

1.

Ethologists are now seriously considering crediting some nonhuman animals not just with raw, basic emotional states but also with _____ ones, including envy and empathy.

- A inappropriate
- B interchangeable
- C predictable
- D mundane
- E subtler

2.

Wolfe credited Talese with stirring a revolution, a pronouncement that cannot be considered _____, so groundbreaking was Talese's method of framing and developing his factual short stories.

- A hyperbolic
- B paradoxical
- C inevitable
- D complimentary
- E warranted

3.

No one would suggest that we might enhance our democracy simply by tuning in to the infinity of conversations eternally buzzing away among us, or, by the same token, that we might (i)_____ our politics simply by encouraging more talk. In the era of the Internet, no further (ii)_____ loquaciousness is necessary.

Blank(i)

calibrate
retrench
improve

Blank(ii)

incitement to
polarization of
restriction on

4.

The natural landscape on which we live represents a temporary (i)_____ building and destroying forces. Erosional forces are powerful enough to reduce all the continents to broad, rolling plains in only a few million years. In most places, however, this reduction is (ii)_____ tectonic and volcanic forces.

Blank(i)

resistance to
cessation of
compromise between

Blank(ii)

evident in
prevented by
attributable to

5.

The trade in scientific literature in nineteenth-century Germany was so robust that publisher constantly worried about (i)_____ of new titles, an anxiety that gave even relatively undistinguished authors, who made their living writing technical treatises, (ii)_____.

Blank(i)

prices
supplies
embargoes

Blank(ii)

limited public relevance
enviable scholarly credentials
strong bargaining positions

6.

Although the body of work by pre-Islamic Arabic poet al-Khansā` consists almost exclusively of elegies, it would be (i)_____ to draw from this fact inferences about the poet's personal preoccupations: elegy was the predominant genre for women poets of her time, providing al-Khansā` a way to demonstrate her (ii)_____ a set of generic conventions. If the convention for women was to write elegies and al-Khansā` wanted to be a (iii)_____ poet, then she would produce a great number of elegies.

Blank(i)

imperative
overreaching
tempting

Blank(ii)

disdain for
facility with
dependence on

Blank(iii)

recognized
radical
unique

7.

Subject material:

In 1909, based on his knowledge of the densities that whitetail deer could reach and of the size of their range, Seton estimated precolonial North America's whitetail population at 20 million. More recent estimates have been made using more sophisticated techniques. In addition to using better computing techniques, these estimates used Native American population sizes, as well as the numbers of animals Native Americans needed over the course of the year for their survival. Assuming that their hunting was sustainable (which is reasonable, given how long Native Americans had been hunting deer), this gives a minimum size for the population. Together with a better understanding of the whitetails' range, these new estimates point to whitetail populations in the region of 23.6–32.8 million animals.

Question Question

The author mentions the length of time Native Americans had been hunting deer primarily in order to

- A support a particular line of reasoning
- B challenge the relevance of certain data
- C contrast two methods for arriving at a population estimate
- D account for a change in population size
- E note a factor about which researchers cannot be certain

8.

The passage suggests which of the following about Seton's estimate of the precolonial whitetail deer population in North America?

- A It proposed a possible minimum but not a possible maximum population for whitetail deer.
- B It was based on an understanding of the whitetails' range that was less accurate than the one informing more recent estimates.
- C It challenged previous assumptions about the densities that whitetail deer could sustain over long periods.
- D It established new methods of estimating the size of animal populations that were adopted by later researchers.
- E It turned out to be fairly accurate despite being partly based on inaccurate assumptions about Native American hunting practices.

This passage is adapted from material published in 2006. Jane Austen's relationship to Romanticism has long been a vexed one. Although her dates (1775–1817) place her squarely within the period, she traditionally has been studied apart from the male poets whose work defined British Romanticism for most of the twentieth century. In the past her novels were thought to follow an Augustan mode at odds with the Romantic ethos. Even with the advent of historicist and feminist criticism, which challenged many previous characterizations of Austen as detached from the major social, political, and aesthetic currents of her time, she continued to be distinguished from her male contemporaries. Jerome McGann, for example, insists that Austen does not espouse the Romantic ideology. Anne Mellor declares that Austen, along with other "leading women intellectuals and writers of the day," "did not" participate in the Romantic "spirit of the age" but instead embraced an alternative ideology that Mellor labels "feminine Romanticism."

To be sure, some critics throughout the years have argued for Austen's affinities with one or more of the male Romantic poets. A special issue of the *Wordsworth Circle* (Autumn 1976) was devoted to exploring connections between Austen and her male contemporaries. Clifford Siskin in his historicist study of Romanticism argued that Austen does participate in the same major innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as characterizes Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated: John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

9.

According to the passage, compared to critics trained in "historicist and feminist criticism," earlier critics of Austen were

- A more likely to represent her as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period
- B more likely to represent her as departing from Augustan modes of thought
- C more likely to find connections between her novels and Romantic poetry
- D less likely to neglect the influence of Romantic ideology on her work
- E less likely to notice affinities between Austen and her female counterparts

10.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the concept of "feminine Romanticism"?

- A It does little to alleviate Austen's vexed relationship to Romanticism.
- B It segregates her from male writers whose poetry is central to the Romantic period.
- C It implies that Austen eventually embraced the Romantic ideology.

11.

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A It emphasizes the widespread interest in connections between Austen and the Romantic poets.
- B It concedes a methodological limitation in the prevailing approach to characterizing Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
- C It reconciles contrasting views about Austen's relationship to Romanticism.
- D It questions the validity of the claims made in the previous paragraph.
- E It acknowledges some exceptions to the critical trend described in the first paragraph.

12.

According to the passage, the "present essay" parallels Siskin's study in which of the following ways?

- A It aims to challenge Austen's position in the Romantic movement by showing connections between Austen and an Augustan poet.
- B It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen and a Romantic male novelist.
- C It aims to characterize Austen as a second-generation Romantic writer by showing how Austen participated in the naturalization of belief in a developing self.
- D It aims to situate Austen within the Romantic movement by studying connections between Austen's writings and those of a Romantic poet.
- E It aims to break new ground in Austen studies by studying the influence on Austen's work of a second-generation Romantic writer.

13.

Some historians of science maintain that the gulf between successive scientific paradigms is so _____ that scientists adhering to the new model find it all but impossible to understand what their predecessors could have been thinking.

- ☐ great
- ☐ inconsequential
- ☐ profound
- ☐ imponderable
- ☐ quantifiable
- ☐ trivial

14.

In conversations with Vivian, one received the impression that she had access to an infinite store of _____, short, pithy, and wise.

- A dictums
- B bromides
- C monologues
- D aphorisms
- E theorems
- F platitudes

15.

Though often conflated by outsiders at the time, the Beat poetry scene and the folk-music revival were actually in many ways _____, despite sharing certain ancestral connections in the Depression-era Left.

- A unappreciated
- B countercultural
- C antagonistic
- D influential
- E neglected
- F opposed

16.

Klein argues that the official version of healthy living peddled by public health institutions and the commercial interests surrounding them is _____, as it constitutes a veritable assault on the actual health of society.

- A impractical
- B hypocritical
- C noxious
- D draconian
- E deleterious
- F stringent

17.

In Bronze Age farm fields near the ancient circle of stones at Stonehenge, the furrows were found plowed at right angles to an imaginary line to the place where the Sun rises on the shortest day of the year. Some of the major stones at Stonehenge are also aligned, apparently intentionally, with that point on the horizon. Since these fields date from shortly after Stonehenge was completed, the plowing was probably consciously guided according to systematic observation of the Sun's position.

Question

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A The landscape in which these fields were situated made it more difficult to plow in the direction in which the furrows were plowed than in other directions.
- B The direction of the plowing on any other Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge cannot be determined because of the deep plowing that has taken place in modern times.
- C Bronze Age farmers had primitive plows that were not capable of turning over soils heavier than those in the fields near Stonehenge.
- D The Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge were laid out in clusters that were not immediately next to other such clusters.
- E Even before Stonehenge was built, farmers in the area could have made a practice of observing the Sun's position at various times of year.

18.

The Hohokam people, who once occupied a vast region of what is now Arizona, left behind the remains of the largest system of irrigation canals in pre-Columbian North America. Knowing that other irrigation-reliant societies possessed hierarchical, centralized political systems, some scholars infer that the Hohokam also had centralized political authority. They argue that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the canals and that extensive coordination of effort was probably needed to maintain canals that served more than one town. These scholars see further evidence of centralized leadership in the imposing architectural features, such as residential compounds and ball courts, of many Hohokam towns. But anthropologist Shepard Krech questions the necessity of a connection between irrigation and centralized authority and also points out that the archaeological record contains no unambiguous evidence of a Hohokam society organized as a multitown community dependent on a single network of canals. Furthermore, Krech argues that while canal construction involves a substantial initial effort, routine maintenance does not necessarily require a large workforce, as can be inferred from the activities of a present-day Arizona people, the Akimel O'odham, who may be descendants of the Hohokam.

According to the passage, the "scholars" base their view about the political system of the Hohokam in part on

- ☐ estimations of the number of towns once occupied by the Hohokam
- ☐ evidence concerning the political systems of indigenous peoples in other parts of Arizona
- ☐ knowledge about the political systems of other societies that have depended on irrigation
- ☐ evidence that Hohokam residential compounds and ball courts were probably constructed by the same builders who constructed the Hohokam canals
- ☐ a distinction between the size of a workforce required to build a large canal system and the size of a workforce required to maintain such a system

19.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions residential compounds and ball courts primarily in order to

- ☐ indicate the probable size of many Hohokam towns
- ☐ suggest that the Hohokam probably had centralized political authority
- ☐ point out that certain architectural features are often associated with irrigation-reliant societies
- ☐ present examples of a type of evidence that some scholars use to support a particular conclusion about the political organization of the Hohokam
- ☐ point out archaeological findings that are more relevant to the study of Hohokam political organization than are the remains of irrigation canals

20.

Krech refers to “the archaeological record” most likely in order to

- ☐ call into question the view that the Hohokam probably relied on centralized political authority to build and maintain their system of canals
- ☐ indicate the relevance of the possible relationship between the Akimel O’odham and the Hohokam to conclusions about Hohokam political organization
- ☐ help support the assertion that the Hohokam left behind the remains of the largest irrigation system in pre-Columbian North America
- ☐ suggest that routine maintenance of canals does not necessarily require a large workforce
- ☐ point out that hierarchically supervised cooperation would have been required to construct the Hohokam canals

Answer Key: EA(CD)(CE)(BF)(BEG)ABA(AB)ED(AC)(AD)(CF)(CE)ACDA