PASSAGE 2 – Questions 11-20

For all their great diversity of shapes and sizes, glaciers can be divided into two essential types: valley glaciers, which flow downhill from mountains and are shaped by the **constraints** of topography, and ice sheets, which flow outward in all directions from domelike centers of accumulated ice to cover vast expanses of terrain. Whatever their type, most glaciers are remnants of great shrouds of ice that covered the earth eons ago. In a few of these glaciers the oldest ice is very ancient indeed; the age of parts of the Antarctic sheet may exceed 500,000 years.

Glaciers are born in rocky wombs above the snow line, where there is sufficient winter snowfall and summer cold for snow to survive the annual melting. The long gestation period of a glacier begins with the accumulation and gradual transformation of snowflakes. Soon after they reach the ground, complex snowflakes are reduced to compact, roughly spherical ice crystals, the basic components of a glacier. As new layers of snow and ice, snow that survives the melting of the previous summer, accumulate, they squeeze out most of the air bubbles **trapped** within and between the crystals below. **This process** of recrystallization continues throughout the life of the glacier.

The length of time required for the creation of glacier ice depends mainly upon the temperature and the rate of snowfall. In Iceland, where snowfall is heavy and summer temperatures are high enough to produce plenty of meltwater, glacier ice may come into being in a relatively short time say, ten years. In parts of Antarctica, where snowfall is scant and the ice remains well below its melting temperature year-round, the process may require hundreds of years. The ice does not become a glacier until it moves under its own weight, and it cannot move **significantly** until **it** reaches a critical thickness the point at which the weight of the piled-up layers overcomes the internal strength of the ice and the friction between the ice and the ground. This critical thickness is about 60 feet. The fastest moving glaciers have been gauged at not much more than two and a half miles per year, and some cover less than 1/100 inch in that same amount of time. But no matter how infinitesimal the flow, movement is what distinguishes a glacier from a mere mass of ice.

11. This passage mainly discusses_____.

A. the size and shape of glaciers

B. the formation of glaciers

C. why glaciers move

D. two types of glaciers

12. The word "<u>constraints</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. restrictions B. height

C. beauty D. speed

13. Why does the author mention the Antarctic ice sheet in the first paragraph?

A. It is a slow-moving glacier.

B. One would expect glaciers in this part of the world.

C. It contains some of the oldest ice in existence.

D. It is an example of a well-formed ice sheet.

14. In order to describe the development of glaciers, the author uses the analogy of____.

A. birth B. snowflakes

C. crystals D. Iceland

15. The phrase "<u>this process</u>" in the passage refers to_____.

A. air bubbles being trapped below

B. snow and ice compressing the ice crystals

C. formation of ice from snow that is about to melt

D. melting of summer snow

16. The word "<u>trapped</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. enclosed B. hunted

C. formed D. stranded

17. According to the passage, what is one of the differences between valley glaciers and ice sheets?

A. Ice sheets move faster than valley glaciers.

B. While valley glaciers flow downhill, ice sheets flow in all directions.

C. Valley glaciers are thicker than ice sheets because of the restricting land formations.

D. Valley glaciers are not as old as ice sheets.

18. What does "it" in the passage refer to_____.

A. glacier B. weight

C. ice D. critical thickness

19. The word "significantly" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

A. quickly B. naturally

C. thoroughly D. notably

20. According to the passage, the characteristic that identifies a glacier is_____.

A. the critical thickness of the ice

B. the amount of ice accumulated

C. the movement of the ice

D. the weight of the ice

PASSAGE 3 – Questions 21-30

Pottery refers to dishes, plates, cups and cooking pots made out of clay. Chinese pottery was invented during the Neolithic period (5,000-2,200 BC) and it was molded by hand. Before this time, people had been nomadic, making it difficult to carry heavy, breakable pieces of pottery. At first, pottery was made by pushing a hole into a ball of clay or by taking a piece of clay and coiling it up into a pot shape. Many early pots were simple lumps of clay. However, people later discovered that clay, when placed in an open fire, hardened. This technique, known as firing, soon became common practice in pottery production.

People used pottery as a way of forming their social identity or showing who they were and how they were different from other people. Many of the designs that were used on pottery were usually borrowed from those already found on clothing and garments. The decoration of pottery began with simple **incisions**, which were later painted on. Gradually, plants, animals, and human figures were