

## PRACTICE TEST 5 ANSWER KEY

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 24. C |
| 2. B  | 25. A |
| 3. D  | 26. D |
| 4. A  | 27. D |
| 5. C  | 28. D |
| 6. C  | 29. B |
| 7. D  | 30. A |
| 8. C  | 31. D |
| 9. D  | 32. D |
| 10. B | 33. D |
| 11. D | 34. C |
| 12. A | 35. B |
| 13. C | 36. A |
| 14. D | 37. B |
| 15. B | 38. D |
| 16. A | 39. B |
| 17. D | 40. D |
| 18. D | 41. D |
| 19. B | 42. C |
| 20. B | 43. D |
| 21. C | 44. B |
| 22. B | 45. D |
| 23. C |       |

*Once you have checked your answers, remember to return to page 4 and respond to the Reflect questions.*

## PRACTICE TEST 5 EXPLANATIONS

## SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C The stated text notes the existence of “a singularly beautiful chain of being” as well as a “scale of organization.” This would suggest some type of systematic ordering of nature. While immense variety, (A), and the coexistence of humans and animals, (B), are present in nature, neither is the primary point of these lines. The text does mention “the contemplative mind” but does not indicate that contemplation is the *only* way to understand organic life, (D). Choice (C) is correct.
2. B First be sure to note the negative in the question, which states “*nothing* in nature.” The key word in the correct answer is *separate*. Throughout the text, you can find many references to a web of connections that exists between the many disparate parts of nature—“the most perfect order” (paragraph 1), a “uniformity” and “a continuity in the series” (paragraph 3), “a singularly beautiful chain of being” (paragraph 4), “the perfection of organization” (paragraph 6), and others. None of the other answer choices reflects this idea nearly as well. Choice (B) is correct.
3. D The second paragraph is a single sentence that divides all matter into three categories. There follows a description of two kinds of matter (a different distinction), followed by another short paragraph—the seventh—that notes that *we can bend ourselves to the study of the more simple conditions*. The author then pulls back into an extremely abstract look at life at the atomic level. There is no empirical data or personal experience presented in the passage, so eliminate (A) and (B). Likewise, there is nothing ironic about the passage, so eliminate (C). Choice (D) is correct.
4. A The sixth paragraph begins with *The naturalist searches the earth, the waters, and the air, for their living things*. This is obviously a naturalist’s purpose, or task. The seventh paragraph, meanwhile, states that *it is with some difficulty we can bend ourselves to the study of the more simple conditions in which it exists*. This is a little tough to interpret, but reading the next paragraphs should at least demonstrate that categories of matter are no longer being discussed. The topic has changed. Choice (B) should be eliminated because the variety of living things is discussed, but not *the difficulty of categorizing* that variety; the mention of difficulty actually occurs in the seventh paragraph. Eliminate (C) because the passage of time is out of scope. Eliminate (D) because the seventh paragraph never mentions the discovery of perfection. Choice (A) is correct.
5. C Context is key here. The sentence reads *Through the entire series, from the Polype to the higher order of animals...* This implies that the Polype are a lower order of animals, since the author is moving through a series, from low to high. Choice (D) is a trap for anybody who recognizes Polype as a Greek goddess; though it mentions both the underworld and the word Greek, it is severely off topic. Choice (C) is correct.
6. C A periodic sentence is defined as a sentence that is not grammatically complete before the final clause. In other words, it gets to the point not at the beginning, but at the end. It tends to be quite long, because it’s stuffed with many dependent clauses and phrases before finally arriving at the independent clause. You can’t conclude very much on inference questions; all we really know is that anybody who uses complex sentences probably has complex thoughts. No other inferences are safer than that. It’s possible to achieve complex thought without a high educational level, so eliminate



(A). Intellectual validity is a vague concept—who grants it? do you need a license?—so eliminate (B). Also, you don't know the needs of the average reader in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and whatever those needs may have been, they're outside the scope of the question, so eliminate (D). Choice (C) is correct.

7. **D** In (D), the author describes the way that *an alchemist...dissipates a metal in vapour*, then notes that *it remains a metal, and the same metal still*. This describes the tendency of matter to retain its original identity. It does not relate to the *interconnectedness of nature* mentioned in the question, which the other three answers do. Choice (D) is correct.
8. **C** The first sentence notes the *feelings of religious admiration* that we experience when we look at nature. Likewise, the third paragraph discusses *the mystery of life, a pervading spiritual essence*, and *an Infinite mind*. This indicates a mystical outlook. While there is a case to be made for *methodical*, (D), note the title of the book: *The Poetry of Science*. Choice (C) is correct.
9. **D** This one is a little tricky, because *it* refers to *each one*, at the beginning of that independent clause. However, *each one* isn't an answer choice, so find the antecedent. *Each one* refers to *every atom* at the beginning of the sentence. At the very least, recognize that *it* is singular, so immediately eliminate (A) and (B), since they're plural nouns. Choice (D) is correct.
10. **B** The single sentence that forms the seventh paragraph signals an end to the categorizing of classes of matter discussed in the sixth paragraph. At the same time, it signals a switch to a more abstract topic—*the more simple conditions* in which matter exists, namely a laughably antiquated discussion of atomic theory, one that includes alchemy, in the eighth paragraph. (Hey, it was 1848.) Eliminate (D) because the author is describing the conditions in which the conditions of the previous paragraph occur, which is not amplification. The syntactic structure of *so...that...* doesn't indicate a redefinition, so eliminate (C). While the paragraph is definitely ambiguous, there is no single concept being addressed, and certainly not being explained. So eliminate (A). Choice (B) is correct.
11. **D** Between the dashes the author makes a list of four different types of plants: *confervae* (algae), *lichen*, *lordly oak*, and *towering palm*. The first two are small; the last two are large, made even bigger by their accompanying adjectives. Therefore, the purpose of this list of words is to illustrate the scale of plants in the natural world. The other answers have all been misinterpreted to varying degrees, or are out of scope.
12. **A** The text discusses a *symmetrical arrangement*, a *systematic aggregation*, and *powers of a strangely complicated kind*. These phrases point towards (A), *an innate sense of order underlying all of creation*. Choice (B) is a trap; while the passage does note that *science with all its refinements has not detected the agencies* that order the universe, the passage does not state that those agencies are *undetectable*. Likewise, though the paragraph does discuss minerals, it is never implied that living things become mineralized, so eliminate (C). No chaos is ever mentioned or suggested, nor is a watchful overspirit; eliminate (D). Choice (A) is correct.
13. **C** The word *gravity*, found in the question, is a synonym of *importance*—and that word is used in two different forms in the same paragraph (paragraph 5). Doing things in an *ethical and timely manner* is irrelevant to the gravity of the situation, so eliminate (A). So are *a multidisciplinary approach* and *controlled substances*, so eliminate (B) and (D). Choice (C) is correct.



14. **D** The second and third paragraphs contain mostly statistics and statements of fact about the medical examiner's process of responding to deaths. There is little else offered except facts, not even conclusions. On the whole, this is what might be called "dry" reading. It's also close to *logos*, or logical reasoning, which Aristotle ranked as the least effective appeal out of the main trio of *ethos*, *pathos*, and *logos*. Choice (D) is correct.
15. **B** This passage is fairly simple in its aim: The authors describe for the reader how the medical examiner's office goes about investigating deaths in San Diego County. In that sense, there is no argument being made here—it's a simple description of a process, using a fair amount of detail. There is no analysis of *efficiency* or *objections*, so eliminate (A) and (C). The article does not claim to cover all of the office's tasks (too extreme), so eliminate (D). Choice (B) is correct.
16. **A** The passive tense is used when the tasks being completed are the focus of the writing, rather than the people who are performing them. The information presented doesn't involve much emphasis on the individuals performing these tasks, so (A) is correct.
17. **D** Process analysis is the mode of this essay. The authors are describing the medical examiners' office's process of investigating deaths at home. There is simply no narration, (A), definition of terminology, (B), or analogies of any kind, (C). Choice (D) is correct.
18. **D** The tone of this piece is structured, disciplined, cautious, and quantitative. Answer choices with words such as *methodical*, *structured*, *systematic*, *investigative*, and *comprehensive* all reflect that tone. However, the tone is unemotional and detached, which rules out *helping ease the difficulties*. Choice (D) is correct.
19. **B** Most of this passage strikes a serious, patient tone, which is appropriate given that it was written by and about a group of professional investigators. However, the final paragraph changes that tone. The authors remind us that these investigators have *caring attitudes* and *compassion*. These are the first emotional words used in the entire passage. Choice (B) is correct.
20. **B** Infer and imply questions are touchy, and the best answers are the safest, smallest conclusions that can be drawn from the paragraph. In this case, the safest conclusion is that *medications sometimes play a role in deaths that occur at home*. Choice (A) is too large of a conclusion, because it says *any person's home* rather than just the home of a deceased person. There is no evidence in the passage to support (C) or (D). Choice (B) is correct.
21. **C** *Ethos* is a rhetorical appeal using the speaker's ethical character. It is noted by Aristotle as being the most effective of the trio of rhetorical appeals: *ethos*, *pathos*, and *logos*. In this case, the authors' testimony to the positive characteristics of the investigators is a rather obvious instance of *ethos*. Choice (C) is correct.
22. **B** The investigators are not serving as literal eyes and ears of the medical examiner; that person presumably has a pair of eyes and ears of their own. Therefore, their service as the eyes and ears of the medical examiner must be metaphorical. The trap answer, (D), can be eliminated because there is no analogy being drawn. Instead, it's a piece of figurative language. Choice (B) is correct.

23. **C** A *denotation* is a first definition of a word. A *connotation* is a secondary or tertiary definition of a word, often something more obscure that not everybody can grasp. However, the purpose of this report is not to obscure meaning—its purpose is to be quite clear and transparent. The words used in this passage do not carry secondary meanings; they are clear and unmistakable denotations, as befits a report by and about scientific investigators. Eliminate (A) because the fourth paragraph is full of scientific description; eliminate (B) because the second and third paragraphs are filled with statistics, e.g., quantifiable evidence. Terms such as *decedent* and *bereavement* and *inappropriate* indicate formal syntax, so eliminate (D). Choice (C) is correct.
24. **C** Only (C) contains both sensory language—*Yellow plantains, red coffee beans, tall green wax palms, clear waterfalls tumbling from misty mountains*—and a contrast with the violence of city life. Some choices, such as (A) and (D), contain sensory language but no contrast. Choice (B) contrasts with the following sentences but does not contain sensory language. The answer is (C).
25. **A** Watch for referent words such as *this* and *such*—these words often provide the linguistic hook to an idea expressed in a previous sentence. In this case, *this* refers to *an unfair reputation for violence* described in sentence 1. Therefore, the best placement of the sentence should be immediately following sentence 1, or *before sentence 2*, which is (A).
26. **D** Because the paragraph illustrates with numbers the story of Colombia's decreasing levels of violence, select a transition sentence that simply eases us from anecdotal to statistical evidence. Choice (A) features the pronoun *you*—among other problems—so eliminate it. Choice (B) is tempting, but the point of the paragraph is not to highlight the *incomplete* nature of the evidence, so eliminate that too. Choice (C) introduces doubt as to the trustworthiness of the statistics, eliminate it. The answer is (D).
27. **D** Consider sentence 13, the following sentence, when making your decision: *Other cities of the United States have suffered similarly unfair derogation*. This indicates that the previous sentence, sentence 12, should describe some type of criticism of U.S. cities. The current sentence discusses the city of Cali, Colombia. Because of that, either moving or deleting sentence 13 would work best. Unfortunately, however, because the entire paragraph is structured as a compare-and-contrast between Medellín and Chicago, there is little thematic room for information about a third city. The sentence should be deleted, so the answer is (D).
28. **D** Read the question carefully; it asks for an answer choice that reflects *Detroit's historical success and subsequent decline*. Choice (D) mentions Detroit's former status as *the fourth-largest city in the nation* (historical success) as well as the fact that its *population has dropped by almost seventy percent* (subsequent decline). The other choices are missing one or both of these requirements.
29. **B** Sentences 15 and 16 return to discussing Colombia and describe the rise of theft, which is a nonviolent crime. Therefore, the inserted sentence needs to mention Colombia and pivot away from violent crime—the focus of the previous paragraphs—to nonviolent crime. Eliminate (A). Choice (B) does this directly and succinctly, while the other answer choices all compare violent and nonviolent crime.



30. **A** Only (A) accurately depicts the idea that public rehabilitation of cities' images is growing across the world. Choice (D) does have a global scope but refers to the nonexistence of this phenomenon; eliminate it. Choice (C) implies that this phenomenon is more important in Western cities than globally, which is a misinterpretation of the question stem; eliminate it as well. And while (B) does display an appropriate discussion of the increasingly global nature of something, that something is the wrong topic, social networking, so eliminate this too. The answer is (A).
31. **D** The problem with the underlined portion is that *they* has an unclear antecedent, since no plural noun exists in the prior sentence. Eliminate (A) and (B). Starting any sentence with *There is*, while not incorrect, is by nature weaker than using a concrete noun as the subject, so eliminate (C). The answer is (D).
32. **D** In the original sentence, there are three terms that contribute to an informal tone—*huge*, *irrevocably*, and *whole mess*. The correct answer will change all three of those, so eliminate (A). Choice (B) keeps the word *irrevocably*, which is a word of exaggeration and should be removed; eliminate (B). Choice (C) successfully changes or deletes all three terms, but the new phrase *like crazy* is still informal; eliminate (C). Choice (D) eliminates all three terms, changes one of them to *rapid rise*, and then inserts the formal phrase *as a viable career option*. The answer is (D).
33. **D** Ask yourself what could've resulted in *a garage filled with stacks of unsold titles that were sure to be pulped*. It isn't normal to begin an essay with a discussion of a result without first mentioning the cause, so eliminate (A). Likewise, these unsold titles could be related to the huge explosion of self-publishing, but there is no specific evidence of that; eliminate (B). Choice (C) may look a bit more promising, but placing the sentence here separates the stigma of self-published books from the reason for the stigma. However, once sentence 3 discusses how the self-published author *pays for the production of the books*, it is then safe to discuss a logical outcome of that—the possibility that they may not be able to sell them. Choice (D) is correct.
34. **C** Since the question asks about the main idea of the passage, it might be a good idea to save it for last. In the remainder of the passage, the writer clearly views self-publishing as a tremendous gift for writers. Therefore, this sentence should reflect that same point-of-view. Only (C) uses language of that type—the *long overdue* transformation, and especially *in favor of the writer*. The other answer choices are not necessarily incorrect, either in fact or in bias, but none of them reflects the writer-centric quality of the new publishing landscape that Amazon created.
35. **B** Remember that the question is asking for *convincing evidence that Amazon democratized book publishing*. This is different from providing evidence that traditional publishing is suffering. Proving an opposing argument wrong is different from proving your argument to be right. Choices (C) and (D), while offering decent evidence of a decline in traditional publishing, don't directly support the notion that *Amazon democratized book publishing*. (They do indirectly imply the idea, however.) Eliminate both. Only (B) provides specific evidence to support this claim.
36. **A** The original sentence discusses opposing ideas—fast success versus slow success—so the correct answer will feature connective words that show contrast. For this reason, eliminate (B), (C), and (D), since *and*, *furthermore*, and *so* are all transition words showing continuity. Choice (A) is correct.

37. **B** The main idea of the paragraph is that a torrent of self-published titles made their way into the book marketplace. Choice (A) is a humorous aside that doesn't support the main idea, since some of these independently published books were in fact made of paper; eliminate it. Choice (C) can be eliminated because it mentions the long tail theory without explaining anything about it, even though that concept would be germane here. Choice (D) supports the opposite idea from that of the paragraph, eliminate it. The answer is (B).
38. **D** Read the sentences that follow. Sentence 12 discusses the added business responsibilities that self-published authors must shoulder, while sentence 13 discusses the possible financial windfall that comes to self-published authors as a result of making seventy percent of list price (instead of a paltry fourteen percent). The sentence that addresses both of those ideas, to an appropriate degree, and with different language, is (D). Choice (B) does address both of those ideas as well, but the word *only* is extreme and inaccurate, since the writer never states that only business-minded writers make profits. The other three answers are more general and fail to address either idea directly. The answer is (D).
39. **B** Remember the two simplest options for transitions—ideas that move in the same direction, or ideas that move in opposite directions. These two sentences are set in opposition to one another. Therefore, eliminate any answer choice that uses transition words indicating continuity of thought. Since (A) and (C) use *for* and *and*, eliminate both. Likewise, a dash is typically used to express continuity of expression, so eliminate (D). To show contrast, do not rely on implied or vague contrast; select answers with clear and explicit contrast words such as *but*, *yet*, *while*, *though*, and *however*. The answer is (B).
40. **D** Keep in mind conciseness and clarity: the correct answer must create both. The original sentence is neither concise nor clear and can be eliminated. Choice (B) is concise, but it vaguely implies that electronic books will be read on mobile phones in the future, when in fact that is already happening. Eliminate (B). Choice (C) attempts to clarify the sentence by creating parallelism using *1, 2, and 3 structure*, but unfortunately the third item—mobile phones—aren't consumed in the same way that the first two items are. Eliminate (C). The answer is (D).
41. **D** Sentence 1 states that *nobody really knows what [a driverless car] should look like*. Therefore, a better explanation of what that entails would naturally follow, which (D) provides—and it carries even more weight when coming from the mouth of an expert. Choice (A) would support the idea of constant innovation, which is the opposite of what's implied, so eliminate it. Choice (B) is outside the scope of driverless cars, so eliminate it. Choice (C) is the trap answer, because while it's close to being on topic, there is no need to understand why certain designs were rejected without knowing what aspects of driverless automobile design need to be changed to begin with. The answer is (D).
42. **C** This is a straightforward transition question. *Recently* tells us that something is a new development, and *however* indicates that there's a contrast with the idea in the previous paragraph. No other answer describes anything new. The answer is (C).



43. **D** Because the paragraph discusses many other aspects of transportation that affect consumer behavior—such as generational changes and ride-sharing apps—the topic sentence should mention *a number of other factors*, which (D) does. The additional phrase *particularly generational ones* sets up sentence 5 perfectly. The other answers do address generational issues in car ownership, such as (A), (B), and (C), but they’ve all slightly misinterpreted the meaning of the paragraph. The answer is (D).
44. **B** The sentence is supposed to transmit *the danger of excessive reliance upon auto companies*. Choice (B) illustrates the way that Mercedes pulled the rug out from beneath its users by closing all of its North American operations, leaving many without a method of getting to work. Mercedes’ failure to expand the program to Asia doesn’t indicate any lack of reliability, so eliminate (C). Choice (D) discusses affordability, which is not the purpose of the question; eliminate it. The answer is (B).
45. **D** The reference to *these rapidly multiplying urban transportation options* implies that the previous sentences would feature discussions of those options. Since most of the paragraph concerns those options, this sentence is best placed at or near the end; eliminate (A), (B), and (C). The answer is (D).

## SECTION II: FREE RESPONSE

**Rubric—1 + 4 + 1 = 6 pts**

- A. Thesis (0–1 pts)  
 ○ Responds to the prompt with a thesis that presents a defensible interpretation of the selected work.
- B. Evidence and Commentary (0–4 pts)  
 ○ Evidence: Provides specific evidence to support all claims in a line of reasoning.  
 ○ Commentary: Consistently explains how the evidence supports a line of reasoning.  
 ○ Explains how multiple literary elements or techniques in the poem contribute to its meaning.
- C. Sophistication (0–1 pts)  
 ○ Demonstrates sophistication of thought and/or develops a complex literary argument.



## Question 1—Synthesis Essay

### How to Score 6 Points

- Address the prompt with a defensible thesis.
- Present specific evidence from at least three sources and consistently explain how the evidence supports your thesis statement.
- Use style and rhetoric to persuade the reader.

### Source Overview

- Source A:** The Congressional Budget Office reports that wealth held by the top 10% of families has radically increased between 1989 and 2013.
- Source B:** While the income gap by race among low-income Americans shrank in the wake of the Great Recession, the wealth gap held by upper-income white families dramatically increased and continues to do so.
- Source C:** According to Hon. Kevin Brady, a U.S. representative from Texas, the American Dream of social mobility is still accessible in the U.S. today. The government must remove unnecessary burdens to economic success.
- Source D:** Adam Smith divides society into three groups: landowners, workers, and business owners. Landowners earn passively, and their income is tied to the overall success of society; workers earn well when demand for labor is high, but they suffer when economic growth stalls; business owners increase their profits to the detriment of others in society.
- Source E:** According to Theodore Roosevelt, it's problematic for an individual to amass a large fortune. There ought to be a progressive inheritance tax to redistribute wealth among the population.
- Source F:** This cartoon depicts a leader of industry abusing workers with simultaneous high rents and low wages.

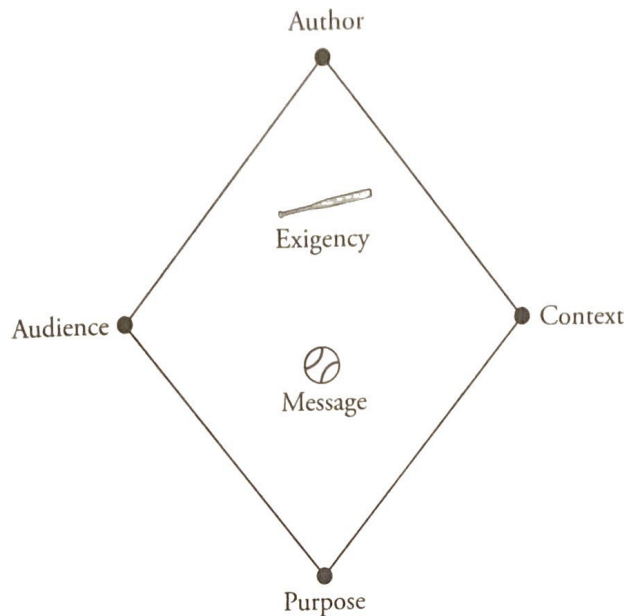
### Sample First Paragraph

There are many ways to measure the health of a society: lifespan, access to education and opportunity, individual wealth, or even gross domestic product. One such measure is the “wealth gap,” or the difference in conditions between the poorest and wealthiest Americans. While absolute economic equality may be unattainable, and perhaps even undesirable, recent evidence suggests that as the wealth gap increases, it does so to the detriment of society overall.

## Question 2—Rhetorical Analysis Essay

### How to Score 6 Points

Use the Rhetorical Diamond! While you're reading the prompt and the passage, imagine—and try to flesh out—a baseball diamond with the following six points:



**Author:** Mary Wollstonecraft

**Audience:** British readers curious about life abroad

**Purpose:** As a travelogue, to amuse, entertain, perhaps inspire

**Context:** Written in 1796 by an author known for social criticism

**Exigency:** Wollstonecraft's timely travels ("since the war") and cultural observations

**Message:** The influx of wealth in the Swedish merchant-class has led to an absurd caricature of sophistication.

### Sample Rhetorical Modes and Devices

- **Cause and effect:** "There are several rich commercial houses—Scotch, French, and Swedish; but the Scotch, I believe, have been the most successful. The commerce and commission business with France since the war has been very lucrative, and enriched the merchants I am afraid at the expense of the other inhabitants, by raising the price of the necessities of life."
- **Definition:** "As all the men of consequence—I mean men of the largest fortune—are merchants, their principal enjoyment is a relaxation from business at the table, which is spread at, I think, too early an hour (between one and two) for men who have letters to write and accounts to settle after paying due respect to the bottle."
- **Definition:** "Hospitality has, I think, been too much praised by travellers as a proof of goodness of heart, when, in my opinion, indiscriminate hospitality is rather a criterion by which you may form a tolerable estimate of the indolence or vacancy of a head; or, in other words, a fondness for social pleasures in which the mind not having its proportion of exercise, the bottle must be pushed about."



- **Situational irony:** “The sort of superiority which a fortune gives when there is no superiority of education, excepting what consists in the observance of senseless forms, has a contrary effect than what is intended; so that I could not help reckoning the peasantry the politest people of Sweden, who, only aiming at pleasing you, never think of being admired for their behaviour.”
- **Situational irony:** “Prelude a luncheon—then a succession of fish, flesh, and fowl for two hours, during which time the dessert—I was sorry for the strawberries and cream—rests on the table to be impregnated by the fumes of the viands. Coffee immediately follows in the drawing-room, but does not preclude punch, ale, tea and cakes, raw salmon, &c.”

### Sample First Paragraph

Traveling on the continent in the wake of a European war, Mary Wollstonecraft, an author known for social criticism, turns her lens away from her native England and toward the Swedish town of Gothenburg. Wollstonecraft uses a combination of definition and situational irony to describe the impact that an influx of capital has had on the Swedes, portraying the merchant class as an absurd caricature of sophistication.

## Question 3—Argument Essay

### How to Score 6 Points

- Take a definite position, so no one will question where you stand on the topic of the prompt.
- Develop an argument that builds and moves forward instead of simply repeating the same point several times in different ways.
- Support the points in your argument with evidence drawn from your own knowledge, reading, experiences, and observations.
- Explain how your evidence supports your argument.

### Sample Evidence

- Receiving any type of criticism takes courage. Rehearsing for a play, turning in the first draft of an essay, or submitting a photograph to be critiqued. Being vulnerable to the opinions of others is scary.
- In *Oedipus Rex*, Oedipus has the courage to face the sphinx, but doesn't have the courage to accept the truth Tiresias tries to tell him about his own identity.
- Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt collaborated with Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia to end World War II.
- I was terrified of my Biology teacher in ninth grade, but pointed out an error she made in grading my final exam anyway.

### Sample First Paragraph

Known for both his wit and steadfast leadership against German aggression in World War II, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill described courage as “what it takes to stand up and speak,” as well as “what it takes to sit down and listen.” While courage is certainly required to speak out against a perceived threat, humility is a far more critical characteristic required to consider an opposing point of view.