

5. C See R✓6  
The correct answer (C) is found in lines 15–17 *she . . . settles herself on the nest . . .*. According to paragraph one, the male initiates the courtship ritual. Lines 20–21 tell us that both parents feed the owlets, and in paragraph two the use of the word owls implies that both males and females build nests.
6. A See R✓2  
Clues to the meaning of “precious charges” in lines 16–17 are in the logical development of the description of the mother owl first laying and then caring for the eggs in the nest. Key words are *lays . . . eggs; settles . . . on the nest; to protect her . . . from snow and cold*.
7. D See R✓6  
The correct answer (D) is found in lines 20–23; nuts and seeds are not mentioned. *Beetles* are insects. Birds are mentioned and so are *mice*, *squirrels*, and *rabbits*, which are small mammals.
8. C See R✓5  
The pronoun “they” in line 19 refers to *the young birds* mentioned in the preceding sentence. It is logically *the young birds* who ask for food and *keep the parents busy*.
9. C See R✓7  
The correct answer (C) is found in lines 24–25, *. . . and drive the young owls away . . .* (A) is not true because line 24 states *The parent birds weary of family life . . .*, in contrast to being sorry. (B) is wrong because careless feeding is not implied. (D) is not discussed in the passage.
10. A See R✓2  
Clues to the meaning of “weary of” in line 24 are found in the information that the young birds are demanding (*they clamor for food*, line 20) and time consuming (*it is ten weeks before [they] leave the nest to look for their own food*, lines 23–24). In lines 24–25 we read that the parents *drive the young owls away*, which suggests a negative attitude toward the young of the owl family. All of this information suggests that the parents will have worked hard and are *tired* by November. The verb form of tired is *tire*; (A) *tire of* is the correct answer.
11. B See R✓6  
The correct answer (B) is found in lines 1–2, *. . . of being hypotheses with a minimum of supporting evidence*. The other answer choices are not mentioned in the passage.
12. A See R✓5  
The logical reference of “evidence” is to aging since aging is the topic of the preceding sentence. Another clue is the phrase *produce characteristics (that we associate) with aging* in lines 4–5. In line 6 a similar structure is *looking for evidence at the cellular and subcellular level*, but the phrase *of aging* is deleted and only implied.
13. B See R✓2  
Although the passage is about the body and its systems, the context in which “vein” is used in line 5 provides a transition from one point in the text to another point. In this case *a different vein* means *a different point of view*.
14. A See R✓6  
The correct answer (A) is found in lines 8–9. The statement that human fibroblasts *. . . divide only a limited number of times and then die* is contrasted to *Only cancer cells seem immortal in this respect*. This concept is similar in meaning to the idea *divide infinitely*.
15. B See R✓2  
The phrase *cells . . . grown in culture* is part of a scientific passage, which leads us to deduce that “culture” in this context is not related to society or traditions (C). It is not likely that cells are grown in libraries (A), and things don’t usually grow in a toxic substance (D). The meaning of culture in this context is “a special environment” (B).
16. A See R✓7  
The correct answer (A) is found in lines 9–10. An embryo is the earliest form of life. The passage states that *cells from an embryo divide more times than those taken from an adult*. This is similar to saying that *cells from an adult (a later stage in life) divide fewer times*. (B) is not true: fibroblast cells are used as an example of cellular research. (C) is incorrect: lines 7–9. (D) is incorrect because cells and organ systems are discussed as two different theories of aging.
17. B See R✓6  
The correct answer is (B) because the organ system is central to a theory of aging different from the theory which examines the cellular level. (A), (C), and (D) all are mentioned in the passage in lines 10–14 as support for the cellular theory.
18. B See R✓6  
The correct answer (B) is found in paragraph 2. Lines 17–19 state about chronological age: *It is a poor indicator of an individual person’s status because there is a tremendous amount of variation from one individual to the next in regard to the rate at which biological age changes occur*. Answers (A) and (D) are not mentioned in the passage, and answer (C) is not true according to the passage.
19. C See R✓7  
The correct answer (C) is found in paragraph 3. The last lines state that *. . . a person’s appearance is affected by many factors that are not part of aging, including illness, poor nutrition, and exposure to sunlight*. Answers (A), (B), and (D) are all true according to paragraph 3 of the passage.