4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4

PASSAGE III

A scientist wanted to observe the effects of altitude on the respiratory system of mammals. Four different species of mammals were placed in a chamber that underwent gradual changes in pressure (measured in atmospheres, or atm) to simulate the atmosphere at high altitudes. After 5 minutes at each atmospheric pressure tested, the average number of breaths per minute (respiratory rate) was determined for each of the 4 mammals while they remained at rest. The data from the experiment are shown in the following graph. (Note: Larger animals typically have slower respiratory rates. Higher respiratory rates indicate rapid breathing, a sign of distress in some mammals.)

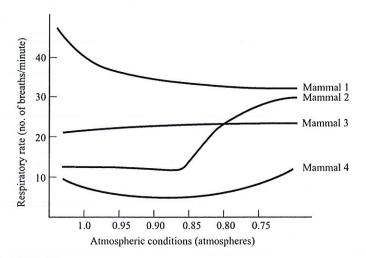


Figure 1

- **14.** What is the relationship between respiratory rate and atmospheric pressure for Mammal 2?
 - F. Decreases in pressure decrease the respiratory rate.
 - G. Decreases in pressure increase the respiratory rate.
 - H. Pressure changes have no effect on the respiratory rate.
 - J. Increases in pressure increase the respiratory rate.
- 15. At approximately which pressure, in atmospheres, did Mammals 2 and 3 have the same respiratory rate?
 - A. 1.0
 - B. 0.95
 - C. 0.80
 - D. 0.75
- 16. Further measurements showed that Mammal 4 used significantly more oxygen per minute than Mammal 2. This would be consistent with the data from the graph if:
 - F. Mammal 4 was in a warmer environment than Mammal 2.
 - G. Mammal 4 was significantly larger than Mammal 2.
 - H. Mammal 2 was significantly larger than Mammal 4.
 - J. Mammals 2 and 4 were the same weight.

- 17. A higher respiratory rate causes mammals to have a higher metabolic rate. Which of the mammals would have a higher metabolic rate at a pressure of 1.0 atm than at .80 atm?
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 only
 - C. 4 only
 - D. 1 and 4 only

18. Based on the data in the graph, which of the mammals might be native to higher-altitude environments (meaning that they are more comfortable at higher altitudes than at lower altitudes)?

- F. 1 only
- G. 2 only
- H. 3 only
- **J.** 4 only

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