

ACT READING TEST 2

35 Minutes—40 Questions

Passage I

Prose Fiction: The follow passage is adapted from the short story “Twilight” by Wladyslaw Reymont.

Sokol lay dying. He had been lying this way for several weeks now. He was old and had fallen sick. The good people of the community argued that it would be wrong to kill him, even though his handsome hide would make fine leather. Yes, the good people preferred to let him die slowly, alone and forgotten. After asserting their will, they took no further notice of Sokol, except for the occasional furtive kick to remind him that he was dying too slowly. The others, thankfully, took no notice of Sokol at all.

Once in a while the hunting dogs, with whom he used to leap in the chase, came to visit him. But dogs have ugly souls (from too much contact with human beings), and at every call of their master, they left Sokol precipitously. Only Lappa, an old Siberian hound, stayed with him longer than the others. Lappa lay dozing under the feed trough, oppressed with sorrow at the sight of Sokol, whose large, pleading tearful eyes frightened him.

So the old horse was left to his solitary misery. The days kept him company—golden, rosy days or gray, harsh, painful ones—filling the stall with their sorrowful weeping. They peered into his eyes before departing silently, as if stricken with awe. But Sokol did not fear the days. He was afraid only of the nights—the fearfully silent nights of autumn. It was during those nights that he felt he would surely die. He became almost frantic with terror during those cool nights. In fact, he would often tear at his halter and beat his hoofs against the walls of his wooden stall. Sokol wanted only to escape, so that he would be free to run one last time.

One day, as the sun was setting, he began to neigh long and plaintively. Not a single voice, however, answered him from the close, heavy stillness of the departing day. From the distant meadows Sokol heard the sharp ringing and swishing of busy scythes. And from the fields of grain and flowers came a rustling, a humming, and a whispering. But about Sokol there was a deep, awful silence that only made him shiver. Somber panic seized him, and he began to tug frenziedly at his halter. Finally, it broke and he fled, untethered, into the yard.

The sun blinded him as he emerged from the darkness of the barn and a wild pain gnawed at his entrails. He lowered his head, and stood motionless, as if stunned. Little by little, however, he came to himself again—dim memories of fields, forests, and meadows floated through his brain. There awoke in Sokol a resistless desire to run: it was a longing to conquer vast distances; a craving thirst to live again as he had once lived. He began eagerly to seek an exit from the yard. It was a square with three sides shut in by various buildings. Sokol searched in vain. He tried again and again, though he could barely stand on his legs, though every movement caused him indescribable pain, though the sweat kept flowing from his old pores.

At last he came to the wooden fence from which he could see the manor house. He gazed at the flower-covered lawn before it, where dogs were basking. He then gazed at the house itself with its windows glittering golden in the sun. He began to neigh pleadingly, piteously. If anyone had come and said a kind word to him, or smoothed his coat caressingly, he would willingly have laid down and died. But all about was deserted, drowsy, and unshakably still.

In despair, Sokol began to bite the rails and wrench the gate, leaning against it with all his weight. It burst open, eventually, and after recovering his balance, he walked slowly into the garden. He approached the verandah, still neighing plaintively, but no one heard him. He stood there a long time, gazing at the curtained windows. At one point, he even tried to climb the steps, but his legs would not cooperate. He then walked around the house.

When Sokol reached the open fields that greeted the front side of the manor house, he suddenly seemed to forget everything, his pain and discomfort included. He saw at that moment only visions of vast grain fields, as limitless as the sea, stretching away to a distant—endlessly distant—horizon. Bewitched by these alluring fancies he began to stagger forward with all his waning might. He dragged himself into the meadow and sank exhausted to the ground. He stretched out his legs, looked up into the sky, and sighed. After a moments rest, he struck his paws into the ground and fancied he was up again, galloping across the field in the chase. The hounds were beside him barking, flying like the wind.

1. The main theme of the passage concerns:
 - A. the preferential treatment enjoyed by hounds.
 - B. a horse's perception of the sun.
 - C. the end of an old horse's life.
 - D. the ways most humans mistreat animals.
2. Which of the following questions is NOT answered by information in the passage?
 - F. Did Sokol wear a halter?
 - G. What was the breed of Lappa the hound?
 - H. Was Sokol a blind horse?
 - J. Did Sokol have a healthy appetite?
3. It can be inferred from the first paragraph (lines 1-10) that the author believes that "good" people:
 - A. always know what is best for aging animals.
 - B. sometimes unwittingly argue to prolong the suffering of an animal.
 - C. are hypocrites who secretly like to mistreat others in their community.
 - D. took no notice of the aged and dying horse.
4. The parenthetical in the second paragraph (lines 13-14) suggests that the author believes that:
 - F. dogs are born innocent and pure.
 - G. dogs should not be trusted near an ailing horse.
 - H. most humans fail to train dogs properly.
 - J. humans need dogs to hunt wild prey.
5. In terms of developing the story, the third paragraph (lines 20-31) primarily serves to:
 - A. highlight the passage of time and Sokol's solitary misery.
 - B. explain why Lappa was frightened by Sokol's tearful eyes.
 - C. set the scene for the fourth paragraph of the passage.
 - D. foreshadow the sharp ringing and swishing of busy scythes.
6. According to the passage, in his younger days, Sokol:
 - F. basked eagerly in the warm, golden sun.
 - G. enjoyed running long distances through fields.
 - H. leapt easily over the fence that bounded the yard.
 - J. grazed often in the vast fields near the manor house.
7. It can be inferred from the sixth paragraph (lines 57-65) that Sokol:
 - A. had once been inside the manor house.
 - B. enjoyed the attention of humans.
 - C. longed for the dogs to notice him.
 - D. was trying to avoid capture.
8. It can most reasonably be inferred from the use of the word "fancied" in line 85 that Sokol:
 - F. was delusional and near death.
 - G. was pleased to be able to stand one last time.
 - H. had been admired, earlier in life, by many.
 - J. enjoyed a burst of youthful energy.
9. According to the passage, the hounds described in line 87 were most likely "barking" at:
 - A. the prey they were hunting.
 - B. Sokol, who was running too slowly.
 - C. Lappa, the dog.
 - D. the sled they were pulling.
10. The last sentence of the passage (lines 87-88) can best be described as:
 - F. a literal description of Sokol's final moments of life.
 - G. Sokol's last vision before dying in the meadow.
 - H. a testament to the ugly souls of dogs.
 - J. a reaffirmation of Sokol's desire to flee the manor house.

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Passage II

Social Science: This passage summarizes a recent Supreme Court decision regarding the use of sonar by the United States Navy in parts of the Pacific Ocean.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently ruled that the Navy's desire to continue using high-intensity, mid-frequency active sonar in submarine exercises off the coast of southern California outweighs the health risk to whales that inhabit the same coastal waters. "The balance of equities and the public interest . . . tip strongly in favor of the Navy," wrote Chief Justice John Roberts for the majority. "The Navy's need to conduct realistic training with active sonar to respond to the threat posed by enemy submarines plainly outweighs the interests . . . (of the whales)."

The whales were represented by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), a charitable, grassroots organization that works to safeguard the Earth's natural resources for present and future generations. "The decision places marine mammals at greater risk of serious and needless harm," said Joel Reynolds, senior attorney and director of NRDC's marine mammal program.

Before the Court, Reynolds had argued that high-intensity sonar, like that used by the Navy, has killed large marine mammals in numerous incidents around the world. After citing some statistics, Reynolds added that many scientists believe that deceased animals—often discovered stranded on the beaches or floating in shallow waters near the coast—represent only a small fraction of the deaths caused by the underwater noise generated by sonar technology. Scientists support their position by arguing that marine mammals are not likely to venture toward the shore when severely injured. Instead, they are more likely to retreat to deeper waters before perishing, unnoticed by humankind.

News articles published about the Supreme Court's ruling have, aside from describing the arguments made at trial, supplied ordinary citizens with interesting background facts. Before the Court's ruling, for example, few people were aware that some of the richest marine habitats in U.S. territory are located in the Pacific Ocean just off the coast of southern California. For example, such waters are stocked with a globally significant population of blue whales (the largest animal to ever exist on Earth), and as many as seven individual species of beaked whales, which are known to be particularly vulnerable to underwater sound.

Furthermore, ordinary citizens now understand more precisely how the use of sonar negatively impacts large marine mammals like whales. Scientific studies, cited in recent news articles, suggest that sonar pulses damage the hearing organs of whales. This, in turn, interferes with the ability of the whales to navigate, mate, and find food—three functions that are clearly necessary for survival in the open waters of the Pacific Ocean.

So what does the Supreme Court's decision reveal about American priorities? Writing for the majority, Chief Justice Roberts stated that "forcing the Navy to deploy an inadequately trained anti-submarine force jeopardizes the safety of the fleet." Is that so? If the use of sonar were banned during training exercises in waters near the coast of southern California, would the Navy really be "forced" to deploy an inadequately trained fleet, or would the Navy simply have to find other waters in which to train? The Court's ruling evidences the tendency of some Americans to both cling to Cold War era national security fears and ignore the environmental consequences of today's actions.

With regard to the mammals themselves, the White House has argued that, throughout the 40-year history of the Navy's use of sonar in training exercises, there is little evidence of harm to marine life. Is this argument tenable? Remember, scientists contend that severely injured marine mammals are likely to perish in deep waters where humans are unlikely to discover their remains and account for their demise. The administration's argument seems to be rooted in the convenience of the status quo.

Now that the issue has been publicized, however, ordinary Americans are starting to voice their opinions. "I don't understand why we as a country would risk the extinction of creatures as unique and fascinating as beaked whales," stated Tim Sudders of Nevada. "I would like my grandchildren and great grandchildren to have the opportunity to travel to southern California to witness such marine life first hand."

"We need to start thinking 'outside the box,'" remarked Sarah Patel of New York. "It's not always simply a choice between one thing and another. If we apply American creativity to today's thorniest issues, I'm sure we can find ways to achieve optimal outcomes. We need to resist the undue influence of fear when making important decisions. We also need to reinvent ourselves as a nation and reposition America, not at the top of the world, but at its center. Only then will we promote a global culture of harmony and sustainability."

11. According to the passage, the opinion of Chief Justice John Roberts on the issue presented can best be described as:
- A. convoluted.
 - B. facetious.
 - C. altruistic.
 - D. decisive.
12. The *decision* in line 16 most likely refers to:
- F. the Navy’s decision to use sonar during submarine training exercises off the coast of southern California.
 - G. the Supreme Court’s majority opinion regarding the Navy’s use of sonar during submarine training exercises off the coast of southern California.
 - H. the decision by the Natural Resources Defense Council to litigate on behalf of the whales living in waters off the coast of southern California.
 - J. the author’s decision to write a passage that urges readers to consider the welfare of future generations of Americans.
13. According to the passage, some scientists believe that the harm inflicted by sonar on marine life is under-reported mainly because:
- A. recordkeeping is often neglected by young marine biologists.
 - B. injured marine mammals that wash up on shore often go unnoticed.
 - C. injured marine mammals are likely to die in deep waters, unnoticed by humans.
 - D. the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Navy with regard to the use of sonar during training.
14. The author most likely included the parenthetical phrase in lines 41-42 in order to:
- F. highlight the vulnerability of blue whales.
 - G. explain why the population is significant.
 - H. clarify an argument made by scientists.
 - J. add an interesting fact about blue whales.
15. According to the passage, some individuals would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- A. The Supreme Court is being shortsighted.
 - B. The NRDC should have hired a better attorney.
 - C. The Navy cares only for the public’s safety.
 - D. Most Americans are clinging to Cold War fears.
16. The primary function of the fifth paragraph (lines 45-53) is to:
- F. provide additional background facts.
 - G. introduce a good reason to side with the whales.
 - H. demonstrate bias in the majority Court opinion.
 - J. evoke the reader’s sympathy for marine life.
17. It can reasonably be inferred from the sixth paragraph (lines 54-66) that the author believes that:
- A. some Americans view military training as a higher priority than national security.
 - B. the Navy is not always aware of the environmental consequences of its actions.
 - C. the United States is safer than some Americans think.
 - D. banning the use of sonar during Navy training exercises is necessary to protect marine life.
18. As it is used in line 71, the word *tenable* means:
- F. commendable.
 - G. defensible.
 - H. assailable.
 - J. quantifiable.
19. Based on the passage, scientists would most likely counter the assertion that “there is little evidence of harm to marine life” (line 70) by:
- A. citing newly released statistics.
 - B. offering a reason for the lack of evidence.
 - C. attacking the motives of the White House.
 - D. collecting the necessary data.
20. The individual quoted in the final paragraph (lines 85-94) would most likely DISAGREE with which of the following statements?
- F. Difficult situations can offer opportunities for change.
 - G. When faced with a difficult situation, creative thinking can lead to multiple solutions.
 - H. A global culture of harmony and sustainability is worth promoting.
 - J. Optimal outcomes always involve simple decisions.

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Passage III

Humanities: The following passage explores a current theme in children’s books.

I enjoy reading to my three young children. Most of the books in our ever-growing collection, however, are recent publications that I find charmless. So why do I read them aloud? Well, their plots *are* generally innocuous, and they *do* somehow succeed in entertaining my children, who find them “good.”

There is one children’s book storyline, however, that concerns me a bit. I call it the “failure story.” If you are not in tune with recent publications like I am, you might be surprised to learn that many newly authored children’s books aim to teach children how to cope with failure, assuring them, in my opinion, that failure is not only acceptable, but also expected!

Witness some examples: Anita goes down in the first round of the spelling bee, to be greeted by warm embraces from her parents and teacher. Jack wants his team to win a soccer match; the team loses, but is treated to ice cream by glowing parents who applaud the team’s ability to work together (albeit ineffectively). Strangely, when a character *is* allowed to actually win a contest or competition in one of these books, she must do so in a manner that so diminishes the accomplishment as to make it meaningless. Witness Niall, who tries to win a running race, but who has to settle for a “group win” when all of the runners ridiculously cross the finish line at the same time after one of them stumbles, causing all of them to land in a heap.

Proponents of these failure stories point out that it is good for a child to know that he or she is still loved, even in the face of failure. I admit that this message is a nurturing one, but I object to the single-mindedness with which it is communicated. Today’s authors are so loath to address the topic of victory, that winning has subtly become tainted as an activity that is mean or underhanded. By failing to contemplate victory for their protagonists, failure-story authors miss out on an opportunity to teach two very valuable lessons.

The first of these lessons is the nobility of competition. Children should be assured that wanting to win (in a single-winner, hoist-the-laurel-wreath, or yes-there-are-losers type of victory) is a good and decent impulse. By competing, we all draw upon the best in ourselves. A sprinter can testify to the benefits of competition. Ask a sprinter to run 100 meters on her own at her fastest pace. Then, ask a sprinter to run 100

meters with a superior runner. Invariably, the dash against the superior runner pushes the sprinter to improve her performance. Competition elicits the best in all of us. It is not dirty or mean-spirited. To the contrary, competition is noble, and competing is one of the best things we can do to raise the effort level and performance in all we do.

A second valuable lesson concerns the qualities of a good winner. Failure stories address the qualities of a good loser, but they do not provide children with any models of grace and control in victory. The ancient Romans had a good precept: “He conquers twice who conquers himself in victory.” Children would benefit from reading about likable characters who were able to maintain humility and respect for their opponents while enjoying the fruits of victory.

When I reflect upon the fact that my children are overrun by failure stories, I worry about their development as people. Are these stories over-emphasizing the message that failure is okay? More sobering is an assessment of the collective impact of failure stories on a generation. When today’s five and six-year-olds reach their twenties, will they be ready to embrace the pressure inherent in life’s day-to-day competitions? Will a child of this generation want to make his or her family, company, or country the best that it can be?

My father was born in 1930, smack in the midst of the Great Depression. His childhood took place during a period of widespread financial turmoil and social instability as the United States grappled with unprecedented unemployment and collective anxiety about the future of the country. We still have some of the books from his childhood. The collective themes of these works are illuminating. The books are of two types: sports books and biographies. In the sports books, the protagonists always win. In the biographies, the protagonists always display a sterling and overarching desire to do their best.

Were my father to read some of today’s children’s books, I think he would be surprised and saddened. In his day, books offered children inspiration. They presented models of excellence and were unapologetic in declaring winning as a goal—the goal, in fact. Today’s children’s books are so eager to coddle children that they fail to inspire them. In making this choice, the books trumpet a new ideology in which sixth place is somehow as good as first, and landing in a collective heap at the finish line is sadly the best for which they can hope.

21. In terms of the author’s tone, which of the following best describes the first paragraph (lines 1-6)?
- A. Pleasant, then critical, then explanatory.
 - B. Critical throughout.
 - C. Pleasant throughout.
 - D. Cheerful, then explanatory.
22. Which of the following statements best parallels the author’s logic in the second paragraph (lines 7-13)?
- F. Children who exercise every day will live longer, healthier lives.
 - G. Children who watch a lot of violence on TV will eventually become violent.
 - H. Children who do not watch TV will eventually become prolific readers.
 - J. Children are influenced by their parents and guardians.
23. In the context of the passage, the parenthetical phrase in line 19 could be interpreted to suggest that the author believes that:
- A. parents who applaud athletic failure read too many failure stories as children.
 - B. the ability of children to work together can be measured in many ways.
 - C. if a team works together effectively, it will always win.
 - D. parents who applaud athletic success should do so with humility.
24. The author suggests that some children’s book authors communicate which of the following messages with “single-mindedness” (line 31)?
- F. Failure stories are nurturing.
 - G. Children who fail are still loved.
 - H. Children who fail need love.
 - J. Children fail because they are single-minded.
25. According to the author, a significant benefit of competition is:
- A. elevated social status.
 - B. increased running speed.
 - C. better health and wellbeing.
 - D. improved performance.
26. Which of the following is the best illustration of a person who has conquered “himself in victory” (line 58)?
- F. A world-class sprinter who breaks his own world record.
 - G. An adventurer who accomplishes his goal of scaling a mountain peak alone.
 - H. A sporting event winner who is disappointed because he won, but did not perform optimally.
 - J. A boxing champion who chooses to praise his opponent, rather than gloat his victory.
27. In paragraph seven (lines 62-72), the author included rhetorical questions in order to:
- A. encourage the reader to consider the possible long-term and large-scale consequences of failure stories.
 - B. promote the ban of failure stories in public schools or private schools that receive state or federal funding.
 - C. discourage future generations from reading failure stories to five and six-year-olds.
 - D. highlight the degree to which children are influenced by their environment during the formative years.
28. It can be reasonably inferred that the author’s father read books during his childhood that:
- F. were, at the time, recently written and published.
 - G. included themes that led to the Great Depression.
 - H. helped adults cope with unemployment.
 - J. are still widely published today.
29. As used in line 90, the word “coddle” most nearly means:
- A. protect
 - B. hug
 - C. criticize
 - D. brainwash
30. The author would most likely view a children’s story that concludes a competition with a four-way tie as all of the following EXCEPT:
- F. sad
 - G. uninspiring
 - H. nostalgic
 - J. worrisome

Passage IV

Natural Science: The follow passage discusses the relationship between certain unique glaciers and the global warming trend.

While environmentalists tend to disagree on the primary causes of global warming, most concede that average temperatures have been on the rise in recent times. Records dating back to the early twentieth century indicate that the Earth's near-surface air and ocean temperatures have increased by approximately 0.18 °C over the last one hundred years.

The uncontroverted data does not ruffle some environmentalists, however. They believe that temperature fluctuations are a natural part of the Earth's geological history and that the past century marks only the beginning of a slight upward shift in global temperatures. "Sure, temperatures may continue to rise by 0.18 °C per century for the next thousand years, but the next millennium may see an equally significant downward trend," says one environmentalist. "All this talk about greenhouse gases is hype created by alarmists."

It is not just alarmists, however, who believe human activity is largely to blame for the most recent warming trend. Most environmentalists around the world warn that humankind must change its behavior NOW in order to save the Earth from changes that threaten life as we know it. Among other calamities, a growing majority of environmentalists warn of the irreversible damage that will be caused by melting glaciers and icecaps. The glaciers of one stubborn mountain in northern California, however, appear to be bucking the trend.

Mount Shasta in Siskiyou County is one of northern California's tallest peaks at nearly 14,200 feet above sea level. Hikers and other outdoor enthusiasts flock to it annually for recreation and adventure. Interestingly, researchers have recently reported that each of the seven massive glaciers that creep down the flanks of Mount Shasta inch-by-inch, year-after-year, have actually grown larger over the last few decades. In fact, they are reportedly the only glaciers in the lower forty-eight states that are actually increasing in size.

Unlike the shrinking glaciers of the nearby Sierra Nevada mountain range, for example, the seven

glaciers of Mount Shasta—a volcanic peak at the southern end of the Cascade Range—are actually profiting from changed Pacific Ocean weather patterns. "The glaciers of Mount Shasta seem to be benefitting from recent increases in ocean temperatures that have changed local weather patterns," said a professor of earth sciences at a nearby state university. To further explain the unusual trend, the professor referred to Mount Shasta's glaciers as "understandable anomalies" before continuing: "The warmer ocean means more moist air, and more moist air means more clouds, and, finally, more clouds mean more snow feeding Mount Shasta's glaciers."

Mount Shasta's glaciers are indeed bucking the global trend. Most of the world's glaciers and ice caps are slowly melting and, thus, decreasing in size. Foresters at the Glacier National Park in nearby Montana, for example, report that the number of glaciers in the park has decreased from 150 to 26 since 1850. "Within one generation," proclaimed one forester, "the name of this national preserve will, sadly, become a misnomer and a unique national treasure will have been lost."

A glacier expert in Tanzania recently forecast that the enormous snow cap of Africa's Mount Kilimanjaro may disappear due to warming temperatures by 2015, if not sooner. Except for a small glacier in the shaded crater of Mount St. Helen's in Washington State, all of the Mount's other glaciers are shrinking annually. Some North American glaciologists believe that, although there are far too many to track, most glaciers located in Alaska and Canada are shrinking annually as well.

Environmental alarmists declare that Mount Shasta is an oddity that will not survive. They claim that, while Mount Shasta's glaciers are growing, the combined 4.7 billion cubic feet of ice divided among the seven glaciers could be gone by 2100. For Shasta's glaciers to remain their current size, argue alarmists, they would have to receive 20 percent more snowfall annually for every 1.8-degree Fahrenheit increase in temperature.

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31. According to the passage, an environmental alarmist and the environmentalist quoted in the second paragraph (lines 8-18) would most likely agree regarding:
- A. the need for humans to change their behavior.
 - B. the causes of global warming.
 - C. the recent increase in global temperatures.
 - D. the likelihood of global cooling in the next millennium.
32. The author typeset the word NOW (line 23) in all capital letters in order to:
- F. express the sense of urgency felt by most environmentalists.
 - G. intimidate readers who fail to participate in established recycling programs.
 - H. signify a lapse in time with regard to the passage as a whole.
 - J. exaggerate the position of environmental alarmists.
33. The fourth paragraph (lines 30-39) serves primarily to:
- A. explain why glaciers creep down mountain peaks inch-by-inch.
 - B. provide background information about Mount Shasta and its glaciers.
 - C. detail the topography of Mount Shasta and its glaciers.
 - D. explain why Mount Shasta is popular with hikers and mountain climbers.
34. Which of the following statements can reasonably be inferred from the fifth paragraph (lines 40-54)?
- F. Mount Shasta—a volcanic peak—has been dormant for at least the past century.
 - G. the southern end of the Cascade Range is near the Pacific Ocean.
 - H. Earth science is a popular major at many California state universities.
 - J. Moist air tends to decrease ocean temperatures.
35. The professor’s conclusion at the end of the fifth paragraph (lines 51-54) depends on which of the following assumptions:
- A. strong ocean currents.
 - B. cold air temperatures.
 - C. strong air currents.
 - D. diminished greenhouse gases.
36. In the context of the passage as a whole, the sixth and seventh paragraphs, taken together, help illustrate why the glaciers of Mount Shasta can be accurately termed:
- F. national treasures.
 - G. enormous snowcaps.
 - H. anomalies.
 - J. massive glaciers.
37. The forester quoted at the end of the sixth paragraph (lines 61-64) used the term *misnomer* because of which of the following words?
- A. *Glacier*
 - B. *National*
 - C. *Park*
 - D. *Montana*
38. The exception noted in the seventh paragraph (lines 68-70) suggests that:
- F. glaciers formed in craters are thicker than most other glaciers.
 - G. exposure to direct sunlight generally contributes to the melting of glaciers.
 - H. small glaciers resist melting more effectively than do large glaciers.
 - J. Some North American glaciologists have studied Mount St. Helen.
39. According to the passage as a whole, which of the following statements is inaccurate?
- A. Global warming is conclusively irreversible.
 - B. The effects of global warming are detectable.
 - C. The effects of global warming are, indeed, global.
 - D. The opinions of environmentalists are divergent with regard to certain issues.
40. According to the passage, some environmentalists believe that:
- F. global warming is primarily the result of human activity.
 - G. greenhouse gases are produced exclusively by humans.
 - H. human activity is the sole cause of global warming.
 - J. all glaciers are shrinking in size annually.

END OF TEST.