

START = 7/11

Questions 32–42 are based on the following passage.

29. The last paragraph of Passage 2 can be described as

- A) a refutation of opponents' criticisms.
- B) an indication of the author's opinion.
- C) a summary of the author's main points.
- D) an introduction of a contradictory position.

30. Which statement most effectively compares the authors' purposes in both passages?

- A) Passage 1's purpose is to contrast the functions of the IMF and World Bank, while Passage 2's purpose is to outline the benefits of a flexible trade system to the United States.
- B) Passage 1's purpose is to describe the history of international trade in the 20th century, while Passage 2's purpose is to explain why the Bretton Woods system collapsed.
- C) Passage 1's purpose is to describe Bretton Woods's effect on the global economy, while Passage 2's purpose is to suggest that a new currency for global trade may soon be implemented.
- D) Passage 1's purpose is to promote the economic benefits of the IMF and World Bank, while Passage 2's purpose is to encourage the reestablishment of the Bretton Woods system.

31. Both passages support which generalization about the global economy?

- A) U.S. influence on global trade has continued under a flexible exchange system.
- B) The purposes of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are indirectly related.
- C) The Group of Twenty represents the financial interests of the world's largest economies.
- D) International institutions such as the IMF continue to influence economic trade and development.

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This passage is adapted from an article about treating paralysis.

According to a study conducted by the Christopher and Dana Reeve Foundation, more than six million people in the United States suffer from debilitating paralysis. That's close to one person in every fifty who suffers from a loss of the ability to move or feel in areas of his or her body. Paralysis is often caused by illnesses, such as stroke or multiple sclerosis, or injuries to the spinal cord. Research scientists have made advances in the treatment of paralysis, which means retraining affected individuals to become as independent as possible. Patients learn how to use wheelchairs and prevent complications that are caused by restricted movement. This retraining is key in maintaining paralytics' quality of life; however, an actual cure for paralysis has remained elusive—until now.

In 2014, surgeons in Poland collaborated with the University College London's Institute of Neurology to treat a Polish man who was paralyzed from the chest down as a result of a spinal cord injury. The scientists chose this patient for their study because of the countless hours of physical therapy he had undergone with no signs of progress. Twenty-one months after their test subject's initial spinal cord injury, his condition was considered complete as defined by the American Spinal Injury Association (ASIA)'s Impairment Scale. This meant that he experienced no sensory or motor function in the segments of his spinal cord nearest to his injury.

The doctors used a technique refined during forty years of spinal cord research on rats. They removed one of two of the patient's olfactory bulbs, which are structures found at the top of the human nose. From this structure, samples of olfactory ensheathing cells, responsible for a portion of the sense of smell, were harvested. These cells allow the olfactory system to renew its cells over the course of a human life. It is because of this constant

40 regeneration that scientists chose these particular cells to implant into the patient's spinal cord. After being harvested, the cells were reproduced in a culture. Then, the cells were injected into the patient's spinal cord in 100 mini-injections above and below the location of his injury. Four strips of nerve tissue were then placed across a small gap in the spinal cord.

After surgery, the patient underwent a tailored neurorehabilitation program. In the 50 nineteen months following the operation, not only did the patient experience no adverse effects, but his condition improved from ASIA's class A to class C. Class C is considered an incomplete spinal cord injury, meaning that motor function is preserved to a certain extent and there is some muscle activity. The patient experienced increased stability in the trunk of his body, as well as partial recovery of voluntary movements in his lower extremities. As a result, he was able to increase the muscle mass in his thighs and regain sensation in those areas. In 60 late 2014, he took his first steps with the support of only a walker.

These exciting improvements suggest that the nerve grafts doctors placed in the patient's spinal cord bridged the injured area and prompted the 65 regeneration of fibers. This was the first-ever clinical study that showed beneficial effects of cells transplanted into the spinal cord. The same team of scientists plans to treat ten more patients using this "stem cell" transplant technique. If they have 70 continued success, patients around the world can have both their mobility and their hope restored.

32. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A) how various diseases and injuries can cause permanent paralysis.
 - B) ways in which doctors and therapists work to improve patients' quality of life.
 - C) one treatment being developed to return mobility to patients suffering paralysis.
 - D) methods of physical therapy that can help patients with spinal cord injuries.
33. The author includes a description of retraining paralytics in lines 9–14 primarily to
- A) describe how people with paralysis cope with everyday tasks.
 - B) appeal to the reader's sympathies for people with paralysis.
 - C) show that most research scientists do not believe a cure can be found.
 - D) help readers appreciate the significance of research that may lead to a cure.
34. Based on the information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author
- A) believes more research should be done before patients with paralysis are subjected to the treatment described in the passage.
 - B) feels that increased mobility will have a positive impact on patients suffering from all levels of paralysis.
 - C) thinks that more scientists should study paralysis and ways to improve the quality of life for patients with limited mobility.
 - D) was part of the research team that developed the new method of treating paralysis described in the passage.

35. Which choice provides the best support for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 7–9 (“Paralysis is . . . spinal cord”)
 - B) Lines 18–21 (“In 2014 . . . injury”)
 - C) Lines 56–58 (“The patient . . . extremities”)
 - D) Lines 70–72 (“If they . . . restored”)
36. As used in line 14, “restricted” most nearly means
- A) confidential.
 - B) dependent.
 - C) increased.
 - D) limited.
37. In line 49, the author’s use of the word “tailor-made” helps reinforce the idea that
- A) the injected cells were from the patient and were therefore well-suited to work in his own body.
 - B) spinal cord cells were replaced during the transplant portion of the individualized treatment.
 - C) olfactory bulbs were removed from rats and placed in the patient’s spinal cord during surgery.
 - D) the method used by doctors to locate the damaged area required expertise and precision.
38. It reasonably can be inferred from the passage that
- A) the patient’s treatment would have been more successful if scientists had used cells from another area of his body instead of from his olfactory bulbs.
 - B) cells from olfactory bulbs will be used to cure diseases that affect areas of the body other than the spinal cord.
 - C) the patient who received the experimental treatment using cells from olfactory bulbs would not have regained mobility without this treatment.
 - D) soon doctors will be able to treat spinal injuries without time-consuming and demanding physical therapy.
39. Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?
- A) Lines 9–12 (“Research scientists . . . possible”)
 - B) Lines 21–24 (“The scientists . . . progress”)
 - C) Lines 32–35 (“They removed . . . nose”)
 - D) Lines 63–66 (“These exciting . . . fibers”)
40. As used in line 31, “refined” most nearly means
- A) advanced.
 - B) improved.
 - C) experienced.
 - D) treated.
41. The success of the patient’s treatment was due in large part to
- A) studies done on other patients.
 - B) research conducted by other doctors in Poland.
 - C) many experiments performed on rats.
 - D) multiple attempts on various types of animals.
42. The procedure described in which cells from olfactory bulbs are injected into a damaged area of the spinal cord is most analogous to which of the following?
- A) Replacing a diseased organ in a patient with an organ from a donor who has the same tissue type
 - B) Giving a patient with a high fever an injection of medication to bring the core body temperature down
 - C) Placing a cast on a limb to hold the bone in place to encourage healing after suffering a break
 - D) Grafting skin from a healthy area of the body and transplanting it to an area that has suffered severe burns

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