A. An economic system is a social institution through which goods and services are produced, distributed, and consumed to satisfy people’s needs and wants, ideally in the most efficient way possible.

Three types of capital, or resources, are used to produce goods and services. Natural capital includes resources and services produced by the earth’s natural processes, which support all economies and all life. Human capital, or human resources, includes people’s physical and mental talents that provide labor, organizational and management skills, and innovation. Manufactured capital, or manufactured resources, refers to items such as machinery, equipment, and factories made from natural resources with the help of human resources.

—From MILLER/SPOOLMAN. Living in the Environment, 17e (p. 614)

1. What pattern characterizes this passage overall?
   a. Example
   b. Classification
   c. Cause and effect
   d. Contrast

2. What other organizational pattern is used extensively?
   a. Cause and effect
   b. Definition
   c. Spatial order
   d. Comparison

3. Innovation is a (or an) __________ of human capital.

4. The word or, used after human capital and after manufactured capital, indicates which of the following?
   a. A contrast
   b. A comparison
   c. An antonym (word with the opposite meaning)
   d. A synonym (word with the same or similar meaning)

B. “Like many identical twins reared apart, Jim Lewis and Jim Springer found they had been leading eerily similar lives. Separated four weeks after birth in 1940, the Jim twins grew up 45 miles apart in Ohio and were reunited in 1979. Eventually, they discovered that both drove the same model blue Chevrolet, chain-smoked Salems, chewed their fingernails, and owned dogs named Toy. Each had spent a good deal of time vacationing at the same three-block strip of beach in Florida. More important, when tested for such personality traits as flexibility, self-control, and sociability, the twins responded almost exactly the same.”

So began a Time magazine summary of a major twin study conducted at the University of Minnesota Center for Twin and Adoption Research. Since 1979 the investigators at this center have been studying the personality resemblances of identical twins reared apart. Not all the twin pairs have been as similar as Jim Lewis and Jim Springer, but many of the parallels have been uncanny. Identical twins Oskar Stohr and Jack Yufe were separated soon after birth. Oskar was sent to a Nazi-run school in Czechoslovakia while Jack was raised in a Jewish home on a Caribbean island. When they were reunited for the first time during middle age, they showed up wearing similar mustaches, haircuts, shirts, and wire-rimmed glasses! A pair of previously separated female twins both arrived at the Minneapolis airport wearing seven rings on their fingers. One had a son named Richard Andrew and the other had a son named Andrew Richard!

Could personality be largely inherited? These reports of striking resemblances between identical twins reared apart certainly raise this possibility.

—From WEITEN. Psychology, 7e (p. 491) Copyright © 2008 Cengage Learning.
5. Which pattern is most evident in paragraph 1?
   a. Definition
   b. Cause
   c. Effect
   d. Comparison

6. List six signal words that point to that pattern.

7. In paragraph 1, the second and third sentences use which pattern of organization?
   a. Classification
   b. Definition
   c. Time order (narrative)
   d. Contrast

8. List four signal words or phrases that point to that pattern.
   •
   •
   •
   •

9. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 1?
   a. The sentence that begins “Like many identical twins . . .”
   b. The sentence that begins “Separated four weeks . . .”
   c. The sentence that begins “Eventually . . .”
   d. The sentence that begins “Each had spent . . .”

10. What is the main pattern of organization in paragraph 2?
    a. Cause and effect
    b. Time order
    c. Contrast
    d. Definition

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C.

What do the terms child maltreatment and child abuse mean to you? When asked what constitutes child maltreatment, many people first think of cases that involve severe physical injuries or sexual abuse. However, neglect is the most frequent form of child maltreatment. Child neglect occurs when children’s basic needs—including emotional warmth and security, adequate shelter, food, health care, education, clothing, and protection—are not met, regardless of cause. Neglect often involves acts of omission (where parents or caregivers fail to provide adequate physical or emotional care for children) rather than acts of commission (such as physical or sexual abuse). Of course, what constitutes child maltreatment differs from society to society.

—From KENDALL. Sociology in Our Times, 6e (p. 112)
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11. What is the relationship between the second and third sentences?
   a. Contrast
   b. Comparison
   c. Spatial order
   d. Classification

12. The words inside the dashes in the fourth sentence are part of what pattern?
   a. Cause
   b. Effect
   c. Comparison
   d. Enumeration

13. What other patterns could be the answers to question 12?
   a. Cause and effect
   b. Comparison and contrast
   c. Classification and example
   d. Definition and spatial order

14. In the last sentence, what is the relationship between the word omission and the words that follow it in parentheses?
   a. Definition
   b. Time order
   c. Spatial order
   d. Classification

15. What is the relationship of the word commission and the words that follow it in parentheses?
   a. Definition
   b. Example
   c. Effect
   d. Comparison

16. List three transitions from the paragraph that signal contrast.

D. 

When you stretch a muscle, you are primarily stretching the connective tissue. The stretch must be intense enough to increase the length of the connective tissue without tearing it. 

Static stretching involves a gradual stretch held for a short time (10 to 30 seconds). A shorter stretch provides little benefit; a longer stretch does not provide additional benefits. Since a slow stretch provokes less of a reaction from the stretch receptors, the muscles can safely stretch farther than usual. Fitness experts most often recommend static stretching because it is both safe and effective. An example of such a stretch is letting your hands slowly slide down the front of your legs (keeping your knees in a soft, unlocked position) until you reach your toes and holding this final position for several seconds before slowly straightening up. You should feel a pull, but not pain, during this stretch.

In passive stretching, your own body, a partner, gravity, or a weight serves as an external force or resistance to help your joints move through their range of motion. You can achieve a more intense stretch and a greater range of motion with passive stretching. There is a greater risk of injury, however, because the muscles themselves are not controlling the stretch. In working with a partner, it's very important that you communicate clearly so as not to force a joint outside its normal functional range of motion.

Research on stretching demonstrates a 5 to 20 percent increase in static flexibility within four to six weeks of stretching. Much of this long-term increase in range of motion is due to an increased level of "stretch tolerance," or ability to tolerate the discomfort of a stretched position.

Active stretching involves stretching a muscle by contracting the opposing muscle (the muscle on the opposite side of the limb). In an active seated hamstring stretch, for example, the stretch occurs by actively contracting the muscles on the top of the shin, which produces a reflex that relaxes the hamstring. This method allows the muscle to be stretched farther with a low risk of injury.

The disadvantage of active stretching is that a person may not be able to produce enough of a stretch to increase flexibility only by means of contracting opposing muscle groups. Although active stretching is the safest and most convenient approach, an occasional passive assist can be helpful.

—From HALES. An Invitation to Health, 12e (p. 129)
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17. The overall pattern of organization in this passage is
   a. Cause
   b. Time order (process)
   c. Contrast
   d. Classification

18. The example of static stretching is given using what organizational pattern?
   a. Time order (process)
   b. Comparison
   c. Spatial order
   d. Effect

19. The advantages and disadvantages of different kinds of stretching are
   a. Causes
   b. Effects
   c. Time order (narrative)
   d. Definitions

20. In the last sentence of paragraph 4, what is the relationship between *stretch tolerance* and the words that come after it?
   a. Definition
   b. Comparison
   c. Contrast
   d. Time order (process)