

TOEFL iBT® Reading Practice Questions

This document may contain some question types that would not appear on a test that has been adapted for various accessibility purposes. On test day, you will receive an accessible assessment that is consistent with any accommodations for which you have been approved.

Reading Section Overview

The Reading section measures your ability to understand academic passages written in English. You will read one passage and answer questions about it. In the actual TOEFL iBT® test, you would have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions. Test takers with disabilities can request a time extension.

Reading Practice Set 1

Directions: Read the passage. Give yourself 20 minutes to complete this practice set.

The Rise of Teotihuacán

Paragraph

- 1 The city of Teotihuacán, which lay about 50 kilometers northeast of modern-day Mexico City, began its growth by 200 –100 B.C. At its height, between about A.D. 150 and 700, it probably had a population of more than 125,000 people and covered at least 20 square kilometers. It had over 2,000 apartment complexes, a great market, a large number of industrial workshops, an administrative center, a number of massive religious edifices, and a regular grid pattern of streets and buildings. Clearly, much planning and central control were involved in the expansion and ordering of this great metropolis. Moreover, the city had economic and perhaps religious contacts with most parts of Mesoamerica (modern Central America and Mexico).
- 2 How did this tremendous development take place, and why did it happen in the Teotihuacán Valley? Among the main factors are Teotihuacán’s geographic location on a natural trade route to the south and east of the Valley of Mexico, the obsidian¹ resources in the Teotihuacán Valley itself, and the valley’s potential for extensive irrigation. The exact role of other factors is much more difficult to pinpoint—for instance, Teotihuacán’s religious significance as a shrine, the historical situation in and around the Valley of Mexico toward the end of the first millennium B.C., the **ingenuity** and foresightedness of Teotihuacán’s elite, and, finally, the impact of natural disasters, such as the volcanic eruptions of the late first millennium B.C.



- 3 This last factor is at least circumstantially implicated in Teotihuacán's rise. Prior to 200 B.C., a number of relatively small centers coexisted in and near the Valley of Mexico. Around this time, the largest of these centers, Cuicuilco, was seriously affected by a volcanic eruption, with much of its agricultural land covered by lava. With Cuicuilco eliminated as a potential rival, any one of a number of relatively modest towns might have emerged as a leading economic and political power in Central Mexico. The archaeological evidence clearly indicates, though, that Teotihuacán was the center that did arise as the predominant force in the area by the first century A.D.
- 4 It seems likely that Teotihuacán's natural resources—along with the city elite's ability to recognize their potential—gave the city **a competitive edge over its neighbors**. The valley, like many other places in Mexican and Guatemalan highlands, was rich in obsidian. The hard volcanic stone was a resource that had been in great demand for many years, at least since the rise of the Olmecs (a people who flourished between 1200 and 400 B.C.), and it apparently had a secure market. Moreover, recent research on obsidian tools found at Olmec sites has shown that some of the obsidian obtained by the Olmecs originated near Teotihuacán. Teotihuacán obsidian must have been recognized as a valuable commodity for many centuries before the great city arose.
- 5 Long-distance trade in obsidian probably gave the elite residents of Teotihuacán access to a wide variety of exotic goods, as well as a relatively prosperous life. Such success may have attracted immigrants to Teotihuacán. In addition, Teotihuacán's elite may have consciously attempted to attract new inhabitants. It is also probable that as early as 200 B.C. Teotihuacán may have achieved some religious significance and its shrine (or shrines) may have served as an additional population magnet. Finally, the growing population was probably fed by increasing the number and size of irrigated fields.
- 6 The picture of Teotihuacán that emerges is a classic picture of positive feedback among obsidian mining and working, trade, population growth, irrigation, and religious tourism. **The thriving obsidian operation**, for example, would necessitate more miners, additional manufacturers of obsidian tools, and additional traders to carry the goods to new markets. All this led to increased wealth, which in turn would attract more immigrants to Teotihuacán. The growing power of the elite, who controlled the economy, would give them the means to physically coerce people to move to Teotihuacán and serve as additions to the labor force. More irrigation works would have to be built to feed the growing population, and this resulted in more power and wealth for the elite.

¹obsidian: a type of volcanic glasslike rock used for manufacturing tools and ceremonial objects

Directions: Answer the questions.

1. **In paragraph 1, each of the following is mentioned as a feature of the city of Teotihuacán between A.D. 150 and 700 EXCEPT**
 - A regularly arranged streets
 - B several administrative centers spread across the city
 - C many manufacturing workshops
 - D apartment complexes

2. **The word “ingenuity” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to**
 - A ambition
 - B sincerity
 - C faith
 - D cleverness

3. **Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as a main factor in the development of Teotihuacán?**
 - A The presence of obsidian in the Teotihuacán Valley
 - B The potential for extensive irrigation of Teotihuacán Valley lands
 - C A long period of volcanic inactivity in the Teotihuacán Valley
 - D Teotihuacán’s location on a natural trade route

4. **What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about Cuiculco prior to 200 B.C.?**
 - A It was a fairly small city until that date.
 - B It was located outside the Valley of Mexico.
 - C It emerged rapidly as an economical and political center.
 - D Its economy relied heavily on agriculture.

5. **Which of the following allowed Teotihuacán to have “a competitive edge over its neighbors”?**
 - A A well-exploited and readily available commodity
 - B The presence of a highly stable elite class
 - C Knowledge derived directly from the Olmecs about the art of toolmaking
 - D Scarce natural resources in nearby areas such as those located in what are now the Guatemalan and Mexican highlands

6. According to paragraph 4, what has recent research on obsidian tools found at Olmec sites shown?
- A Obsidian's value was understood only when Teotihuacán became an important city.
 - B The residents of Teotihuacán were sophisticated toolmakers.
 - C The residents of Teotihuacán traded obsidian with the Olmecs as early as 400 B.C.
 - D Some of the obsidian used by the Olmecs came from the area around Teotihuacán.
7. Select the TWO answer choices that are mentioned in paragraph 5 as being features of Teotihuacán that may have attracted immigrants to the city. *To receive credit, you must select TWO answers.*
- A The prosperity of the elite
 - B Plenty of available housing
 - C Opportunities for well-paid agricultural employment
 - D The presence of one or more religious shrines
8. In paragraph 6, the author discusses “**The thriving obsidian operation,**” in order to
- A explain why manufacturing was the main industry of Teotihuacán
 - B give an example of an industry that took very little time to develop in Teotihuacán
 - C illustrate how several factors influenced each other to make Teotihuacán a powerful and wealthy city
 - D explain how a successful industry can be a source of wealth and a source of conflict at the same time

9. In paragraph 1 of the passage, there is a missing sentence. The paragraph is repeated below and shows four letters (A, B, C, and D) that indicate where the following sentence could be added.

In fact, artifacts and pottery from Teotihuacán have been discovered in sites as far away as the Mayan lowlands, the Guatemalan highlands, northern Mexico, and the Gulf Coast of Mexico.

Where would the sentence best fit?

The city of Teotihuacán, which lay about 50 kilometers northeast of modern-day Mexico City, began its growth by 200–100 B.C. At its height, between about A.D. 150 and 700, it probably had a population of more than 125,000 people and covered at least 20 square kilometers. **(A)** It had over 2,000 apartment complexes, a great market, a large number of industrial workshops, an administrative center, a number of massive religious edifices, and a regular grid pattern of streets and buildings. **(B)** Clearly, much planning and central control were involved in the expansion and ordering of this great metropolis. **(C)** Moreover, the city had economic and perhaps religious contacts with most parts of Mesoamerica (modern Central America and Mexico). **(D)**

- A Option A
- B Option B
- C Option C
- D Option D

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Write your answer choices in the spaces where they belong. You can either write the letter of your answer choice or you can copy the sentence.

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| Teotihuacán was a highly developed city in Mesoamerica that reached its peak between about A.D. 150 and 700. |
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Answer Choices

- A The number and sophistication of the architectural, administrative, commercial, and religious features of Teotihuacán indicate the existence of centralized planning and control.
- B Teotihuacán may have developed its own specific local religion as a result of the cultural advances made possible by the city’s great prosperity.
- C Several factors may account for Teotihuacán’s extraordinary development, including its location, rich natural resources, irrigation potential, intelligent elite, and the misfortune of rival communities.
- D As a result of its large number of religious shrines, by the first century A.D., Teotihuacán became the most influential religious center in all of Mesoamerica.
- E In many important areas, from the obsidian industry to religious tourism, Teotihuacán’s success and prosperity typified the classic positive feedback cycle.
- F Although many immigrants settled in Teotihuacán between A.D. 150 and 700, the increasing threat of coerced labor discouraged further settlement and limited Teotihuacán’s population growth.

Reading Practice Set 1 Answers

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. A, D
8. C
9. D
10. A, C, E

Reading Practice Set 2

Directions: Read the passage. Give yourself 20 minutes to complete this practice set.

Extinction of the Dinosaurs

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|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Paleozoic Era | 334 to 248 million years ago |
| Mesozoic Era | 245 to 65 million years ago |
| —Triassic Period | |
| —Jurassic Period | |
| —Cretaceous Period | |
| Cenozoic Era | 65 million years ago to the present |

Paragraph

- 1 Paleontologists have argued for a long time that the demise of the dinosaurs was caused by climatic alterations associated with slow changes in the positions of continents and seas resulting from plate tectonics. Off and on throughout the Cretaceous (the last period of the Mesozoic era, during which dinosaurs flourished), large shallow seas covered extensive areas of the continents. Data from diverse sources, including geochemical evidence preserved in seafloor sediments, indicate that the Late Cretaceous climate was milder than today's. The days were not too hot, nor the nights too cold. The summers were not too warm, nor the winters too frigid. The shallow seas on the continents probably buffered the temperature of the nearby air, keeping it relatively constant.
- 2 At the end of the Cretaceous, the geological record shows that these seaways retreated from the continents back into the major ocean basins. No one knows why. Over a period of about 100,000 years, while the seas pulled back, climates around the world became dramatically more extreme: warmer days, cooler nights; hotter summers, colder winters. Perhaps dinosaurs could not tolerate these extreme temperature changes and became extinct.
- 3 If true, though, why did cold-blooded animals such as **snakes, lizards, turtles, and crocodiles** survive the freezing winters and torrid summers? These animals are at the mercy of the climate to maintain a livable body temperature. It's hard to understand why they would not be affected, whereas dinosaurs were left too crippled to cope, especially if, as some scientists believe, dinosaurs were warm-blooded. Critics also point out that the shallow seaways had retreated from and advanced on the continents numerous times during the Mesozoic, so why did the dinosaurs survive the climatic changes associated with the earlier **fluctuations** but not with this one? Although initially appealing, the hypothesis of a simple climatic change related to sea levels is insufficient to explain all the data.
- 4 Dissatisfaction with conventional explanations for dinosaur extinctions led to a surprising observation that, in turn, has suggested a new hypothesis. **Many plants and animals disappear**

abruptly from the fossil record as one moves from layers of rock documenting the end of the Cretaceous up into rocks representing the beginning of the Cenozoic (the era after the Mesozoic). Between the last layer of Cretaceous rock and the first layer of Cenozoic rock, there is often a thin layer of clay. Scientists felt that they could get an idea of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay and they thought they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) it contained.

- 5 Ir has not been common at Earth's surface since the very beginning of the planet's history. Because it usually exists in a metallic state, it was preferentially incorporated in Earth's core as the planet cooled and consolidated. Ir is found in high concentrations in some meteorites, in which the solar system's original chemical composition is preserved. Even today, microscopic meteorites continually bombard Earth, falling on both land and sea. By measuring how many of these meteorites fall to Earth over a given period of time, scientists can estimate how long it might have taken to deposit the observed amount of Ir in the boundary clay. These calculations suggest that a period of about one million years would have been required. However, other reliable evidence suggests that the deposition of the boundary clay could not have taken one million years. So the unusually high concentration of Ir seems to require a special explanation.
- 6 In view of these facts, scientists hypothesized that a single large asteroid, about 10 to 15 kilometers across, collided with Earth, and the resulting fallout created the boundary clay. Their calculations show that the impact kicked up a dust cloud that cut off sunlight for several months, inhibiting photosynthesis in plants; decreased surface temperatures on continents to below freezing; caused extreme episodes of acid rain; and significantly raised long-term global temperatures through the greenhouse effect. This disruption of the food chain and climate would have eradicated the dinosaurs and other organisms in less than fifty years.

Directions: Answer the questions.

- 1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the Late Cretaceous climate?**
 - A Summers were very warm and winters were very cold.
 - B Shallow seas on the continents caused frequent temperature changes.
 - C The climate was very similar to today's climate.
 - D The climate did not change dramatically from season to season.

- 2. Why does the author mention the survival of “snakes, lizards, turtles, and crocodiles” in paragraph 3?**
 - A To argue that dinosaurs may have become extinct because they were not cold-blooded animals
 - B To question the adequacy of the hypothesis that climatic change related to sea levels caused the extinction of the dinosaurs
 - C To present examples of animals that could maintain a livable body temperature more easily than dinosaurs
 - D To support a hypothesis that these animals were not as sensitive to climate changes in the Cretaceous period as they are today

- 3. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of changes in climate before the Cretaceous period and the effect of these changes on dinosaurs?**
 - A Climate changes associated with the movement of seaways before the Cretaceous period did not cause dinosaurs to become extinct.
 - B Changes in climate before the Cretaceous period caused severe fluctuation in sea level, resulting in the extinction of the dinosaurs.
 - C Frequent changes in climate before the Cretaceous period made dinosaurs better able to maintain a livable body temperature.
 - D Before the Cretaceous period there were few changes in climate, and dinosaurs flourished.

- 4. The word “fluctuations” in the passage is closest in meaning to**
 - A extremes
 - B retreats
 - C periods
 - D variations

5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A The fossil record suggests that there was an abrupt extinction of many plants and animals at the end of the Mesozoic era.
 - B Few fossils of the Mesozoic era have survived in the rocks that mark the end of the Cretaceous.
 - C Fossils from the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic up to the beginning of the Cenozoic era have been removed from the layers of rock that surrounded them.
 - D Plants and animals from the Mesozoic era were unable to survive in the Cenozoic era.
6. In paragraph 4, all the following questions are answered EXCEPT:
- A Why is there a layer of clay between the rocks of the Cretaceous and Cenozoic?
 - B Why were scientists interested in determining how long it took to deposit the layer of clay at the end of the Cretaceous?
 - C What was the effect of the surprising observation scientists made?
 - D Why did scientists want more information about the dinosaur extinctions at the end of the Cretaceous?
7. Paragraph 5 implies that a special explanation of the Ir in the boundary clay is needed because
- A the Ir in microscopic meteorites reaching Earth during the Cretaceous period would have been incorporated into Earth's core
 - B the Ir in the boundary clay was deposited much more than a million years ago
 - C the concentration of Ir in the boundary clay is higher than in microscopic meteorites
 - D the amount of Ir in the boundary clay is too great to have come from microscopic meteorites during the time the boundary clay was deposited
8. The word “**disruption**” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A exhaustion
 - B disturbance
 - C modification
 - D disappearance

9. In paragraph 5 of the passage, there is a missing sentence. The paragraph is repeated below and shows four letters (A, B, C, and D) that indicate where the following sentence could be added.

Consequently, the idea that the Ir in the boundary clay came from microscopic meteorites cannot be accepted.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Ir has not been common at Earth's surface since the very beginning of the planet's history. Because it usually exists in a metallic state, it was preferentially incorporated in Earth's core as the planet cooled and consolidated. Ir is found in high concentrations in some meteorites, in which the solar system's original chemical composition is preserved. Even today, microscopic meteorites continually bombard Earth, falling on both land and sea. By measuring how many of these meteorites fall to Earth over a given period of time, scientists can estimate how long it might have taken to deposit the observed amount of Ir in the boundary clay. **(A)** These calculations suggest that a period of about one million years would have been required. **(B)** However, other reliable evidence suggests that the deposition of the boundary clay could not have taken one million years. **(C)** So the unusually high concentration of Ir seems to require a special explanation. **(D)**

- A Option A
- B Option B
- C Option C
- D Option D

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

Write your answer choices in the spaces where they belong. You can either write the letter of your answer choice or you can copy the sentence.

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| For a long time scientists have argued that the extinction of the dinosaurs was related to climate change. |
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Answer Choices

- A Extreme changes in daily and seasonal climates preceded the retreat of the seas back into the major ocean basins.
- B A simple climate change does not explain some important data related to the extinction of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous.
- C The retreat of the seaways at the end of the Cretaceous has not been fully explained.
- D The abruptness of extinctions at the end of the Cretaceous and the high concentration of Ir found in clay deposited at that time have fueled the development of a new hypothesis.
- E Some scientists hypothesize that the extinction of the dinosaurs resulted from the effects of an asteroid collision with Earth.
- F Boundary clay layers like the one between the Mesozoic and Cenozoic are used by scientists to determine the rate at which an extinct species declined.

Reading Practice Set 2 Answers

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. B, D, E

Reading Practice Set 3

Directions: Read the passage. Give yourself 20 minutes to complete this practice set.

The Geologic History of the Mediterranean

Paragraph

- 1 In 1970 geologists Kenneth J. Hsu and William B. F. Ryan were collecting research data while aboard the oceanographic research vessel Glomar Challenger. An objective of this particular cruise was to investigate the floor of the Mediterranean and to resolve questions about its geologic history. One question was related to evidence that the invertebrate fauna (animals without spines) of the Mediterranean had changed abruptly about 6 million years ago. Most of the older organisms were nearly wiped out, although a few hardy species survived. A few managed to migrate into the Atlantic. Somewhat later, the migrants returned, bringing new species with them. Why did the near extinction and migrations occur?
- 2 Another task for the Glomar Challenger's scientists was to try to determine the origin of the domelike masses buried deep beneath the Mediterranean seafloor. These structures had been detected years earlier by echo-sounding instruments, but they had never been penetrated in the course of drilling. Were they salt domes such as are common along the United States Gulf Coast, and if so, why should there have been so much solid crystalline salt beneath the floor of the Mediterranean?
- 3 With questions such as these clearly before them, the scientists aboard the Glomar Challenger proceeded to the Mediterranean to search for the answers. On August 23, 1970, they recovered a sample. The sample consisted of pebbles of hardened sediment that had once been soft, deep-sea mud, as well as granules of gypsum¹ and fragments of volcanic rock. **Not a single pebble was found that might have indicated that the pebbles came from the nearby continent.** In the days following, samples of solid gypsum were repeatedly brought on deck as drilling operations penetrated the seafloor. Furthermore, the gypsum was found to possess peculiarities of composition and structure that suggested it had formed on desert flats. Sediment above and below the gypsum layer contained tiny marine fossils, indicating open ocean conditions. As they drilled into the central and deepest part of the Mediterranean basin, the scientists took solid, shiny, crystalline salt from the core barrel. Interbedded with the salt were thin layers of what appeared to be windblown silt.
- 4 The time had come to formulate a hypothesis. The investigators theorized that about 20 million years ago, the Mediterranean was a broad seaway linked to the Atlantic by two narrow straits. Crustal movements closed the straits, and the landlocked Mediterranean began to evaporate. Increasing salinity caused by the evaporation resulted in the extermination of **scores** of invertebrate species. Only a few organisms especially tolerant of very salty conditions remained. As evaporation continued, the remaining brine (salt water) became so dense that the calcium sulfate of the hard layer was precipitated. In the central deeper part of

the basin, the last of the brine evaporated to precipitate more soluble sodium chloride (salt). Later, under the weight of overlying sediments, this salt flowed plastically upward to form salt domes. Before this happened, however, the Mediterranean was a vast desert 3,000 meters deep. Then, about 5.5 million years ago came the deluge. As a result of crustal adjustments and faulting, the Strait of Gibraltar, where the Mediterranean now connects to the Atlantic, opened, and water cascaded spectacularly back into the Mediterranean. Turbulent waters tore into the hardened salt flats, broke them up, and ground them into the pebbles observed in the first sample taken by the Challenger. As the basin was refilled, normal marine organisms returned. Soon layers of oceanic ooze began to accumulate above the old hard layer.

- 5 The salt and gypsum, the faunal changes, and the unusual gravel provided abundant evidence that the Mediterranean was once a desert.

¹gypsum: a mineral made of calcium sulfate and water

Directions: Answer the questions.

1. **Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a change that occurred in the fauna of the Mediterranean?**
 - A Most invertebrate species disappeared during a wave of extinctions.
 - B A few hardy species wiped out many of the Mediterranean's invertebrates.
 - C Some invertebrates migrated to the Atlantic Ocean.
 - D New species of fauna populated the Mediterranean when the old migrants returned.

2. **What does the author imply by saying "Not a single pebble was found that might have indicated that the pebbles came from the nearby continent"?**
 - A The most obvious explanation for the origin of the pebbles was not supported by the evidence.
 - B The geologists did not find as many pebbles as they expected.
 - C The geologists were looking for a particular kind of pebble.
 - D The different pebbles could not have come from only one source.

3. **Select the TWO answer choices from paragraph 3 that identify materials discovered in the deepest part of the Mediterranean basin. To receive credit, you must select TWO answers.**
 - A Volcanic rock fragments
 - B Thin silt layers
 - C Soft, deep-sea mud
 - D Crystalline salt

4. **What is the main purpose of paragraph 3 ?**
 - A To describe the physical evidence collected by Hsu and Ryan
 - B To explain why some of the questions posed earlier in the passage could not be answered by the findings of the Glomar Challenger
 - C To evaluate techniques used by Hsu and Ryan to explore the sea floor
 - D To describe the most difficult problems faced by the Glomar Challenger expedition

5. **According to paragraph 4, which of the following was responsible for the evaporation of the Mediterranean's waters?**
 - A The movements of Earth's crust
 - B The accumulation of sediment layers
 - C Changes in the water level of the Atlantic Ocean
 - D Changes in Earth's temperature

6. The word “scores” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- A members
 - B large numbers
 - C populations
 - D different types
7. According to paragraph 4, what caused most invertebrate species in the Mediterranean to become extinct?
- A The evaporation of chemicals necessary for their survival
 - B Crustal movements that connected the Mediterranean to the saltier Atlantic
 - C The migration of new species through the narrow straits
 - D Their inability to tolerate the increasing salt content of the Mediterranean
8. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- A The Strait of Gibraltar reopened when the Mediterranean and the Atlantic became connected and the cascades of water from one sea to the other caused crustal adjustments and faulting.
 - B The Mediterranean was dramatically refilled by water from the Atlantic when crustal adjustments and faulting opened the Strait of Gibraltar, the place where the two seas are joined.
 - C The cascades of water from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean were not as spectacular as the crustal adjustments and faulting that occurred when the Strait of Gibraltar was connected to those seas.
 - D As a result of crustal adjustments and faulting and the creation of the Strait of Gibraltar, the Atlantic and Mediterranean were connected and became a single sea with spectacular cascades of water between them.

9. In paragraph 2 of the passage, there is a missing sentence. The paragraph is repeated below and shows four letters (A, B, C, and D) that indicate where the following sentence could be added.

Thus, scientists had information about the shape of the domes but not about their chemical composition and origin.

Where would the sentence best fit?

(A) Another task for the Glomar Challenger’s scientists was to try to determine the origin of the domelike masses buried deep beneath the Mediterranean seafloor. **(B)** These structures had been detected years earlier by echo-sounding instruments, but they had never been penetrated in the course of drilling. **(C)** Were they salt domes such as are common along the United States Gulf Coast, and if so, why should there have been so much solid crystalline salt beneath the floor of the Mediterranean? **(D)**

- A Option A
- B Option B
- C Option C
- D Option D

10. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Write your answer choices in the spaces where they belong. You can either write the letter of your answer choice or you can copy the sentence.

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| An expedition to the Mediterranean answered some long-standing questions about the ocean's history. |
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Answer Choices

- A The Glomar Challenger expedition investigated changes in invertebrate fauna and some unusual geologic features.
- B Researchers collected fossils to determine which new species migrated from the Atlantic with older species.
- C Scientists aboard the Glomar Challenger were the first to discover the existence of domelike masses underneath the seafloor.
- D Samples recovered from the expedition revealed important differences in chemical composition and fossil distribution among the sediment layers.
- E Evidence collected by the Glomar Challenger supports geologists' beliefs that the Mediterranean had evaporated and become a desert, before it refilled with water.
- F Mediterranean salt domes formed after crustal movements opened the straits between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean refilled with water.

Reading Practice Set 3 Answers

1. B
2. A
3. B, D
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. A, D, E