

Current Reading Comprehension Passage with Line Numbers

Questions 21 to 24	End
<p>searchingly aggressive, innerdirected, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds—and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.</p>	<p>The author refers to a hungry lizard (line 71) primarily in order to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals<input type="radio"/> broaden the application of his argument by including an insectivore as an example<input type="radio"/> make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness<input type="radio"/> provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators<input type="radio"/> offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness

Reformatted Reading Comprehension Passage with Highlighting

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