

Homework 4&5&6

1, Some historians question the widely held belief that continually improving education led to gradual African American empowerment in the southern United States from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. They note that the development of Black educational institutions in the segregated South was never rapid or steady: disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century. And African Americans' educational gains did not bring commensurate economic gains. Starting in the 1940s, even as Black and White schools in the South moved steadily toward equality, Black southerners remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination. Although Black schools had achieved near parity with White schools in per capita spending and teachers' salaries by 1965, African Americans' income still lagged behind that of Whites. Nonetheless, educational progress did contribute toward economic and political empowerment. African Americans' campaigns to support Black schools fostered a sense of community, nurtured political determination, and often increased literacy. More significantly, politically outspoken Black newspapers achieved record circulation during the 1940s, just as the literacy rate among African Americans approached 90 percent. Finally, the leadership of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s was composed largely of graduates of Black colleges.

The author of the passage refers to the fact that “disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century” most likely in order to

- A. support the argument that the economic struggles of southern Blacks were largely due to educational inequalities
- B. give an example of the differences between Black schools in the early part of the twentieth century and Black schools starting in the 1940s
- C. illustrate the unevenness of the progress made by Black schools in the southern United States
- D. help explain why Black remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination in the segregated South
- E. provide evidence that educational progress was a precondition for economic progress in the segregated South

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
- B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
- C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
- D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the “belief.”

E. It **qualifies** the interpretation made by the historians.

2, Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen's **tumultuous** times, which saw the French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions in men's dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, **wealthy gentlemen exchanged the velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits**. Frantz contends that **this change reflected deeper cultural changes**. The value once placed on men's expressiveness, reflected in Mackenzie's novel **The Man of Feeling** (1771), gave way to a preference for emotional **restraint**. In Austen's novels, the heroine often struggles to **glimpse** the true nature of hero **beneath** his **reserved exterior**.

The author of the passage mentions *The Man of Feeling* (1771) in order to

- A. contrast Mackenzie's reasons for writing novels with those of Austen
- B. introduce evidence **regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen**
- C. corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen's lifetime**
- D. suggest that **Austen's novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie's had been**
- E. **challenge** a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century

3, In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an **acerbic** letter to Lord Chesterfield **rebuking** his **patron** for **neglect** and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's **belated** assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of **patronage**. **However, patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50**. Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a **subtle** form of sponsorship, **tantamount** to state patronage. **The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional**; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to

- A. reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755
- B. provide evidence for a general trend in the latter half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
- C. situate the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history**

- D. suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the Crown only years after it was published
- E. emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to Chesterfield

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

- A. It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson's letter to his patron.
- B. It suggests a motivation for Johnson's rejection of Chesterfield's patronage.
- C. It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson's letter sharply defined the end of a publishing era.
- D. It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield's alleged neglect of Johnson.
- E. It refutes the notion the patrons are found primarily among the nobility.

4, The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramast to be the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator and politician. Clearly the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96C.E., when Quintilian quotes Medea, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkably, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certain passages in them that could be used to illustrate points of his philosophy. There are at least two possible explanations. In the early Roman Empire, playwrights were sometimes exiled or executed for lines constructed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

The author mentions Medea primarily in order to

- A. give an example of a play in which references to certain authors can be used to determine when the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae were composed
- B. acknowledge the possibility that the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae may have been written by Quintilian rather than Seneca
- C. suggest that certain of the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae may have been written near the end of

Seneca's lifetime

D. argue that Marci may have been **one of the last of the eight plays** in the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae to be written

E. indicate how the latest possible date for the time period during which the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragordiaae were composed might be established

5, The most plausible justification for higher taxes on automobile fuel is that fuel consumption harms the environment and thus adds to the costs of the traffic congestion. But the fact that burning fuel creates these "negative externalities" **does not imply that no tax on fuel could ever be too high**. Economics is precise about the tax that should, in principle, be **levied** to deal with negative externalities: **the tax on a liter of the fuel should be equal to the harm caused by using a liter of fuel**. If the tax is more than that, its costs (including the inconvenience to those who would rather have used their cars) will exceed its benefits(including any reduction in congestion and pollution).

Which of the following best characterizes the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

A, It **restates a point made earlier in the passage**.

B, It provides the **evidence** on which a theory is based.

C, It presents a specific application of a general principle.

D, It summarizes a justification with which the **author disagrees**.

E, It suggests that the benefits of a particular strategy have been **overestimated**.

6, Ralph Ellison was **passionately interested in the visual arts**. He **immersed** himself in Harlem's art **scene** in the 1930s, even **apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthé** for a time. Yet he was **wary** of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel Invisible Man. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. **Despite** his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that **only language could capture the complexity** of American identity. This complexity consisted of the tension arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experiences molding the national consciousness.

It can be inferred that the author mentions Ellison's apprenticeship with Richmond Barthé primarily in order to

A, show that Ellison drew upon some aspects of the visual arts in developing his ideas for Invisible Man

B, show that Ellison's claim for the superiority of language derived from his experience with other art forms

C, establish that Ellison had experience with an art form that interested many leading figures of the 1930s Harlem art

D, suggest that in the 1930s the Harlem art scene provided an environment in which artists were likely to work in several media

E, qualify Ellison's reservations about visual renderings of his work by showing that he was not indifferent to visual art

7, According to Hill and Spicer, the term "nation-state" is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term "nation-state", Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called "conquest states." The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not "potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state," as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a "nation-state" in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

The author of the passage quotes Urban and Sherzer most probably in order to

A, introduce a discussion of the legal ramifications of expanding the nation-state concept

B, summarize a claim about one possible effect of asserting cultural differences within a state

C, shift the focus of discussion from internal threats that states face to external threats that they face

D, point out similarities between the threats to states seen by Urban and Sherzer and those seen by Hill

E, describe one way an ethnocentric practice has affected attempts to assert cultural differences within a state

8, Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, the archaeologists conducting the studies concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-

Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones—and even **tiny bones from fish**.

The author of the passage mentions “tiny bones from fish” primarily in order to

- A. explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
- B. support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
- C. provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
- D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
- E. counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites

9, The expectation that science is a stable body of relatively objective knowledge on which the law can draw to settle legal controversies may seem benign. However, this expectation often corresponds to a romantic notion of the scientific enterprise and thereby eclipses not only the instabilities and controversies within science itself, but also the social and rhetorical aspects of even the best science. We see the idealization of science in law whenever there is a presumption that if two scientific experts disagree, one of them must be a “junk scientist”. This presumption ignores the theoretical presuppositions and limitations of data that lead to genuine scientific disputes. We also see the idealization of science in law whenever we associate “bias, interest, and motivation” with unreliable expertise. This association missed the practical advances made by **scientists who have strong theoretical biases, institutional interests, and financial motivations**. Finally, we see the idealization of science in law whenever a legislator, administrator, or judge demands certainty from science, not recognizing its probabilistic nature and dynamic history. It is neither a critique of scientific progress nor an exaggeration to acknowledge scientific debates, the conventional aspects of scientific methodology, the importance of networking and “social capital” with respect to publications and grants, and the persuasive elements in scientific discourse. To think that these features are somehow markers of bad science is to idealize science.

The author mentions “scientists who have strong theoretical biases, institutional interests, and financial motivations” primarily in order to

- A, explain why an idealistic view of science has value even if it sometimes leads to untenable assumptions
- B, point out that even well-intentioned scientists may underestimate factors that can skew their conclusions in a particular direction
- C, suggest that tendencies often assumed to contaminate scientists’ work need not preclude valuable scientific

achievements.

D, distinguish the kinds of researchers often dismissed as “junk scientists” from those whose work has produced valuable scientific advances

E, underscore the point that scientific evidence can be used to support claims that cannot be reconciled with one another

10, The condition of scholarship devoted to the history of women in photography is confounding. Recent years have witnessed the posthumous inflation of the role of the hobbyist Alice Austen into that of a pioneering documentarian while dozens of notable senior figures — Marion Palfi, whose photographs of civil-rights activities in the South served as early evidence of the need for protective legislation, to name one — received scant attention from scholars. And, while Naomi Rosenblum’s synoptic History of Women Photographers covers the subject through 1920 in a generally useful fashion, once she reaches the 1920s, when the venues, forms, applications, and movements of the medium expanded exponentially, she resorts to an increasingly terse listing of unfamiliar names, with approaches and careers summarized in a sentence or two.

The author of the passage cites Rosenblum’s book most likely in order to

A, suggest that the works documented most completely by historians of women in photography often do not warrant that attention

B, offer an explanation for the observation that not all aspects of the history of women in photography have received the same level of attention

C, provide an example of a way in which scholarship on the history of women in photography has been unsatisfactory

D, suggest that employing a strictly chronological approach when studying the history of women in photography may be unproductive

E, provide support for the notion that certain personalities in women’s photography have attained undue prominence

11, Having a larger assortment to choose from increases consumers' expectations about matching their preferences. The heightened expectations seem logical, since assortments containing more or more varied items should increase the degree to which preferences can be matched. In practice, however, as assortment size increases, the degree to which consumers realize better preference matches often rises relatively little. Larger assortments may not actually offer more variety, the market may simply not supply an envisioned offering, or in the absence of sophisticated search tools, consumers may miss a better preference match even if it is available.

Therefore, larger assortments can increase the likelihood that expectations will not be met, leaving consumers less satisfied with options chosen from larger rather than smaller assortments.

Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a whole?

- A. It states a **premise** on which the author's conclusion is based
- B. It provides information to support the **inference** made in the following sentence
- C. It introduces a concept that the author proves is **illogical**
- D. It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute
- E. It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to **explain**

12, Writings by Renaissance artists are often prized for the light they can **shed on** artists' lives and personalities. **Despite their nearly equal life spans and impressive artistic output, Michelangelo, whose surviving writings are **copious**, is accessible in a way that Donatello is not.** Other artists now less appreciated for their **oeuvres**, such as Cennino Cennini, are of greater value to modern historians for their written than for their painted output. **The great paradox, however,** is Leonardo da Vinci, who left thousands of pages of writing. These texts have been categorized for study, segmenting his body of writings into smaller groupings on subjects such as painting, science, anatomy, optics, and engineering. Yet despite the exhaustive application of this method, Leonardo, as an individual, remains thoroughly obscure.

Which of the following best characterizes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It acknowledges an important exception to a **particular generalization.**
- B. It helps to account for a scholarly tendency mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It contrasts **two kinds of evidence** used in the study of Renaissance artists.
- D. It provides an illustration of a point articulated in the preceding sentence.
- E. It notes an **important distinction between the reputations of two Renaissance artists.**

13, Exotic insect pests can produce both short-and long-term effects of forest ecosystems. Short-term effects include the disturbances directly associated with the action of the pest, which may cause the defoliation, loss of vigor, or death of trees. Long-term effects are primarily mediated by changes in tree species composition and the consequent alternations of forest structure, productivity, and nutrient uptake. Exotic pests are more efficient than most abiotic disturbances (e.g., fire or wind) at producing long- term changes in species composition. Pests often target specific tree species and, if they become established, they usually remain as permanent components of the ecosystem. Shifts in forest species composition **ramify** through the ecosystem in many ways because tree

species have different, often **unique properties**.

The author of the passage mentions the “unique properties” of tree species primarily in order to help explain

- A. Why pests tend to target specific tree species
- B. Why pests can have long-term effects on entire ecosystems**
- C. How pests contribute to shifts in forest species composition**
- D. How pests are able to become established in an ecosystem
- E. How some tree species are able to withstand the effects of pests

14, There is mounting evidence that the **frequency and magnitude of landsliding is changing** in many parts of the world in response to **climate change**. This is not surprising, given that **precipitation** is one of the two external triggering mechanisms—the other being **seismic** activity—involved in the **formation of landslides**. **Evidence from the past** clearly indicates that cycles of elevated landslide activity have been followed by cycles of low activity, and that these are correlated with climate fluctuations over a variety of timescales.

What sets current changes in landslide activity apart is the likely influence of anthropogenic (i.e., human-caused) factors, either acting alone or in concert with climate, which can further modify the process of landsliding and the nature of ecosystem responses. Among these factors, deforestation and land-use change have the potential to influence the frequency and magnitude of landsliding because of their direct effects on vegetation attributes that influence slope stability. The extent and conditions under which mountain ecosystems are resilient to these changes—that is, the amount of disturbance they can absorb before changing into states with different structure and function—are not known. Addressing this issue is crucial for the long-term conservation of mountainscapes.

The author of the passage cites “evidence from the past” in order to

- A. Support a partial explanation**
- B. Concede a potential objection**
- C. Dismiss an apparent counterexample**
- D. Highlight a scientific **consensus**
- E. Account for a historical **anomaly**

15, Migratory songbirds breeding in Eurasia’s temperate forests depend on a summer flush of insects, particularly caterpillars, to feed themselves and their offspring. In some places, these **caterpillars** are emerging earlier in responses to rising global temperatures. **In theory, the songbirds could simply push up their departure from their winter quarters to catch the earlier flush of**

insect prey. If, however, the birds rely on a fixed cue such as increasing day length to begin flying north, they may be unable to adjust the timing of their migration. Precisely this disruption in the emergence of insects relative to the timing of songbird migration has been identified as the cause of a significant decline in populations of pied flycatchers in the Netherlands.

The primary function of the highlighted sentence is to

- A. refute the legitimacy of an earlier claim.
- B. hypothesize about a response to a particular situation.**
- C. point out a distinction between two theories.
- D. present an explanation for a shifting environment.
- E. illustrate a problem by providing an example.

16, In the early nineteenth-century United States, **miniature portraits** of family members, painted on ivory and typically **bestowed** on other family members as gifts, became extremely popular, reflecting the growing importance of affection as a family value. The period's expanding market for miniatures was fueled by the labor of female artists, who charged a fraction of the commissions demanded by their male competitors. Especially in urban areas, middle-class families took advantage of the competitive, gendered labor market to amass multiple representations of kin. Miniatures depicting children, parents, siblings, and other kin heightened the genre's broadly domestic associations. So, too did the growing number of women who commissioned paintings. While **full-sized oil paintings** were **quite expensive**, miniatures were **generally attainable** for middle-class **women**, making them affordable luxuries.

The author discusses “full-sized oil paintings” primarily to

- A. qualify a claim about the preferences of middle-class art buyers
- B. account for a choice made by certain individuals who commissioned paintings**
- C. explain how the subject matter of a painting could affect its price
- D. note a change in the market for paintings created by female artists
- E. rule out one explanation for the popularity of family portraits

17, Harriet Monroe, who founded Poetry: A Magazine of Verse in 1912, argued that the **more heterogeneous and sprawling the modern world became, the more poetry needed** “an entrenched place, a voice of power” But this goal could only be realized **if poets were valued in ways that encouraged them to participate in the world and made writing verse economically viable.** Monroe argued that poets needed sites of institutional opportunity like those that had been developed for **visual artists, architects, and musicians.** She believed that the hand-

wringing anticapitalism dominating genteel literary culture particularly the idea that poetry ought to be removed from “sordid” pecuniary considerations — brought no economic and only illusory aesthetic benefits, instead severing poets from meaningful participation in the modern world.

The author mentions “visual artists, architects and musicians” primarily to

- A) note a challenge that Monroe faced when attempting to implement her ideas
- B) highlight what Monroe regarded as a contrast between the economic needs of poets and those of other artists
- C) explain Monroe’s ideas about measures that would advance poetry
- D) acknowledge that anticapitalism had not had undesirable consequences for all art forms
- E) illustrate the point that some art forms are inherently more economically viable than others

18, Academics have been reconsidering the meaning of “wilderness” and its usefulness to conservation strategies. The idea of pristine wilderness is historically inaccurate, argue scholars of Native American history, who have demonstrated that Native Americans shaped their environments with their agricultural practices and residential patterns. **Other scholars argue that wilderness is simply a cultural construct created in opposition to modern society, not a real place untouched by humans.** Scientists in turn, have argued that the goal of wilderness preservation is based on a model in which ecosystems progress toward a stable equilibrium state, a model replaced in the 1970s with one stressing constant change. These insights complicate wilderness management which critics charge aims to preserve a supposedly stable environment that existed prior to human disturbance.

Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It undermines a claim made in the previous sentence.
- B. It introduces a perspective that the author disputes.
- C. It elaborates on a claim made earlier in the passage.
- D. It introduces a traditional point of view.
- E. It describes a recent scholarly controversy.

19, Conspicuous structural inconsistencies distinguish the Ephesiaka of Xenophon from other ancient Greek novels. Its narrative texture is uneven, the story's pace varies erratically, and compared with other novels, it is inferior in composition. The quality of the Ephesiaka was first questioned by Burger who maintained that much of the work is an epitome (summary). This idea was used to account for the work's narrative shortcomings the choppy pace, the lack of motivation for certain events, the abrupt introduction of characters. **However, it is doubtful that Ephesiaka is an epitome because,** as an epitome, it is a worse job than it is as a novel. Even in passages Burger thinks are epitomized, inconsequential details such as **Anthia feeding her dogs** are retained,

but potentially significant actions of gods are excised.

The author mentions “Anthia feeding her dogs” primarily in order to support

- A. a **comparison** between the Ephesiaka and other ancient Greek novels
- B. a **criticism** of Burger's view about what the Ephesiaka is
- C. an **explanation** of the Ephesiaka's narrative shortcomings
- D. reassessment of the Ephesiaka's quality as a work of literature
- E. a claim about the **effect** of inconsequential details on the overall quality of Ephesiaka

20, Early archaeologists studying prehistoric Mesoamerica applied the term “Olmec” to various artifacts of unknown provenance exhibiting an art style distinct from previously known styles of central Mexican cultures. Later, mid-twentieth-century archaeologists began excavating sites in Mexico’s Gulf Coast lowlands, where monumental sculptures with attributes of this distinct style were discovered. Consequently, the Gulf Coast region was identified as the Olmec civilization’s homeland. Thereafter, artifacts exhibiting this style from anywhere beyond the Gulf Coast have been assumed to represent Olmec influence. Although **artifact dating** is often problematic, **Olmec-style objects from outside the homeland are often judged to be either contemporary with Olmec civilization or derived from it.** Therefore, some objects are assumed to reflect Olmec origins for cultural developments in areas outside the Gulf Coast.

The author mentions “artifact dating” primarily to

- A. concede the validity of a particular argument
- B. propose an alternative explanation for a finding
- C. explain why a particular methodology has been subject to criticism
- D. **acknowledge a weakness in a particular line of reasoning**
- E. account for differences of opinion about the ages of certain artifacts

21, In 1838, twenty-nine years before publishing his translation of Dante’s *Inferno*, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow **wrote that “to understand Dante... it is absolutely necessary to understand the Italian Language.”** How true was Longfellow to his own **dictum**? Judging by the problems he had in composing a simple inscription, his ability to express himself in Italian was probably modest. However, this does not mean his understanding of the written language was inadequate. Longfellow’s translation is on the whole not only correct but accurate and attentive to the semantic nuances of the original. Indeed, the literalness of his translation shows he understood Dante’s language so well that he felt duty bound to render into English its extraordinary precision, richness, and variety.

The author cites Longfellow’s remarks from 1838 in order to

- A) emphasize the number of years Longfellow had spent lecturing and writing about Dante before publishing his translation
- B) contrast Longfellow's approach to Dante as a scholar with his approach as a translator
- C) summarize Longfellow's approach to literary study
- D) provide a criterion by which to evaluate Longfellow's translation
- E) clarify the objection made by Longfellow during the 1830s to previous translations of Dante's work

22, On Earth, almost all evidence of early extraterrestrial impact events has been erased by erosion, biological activity, and continental drift. On the Moon, there is no such erasure. Its surface contains an intact chemical record of all the asteroids that have ever struck it. Thus, when scientists examined rocks brought back from the Moon, they expected to find that most debris had been formed during the solar system's creation. The prevailing hypothesis held that the solar system had formed in a steady progression from disorder to order, with many initial lunar impacts rapidly tapering off as space debris diminished. However, analyses found that most of the lunar material had been created by impacts 3.9 billion years ago, 700 million years after the solar system's formation.

Where of the follow best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A) It explains why lunar missions were a priority for scientists.
- B) It presents a hypothesis that is confirmed by evidence cited in the passage
- C) It elaborates upon a statement made earlier in the passage.
- D) It emphasizes a difference between the Moon and other extraterrestrial bodies.
- E) It explains the reasoning behind the prevailing hypothesis mentioned subsequently in the passage.

23, In his splendid new biography of Flaubert, Frederick Brown deftly dismantles the most durable myth concerning the novelist—that Flaubert was miraculously transformed into a committed realist with the writing of Madame Bovary. Robert Baldick offers one version of the myth: “In his early works... Flaubert tended to give free rein to his flamboyant imagination, but on the advice of his friends he later disciplined his romantic exuberance in an attempt to achieve total objectivity and a harmonious prose style.” The only problem with this account is that it doesn't stand up to scrutiny. Flaubert followed the realism of Madame Bovary with the fantastical Salammbô, and paired “A Simple Heart” with his hothouse fantasy, “Hérodias.”

The primary function of the highlighted sentence is to

- A) suggest the range of Flaubert's accomplishment as a novelist

- B) identify certain of Flaubert's works that are often overlooked by readers
- C) show that Madame Bovary was a turning point in Flaubert's stylistic development
- D) provide evidence undermining a conventional view regarding Flaubert**
- E) suggest that critics have tended to overrate Madame Bovary

24, Female Australian Dunaothrips [small, sap-sucking insects] create **tent-like** structures on the surface of leaves to protect themselves and their eggs and **larvae** from **desiccation** in the **arid** Australian climate. Bono and Crespi compared survival and reproduction of **thrips** that founded structures alone with those in groups of two or more individuals. They found that although per capita egg production fell with increasing group size, foundresses were more likely to survive and lay eggs in groups than when alone. Several studies of other species of nest-building insects have concluded that foundress associations are beneficial to all parties. It is likely that the relative success of groups is at least in part accounted for by a reduction of energy use in the modification of a shared nest.

The author mentions "desiccation" primarily to

- A) describe an environment suitable for one species' reproduction
- B) characterize a stage in an insect species' developmental cycle
- C) analyze an environmental challenge faced by some insect species**
- D) exemplify a changing feature of a particular climate
- E) identify the purpose served by a particular behavior**

25, Many **herbivorous** insects utilize plant resources during small windows of development or during short periods when plants are of suitable quality. Such temporal associations have been documented in numerous systems, where temporal constraints limit insect abundance and affect insect feeding strategy. Classic studies of winter moths, for example, suggest that the **synchrony** of **larvae** with leaf emergence is a primary determinant of larval success. Because many insect-plant associations have a temporal component, they may be negatively affected by environmental changes; some scientists fear, for example, that global warming may **decouple** insect-plant synchrony. **Hellman, however,** notes that the timing of insect-plant synchrony is **affected by many factors,** including insects' behavioral and physiological ability to adapt to changing host plant quality and the availability of alternative host resources.

The author discusses Hellman in the last sentence of the passage primarily in order to

- A) suggest that the negative effects of environmental changes on insect-plant synchrony may be mitigated by certain variables**

- B) provide **support** for scientists' concern that global warming may play a role in disturbing insect-plant synchrony
- C) **cast doubt** on the hypothesis that there is a temporal component in many insect-plant associations
- D) **highlight the importance of timing** in the relationship between many insects and the plants upon which they rely for food
- E) undermine the conclusions about insect-plant associations that have been drawn by scientists in classic studies of winter moths

26, Bowles et al. posit a positive relationship between Scandinavian settlement locations during the period of Viking expansion, beginning in the 8th century, and availability of **bog** iron at these locations. They cite Eriksson's 1961 map that plots locations of major settlements in relation to known areas where bog iron could have been extracted. Two settlements in particular. Telemark and Bergslagen, were near **numerous pockets** of available bog iron. The map shows a lack of settlements where evidence for bog iron deposits is lacking. Trondheim is the only settlement of a noticeable distance from any deposit. It may be that our knowledge is incomplete regarding the location of bog iron deposits at that time, or Trondheim may have been used to gather **other resources**.

The author mentions "other resources" primarily in order to

- A) acknowledge that bog iron **was only one** of many resources required by Viking settlements
- B) provide an interpretation of a particular ambiguity in Eriksson's map of Viking settlements
- C) offer a possible explanation for **differences in the ways** in which various Viking settlements exploited natural resources.
- D) challenge a particular assumption about the **resemblance** of Trondheim to Telemark and Bergslagen
- E) introduce a possible explanation for a **discrepancy** between the evidence provided by Eriksson's map and the view put forth by Bowles et al.

27, Massive moons could potentially support liquid water—and life—even if they orbit a planet located beyond a star's habitable zone. **Extra warmth could come from** the reflected light and emitted heat of a host planet, as well as **the planet's gravitational pull**. Just as the Moon raises tides in **Earth's ocean**, the gravitational **tug** of a gas-giant planet could **flex** the interior of a nearby moon, pumping it full of **frictional** heat. Indeed, recent work by astrophysicists suggests that if a moon orbits too near its gas-giant planet, it could experience so much tidal heating that it boils off its atmosphere. In wider lunar orbits, the right amount of tidal heating could keep moons temperate, even if the planet is far from its star.

The author of the passage mentions "Earth's ocean" primarily to

- A) emphasize that liquid water is a prerequisite for life
- B) suggest that the size of tidal effects on a planet depends on the size of the moon
- C) illustrate the phenomenon of gravitational pull through a familiar example
- D) clarify the role of tidal heating in warming Earth's oceans
- E) imply that gravitational pull acts mutually on both planet and moon

28, About 40 percent of the native plant species found in the Canary Islands are unique to that island chain, with the remainder also found in neighboring parts of Africa or the Mediterranean. Because the majority of Canarian flora is shared with adjacent continents, it was believed until recently that many of the Canaries unique species were surviving relics of populations that once also existed in Africa or the Mediterranean but that became extinct in those regions at the time the climate there became drier. Indeed the laurel forests on some Canary Islands contain trees resembling fossils from the Mediterranean. However, recent research has regularly found that the plant groups containing the largest numbers of unique Canary Island species evolved and diversified within the island chain itself.

Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A) It amends an estimation referred to in the first sentence of the passage.
- B) It presents evidence that invalidates the resemblance mentioned in the previous sentence.
- C) It provides the basis for a widely held belief referred to earlier in the passage.
- D) It limits the applicability of a generalization mentioned earlier in the passage.
- E) It suggests an explanation for the extinction referred to earlier in the passage.

29, Research shows that people often retain beliefs based on prior incorrect understanding when reading texts that contradict those beliefs. Yet readers do not reliably call upon accurate prior knowledge when reading false statements. Prentice, Gerrig, and Bailis asked subjects to read a narrative that included some obviously false statements presented as though true. Participants were later asked to verify the truth of various statements and took longer than expected to reject false ones. Studies of this type suggest that readers may initially accept everything they read as true and only afterward reconcile false propositions with respect to their prior knowledge. In some cases, this reconciliation may be far from perfect, such that readers believe new false information may have actually been derived from their prior knowledge.

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It presents evidence to support a claim.
- B. It points out a common misconception.
- C. It calls attention to a flaw in certain kinds of studies.

D. It presents a speculative explanation of an observed behavior.

E. It clarifies a distinction made in the previous sentence.

答案:

1-5: ce/c/ec/e/c 6-10: e/b/e/c/c 11-15: a/d/c/a/b 16-20: B/c/e/b/d

21-25: d/c/d/e/a 25-29: e/c/d/d