(A) To experience the satisfaction of cooperation
(B) To get rewards for themselves
(C) To associate with people who have similar backgrounds
(D) To defeat a common enemy

19. Which of the following is an example of the third form of cooperation as it is defined in the fourth paragraph?
(A) Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.
(B) A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.
(C) Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.
(D) Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.

20. Which of the following is not given as a name for the third type of cooperation?
(A) Latent conflict (B) Accommodation (C) Tertiary cooperation (D) Antagonistic cooperation

Visitors to Prince Edward Island, Canada, delight in the “unspoiled” scenery—the well-kept farms and peaceful hamlets of the island’s central core and the rougher terrain of the east and west. In reality, the Island ecosystems are almost entirely artificial.

Islanders have been tampering with the natural environment since the eighteenth century and long ago broke down the Island’s natural forest cover to exploit its timber and clear land for agriculture. By 1900, 80 percent of the forest had been cut down and much of what remained had been destroyed by disease. Since then, however, some farmland has been abandoned and has returned to forest through the invasion of opportunist species, notably spruce. Few examples of the original climax forest, which consisted mostly of broadleaved trees such as maple, birch, and oak, survive today.

Apart from a few stands of native forest, the only authentic habitats on Prince Edward Island are its sand dunes and salt marshes. The dunes are formed from sand washed ashore by eaves and then dried and blown by the wind to the land beyond the beach. The sand is prevented form spreading farther by marram grass, a tall, long-rooted species that grows with the dunes and keeps them remarkably stable. Marram grass acts as a windbreak and allows other plants such as beach pea and bayberry to take hold. On dunes where marram grass is broken down—for instance, where it is trampled—the dunes may spread inland and inundate agricultural lands or silt up fishing harbors. The white dunes of the north coast are the most impressive. There are also white dunes on the east and west coasts. Only in the south are there