

Which of these best explains the organizational structure used in this passage?

- A. sequence, because it shows a timeline of the popularity of rice
- B. classification, because the author divides rice into various groups
- C. cause/effect, because it describes the influence of rice in Asia
- D. definition, because it defines the concept of rice as a staple food

8. Although much more common than hurricanes and tornadoes, thunderstorms can be equally dangerous.

The structure of the selection above can best be described as

- A. sequence.
- B. classification.

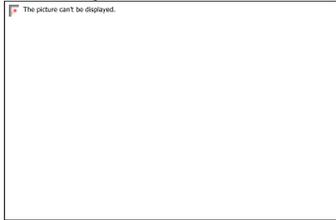


C. compare and contrast.



D. cause and effect.

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Once again, as American soldiers fought in World War II, Doughnut Dollies, who replaced Doughnut Girls, brought the soldiers doughnuts.

9. How does the author's use of the organizational structure support his or her purpose?

- A.** It shows how doughnuts became more popular than bagels.
- B.** It shows the reason bagels were invented to replace doughnuts.
- C.** It shows the influence bagels and doughnuts had on American soldiers
- D.** It shows how bagels and doughnuts have their own unique histories.

A string instrument or a stringed instrument is popular around the world. It uses vibrating strings to produce music. The strings may be of gut, metal, fiber, or plastic. These may be plucked, bowed, or struck.

Although there are many string instruments native to the cultures and tribes around the world, there are five common types used in the orchestra. These are the violin, viola, cello, double bass, and harp.

The violin family of stringed instruments includes the violin, viola, cello, and sometimes the double bass. These are supported by a neck and a bout and are played using a bow. Harps are instruments in which the strings are contained within a frame and are plucked.

10. Which of these is true about this passage?

- A.** It shows the influence of string instruments on the orchestra.
- B.** It shows how string instruments have various distinct features.
- C.** It compares the metal strings to gut, plastic, and fiber strings.
- D.** It explains the concept of tribal music around the world.

Most people think of a person lying on the couch reflecting on memories to a doctor when they think of psychology. In fact, psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. Although psychology was studied as a philosophical subject in ancient civilizations, it began to be studied experimentally in nineteenth-century Germany. German physician Wilhelm Wundt established the first psychology laboratory in 1879. It was Sigmund Freud, the Austrian physician, who made psychology widely popular.

However, psychology is more complex than that and includes many branches. Biological psychology is focused on the study of the biological reasons for human or animal actions. Similarly, clinical psychology is concerned with the treatment of diseases or problems of the mind. While cognitive psychology is about the mental

processes or thoughts, behavioral psychology is mostly about the study of behavior. Another interesting branch of psychology is the comparative one: it is mostly limited to the study of animal behavior and mental life. Developmental psychology seeks to understand how people change their behavior as they age. Another important branch is social psychology as it studies human beings in social situations. There are many branches of psychology that study specific fields such as sports, industrial, and educational psychology. Researchers have spent a lot of time studying the mind and behavior of people and animals.

11. How does the organizational structure of this passage support the author's purpose?

-  A. It classifies the mental processes of animals.
-  B. It defines the idea of a psychologist by examples.
-  C. It compares psychology with other sciences.
-  D. It shows how psychology is in fact complex.

Bear Management

by C. Vesely

Bears are typically shy, solitary animals. They are easily frightened by people, and they have traditionally avoided human contact. However, in the past few decades, humans have increasingly invaded bear territory by building roads and homes in areas occupied by bears. As a result, bears have encountered humans much more frequently than in the past.

Bears have an excellent sense of smell and will make meals from any garbage, pet food, and birdseed that humans leave out. Bears will repeatedly return to places where they have found food. These bears become a nuisance in areas populated by humans. They may tear into cars in order to reach food items or food wrappers. The bears may even break into a garage or home in search of food. They can cause thousands of dollars in property damage.

When bears become a problem for humans, local wildlife authorities must take action. Wildlife managers can use aversive conditioning to teach bears to avoid certain areas. Aversive conditioning teaches bears to associate crossing certain boundaries with negative consequences. Wildlife managers collaborate with people in the affected community to decide where the bear boundaries will be. When a bear crosses an established boundary, a wildlife manager or a trained resident of the community takes a series of steps that create a negative experience for the bear. The methods used in aversive conditioning do not cause great harm to the bear. They are just unpleasant. The wildlife manager or resident may shout and spray the bear with pepper spray or water. The wildlife manager or resident may also set off pyrotechnics, or fireworks, to scare the bear with loud noises and bright lights. These negative experiences teach the bear to be wary of humans. The bear will learn to stay on its side of the boundary in order to avoid the unpleasant interactions.

Aversive conditioning is not a complete solution on its own. In order for the conditioning to be effective, the community residents must work to remove the items that attracted the bears in the first place. Residents must keep their garbage in airtight containers and must not leave it outside unless it is in a bear-proof container. Pet owners should store pet food indoors to keep it from attracting the bears. Additionally, residents should not use birdfeeders during the times of

the year that bears are active. Aversive conditioning along with preventative measures is an effective way to manage the local bear population.

12. Read the following sentence from the second paragraph.

They may tear into cars in order to reach food items or food wrappers.

Why does the author make the statement above?

-  **A.** to develop the idea that bears can be a nuisance to people
 -  **B.** to develop the idea that bears have a powerful sense of smell
 -  **C.** to support the idea that bears are not dangerous to humans
 -  **D.** to support the idea that humans are to blame for bear encounters
-

13. First, the wind starts to blow and swirl. Before long, bolts of lightning streak across the sky and thunder booms. Then, when enough electrical force builds up, a powerful current of electricity zigzags down an electrically charged pathway between the two, causing the flash of lightning.

The structure of the selection above can best be described as

-  **A.** cause and effect.
 -  **B.** compare and contrast.
 -  **C.** definition.
 -  **D.** sequence.
-

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14. How does the first paragraph develop the idea that humans are responsible for the rise in bear encounters?

-  **A.** The author uses a problem-and-solution relationship to show how humans have prevented encounters with bears in the past.
-  **B.** The author shows how bears have significantly changed by comparing and contrasting their behavior today with their past behavior.
-  **C.** The author uses chronological order to explain the events that have led to an increase in encounters between humans and bears.
-  **D.** The author uses a cause-and-effect relationship to show that human invasion of bear territory has resulted in the increased encounters.

15. Here's how the Pony Express worked. A young rider would grab a mailbag then jump on a horse and ride for ten miles at top speed. Then he would jump on a fresh horse and keep going. He would change horses seven times, and then he would pass the mailbag to another rider, who would keep on riding another seven horses for another seventy miles until he reached the next rider!

The structure of the selection above can best be described as

-  **A.** classification.
 -  **B.** cause and effect.
 -  **C.** compare and contrast.
 -  **D.** sequence.
-