

## Passage 2

Political controversy about the public-land policy of the United States began with the American Revolution. In fact, even before independence from Britain was won, it became clear that resolving the dilemmas surrounding the public domain prove necessary to preserve the Union itself.

At the peace negotiations with Britain, Americans demanded, and got, a western boundary at the Mississippi River. Thus the new nation secured for its birthright a vast internal empire rich in agricultural and mineral resources. But under their colonial charters, seven states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—claimed portions of the western wilderness. Virginia's claim was the largest, stretching north and west to encompass the later states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The language of the charters was vague and their validity questionable, but during the war Virginia reinforced its title by sponsoring Colonel George Rogers Clark's 1778 expedition to Vincennes and Kaskaskia, which strengthened America's trans-Appalachian pretensions at the peace table.

The six states holding no claim to the transmontane region doubted whether a confederacy in which territory was so unevenly apportioned would truly prove what it claimed to be a union of equals. Already New Jersey, Delaware, Rhode Island, and Maryland were among the smallest and least populous of the states. While they levied heavy taxes to repay state war debts, their larger neighbors might retire debts out of land sale proceeds. Drawn by fresh lands and low taxes, people would desert the small states for the large, leaving the former to fall into bankruptcy and eventually into political subjugation. All the states shared in the war effort, said the New Jersey legislature, how then could half of them 'be left to sink under an enormous debt, whilst others are enabled, in a short period, to replace all their expenditures from the hard earnings of the whole confederacy?' As the Revolution was a common endeavor, so ought its fruits, including the western lands, to be a common property.

1. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?  
(A) A controversial public-land policy  
(B) How independence from Britain was won  
(C) The land holdings of Massachusetts  
(D) How New Jersey developed its western land
2. According to the passage, the British granted the new American nation a western boundary at  
(A) Ohio  
(B) Illinois  
(C) the Mississippi River  
(D) the Appalachian Mountains
3. Which state laid claim to the largest land -holdings?  
(A) North Carolina  
(B) South Carolina  
(C) Virginia  
(D) Georgia
4. In line 8, the word "stretching" could best be replaced by which of the following?  
(A) Lengthening  
(B) Increasing  
(C) Exaggerating  
(D) Extending
5. Why does the author mention Colonel Clark' S expedition?  
(A) To explain how one state strengthened its land claims  
(B) To criticize an effort to acquire additional agricultural resources  
(C) To show that many explorers searched for new lands  
(D) To question the validity of Virginia's claims
6. According to the passage, the smaller states tried to raise money to pay their war debts by  
(A) collecting taxes  
(B) exporting crops  
(C) selling land  
(D) raising cattle

### Passage 3

Without regular supplies of some hormones our capacity to behave would be seriously impaired; without others we would soon die. Tiny amounts of some hormones can modify our moods and our actions, our inclination to eat or drink, our aggressiveness or submissiveness and our reproduction and parental behavior. And hormones do more than influence adult behavior; early in life they help to determine the development of bodily form and may even determine an individual's behavior capacities. Later in life the changing outputs of some endocrine glands and the body's changing sensitivity to some hormones are essential aspects of the phenomena of aging.

Communication within the body and the consequent integration of behavior were considered the exclusive province of the nervous system up to the beginning of the present century. The emergence of endocrinology as a separate discipline can probably be traced to the experiments of Bayliss and Starling on the hormone secreting. This substance is secreted from cells in the intestinal walls when food enters the stomach: it travels through the bloodstream and stimulates the pancreas to liberate pancreatic juice, which aids in digestion. By showing that special cells secrete chemical agents that are conveyed by the bloodstream and regulate distant target organs or tissues, Bayliss and Starling demonstrated that chemical integration can occur without participation of the nervous system.

The term "hormone" was first used with reference to secreting. Starling derived the term from the Greek "hormon", meaning "to excite or set in motion." The term "endocrine" was introduced shortly thereafter. "Endocrine" is used to refer to glands that secrete products into the bloodstream. The term "endocrine" contrasts with "exocrine," which is applied to glands that secrete their products through ducts to the site of action. Examples of exocrine glands are the tear glands, the sweat glands, and the pancreas, which secretes pancreatic juice through a duct into the intestine. Exocrine glands are also called duct glands, while endocrine glands are called ductless.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?  
(A) To explain the specific functions of various hormones  
(B) To provide general information about hormones  
(C) To explain how the term "hormone" evolved  
(D) To report on experiments in endocrinology
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of hormones?  
(A) Modification of behavior  
(B) Sensitivity to hunger and thirst  
(C) Aggressive feelings  
(D) Maintenance of blood pressure
3. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?  
(A) The human body requires large amounts of most hormones.  
(B) Synthetic hormones can replace a person's natural supply of hormones if necessary.  
(C) The quantity of hormones produced and their effects on the body are related to a person's age.  
(D) The short child of tall parents very likely had a hormone deficiency early in life.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Bayliss and Starling experiments, most people believed that chemical integration occurred only  
(A) during sleep  
(B) in the endocrine glands  
(C) under control of the nervous system  
(D) during strenuous exercise
5. In line 14, the word "liberate" could best be replaced by which of the following?  
(A) Emancipate  
(B) Discharge  
(C) Surrender  
(D) Save
6. According to the passage, another term for exocrine glands is  
(A) duct glands  
(B) endocrine glands  
(C) ductless glands  
(D) intestinal glands