

## PART III

### Reading 4 “Migration from Asia”

- P1** The Asian migration hypothesis is today supported by most of the scientific evidence. The first “hard” data linking American Indians with Asians appeared in the 1980s with the finding that Indians and northeast Asians share a common and **distinctive** pattern in the arrangement of the teeth. But perhaps the most compelling support for the hypothesis comes from genetic research. Studies comparing the DNA variation of populations around the world consistently demonstrate the close genetic relationship of the two populations, and recently geneticists studying a virus sequestered in the kidneys of all humans found that the strain of virus carried by Navajos and Japanese is nearly identical, while that carried by Europeans and Africans is quite different.
- P2** → The migration could have begun over a land bridge connecting the continents. During the last Ice Age 70,000 to 10,000 years ago, huge glaciers locked up massive volumes of water and sea levels were as much as 300 feet lower than today. Asia and North America were joined by a huge subcontinent of ice-free, treeless grassland, 750 miles wide. Geologists have named this area Beringia, from the Bering Straits. Summers there were warm, winters were cold, dry and almost snow-free. This was a perfect environment for large mammals—mammoth and mastodon, bison, horse, reindeer, camel, and saiga (a goatlike antelope). Small bands of Stone Age hunter-gatherers were attracted by these animal populations, which provided them not only with food but with hides for clothing and shelter, dung for fuel, and bones for tools and weapons. **Accompanied by** a husky-like species of dog, hunting bands gradually moved as far east as the Yukon River basin of northern Canada, where field excavations have uncovered the fossilized jawbones of several dogs and bone tools estimated to be about 27,000 years old.
- P3** → Other evidence suggests that the migration from Asia began about 30,000 years ago—around the same time that Japan and Scandinavia were being settled. This evidence is based on blood type. The vast majority of modern Native Americans have type O blood and a few have type A, but almost none have type B. Because modern Asian populations include all three blood types, however, the migrations must have begun before the evolution of type B, **which** geneticists believe occurred about 30,000 years ago.
- P4** By 25,000 years ago human communities were established in western Beringia, which is present-day Alaska. **[A]** But access to the south was blocked by a huge glacial sheet covering much of what is today Canada. How did the hunters get over those 2,000 miles of deep ice? The argument is that the climate began to warm with the passing of the Ice Age, and about 13,000 B.C.E. glacial melting created an ice-free corridor along the eastern front range of the Rocky Mountains. **[B]** Soon hunters of big game had reached the Great Plains.

**P5** → In the past several years, however, new archaeological finds along the Pacific coast of North and South America have thrown this theory into question. **C** The most spectacular find, at Monte Verde in southern Chile, produced striking evidence of tool making, house building, rock painting, and human footprints conservatively dated long before the highway had been cleared of ice. **D** Many archaeologists now believe that migrants moved south in boats along a coastal route rather than overland. These people were probably gatherers and fishers rather than hunters of big game.

**P6** → There were two later migrations into North America. About 5000 B.C.E. the Athapascan or Na-Dene people began to settle the forests in the northwestern area of the continent. **Eventually** Athapascan speakers, the ancestors of the Navajos and Apaches, migrated across the Great Plains to the Southwest. **The final migration began about 3000 B.C.E. after Beringia had been submerged, when a maritime hunting people crossed the Bering Straits in small boats.** The Inuits (also known as the Eskimos) colonized the polar coasts of the Arctic, the Yupiks the coast of southwestern Alaska, and the Aleuts the Aleutian Islands.

**P7** While scientists debate the timing and mapping of these migrations, many Indian people hold to oral traditions that include a long journey from a distant place of origin to a new homeland.

40. The word **distinctive** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) new
- (B) simple
- (C) different
- (D) particular

41. According to paragraph 2, why did Stone Age tribes begin to migrate into Beringia?

- (A) To intermarry with tribes living there
- (B) To trade with tribes that made tools
- (C) To hunt for animals in the area
- (D) To capture domesticated dogs

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

42. The phrase **Accompanied by** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Found with
- (B) Joined by
- (C) Threatened by
- (D) Detoured with

43. The word **which** in the passage refers to

- Ⓐ migrations
- Ⓑ evolution
- Ⓒ geneticists
- Ⓓ populations

44. Why does the author mention “blood types” in paragraph 3?

- Ⓐ Blood types offered proof that the migration had come from Scandinavia.
- Ⓑ The presence of type B in Native Americans was evidence of the migration.
- Ⓒ The blood typing was similar to data from both Japan and Scandinavia.
- Ⓓ Comparisons of blood types in Asia and North America established the date of migration.

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

45. How did groups migrate into the Great Plains?

- Ⓐ By walking on a corridor covered with ice
- Ⓑ By using the path that big game had made
- Ⓒ By detouring around a huge ice sheet
- Ⓓ By following a mountain trail

46. Why does the author mention the settlement at Monte Verde, Chile, in paragraph 5?

- Ⓐ The remains of boats suggest that people may have lived there.
- Ⓑ Artifacts suggest that humans reached this area before the ice melted on land.
- Ⓒ Bones and footprints from large animals confirm that the people were hunters.
- Ⓓ The houses and tools excavated prove that the early humans were intelligent.

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [→].

47. The word **Eventually** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- Ⓐ In the end
- Ⓑ Nevertheless
- Ⓒ Without doubt
- Ⓓ In this way

48. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.
- Ⓐ Beringia was under water when the last people crossed the straits in boats about 3000 B.C.E.
  - Ⓑ Beringia sank after the last people had crossed the straits in their boats about 3000 B.C.E.
  - Ⓒ About 3000 B.C.E., the final migration of people in small boats across Beringia had ended.
  - Ⓓ About 3000 B.C.E., Beringia was flooded, preventing the last people from migrating in small boats.
49. According to paragraph 6, all of the following are true about the later migrations EXCEPT
- Ⓐ The Athapascans traveled into the Southwest United States.
  - Ⓑ The Eskimos established homes in the Arctic polar region.
  - Ⓒ The Aleuts migrated in small boats to settle coastal islands.
  - Ⓓ The Yupiks established settlements on the Great Plains.

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow [→].

50. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the author's opinion about the settlement of the North American continent?
- Ⓐ The oral traditions do not support the migration theory.
  - Ⓑ The anthropological evidence for migration should be reexamined.
  - Ⓒ Migration theories are probably not valid explanations for the physical evidence.
  - Ⓓ Genetic markers are the best evidence of a migration from Asia.
51. Look at the four squares [■] that show where the following sentence could be inserted in the passage.

**Newly excavated early human sites in Washington State, California, and Peru have been radiocarbon dated to be 11,000 to 12,000 years old.**

Where could the sentence best be added?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.