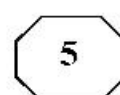
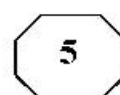




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- 136- Cell counts may be made with a counting chamber, to facilitate counting of cells and to determine the volume of liquid in the area counted.
- 1) a slide marked with a grid
 - 2) a slide is marked with a grid
 - 3) that is a slide with a grid marked
 - 4) that is, a slide and a grid having marked
- 137- Gerrymandering is one political party gains advantage.
- 1) by so unfairly dividing a voting area such that
 - 2) when a voting area is unfairly divided so that
 - 3) to divide an area to vote unfairly and that
 - 4) dividing so unfairly that in a voting area
- 138- Elasmobranch fishes use electroreception to locate prey. Some scientists suspect that sharks, skates, and rays, sensing and interpreting the much larger voltage potentials created by salt-water currents moving through the earth's magnetic field,
- 1) use this information to navigate
 - 2) and navigate by using this information
 - 3) they use this information and navigate this way
 - 4) thereby navigating by the use of this information
- 139- The defendant's refusal to discuss his whereabouts convinced the jury of his guilt, even though so many other facts surrounding the crime indicated not only that he was entirely innocent but "framed" by members of a local syndicate.
- 1) also he had been
 - 2) had he been also
 - 3) he had also been
 - 4) also that he had been
- 140- According to a recent study, postal patrons are regularly affronted by out-of-order stamp vending machines, branch post office lobbies at night, and 33-cent letters that take as long to get there as 8-cent letters did long ago.
- 1) to lock
 - 2) that lock
 - 3) locked
 - 4) be locked

PART B: Vocabulary

Directions: Select the answer choice (1), (2), (3), or (4) that best completes the blank. Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 141- Consumers are not so easily as they are often painted. They may know what they want, and what they want may be greatly different from what other people believe they need.
- 1) disavowed
 - 2) coddled
 - 3) manipulated
 - 4) secluded
- 142- In parts of the world where the life spans are short, 40 may be regarded as age. People who live longer are believed to possess special powers.
- 1) eccentric
 - 2) advanced
 - 3) ephemeral
 - 4) unpredictable

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ventral medial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC)—may produce a fundamental model of our self and place it in mental time. In doing so, this study suggests, it may be the source of our sense of self.

Psychologists have long noticed that our mind handles information about one's self differently from other details. Memories that reference the self are easier to recall than other forms of memory. They benefit from what researchers have called a self-reference effect (SRE), in which information related to one's self is privileged and more salient in our thoughts. Self-related memories are distinct from both episodic memory, the category of recollections that pertains to specific events and experiences, and semantic memory, which connects to more general knowledge, such as the color of grass and the characteristics of the seasons.

SREs, then, are a way to investigate how our sense of self emerges from the workings of the brain—something multiple research groups have studied intensely. For example, previous research employed functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), a method that measures blood flow as a measure of brain activity, to identify regions that were activated by self-reference. These studies identified the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) as a brain region related to self-thought. The mPFC can be further divided into upper and lower regions (called dorsal and ventral, respectively), which make different contributions to self-related thought. The dorsal section plays a role in distinguishing self from other and appears to be task related, whereas the ventral section, the vmPFC, contributes more to emotional processing.

In the new SCAN study, the researchers used the self-reference effect to assess memories of present and future selves among people with brain lesions to the vmPFC. The scientists worked with seven people who had lesions to this area and compared them with a control group made up of eight people with injuries to other parts of the brain as well as 23 healthy individuals without brain injury. By comparing these groups, the scientists could investigate whether brain lesions in general or those to the vmPFC specifically might affect SREs. All people in the study underwent a thorough neuropsychological evaluation, which confirmed that they were within normal ranges for a variety of cognitive assessments, including measures of verbal fluency and spatial short-term memory. The researchers then asked the participants to list adjectives to describe themselves as well as a well-known celebrity, both in the present and 10 years in the future. Later, the participants had to recall these same traits.

- 151- The passage most probably continues with a discussion of
- 1) the reports made by the SCAN study participants
 - 2) how the new findings can change our view of our "self"
 - 3) whether the procedures used by the researchers managed to elicit appropriate responses
 - 4) differences found between the participants in verbal fluency and spatial short-term memory
- 152- All of the following are stated in the passage about the ventral medial prefrontal cortex EXCEPT that it
- 1) helps self-related memories be more salient than some other memory types
 - 2) is involved in putting together memories of the present and future self
 - 3) embraces two sections that mimic each other's functions
 - 4) may assist us in formulating a model of our self

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- 153- According to the passage, the self-reference effect
- 1) is a construct whose validity is yet to be objectively established
 - 2) can diminish in its force if any part of the brain is damaged or deactivated
 - 3) is concerned with the effect our sense of self exerts on the workings of the brain
 - 4) can account for the salience of self-related memories compared to other types of recollections
- 154- What is the main function of the last paragraph?
- 1) To describe the method of data collection used in a study
 - 2) To compare and contrast the findings of a study with those of other ones
 - 3) To discuss the implications of the findings of a groundbreaking investigation
 - 4) To introduce a novel approach to studying the link between present and future memories, on the one hand, and our conception of our self, on the other
- 155- What was used as a pre-test in the study reported in the last paragraph?
- 1) The degree of damage to the participants' vmPFC
 - 2) Cognitive as well as non-cognitive measures
 - 3) The participants' overall health condition
 - 4) A neuropsychological evaluation

Passage 2:

A recent column in a well-known newspaper asked “Will my grandkids still love me if I buy them nonfiction?” It’s a question rooted in adults’ perception of what children like and how they decide which books to read, and it actually belies the fact that we are in a “golden age” for children’s nonfiction. While the nonfiction of our childhoods was less exciting, the variety in nonfiction these days is amazing. The ease with which we can create graphic- and photo-heavy, well-designed nonfiction means that children are gravitating to nonfiction books like never before. We’ve long assumed that kids have to be convinced that reading is pleasurable, especially when the task is learning about our world instead of a fictional one, like Narnia. Yet, researchers and librarians who have tracked the reading preferences of real, in-the-wild kids would disagree. These kids need no convincing.

When researchers asked 84 elementary school children whether they preferred the storytelling style of narrative fiction and nonfiction, the factual style of expository writing, or both, 42 percent said they preferred expository writing. Only 8 percent of adults questioned felt the same way about expository writing, and more than half said they preferred narrative writing. Expository writing, the basis of much of nonfiction, is a favorite of children who are just discovering the world of reading. Despite that preference, the grownups don’t seem to be listening; right now only 17–22 percent of books available in classroom collections are nonfiction.

So, yes, your kids, your grandkids, your bonus kids, all will love you for buying nonfiction. Like many other grown-ups out there, I had no idea this was the case. And while fiction has many subcategories—mystery, romance, sci-fi—until recently, nonfiction has all been lumped into one category. Breaking nonfiction down into five easy-to-understand types makes it easier for you, and your kids, to find books that light a spark.

Many of today’s books look nothing like nonfiction did when we were kids. You can find visually inviting and wildly interesting books about anything. A totally hilarious take on the Earth’s history, as told from the perspective of the Earth itself. A biography of the little girl who went from having lizards at her tea parties to becoming the first female

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curator of reptiles at the British Museum. A playful mental experiment on what it would look like if you and your friends had the teeth of other mammals.

- 156- What is the best title for the passage?
- 1) Fiction and Nonfiction: The Gap Is Closing
 - 2) Nonfiction Is Cool, and Our Kids Know It
 - 3) An Emerging Generation of Bibliophiles
 - 4) A New Nonfiction Genre for Kids
- 157- Why has the writer mentioned “Narnia” in paragraph 1?
- 1) To make the point in a comparison more tangible
 - 2) To introduce the best in a series dubbed as fictional
 - 3) To explain why book reading used to be pleasurable
 - 4) To exemplify graphic- and photo-heavy, well-designed fiction
- 158- Why has the author stated, “... only 17–22 percent of books available in classroom collections are nonfiction” (paragraph 2)?
- 1) To argue against a fallacious assumption held by adults who believe children cannot identify their own real needs
 - 2) To prove that school authorities are not informed by research related to kids’ reading preferences
 - 3) To accentuate a nascent trend that that will soon impose itself on adults’ will
 - 4) To represent a discrepancy between what is supplied and what is demanded
- 159- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- 1) The kid’s more tendency for nonfiction is a result of a change in their own mindset rather than a change in the variety this genre enjoys today.
 - 2) Different from fiction, it is hard to find criteria based on which to categorize nonfiction into easy-to-understand types.
 - 3) There is a congruence in opinion between researchers and adults about what children’s favorite of reading is.
 - 4) To read nonfiction, children do not necessarily need any persuasion on the part of adults.
- 160- Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph?
- 1) A traditional point of view is reiterated and then disparaged.
 - 2) A conventional model is dismissed and an alternative introduced.
 - 3) An assertion is made and several examples are provided to illustrate it.
 - 4) The causes of a phenomenon are described, and then its effects are discussed.

This is the end of Section 5.