

Question 1-11 are based on the following passage.

Floating Through Life

Nestled in the Andes Mountains, straddling the border of Peru and **1** Bolivia—Lake Titicaca sits at an altitude of 12,530 feet. On the surface of the lake’s frigid waters live the Uros people, one of Peru’s oldest indigenous groups. Close to one thousand years ago, they escaped conquering empires by disappearing into the middle of **2** this on islands fashioned from woven and bundled totora reeds. To this day, the Uros people still hand-weave totora into houses, boats, artwork, and the “land” on which they live.

1

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) Bolivia,
- C) Bolivia
- D) Bolivia;

2

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) it on islands they
- C) the lake on islands they
- D) the lake on those

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Traditionally, the Uros have benefitted from a subsistence economy—**3** to fish the plentiful waters of Titicaca, to hunt native birds, and occasionally planting potatoes in the fertile, decaying totora reeds. They sustained this peaceful and relatively undisturbed lifestyle for almost a millennium until interest in their unique way of life at the end of the 20th century began to attract **4** tourists. The tourists came from around the world. Consequently, “authentic” island living is now atypical, **5** and the tourist industry surrounding the Uros continues to expand.

3

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) to fish the plentiful waters of Titicaca, hunting native birds, and occasionally planting
- C) fishing the plentiful waters of Titicaca, hunting native birds, and occasionally to plant
- D) fishing the plentiful waters of Titicaca, hunting native birds, and occasionally planting

4

Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?

- A) tourists, who were people from places located
- B) tourists, but these tourists came from places that were
- C) tourists from
- D) tourists

5

Which choice provides the most specific support for the claim in the first part of the sentence?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) so many Uros no longer exclusively hunt and fish.
- C) as roughly 80 percent of the population is involved in tourism.
- D) but some Uros have moved further away from shore, seeking isolation.

The new economy has both helped and hindered the Uros: it challenges their traditional way of life but also **6** expands them opportunities. **7** Every year, around 200,000 tourists make their way out to the floating islands where they are entertained by the Uros people. Although between 1,200 and 2,500 Uros claim to reside on the **8** islands. Many now have apartments in Puno and boat “home” in the morning to welcome visitors. Motorized fishing boats often replace traditional, ornately woven totora **9** canoes; customary garments are less popular; and most of the Uros’ time is spent doing demonstrations for tourists and selling small handicrafts instead of maintaining the islands, hunting, and fishing.

6

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) affords
- C) manages
- D) endows

7

Which choice most effectively introduces the main topic of the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) A great deal has changed now that the Uros have a tourism-oriented way of life.
- C) The Uros have begun to depart from a strictly traditional lifestyle by adopting some modern conveniences.
- D) The government established the Titicaca National Reserve in 1978, which helps preserve the totora that is so essential to traditional Uros life.

8

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) islands; many now having
- C) islands, many now have
- D) islands, and many now have

9

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) canoes, customary garments are less popular;
- C) canoes; customary garments are less popular,
- D) canoes, customary garments are less popular

Further changes occurred after Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori toured the islands in the 1990s and gave each island two solar panels, which are used to power electronic devices, such as radios. While many Uros lament the loss of their traditional lifestyle, **10** others are happy to adopt some modern conveniences, like radios. They can now afford to purchase supplemental food and acquire necessary medicine for the ill. Additionally, their children now attend school where they study foreign languages and hospitality; this enables the Uros to increase revenue while asserting control over their own industry. Although tourism has turned the Uros culture into a profitable curiosity, it also ensures its survival. Despite the changes, the Uros still call themselves kot-suña, “people of the lake.” **11**

10

Which choice best establishes a claim supported by the next sentence in the paragraph?

- A) NO CHANGE
- B) some Uros children decide not to return to island living after leaving for school.
- C) many Uros men still enjoy hunting, fishing, and building their reed islands.
- D) the steady source of income from tourism has benefited the community.

11

The author wants a forceful conclusion that relates to the passage’s focus on the impact of tourism on the Uros’ way of life. Which choice best accomplishes this goal?

- A) They will retain that title due to their commitment to preserving their culture and heritage—not just for the benefit of tourists.
- B) The Uros will have to continue working hard to keep up their floating islands—especially since the totora reeds are getting shorter due to lake pollution.
- C) In their ancient Uruquilla language, which the Uros no longer speak due to cultural assimilation, “people of the lake” translates into Qhas Qut suñi.
- D) The Uros have attracted the interest of historians who believe them to be the earliest settlers of the Altiplano around 3,700 years ago.