of the things that surprised them about the newly-found penguins was their nesting habits. Unlike other penguins who nest in a circular pattern to protect against predators, the Danger Islands' birds seem to have no such fear and prefer individual nesting spots. Thanks to the characteristic pinkish guano, the researchers know the penguins' diet comprises primarily of shrimp-like krill. However, they are curious to investigate what makes the region productive enough to feed such a large population. One simple explanation, of course, could be the absence of fishing fleets which are kept at bay by the thick sheets of ice that surround the pristine islands.

Unfortunately, the good news does not extend to all penguin species. King penguins, which can only breed on a few Antarctic islands, are threatened by rising ocean temperatures as their food sources move further away. Scientists estimate that the population could decline by up to 70 percent by 2100 if they are unable to find a suitable new habitat. Similarly, the population of Chinstrap penguins, which get their name from the narrow black band under their head, has **plummeted** by more than half since 1986.

31. Choose the best title or heading for the passage.

A. Hiding in Plain Sight
B. Too Cold for People
C. Birds Like to be Cold
D. New Home for Penguins

32. Why did the researchers go to Antarctica?

A. They went for military research.
B. They had nothing better to do.
C. The weather allowed it.
D. They found satellite evidence.

33. How did they count the penguins?

A. By counting guano
B. Laser tagging
C. Capture and release
D. Aerial photos

34. What was particularly interesting about the birds?

A. Their nesting habits
B. Their food
C. Their isolation
D. Their size

35. What does the word 'plummeted' mean in the final paragraph?

A. Jumped
B. Created
C. Fell
D. Ended

FOR QUESTIONS 36 TO 40, READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

Facial recognition is a complex task, which requires a surprising large amount of brain power from within the brain's temporal lobe, called "face patches," to fire up simultaneously within milliseconds. Hence the skill has always been believed to be the realm of "intelligent" animals, such as humans, monkeys, apes, dogs, and horses. Now, British scientists have found that sheep also possess this skill.

A neurobiologist at the University of Cambridge who led the study, says the team picked sheep because the social animals communicate with each other in a number of ways, one of which they suspected was by facial recognition. The four randomly selected celebrities to test the farm animal's identification prowess were actress Emma Watson, actor Jake Gyllenhaal, television journalist Fiona Bruce, and former US President Barack Obama. The researchers picked these