


For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the passage, the immobilization hypothesis fails to account for which of the following facts?
 - A. That sleep does not appear to be a uniform and unchanging state.
 - B. That under certain conditions animals appear to need more sleep than usual.
 - C. That animals rarely sleep when a predator has been detected nearby.




2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion serves primarily to

- A. present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view.
- B. describe the basis on which a hypothesis was advanced.
- C. illustrate the kind of reasoning that is applied in a branch of science.
- D. explain how a hypothesis can be tested empirically.
- E. relate the analysis that refined a tentative explanation.



Passage 2



Astronomers who study planet formation once believed that comets—because they remain mostly in the distant Oort cloud, where temperatures are close to absolute zero—must be pristine relics of the material that formed the outer planets. The conceptual shift away from seeing comets as pristine relics began in the 1970s, when **laboratory simulations** revealed there was sufficient ultraviolet radiation reaching comets to darken their surfaces and there were sufficient cosmic rays to alter chemical bonds or even molecular structure near the surface. Nevertheless, astronomers still believed that when a comet approached the Sun—where they could study it—the Sun’s intense heat would remove the corrupted surface layer, exposing the interior. **About the same time, though, scientists realized comets might contain decaying radioactive isotopes that could have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.**

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