

Questions 1-10 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from James Joyce, "A Little Cloud." Originally published in 1914.

Line Eight years before he had seen his friend off at the North Wall and wished him godspeed. Gallaher had got on. You could tell that at once by his travelled air, his well-cut tweed suit, and fearless accent. Few fellows had talents like his and fewer still could remain unspoiled by such success.

5 Gallaher's heart was in the right place and he had deserved to win. It was something to have a friend like that.

Little Chandler's thoughts ever since lunch-time had been of his meeting with Gallaher, of Gallaher's invitation and of the great city of London where Gallaher lived. He was called Little Chandler because, though he was but slightly under the average stature, he gave one the idea of being a little man. His hands were white and small, his frame was fragile, his voice was quiet and his manners were refined. He took the greatest care of his fair silken hair and moustache and used perfume discreetly on his handkerchief. The half-moons of his nails were perfect and when he smiled
15 you caught a glimpse of a row of childish white teeth.

As he sat at his desk in the King's Inns he thought what changes those eight years had brought. The friend whom he had known under a shabby and necessitous guise had become a brilliant figure on the London Press. He turned often from his tiresome writing to gaze out of the office window. The glow of a late autumn sunset covered the grass plots and walks. It cast a shower of kindly golden dust on the untidy nurses and decrepit old men who drowsed on the benches; it flickered upon all the moving figures—on the children who ran screaming along the gravel paths and on everyone who passed through the gardens. He watched the scene
25 and thought of life; and (as always happened when he thought of life) he became sad. A gentle melancholy took possession of him. He felt how useless it was to struggle against fortune, this being the burden of wisdom which the ages had bequeathed to him.

He remembered the books of poetry upon his shelves at home. He had bought them in his bachelor days and many an evening, as he sat in the little room off the hall, he had been tempted to take one down from the bookshelf and read out something to his wife. But shyness had always held him back; and so the books had remained on their shelves. At times he repeated lines to himself and this consoled him.

35 When his hour had struck he stood up and took leave of his desk and of his fellow-clerks punctiliously. He emerged from under the feudal arch of the King's Inns, a neat modest figure, and walked swiftly down Henrietta

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Street. The golden sunset was waning and the air had grown sharp. A horde of grimy children populated the street. They stood or ran in the roadway or crawled up the steps before the gaping doors or squatted like mice upon the thresholds. Little Chandler gave them no thought. He picked his way deftly through all that minute life and under the shadow of the gaunt spectral mansions in which the old nobility of Dublin had roystered. No memory of the past touched him, for his mind was full of a present joy.

45 He had never been in Corless's but he knew the value of the name. He knew that people went there after the theatre to eat oysters; and he had heard that the waiters there spoke French and German. Walking swiftly by at night he had seen cabs drawn up before the door and richly dressed ladies, escorted by cavaliers, alight and enter quickly. They wore noisy dresses and many wraps. Their faces were powdered and they caught up their dresses, when they touched earth. He had always passed without turning his head to look. It was his habit to walk swiftly in the street even by day and whenever he found himself in the city late at night he hurried on his way apprehensively and excitedly. Sometimes, however, he courted the causes of his fear. He chose the darkest and narrowest streets and, as he walked boldly forward, the silence that was spread about his footsteps troubled him, the wandering, silent figures troubled him; and at times a sound of low fugitive laughter made him tremble like a leaf.

He turned to the right towards Capel Street. Ignatius Gallaher on the London Press! Who would have thought it possible eight years before? Still, now that he reviewed the past, Little Chandler could remember many signs of future greatness in his friend.

1

Which choice best summarizes the passage?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. A character reunites with an old friend and discovers that they cannot resume their friendship.
- B. An invitation from an old friend prompts a character to reflect on both the past and the present.
- C. A chance meeting with an old friend inspires a character to start a new life in another country.
- D. A character's recent professional success prompts him to provide assistance to an old friend.

Question Difficulty: Easy

2

Which choice best describes the state of mind that Gallaher's return inspires in Little Chandler?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. He is impressed by Gallaher's success even though thinking about it calls to mind his own unhappiness.
- B. He is anxious to downplay Gallaher's achievements in an attempt to make his own look better.
- C. He envies Gallaher's remarkable success and is angry about how Gallaher achieved it.
- D. He admires Gallaher's rise to fame but is thankful that he himself lives a relatively inconspicuous life.

Question Difficulty: Medium

3 Which choice best supports the idea that Little Chandler seeks to rationalize his own passivity?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [error] ("Gallaher's . . . that")
- B. [lines 24-30](#) ("As . . . window")
- C. [lines 40-42](#) ("He felt . . . to him")
- D. [lines 44-48](#) ("He had . . . wife")

Question Difficulty: Medium

4

It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that one of Little Chandler's prominent characteristics is that he is

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. excessively boastful of his personal achievements.
- B. often unpredictable in his dealings with other people.
- C. highly critical of other people's aspirations.
- D. somewhat vain about his personal appearance.

Question Difficulty: Easy

5

The observations in [lines 30-40](#) ("The glow . . . of him") mainly serve to[View Answer](#) ^

- A. dramatize how the sunset alters the interactions among those in the gardens who witness it.
- B. suggest that the natural beauty of the sunset affects all the people in the gardens equally.
- C. convey the subtle influence that the sunset exerts on Little Chandler's mood.
- D. suggest that the people in the gardens share Little Chandler's attitude toward the sunset.

Question Difficulty: Medium

6

As used in [line 55](#), "figure" most nearly refers to the[View Answer](#) ^

- A. depiction of a person in artwork.
- B. social position occupied by a person.
- C. image presented by a person's body.
- D. historical importance of a person.

Question Difficulty: Medium

7

By saying in [lines 65-66](#) that “no memory of the past touched” Little Chandler, the narrator most likely means that Little Chandler

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. doesn't fix his attention on the age and decay of his surroundings during his walk.
- B. can analyze his memories while remaining comparatively unaffected by them.
- C. tends to retain few memories of his personal experiences.
- D. is unable to recall key memories of Gallaher.

Question Difficulty: Hard

8

Based on the passage, which choice best identifies a contradictory impulse in Little Chandler's character?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. He fixates on a social world that he ultimately believes to be a hollow spectacle.
- B. He immerses himself in sights and sounds that strike him as ultimately frivolous.
- C. He scorns a historical era that he concedes is preferable in some ways to the present.
- D. He derives excitement from placing himself in settings he finds menacing.

Question Difficulty: Medium

9

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 62-66](#) (“He picked . . . joy”)
- B. [lines 71-76](#) (“Walking . . . earth”)
- C. [lines 76-81](#) (“He had . . . excitedly”)
- D. [lines 81-87](#) (“Sometimes . . . leaf”)

Question Difficulty: Hard

10

The main effect of the last paragraph is to

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. convey Little Chandler's sense that hindsight has lent a degree of inevitability to Gallaher's success.
- B. suggest the extent to which the news of Gallaher's success has altered Little Chandler's memory of him.
- C. demonstrate that Little Chandler's confidence in Gallaher has been vindicated by Gallaher's success.
- D. characterize Little Chandler as regretful that he had failed to foresee Gallaher's success.

Question Difficulty: Hard

Questions 11-20 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Neeru Paharia, Anat Keinan, and Jill Avery, "The Upside to Large Competitors." ©2014 by Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Line Large competitors are often viewed as a major threat for startups and
small companies; big companies have more financial resources and greater
scale, market power and brand awareness than smaller ones. However, our
research finds that a smaller brand can actually benefit if consumers can
5 see the competitive threat it faces from a larger organization.

When a U.S.-based ice cream chain with about 1,400 stores moved
within 50 steps of a J.P. Licks ice cream store in Newton, Massachusetts,
some people expected that J.P. Licks, a small, locally owned company,
would be beaten out of the Newton market. But consumers rallied around
10 J.P. Licks, and the national chain later closed its nearby location. When the
owner of the Los Angeles-based coffee store chain The Coffee Bean & Tea
Leaf could not stop a large coffee shop chain from moving in next door, he
was surprised to see his sales shoot up—so much so that he started
proactively colocating new stores next to large chain ones.

15 These examples are not anomalies. In six lab and field studies, we
explored the effects of having a large, dominant competitor and found that
highlighting a large competitor's size and close proximity can help smaller
brands, instead of harming them. Compared to when they are in
competition with brands that are similar to them in size or when consumers
20 view them outside of a competitive context, small brands see consumer
support go up when they are faced with a competitive threat from large
brands. This support translates into higher purchase intention, more
purchases and more favorable online reviews.

As part of our research, we conducted a field study at an independent
25 bookstore in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Upon entering the bookstore, 163
prospective shoppers were exposed to one of three versions of an in-store
ad, emphasizing either the store's large competitors, small competitors or
no competition. Shoppers who read the "large competitors" version were
told that the store's main competitors are large corporations that have the
30 ability to put small businesses such as this bookstore out of business. The
"small competitors" version indicated the store's main competitors are other
locally owned small bookstores in Cambridge. In the "no competition"
version, participants were given no information about the competitive
environment. Shoppers were then given a \$5 coupon, coded with the in-
store ad version they read. Analyzing shoppers' sales receipts and the
35 number of redeemed coupons, we found that shoppers were significantly

number of redeemed coupons, we found that shoppers were significantly
more likely to make a purchase after reading the "large competitors"
version of the in-store ad, compared to the "small competitors" version or
the "no competition" version. They also purchased more items and spent
40 more money at the store, compared to shoppers reading the "small
competitors" or "no competition" versions. These results suggest that
framing the competitive game and emphasizing a competitive narrative
against a larger company can help a small establishment—and spur
consumers to make a purchase that supports the smaller competitor.

45 In subsequent studies, we tested this "framing-the-game" effect in
various contexts and product categories and further found that support for a
large brand decreases when consumers view it as being in competition with
a smaller brand. In one study, we asked participants to assess two
hypothetical rival tire shops, "Tire World" and "Tire Planet," under three
conditions—small vs. large, small vs. small or large vs. large
competitors. While participants indicated no preference for the small or
large shop when it was competing against a competitor of similar size, the
small vs. large competitive context elicited a strong preference for the small
rather than large shop.

Figure 1

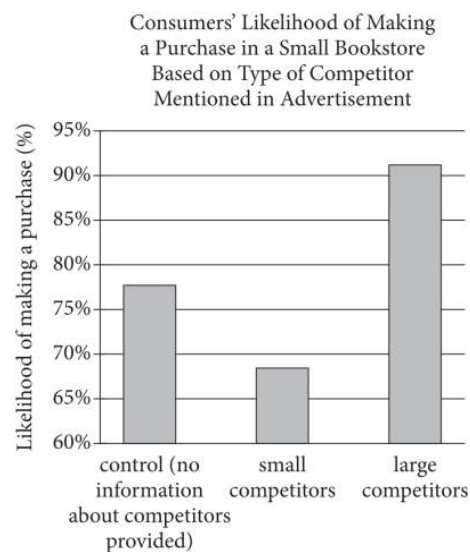
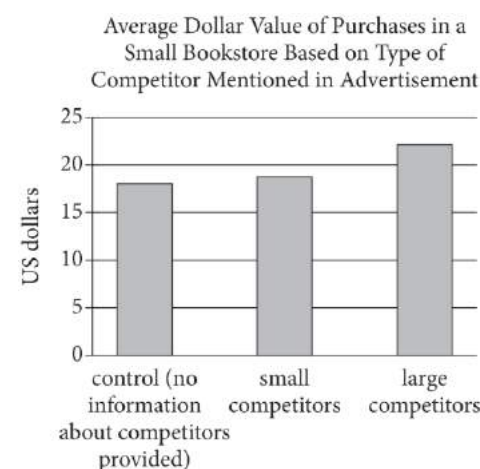


Figure 2



11

Which choice best describes the overall structure of the passage?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. A popular belief about a particular industry is explained, experiments supporting that belief are described, and the implications of the experiments are identified.
- B. An unexpected claim about consumer behavior is introduced, examples supporting the claim are detailed, and experiments confirming the claim are discussed.
- C. A debate about an economic theory is outlined, two opposing views on the debate are explained in more detail, and research supporting one of those views is recounted.
- D. A negative impact of a common business practice is presented, two stories are used as an illustration, and research suggesting improvements is summarized.

Question Difficulty: Easy

12

As used in [line 10](#), “expected” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. anticipated.
- B. demanded.
- C. hoped.
- D. admitted.

Question Difficulty: Easy

13

The third paragraph ([lines 20-31](#)) primarily serves to

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. outline the steps in a large field study.
- B. offer another researcher's interpretation of the team's data.
- C. introduce a challenge the researchers faced.
- D. summarize the findings of a series of experiments.

Question Difficulty: Easy

14

Which choice provides the best evidence for the idea that consumers' promotion of a small company may extend beyond shopping at its stores?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 29-31](#) ("This . . . reviews")
- B. [lines 33-37](#) ("Upon . . . competition")
- C. [lines 37-41](#) ("Shoppers . . . business")
- D. [lines 41-45](#) ("The small . . . environment")

Question Difficulty: Easy

15

As used in [line 45](#), “environment” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. circumstances.
- B. locale.
- C. scenery.
- D. resources.

Question Difficulty: Easy

16

The studies in the passage suggest that if customers of a large chain bookstore were given information focusing on the store's small competitors, a likely result is that the large store would

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. receive more positive reviews from its customers.
- B. gain customers who perceive it as offering more choices than smaller shops.
- C. benefit from people's perception that its competition is now even greater.
- D. lose customers who would now see it as a competitor of the smaller shops.

Question Difficulty: Easy

17

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 12-14](#) ("But consumers . . . location")
- B. [lines 46-52](#) ("Analyzing competition version")
- C. [lines 60-64](#) ("In subsequent . . . brand")
- D. [lines 64-68](#) ("In one . . . competitors")

Question Difficulty: Medium

18

Which approach for increasing the likelihood of consumers making a purchase in a small store is best supported by figure 1?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. If the small store is currently advertising its small competitors, it should provide no information about its competitors instead.
- B. If the small store is currently providing no information about its competitors, it should provide information about its small competitors instead.
- C. If the small store is currently providing information about its large competitors, it should provide information about its small competitors instead.
- D. If the small store is currently providing information about its large competitors, it should provide no information about its competitors instead.

Question Difficulty: Medium

19

According to figure 2, the average dollar value of purchases in a small bookstore that mentioned small competitors in its advertisement was between

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. 5 and 10 dollars.
- B. 10 and 15 dollars.
- C. 15 and 20 dollars.
- D. 20 and 25 dollars.

Question Difficulty: Easy

Which statement is best supported by information in figures 1 and 2?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. While customers were more likely to make a purchase at a small store whose advertisement highlighted a large competitor, they tended to spend less than they would have if the advertisement had provided no information about competitors.
- B. Advertising mentioning competitors of any size tended to result in a small store's customers making more purchases than if the store's advertising had provided no information about competitors, but the dollar value of those purchases was lower on average.
- C. Advertising mentioning a large competitor tended to result in more customers making purchases in a small store and in a higher average dollar value for purchases than if the store's advertising had provided no information about competitors.
- D. While customers were less likely to make a purchase at a small store whose advertisement highlighted a small competitor than if it had highlighted large competitors, the decrease in the number of purchases was offset by the increase in the average dollar amount of purchases.

Question Difficulty: Easy

Questions 21-30 are based on the following passages.

Passage 1 is adapted from Danny Lewis, “After Decades of Decline, Tiger Populations Could Be on the Rise.” ©2016 by Smithsonian Institution. Passage 2 is adapted from K. Ullas Karanth, “The Trouble with Tiger Numbers.” ©2016 by Scientific American, a division of Springer Nature America, Inc.

Passage 1

After years of hard work by conservationists throughout Asia, a new study brings good news for the world’s wild tigers. According to a new report by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the number of tigers living in the wild may have been slowly rising over the last several years. If continued surveys prove this to be true, this would mark the first time in more than a century that tiger populations have grown.

In a study compiling surveys taken across Asia, researchers at the WWF found that there are at least 3,890 tigers living in the wild today—a considerable increase from the 3,200 recorded in 2010. The study suggests that the commitment to and success of conservation programs in some countries have contributed to the overall growth of the global tiger population.

“It’s a positive trend,” Ginette Hemley, the WWF’s senior vice president of wildlife conservation, says. “We’re cautiously hopeful.”

Counting wild tigers, however, isn’t easy. While tens of thousands of tigers once roamed Asia from Turkey to Indonesia, their habitats have become tiny and scattered during the last century. Wild tigers are notoriously elusive, preferring to hide out in hard-to-reach places in jungle undergrowth and high mountains.

Combined with their low numbers, these factors can make them difficult to keep track of, which can leave some uncertainty as to whether the populations are truly on the rise. The increased numbers may in part reflect better surveying methods.

Additionally, while the global number of wild tigers appears to have gone up, a country-by-country analysis is more sobering. Though several countries including India, Nepal, Bhutan and Russia may have gone up in recent years, others have seen tigers disappear thanks to poaching and habitat loss.

Passage 2

Photographic capture-recapture and large-scale occupancy modeling are now used to estimate tiger numbers and range in several countries across Asia. (Scientists who study other elusive carnivores with unique body markings, including African wild dogs and wolverines, are also employing these approaches.) Yet on the whole, although the science of tiger population assessment has rapidly progressed, its adoption by governmental and nongovernmental conservation agencies has not, whether because of a lack of understanding of or comfort with the new methods or because the old methods cast a more flattering light on their efforts.

A recent example illustrates just how insidious reliance on outdated tools is. In April the WWF and the Global Tiger Forum announced to great fanfare that the planet's wild tiger population was at last on the rise, numbering 3,890 individuals. These groups aim to increase the number of tigers to 6,000 by 2022. But their tally, based on official estimates, relied on flawed methodologies, including the use of statistically weak extrapolations from tiger photographs and field counts of spoor.¹ And their goal for population growth far exceeds what one would expect to realize on the basis of studies carried out using more rigorous techniques. Furthermore, apart from the increases in tigers in a few reserves in India and parts of Thailand, there are no convincing data to show that populations are recovering in the rest of Southeast Asia or Russia. Indeed, countries such as Cambodia, Vietnam and China have lost their viable tiger populations in recent years—losses masked by any single global tiger number.

Speculative tiger numbers for countries and regions undermine efforts to save tigers by distracting conservationists and the public from what should be our top priority: guarding and growing the source populations.² In a way, the overall number of wild tigers, if we could even get an accurate count, may not matter. The source populations are the ones we need to monitor vigilantly, using the best science available to track their numbers. Only with reliable counts can we set realistic goals for future growth, develop suitable strategies for meeting those goals and measure the impact of our conservation efforts.

History shows that scientific progress can stall from lack of understanding, institutional inertia and political considerations for decades or even centuries. But as the world enters into the sixth mass extinction of wild species, we simply cannot afford to divorce conservation practices from sound science if we are to have any hope of saving a wildlife icon like the majestic tiger.

21

As used in [line 16](#), “positive” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. emphatic.
- B. specific.
- C. reliable.
- D. favorable.

Question Difficulty: Easy

22

According to Passage 1, counting wild tigers is difficult because tigers

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. move extremely quickly from one location to another.
- B. reside in environments that are relatively inaccessible to humans.
- C. bear a superficial resemblance to other related species.
- D. exhibit behavior that is potentially threatening to humans.

Question Difficulty: Easy

23

Based on Passage 1, what is one factor that may have contributed to the rise in the reported global tiger population?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. Photographic technology has improved in its ability to detect animals in remote environments.
- B. Recent measurement techniques used to count animals are more accurate than those used in the past.
- C. Scientists' understanding of the typical growth rate for populations of endangered species has improved.
- D. Wildlife conservation strategies are more uniform from country to country than they once were.

Question Difficulty: Medium

24

Which choice from Passage 1 provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 10-13](#) (“In a . . . 2010”)
- B. [lines 18-20](#) (“It’s . . . hopeful”)
- C. [lines 30-31](#) (“The increased . . . methods”)
- D. [lines 34-37](#) (“Though loss”)

Question Difficulty: Medium

25

According to Passage 2, the wild tiger population estimate offered by the WWF and the Global Tiger Forum may be flawed as a result of which factor?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. Generalization from a selection of evidence that is likely incomplete
- B. Limitation to data that are more relevant in certain countries than in others
- C. Reliance on a new experimental tool that has not been thoroughly tested in the field
- D. Assumption of stability in population growth over time that is not supported by data

Question Difficulty: Hard

26

As used in [line 62](#), “realize” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. comprehend.
- B. obtain.
- C. perfect.
- D. create.

Question Difficulty: Medium

27

Which choice best states the relationship between the two passages?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. Passage 2 compares and critiques the conservation solutions recommended in Passage 1.
- B. Passage 2 questions the professional credibility of the scientists profiled in Passage 1.
- C. Passage 2 suggests several applications of the conclusions reached in Passage 1.
- D. Passage 2 challenges the reliability of research results discussed in Passage 1.

Question Difficulty: Medium

28

It can reasonably be inferred from the passages that their authors would both agree that wild tiger population sizes are

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. recovering more fully in certain countries than in others.
- B. beginning to return to the levels recorded in 2010.
- C. responding predictably to aggressive conservation attempts.
- D. declining steadily despite continual human intervention.

Question Difficulty: Easy

29

The author of Passage 2 would most likely respond to the conclusions in the first paragraph of Passage 1 by asserting that such claims

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. only apply to certain subspecies of tigers and are therefore inconclusive.
- B. will offer incentive for countries and regions to invest further in wildlife preservation programs.
- C. prove that rigorous efforts to protect endangered species result in quick recovery of populations.
- D. may lead people to believe that tigers are recovering when in fact they continue to require vigilant protection.

Question Difficulty: Medium

30

Which choice from Passage 2 provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 53-56](#) (“In April . . . individuals”)
- B. [lines 60-63](#) (“And their . . . techniques”)
- C. [lines 71-75](#) (“Speculative . . . populations”)
- D. [lines 79-82](#) (“Only . . . efforts”)

Question Difficulty: Medium

Questions 31-41 are based on the following passage.

This passage is adapted from a speech delivered in 1905 by Lucy Eldine Gonzalez Parsons, “The Principles of Anarchism.” Parsons was a political activist.

I think I cannot open my address more appropriately than by stating my experience in my long connection with the reform movement.

It was during the great railroad strike of 1877 that I first became interested in what is known as the “Labor Question.”¹ I then thought as many thousands of earnest, sincere people think, that the aggregate power operating in human society, known as government, could be made an instrument in the hands of the oppressed to alleviate their sufferings. But a closer study of the origin, history and tendency of governments convinced me that this was a mistake.

I came to understand how organized governments used their concentrated power to retard progress by their ever-ready means of silencing the voice of discontent if raised in vigorous protest against the machinations of the scheming few, who always did, always will and always must rule in the councils of nations where majority rule is recognized as the only means of adjusting the affairs of the people.

I came to understand that such concentrated power can be always wielded in the interest of the few and at the expense of the many. Government in its last analysis is this power reduced to a science. Governments never lead; they follow progress. When the prison, stake or scaffold can no longer silence the voice of the protesting minority, progress moves on a step, but not until then.

I will state this contention in another way: I learned by close study that it made no difference what fair promises a political party, out of power, might make to the people in order to secure their confidence, when once securely established in control of the affairs of society; that they were after all but human with all the human attributes of the politician. Among these are: First, to remain in power at all hazards; if not individually, then those holding essentially the same views as the administration must be kept in control. Second, in order to keep in power, it is necessary to build up a powerful machine; one strong enough to crush all opposition and silence all vigorous murmurs of discontent, or the party machine might be smashed and the party thereby lose control.

When I came to realize the faults, failings, shortcomings, aspirations and ambitions of fallible man, I concluded that it would not be the safest nor best policy for society, as a whole, to entrust the management of all its affairs, with all their manifold deviations and ramifications in the hands of finite man, to be managed by the party which happened

to come into power, and therefore was the majority party, nor did it then, nor does it now make one particle of difference to me what a party out of power may promise; it does not tend to allay my fears of [what] a party, when entrenched and securely seated in power might do to crush opposition, and silence the voice of the minority, and thus retard the onward step of progress.

My mind is appalled at the thought of a political party having control of all the details that go to make up the sum total of our lives. Think of it for an instant, that the party in power shall have all authority to dictate the kind of books that shall be used in our schools and universities; government officials editing, printing, and circulating our literature, histories, magazines and press, to say nothing of the thousand and one activities of life that a people engage in, in a civilized society.

To my mind, the struggle for liberty is too great and the few steps we have gained have been won at too great a sacrifice, for the great mass of the people of this twentieth century to consent to turn over to any political party the management of our social and industrial affairs. For all who are at all familiar with history know that men will abuse power when they possess it. For these and other reasons, I, after careful study, and not through sentiment, turned from a sincere, earnest, political Socialist² to the non-political phase of Socialism—Anarchism³—because in its philosophy I

believe I can find the proper conditions for the fullest development of the individual units in society, which can never be the case under government restrictions.

¹ The question of how to preserve the rights of the worker in an industrial society

² One who espouses a belief that the production and distribution of goods should be controlled by the government

³ A belief that opposes any form of authority in society

31

In the passage, Parsons mainly presents herself as someone who is

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. rational in her analysis of political history.
- B. resentful over a recent turn of political events.
- C. conflicted about the future role of political parties.
- D. sympathetic to more than one political perspective.

Question Difficulty: Medium

32

A primary purpose of Parsons's speech is to

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. discuss a political philosophy that is starting to lose favor.
- B. outline a new approach to meeting the needs of oppressed groups.
- C. provide a rationale for adopting a different ideology.
- D. bring to light inconsistencies within the current political system.

Question Difficulty: Hard

33

In the passage, Parsons indicates that she once believed that

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. majority rule eliminates the need for individual activism.
- B. mobilization of the few benefits the majority.
- C. progress occurs when everyone works together toward a common goal.
- D. government can be used to make changes that citizens hope for.

Question Difficulty: Medium

34

It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that Parsons thinks positive social change will take place only when

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. masses of people are well versed in political history.
- B. political parties become committed to reform.
- C. fewer political parties are competing for people's votes.
- D. vocal individuals compel governments to address their concerns.

Question Difficulty: Medium

35

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 21-23](#) ("I came . . . many")
- B. [lines 25-27](#) ("When . . . then")
- C. [lines 28-34](#) ("I learned . . . politician")
- D. [lines 65-69](#) ("To my . . . affairs")

Question Difficulty: Medium

36

As used in [line 29](#), “fair” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. honest.
- B. pure.
- C. appealing.
- D. adequate.

Question Difficulty: Medium

37

Which argument does Parsons use to support her claim about the extent to which political parties can be trusted by voters?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. Political parties are inherently corrupt because human nature is too easily corrupted by power.
- B. Parties often consolidate their power by making deals with opposing parties.
- C. Political parties always sacrifice their own ideals for pragmatic actions.
- D. Parties typically advance positions that are at odds with the beliefs of many of their members.

Question Difficulty: Medium

38

Based on the passage, Parsons would most likely predict that a political system that includes competing parties will consistently

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. lead to the suppression of views deemed unfavorable.
- B. fracture into an increasing number of warring parties.
- C. impede economic growth and therefore hinder progress.
- D. foster the development of an overly scientific approach to politics.

Question Difficulty: Medium

39

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 23-24](#) (“Government . . . science”)
- B. [lines 37-41](#) (“Second . . . control”)
- C. [lines 42-51](#) (“When . . . promise”)
- D. [lines 58-64](#) (“Think . . . society”)

Question Difficulty: Medium

40

According to the passage, Parsons's support for anarchism is based on the idea that anarchism

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. distributes wealth and property more equally among the population.
- B. is indifferent to the social status of its adherents.
- C. creates a situation that allows individuals to flourish.
- D. allows people to create an organizational structure whose leaders will champion the rights of the oppressed.

Question Difficulty: Medium

41

As used in [line 75](#), “proper” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. ordinary.
- B. decent.
- C. conventional.
- D. suitable.

Question Difficulty: Easy

Questions 42-52 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

This passage is adapted from Sabine Tebbich and Irmgard Teschke, "Why Do Woodpecker Finches Use Tools?" ©2013 by Cambridge University Press. Woodpecker finches use twigs to catch insect prey deep within trees.

In an experimental study we investigated whether twig tool use in woodpecker finches is acquired socially. This seemed plausible since previous studies have shown that several forms of tool use in primates develop via social learning. We took whole broods from the Galapagos Islands. We split each brood into two groups: half of the chicks were reared with a tool-using model, and the other half were reared with a non-tool-using model. We found that young woodpecker finches that never had the opportunity to watch tool use develop this ability with similar aptitude and reached distinct developmental steps that marked the appearance of new tool-oriented behavior at a similar age as their siblings that were given the chance to observe tool use in adult woodpecker finches. We concluded that, in contrast to chimpanzees, social learning is not necessary for the acquisition of this behavior in woodpecker finches. Instead, the developmental process seems to be strongly dependent on genetically fixed components. Interestingly, New Caledonian crows also appear to have a specific genetic

predisposition for tool use, as demonstrated by the finding that they develop basic use of stick tools without a tool-using model. However, in contrast to our study, a tool-using demonstrator (a human in the study on New Caledonian crows) stimulated faster development of tool use in juvenile New Caledonian crows. Field observations also show that New Caledonian crow parents scaffold the development of wide tool manufacture and use in juveniles for up to one year. Juveniles stay close to their parents and are provided with discarded tools. The early exposure to this discarded tool might help juveniles to form a mental template of functional tool design.

Information about woodpecker finches' social system can shed some light on the reasons for the strong genetic predetermination of tool use in this species. For one thing, in contrast to socially living primates, woodpecker finches are solitary and thus parents are likely to be the only available tool-using models. In such a system, reliance on social transmission from parents to offspring during an apparently very short period of association would be a highly risky endeavor. Where the likelihood of encountering important social information is uncertain, selection for a development process based on genetically fixed components could be advantageous, especially given that tool use provides an important part of the woodpecker finch's diet and seems crucial to survival during the dry season in the islands' Arid Zone.

Although our experiment showed that the development of tool use is based on a very specific genetic predisposition, we were able to demonstrate that non-social, individual learning does play an important role during the ontogeny [development within an organism's lifetime] of tool use in serving to improve the efficiency of this behavior. Five individuals developed tool-using techniques that deviated from the tool use performed by birds in the wild, most likely because our artificial crevices differed from natural crevices and tree holes. At some point during the study, each of these birds dropped their tool into the artificial crevice and pulled it out with an upward motion of their beak, thereby levering the prey to within reach at the front of the crevice. After initial success with this technique, the five birds significantly increased their use of this method. These and other observations on learning in tool-using woodpecker finches have altered our conception of how this behavior develops. The ontogenetic unfolding of this complex behavior is determined by a very specific genetic component, but is enhanced through individual learning.

Table 1

Tool Use by Woodpecker Finches Raised with and without Tool-Using Models
Tool-use behavior

Mean instances of behavior per observation by experimental condition

	Raised with tool-using model	Raised without tool-using model
Picking up twig	7.7	10.7
Manipulating Twig	7.4	10.7
Using Twig as Tool	3.6	5.6
Success with tool	0.83	0.94

There is no significant difference in results between the two groups for any of the four tool-use behaviors tested.

Table 2

Effect of Success with Unique Levering Technique on Frequency of Levering Technique Use by Woodpecker Finches

Before first success at acquiring prey
Median frequency of prey-levering attempts per observation

1

Range of prey-levering attempts per observation

0–5

After first success at acquiring prey

Median frequency of prey-levering attempts per observation

11

Range of prey-levering attempts per observation

4–21

Source: Data from Sabine Tebbich et al., “Do Woodpecker Finches Acquire Tool-Use by Social Learning?” ©2001 by The Royal Society.

42

The main purpose of the passage is to

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. contrast the tool-using behavior of wild and captive-raised woodpecker finches.
- B. describe experiments intended to clarify the benefits of tool use for woodpecker finches.
- C. discuss a study of the differences between primates and woodpecker finches with respect to tool use.
- D. present research that explains the development of tool-using behavior in woodpecker finches.

Question Difficulty: Medium

43

It can reasonably be inferred from the passage that the design of the researchers' experiment helped to minimize the possibility that

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. there were important differences between the two groups of chicks other than the model with which the groups were reared.
- B. responses of any individual chick to the model were influenced by the responses of other chicks in the same group.
- C. acquisition of tool-using behavior by chicks in both groups was influenced by the particular potential tools available.
- D. identifying when chicks reached different developmental stages of tool-using behavior depended on human evaluations of chicks' actions.

Question Difficulty: Hard

44

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. *[error]* (“In an . . . socially”)
- B. *[error]* (“This . . . learning”)
- C. *[error]* (“We took . . . model”)
- D. *[error]* (“We concluded . . . finches”)

Question Difficulty: Medium

45

As used in *[error]* and lines 43-44, “fixed” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. repaired.
- B. determined.
- C. attached.
- D. prepared.

Question Difficulty: Medium

46

The parenthetical statement in *[error]* (“a human . . . crows”) mainly serves to

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. contrast the prevalence of tool use among New Caledonian crows with the prevalence of tool use among woodpecker finches.
- B. explain why the results of the New Caledonian crow study conflicted with those of the woodpecker finch study.
- C. indicate a difference between the design of the New Caledonian crow study and that of the woodpecker finch study.
- D. suggest that the methods of the New Caledonian crow study should be adopted for the study of woodpecker finches.

Question Difficulty: Medium

47

The passage most strongly suggests that the social system of primates allows for young animals to

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. regularly observe other members of their species using tools.
- B. reach maturity without having learned to use tools to acquire food.
- C. restrict the transmission of tool-related knowledge to close relatives only.
- D. experiment with tool designs at little risk of lost food if the designs are unsuccessful.

Question Difficulty: Easy

48

Based on the passage, the researchers' conclusion that the woodpecker finches who used the novel levering technique were displaying individual learning is supported in part by the fact that

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. no genetic variations were common to all those finches that were not also common to all the finches that did not use that technique.
- B. those finches tended to stop using the technique after the researchers altered the artificial crevices to reduce the effectiveness of the technique.
- C. the portion of that technique that deviates from typical tool-using behavior takes place inside a crevice and is therefore difficult for other finches to observe and acquire socially.
- D. there is probably not a naturally occurring circumstance that would have favored the development of that technique and its prior transmission to those finches.

49

Which choice provides the best evidence for the answer to the previous question?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. [lines 54-57](#) ("Five . . . holes")
- B. [lines 57-61](#) ("At some . . . crevice")
- C. [lines 61-63](#) ("After . . . method")
- D. [lines 65-68](#) ("The ontogenetic . . . learning")

Question Difficulty: Hard

50

As used in [line 65](#), “conception” most nearly means

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. beginning.
- B. understanding.
- C. design.
- D. invention.

Question Difficulty: Easy

51

According to table 1, the mean number of instances that woodpecker finches raised without tool-using models used twigs as tools was

[View Answer](#) ^

A. 10.7.

B. 7.4.

C. 5.6.

D. 3.6.

Question Difficulty: Easy

52

The data in table 2 best support which statement about the woodpecker finches that used the unique levering technique to acquire prey?

[View Answer](#) ^

- A. At least one of them attempted the technique five times before successfully acquiring prey.
- B. After the first success at acquiring prey, a few of them ceased using the technique altogether.
- C. After the first success at acquiring the prey, none of them attempted the technique more than five times.
- D. None of them were successful in their first attempt with the technique.

Question Difficulty: Medium