

## Reading Strategy 10

### Put check marks in your notes to identify exceptions

Some questions on the Reading section will ask you to identify an answer choice that is NOT mentioned in the passage. When you scan the reading passage to look for exceptions, it is important to keep track of and eliminate the answer choices that you find in the passage. You cannot do this on the iBT screen, but you can use your scratch paper. Write ABCD in your notes. Then, when you find an answer choice in the passage, put a check mark beside the letter that corresponds to the answer choice that you have found. When you have check marks beside three of the answer choices, the choice remaining is the exception. Use this system to keep from getting confused because you probably won't find the answer choices in the passage in the same order in which you see them presented in the question. On the ITP, you will not be able to take notes, but you can use the four fingers on one hand to represent ABCD. Touch the desk with your fingers.

#### EXAMPLE QUESTION

Which of the following types of moraines was NOT mentioned in the passage?

- Ⓐ An end moraine
- Ⓑ A lateral moraine
- A recessional moraine
- Ⓓ A ground moraine

#### Example Notes iBT

- A ✓
- B ✓
- C
- D ✓

#### EXAMPLE QUESTION

According to the passage, moraines are found in all of the following locations EXCEPT

- Ⓐ Under the path of a moving glacier
- Ⓑ At the end of the path of a glacier
- Ⓒ Along the sides of the path of a glacier
- Behind the path of a glacier

#### Example ITP



#### EXAMPLE PASSAGE

##### **Moraines**

A moraine is a formation of rock and soil that is moved and shaped by a glacier. Some formations are evident on a glacier that is still moving; however, others have been transported and left by glaciers that have receded or have now disappeared. The shape and location of the particles, called till deposits, are used to classify the type of moraine observed. Although as many as eight distinct types of moraines have been identified and described, only four are common to most glacial formations.

A terminal moraine, also called an end moraine because it occurs at the end of a glacier, shows the nature of the glacier's movement. If the glacier has stopped advancing, then the terminal moraine marks the end of the glacier. The longer the glacier remains in place, the more rock and debris will pile up. On the other hand, if the glacier is receding, then smaller piles or ridges will be seen along the path of retreat. Occasionally, terminal moraines are damaged by erosion and may be difficult to identify.

When a glacier moves through rocky terrain, the pressure and extreme cold temperatures break large boulders of the rock face, which are thrown to the edges of the glacier as it continues to move. A lateral moraine appears at the sides or margins of a glacier. When the glacier melts, the lateral moraine forms large ridges that mark the edges of the glacial path.

A mixture of rock and debris that is deposited underneath a glacier creates a ground moraine. As such, the distribution is usually regular along the path that the glacier once flowed, and can sometimes be deposited between two lateral moraines, although it consists of smaller rocks because they have been ground and broken by the weight and pressure of the moving glacier.

When two glaciers meet and merge, medial moraines are formed. Rocks and debris pile up, forming a new ridge, which is now in the middle of a new, larger glacier. If the new glacier melts, then the medial moraine is exposed in the center of its former ice field. These medial moraines are evidence of the formation of a . . .



## Practice 10

First, read the question. Then, quickly write the letters of the four answer choices in your notes. Using your scanning skills, try to find the choices in the passage and put a check mark beside the letter in your notes on the Internet iBT. Identify the answer that is NOT in the passage. Check your answers with those in the Answer Key on page 307.

### QUESTION

According to the passage, all of the following stimuli were used in Pavlov's experiments EXCEPT

- Ⓐ Footsteps
- Ⓑ A shock
- Ⓒ A lab coat
- Ⓓ A light

### Notes

A  
B  
C  
D

### QUESTION

According to the passage, classical conditioning has been useful in all of the following EXCEPT

- Ⓐ Treatments for anxiety
- Ⓑ Modern research
- Ⓒ Accidents
- Ⓓ Advertising campaigns

### Notes

A  
B  
C  
D

### Classical Conditioning

Although the phenomenon had been observed prior to Pavlov's investigations, he was the first to appreciate the significance of *conditioned response*. An accidental discovery, conditioned response was observed while Pavlov was studying the gastric secretions of dogs in his laboratory. He noted that the sound of his associate's footsteps caused the dogs to salivate even before the food was brought in. Later, he was able to use other stimuli to evoke the same response. For example, by presenting a light followed by food, Pavlov could condition the dogs to salivate after the light was presented and before the food was offered. In this case, the salivation was an *unconditioned response* to food, the light was the *conditioned stimulus*, and the salivation was the *conditioned response* to the light.

Repeating the experiment in numerous variations, Pavlov determined that he could replicate the results with many neutral stimuli including a white lab coat, a bell, and a tuning fork as well as a light. By pairing the neutral stimuli with food, the dogs would salivate before the food appeared. Ultimately, he could elicit salivation by presenting only the neutral stimulus, without the presence of the food.

In these experiments, Pavlov established the basic terminology and methodology that continues to be used in modern classical conditioning experiments. The discovery that environmental events with no relationship to a given response could, through experience, cause the response through association, was a breakthrough in behavioral psychology.

Animals, like Pavlov's dogs, tend to associate stimuli with survival. Consequently, the use of food in animal experiments would be logical; however, human subjects may associate unrelated stimuli with complex emotions. People with unusual fears or phobias may have had an emotionally charged experience with which they have associated a harmless object. In that case, it would be appropriate to reverse the conditioned response. Pavlov called this reverse conditioning *extinction*, a process that is still very effective in treating anxiety.

Because conditioning is so basic to learned human behavior, commercial advertising has exploited Pavlov's research in order to influence purchasing behavior. Effective commercials often train the public to associate a product with a pleasant or desirable stimulus that evokes a positive response. In this case, the public has an unconditioned response to the product; the conditioned stimulus is a beautiful woman, a luxury lifestyle, or some other desirable image, and the purchase is a conditioned response.

**Basic Strategy:** Internet iBT Reading  
You may not take notes on the Institutional ITP.



**Reading Strategy 11****Eliminate minor points in summaries**

On the last question for each passage on the Internet iBT, you will see a sentence that expresses the main idea of the passage. Then you will be asked to summarize the passage by choosing three major points from six or more choices. When you look at the answer choices, you will be able to identify two types of incorrect choices—ideas that are NOT in the passage and minor points. Examples and details are minor points that support the major points. Eliminating the minor points will help you find the major points for the summary.

**EXAMPLE MAIN IDEA**

**The teepee, widely used as a shelter by many tribes, had several advantages for life on the plains of North America.**

**Major point: Advantage 1**

The teepee was easy to construct, disassemble, pack, and transport when the tribe moved to a new area.

**Minor point**

Poles, ropes, and skins could be folded and strapped to pack horses or loaded on horse-drawn sleds.

**Major point: Advantage 2**

The animal skin or birch bark materials made a teepee warm in winter, dry in spring, and cool in summer.

**Minor point**

Old style teepees were made of buffalo hides and blankets but later structures used heavy canvas.

**Major point: Advantage 3**

The unique opening at the top and smoke holes at the sides allowed the women to cook inside the shelter.

**Minor point**

Smoke from the fire in the middle of the teepee could rise and exit through the hole at the top.



## Practice 11

First, read the introductory sentence that presents the main idea for the passage. Next, read the six possible answers and choose the three major points that correspond to the introductory sentence. Then find the minor point that is an example or detail for each major point. Organize the sentences and rewrite them as an outline for a short reading passage. Check your answers with those in the Answer Key on pages 308–309.

1. **Noam Chomsky proposed the language acquisition device (LAD) as an explanation for the learning of native languages by young children.**

The theory assumes that children are born with an innate facility for acquiring any language.

First language learning occurs too rapidly for such a complex system unless children have the LAD.

The LAD scans for input signals that allow children to focus and learn a specific language.

Word order for sentences in languages is restricted to a small number of possibilities.

Universal grammar, common to all languages, is present in the brains of human infants at birth.

Children do not simply repeat sentences that they hear from limited, often fragmented adult input.

2. **The Hubble Telescope has provided invaluable information that has virtually revolutionized the field of astronomy.**

Two planets were found orbiting around a pulsar in a neighboring solar system.

Hundreds of planets have been discovered in regions beyond our solar system.

Scientists have found an unexplained force called dark energy, which is accelerating the expansion of the universe.

The expansion of the universe seems to be speeding up instead of slowing down.

Galaxies vary in shape, color, and size, and their age goes back almost to the inception of the universe.

The Hubble Deep Field reveals galaxies farther away than we have ever been able to see before.

**3. Humans have been adorning themselves with jewelry from ancient times, using local materials.**

Ancient Western cultures preferred gold from as early as 3,000 B.C.E. for rings, earrings, and necklaces.

Beautiful necklaces and earrings have been found in burial sites in Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

In China, craftsmen used silver, which they enameled to create necklaces, bracelets, rings, and anklets.

Prehistoric peoples made jewelry of leather or grass, which was strung with shells, stones, or bones.

Jewelry designs by Chinese artisans included flowers, turtles, birds, and dragons.

Some of the jewelry has been preserved in caves and in buried sites of ancient cities.

**4. Bird nests built in trees are generally categorized on the basis of their style.**

Mud nests must dry out before each new layer is added to the nest or they would collapse.

While some birds can complete a cup nest in one day, others require up to two weeks to construct their nests.

Birds take advantage of natural cavities in trees, enlarging and shaping them by chiseling or chewing with strong beaks.

Woodpeckers use holes that have been excavated by insects, and improve them by pecking out additional spaces.

A nest situated in the fork of a tree is typically built with grass, twigs, and other materials shaped into the shape of a cup.

Some nests are constructed of mud mixed with the bird's saliva, shaped, and allowed to dry against the tree trunk or a large branch.



5. **The work of e.e. cummings does not conform to the usual conventions of poetry and language.**

Adjectives such as “mud-luscious” and “watersmooth” create images unlike that of any other poet.

The author preferred to use lower case letters for his own initials and last name on his poems.

The absence of punctuation was one of the ways that the poet departed from the traditional rules.

Cummings’s inventive formations of compound words make his poems both surprising and unique.

Cummings did not always capitalize the personal and place names as required by the rules for using capital letters.

Eccentric punctuation was characteristic of Cummings’s unique literary style.

**Basic Strategy:** Internet iBT Reading

**★★★★Bonus:** iBT Listening, Speaking, Writing, and ITP Reading, Listening

In addition to the Reading section on the iBT, you will need to use major points to summarize information on the iBT in the Speaking section and the Writing section. Understanding major points will also help you answer questions about main ideas on the Institutional ITP Reading and Listening sections.