

Homework 2&3

1, Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and scale of munitions facilities. By the war's end, 216 munitions establishment costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of federally financed manufacturing construction capital in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee went into munitions plants.

Even in the northern regions with strong prewar manufacturing economics, these plants were difficult to deal with once the imperative of war had been removed. In the south few industrialists had the capacity or desire to transform these factories to a peacetime function. Accordingly, at war's end almost all of the southern munitions facilities were shut down, placed on standby, operated at a very low capacity, or converted to nonmanufacturing functions, usually storage. Although some reopened a few years later for use during the Korean War, the impact of the special plants on the South's postwar economy was marginal at best.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A, propose an alternative explanation
- B, challenge a widely held position
- C, contrast two views of a phenomenon
- D, explain why a particular claim has been influential
- E. evaluate evidence used to support a particular view.

2, Many Anglo writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries portrayed the area that eventually became New Mexico as virgin territory without traditions and roots. But for Fabiola Cabeza de Baca, this landscape meant a long tradition of Hispanic families not only tied to the land but nourished by it.

Cabeza de Baca's *We Fed Them Cactus* recounts the changes endured by her family because of their dependence on the land. Cabeza de Baca contrasts Anglo writers' perception of the "plains" with Hispanic families' perception of the land as "fields" of herbs and cactus, domesticated and accessible. Her family's relationship to land, weather, and landscape is all-important. She writes, "Rain for us made

history. . . The droughts were as impressed on our souls as the rains. When we spoke of the Armistice of World War I, we always said, ‘The drought of 1918 when the Armistice was signed.’”

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A depicting a way of life
- B presenting a Hispanic writer’s point of view
- C summarizing the plot of a literary work
- D appraising the work of a Hispanic writer
- E comparing dissimilar styles of writing

3, Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss- Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century’s historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters’ allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and anti-party governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermined the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. correct a common misconception about a historical period
- B. identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked
- C. challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim
- D. discuss certain challenges to a particular view
- E. account for a particular feature of historical period

4, Due to its precision in outlining the Earth’s subsurface, the seismic- reflection measure remains the

most salient tool in the search for petroleum reserves. In field practice, a subsurface is mapped by arranging a series of wave-train sources, such as diminutive dynamite explosions, in a grid pattern. As each source is activated, it produces a wave train that moves downward at a speed determined solely by the rock's elastic characteristics. As rock interfaces are crossed, the elastic features encountered typically change abruptly, which engenders part of the energy to be reflected back to the surface, where it is recorded by seismic instruments. The seismic records must be processed to redress for positional discrepancies between the source and the receiver, for unrelated wave trains, and for multiple reflections from the rock interfaces. Then the data acquired at each of the specific source locations are amalgamated to generate a physical profile of the subsurface, which can eventually be harnessed to select targets for drilling.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) describing an important technique
- (B) discussing a new method
- (C) investigating a controversial procedure
- (D) announcing a significant discovery
- (E) promoting a novel application

5, Mycorrhizal fungi infect more plants than do any other fungi and are necessary for many plants to thrive, but they have escaped widespread investigation until recently for two reasons. First, the symbiotic association is so well-balanced that the roots of host plants show no damage even when densely infected. Second, the fungi cannot as yet be cultivated in the absence of a living root. Despite these difficulties, there has been important new work that suggests that this symbiotic association can be harnessed to achieve more economical use of costly superphosphate fertilizer and to permit better exploitation of cheaper, less soluble rock phosphate. Mycorrhizal benefits are not limited to improved phosphate uptake in host plants. In legumes, Mycorrhizal inoculation has increased nitrogen fixation beyond levels achieved by adding phosphate fertilizer alone. Certain symbiotic associations also increase the host plant's resistance to harmful root fungi.

Which of the following most accurately describes the passage?

- A A description of a replicable experiment
- B A summary report of new findings
- C A recommendation for abandoning a difficult area of research

D A refutation of an earlier hypothesis

E A confirmation of earlier research

6, An enigmatic phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other species can keep track of time without any sensitive cues from the outside world, and such “biological clocks” are definitely due to their “compass sense.” For instance, they can utilize the position of the Sun or stars, along with the time of day, to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds navigate the ocean: after a flock traveling east is blown far south by a storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course to compensate. Perhaps, some experts thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by celestial navigation, almost as human navigators make use of stars and planets, but this would demand of the animals an excellent map sense. Investigators now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might make migrants decide their geographic location by discovering variations in the strength of the Earth’s magnetic field.

The main idea of the passage is that

- (A) migration over land requires a simpler explanation than migration over water does
- (B) the means by which animals migrate over water are complex and only partly understood
- (C) the ability of migrant animals to keep track of time is related to their magnetic sense
- (D) knowledge of geographic location is essential to migrants with little or no compass sense
- (E) explanations of how animals migrate tend to replace, rather than build on, one another

7, Of Homer’s two epic poems, the *Odyssey* has always been more popular than the *Iliad*, perhaps because it includes more features of mythology that are accessible to readers. Its subject (to use Maynard Mack’s categories) is —life- as-spectacle, for readers, diverted by its various incidents, observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without; the tragic *Iliad*, however, presents —life- as-experience: readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render him a not particularly likable hero. In addition, the *Iliad*, more than the *Odyssey*, suggests the complexity of the gods’ involvement in human actions, and to the extent that modern readers find this complexity a needless complication, the *Iliad* is less satisfying than the *Odyssey*, with its simpler scheme of divine justice. Finally, since the *Iliad* presents a historically verifiable action, Troy’s siege, the poem raises historical questions that are absent from the *Odyssey*’s blithely imaginative world.

Achilles-儿时被其母放入冥河得以刀枪不入，但其母抓住的足跟并没有获此神力。后被特洛伊王子帕里斯刺伤足跟而死。

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) distinguishing arguments
- (B) applying classifications
- (C) initiating a debate
- (D) resolving a dispute
- (E) developing a contrast

8, Following the United States Civil War (1861–1865), many former slaves in the rural South became sharecroppers (raising a landlord's crop for a share of the profits) or tenant farmers (selling what they raised and paying a share of the profits as rent). Most historians tend to depict these African Americans as victims of racism and the farm tenancy system. This approach, however, overlooks the role played by such African American rural reformers as Robert Lloyd Smith, founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, and Joseph Elward Clayton, the first African American to organize farmers' institutes for the Texas Department of Agriculture. Both men advocated comfortable homes and better schools for African Americans; both attributed poverty and illiteracy to causes other than racism, such as insect damage to crops; and both worked to keep Black farmers on the land, although Smith opposed farm tenancy. Both were also accused by their contemporaries of downplaying the devastating impact of the farm tenancy system on Black farmers and of accommodating racism. While the extent of these reformers' influence requires more study, clearly their organizations provided a voice for African American farmers seeking to improve their positions in the agrarian South.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A restoring the reputations of two reformers whose accomplishments have long been denigrated by historians
- B refuting criticisms of two reformers made by their contemporaries by demonstrating that those criticisms are baseless
- C providing evidence to support a claim that historians' understanding of a particular phenomenon may be incomplete
- D discussing some of the reasons that two reformers who were well-known during their lifetimes are considered by historians today to have been ineffective
- E suggesting an alternative interpretation of the effect of the farm tenancy system on the economy of the rural South following the Civil War

9, In their study of women in tribal communities in India, Reena Shah and Danièle Bélanger found that being employed outside the home had a negative effect on women's utilization of maternal healthcare services. In theory, working women are assumed to have greater freedom and greater control over resources than are nonworking women, and hence should be more likely to utilize healthcare facilities. Shah and Bélanger's finding may be related to the fact that tribal women employed outside the home mostly work in construction or agriculture on daily wages, and hence are less likely to visit a healthcare center during working hours. It is further possible that nonworking women belong to households with high standards of living, and hence would be more likely to seek medical care.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A reconcile two competing theories
- B account for a finding at odds with a theory
- C explain how a finding corroborates a theory
- D describe the evolution of a theory
- E apply a theory to a problem

10, The ability to recognize specific individuals has profound implications for the evolution of complex social behaviors such as reciprocal altruism. Many researchers assumed that recognition of individuals, a phenomenon predominantly observed in laboratory studies of fish, might also operate extensively in free-ranging fish populations, where it could underpin these complex interactions. In fact, evidence of individual recognition in free-ranging fish populations is equivocal. The possibility exists that for many species, individual recognition observed in the laboratory might be an artifact of experimental designs, which enforce prolonged interaction between individuals and which prevent the diluting effects on social structure of immigration into and emigration from the shoal, factors that in nature would erode group stability and prevent the learning of individual identities.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A, resolving a controversy
- B, describing a behavior
- C, dismissing a theory
- D, predicting a result
- E, appraising an assumption

11, The recently announced discovery of the first known planet orbiting a pulsar (the ultradense, pulsating remnant off the supernova explosion of a star) turned out to be based on faulty data. Had this discovery been confirmed, theorists would have had difficulty accounting for the existence of such a planet. The supernova would certainly have destroyed any preexisting planets. This particular pulsar is relatively young, allowing little time for a new planet to have coalesced, and it rotates relatively slowly, implying that it has not interacted with any nearby star since the supernova.

But newer evidence of a different pulsar with planets is more promising. This is a rapidly spurring "millisecond pulsar" thought to be a much older object that has pulled gaseous material from a stellar neighbor, causing its rotational speed to increase. Leftover, unconsumed gas around such a pulsar could, in theory, coalesce into planets. Or the pulsar's radiation might have vaporized a companion star, providing new material for planetary formation.

Which of the following best describe the organization of the passage?

- A. Two sets of research findings relating to similar phenomenon are mentioned, and the theoretical implication of each are discussed.
- B. A theoretical explanation of a phenomenon is presented and rejected, and a more attractive alternative is offered.
- C. Two independent and divergent interpretations of a set of observational data are compared and one is favored over the other
- D. An example of careless scientific research is introduced and contrasted with a more rigorous analysis of the same material.
- E. The state of knowledge of an unexplainable phenomenon is outlined and an approach to further investigation is recommended.

12, Although social learning (the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors) is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics (members of the same species), guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This counterintuitive finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high- density condition were less likely to shoal (swim in a group) with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. Instead, fish reared in

high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors, rather than as potential sources of adaptive information. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. note a flaw in a scientific finding
 - B. describe a particular scientific study
 - C. present an interpretation of a finding
 - D. note a difference between two scientific findings
 - E. contrast two conditions in which a particular phenomenon has been observed

13, Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

- The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
 - B. call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era
 - C. summarize research on a specific historical figure
 - D. counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
 - E. point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports

14, Following the United States Civil War (1861-1865), many former slaves in the rural South became sharecroppers (raising a landlord's crop for a share of the profits) or tenant farmers (selling

what they raised and paying a share of the profits as rent). Most historians tend to depict these African Americans as victims of racism and the farm tenancy system. This approach, however, overlooks the role played by such African American rural reformers as Robert Lloyd Smith, founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, and Joseph Elward Clayton, the first African American to organize farmers' institutes for the Texas Department of Agriculture. Both men advocated comfortable homes and better schools for African Americans; both attributed poverty and illiteracy to causes other than racism, such as insect damage to crops; and both worked to keep Black farmers on the land, although Smith opposed farm tenancy. Both were also accused by their contemporaries of downplaying the devastating impact of the farm tenancy system on Black farmers and of accommodating racism. While the extent of these reformers' influence requires more study, clearly their organizations provided a voice for African American farmers seeking to improve their positions in the agrarian South.

The passage is primarily concerned with

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15, Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable

environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy cost) therefore conferring any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no causal biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory
- B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research
- C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism
- D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher
- E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies

Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
- B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
- C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
- D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
- E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.

16, Biologist know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of global climatic-control system. According to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS

level decrease and the cycle continues. In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well, Lovelock points out that cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A question is posed, and several possible answers to the question are introduced and evaluated.
- B. A prediction is made, and certain factors that influenced that prediction are considered.
- C. A sequence of events is outlined, and a possible cause for the sequence is offered.
- D. A phenomenon is described, a theory about the significance of the phenomenon is offered, and a reservation about that theory is addressed.
- E. A debate is summarized, the strengths and weaknesses of each position are described, and an assessment of the defensibility of each is made.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain the role played by temperature in the stimulation of DMS production by marine algae
- B. outline the sequence of events that occurs during the process of cloud formation caused by algal activity。
- C. describe a dispute about the role played by marine algae in certain instances of cloud formation
- D. propose a way in which scientists might be able to understand the effects of clouds on marine algae
- E. discuss a theory regarding the function of DMS production by marine algae

17, The “deindustrialization” thesis of Bluestone and Harrison asserts that the replacement of domestic with foreign manufacturing begun by United States corporations in the late 1960s resulted in a “hollowing out” of American industry, whereby workers displaced from manufacturing jobs through massive plant closings found themselves moving more or less permanently into lower-paying, less secure jobs or into unemployment. Critics of the deindustrialization thesis have argued that new service and high-technology sectors of the United States economy have recently created a substantial number of jobs. While these critics do not deny the painful aspects of this transition from an industrial to a service- and information-based economy, they argue that it will be short-term, and a

necessary evil if the United States is to have long-term increases in living standards. Critics of the emerging economy, however, point to disturbing evidence of an “hourglass” effect: a shrinking middle tier of managerial and blue-collar unionized workers and consequent polarization of incomes. The emergence of a technical and financial elite, they argue, has brought forth a host of low-wage jobs to service the new economy, and it is this service sector that many ex-industrial workers must seek.

The purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
- B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
- C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
- D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
- E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed

18, When selecting a nest, the female of the river blenny (a small fish) appears to be sensitive to both size and orientation. Blennies deposit their eggs preferably in nests under large stones and in nests facing southeast. Southeast-facing nests contain larger egg clutches, a fact that cannot be completely explained by differences in nest stone sizes. Moreover, in a recent study, current speeds upstream of the nest and at the nest entrance were similar for nests facing southeast and those facing in other directions. A southeast-facing entrance per se thus seems to be the specific nest feature preferred by females, rather than the effect of selective positioning on current at nest entrance. The reasons for this preference are unclear, however.

The passage is concerned with which of the following

- A. determining the different ways in which current speeds can influence the nesting preferences of female river blennies
- B. establishing nest orientation as a determining factor in egg laying among female river blennies
- C. questioning the importance of nest size as an influence on egg laying among female river blennies
- D. comparing the features of female river blennies that face southeast with those of nests facing in other directions

E. examining how female river blennies determine the relative importance of nest size versus nest orientation

19, Except in special situations, human beings' battle with mosquitoes will not be won by a simple campaign to eliminate the insects. Social tradition and habits, it seems, do much to ensure continual contact between mosquitoes and people. On the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, for example, mosquitoes breed in the leaf axils of a plant called dracaena. Although dracaena is not a food plant for humans, its use as a hedge or boundary marker is deeply rooted in tradition. Here, as in other parts of the world, human behavior ensures contact and conflict between people and mosquitoes. I am not advocating a policy of live and let live; we already know that living with mosquitoes is very unpleasant. But until we accomplish the difficult task of understanding how our habits often perpetuate--even create--our problems, efforts to resolve our battle with mosquitoes will probably fail.

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A hypothesis is presented, weighed, and qualified, and then the modified hypothesis is reaffirmed.
- B. An argument is advanced, then it is refuted, and an alternative is suggested.
- C. A claim is made, a supporting example is provided, and then a conclusion is offered.
- D. Opposing views are presented, evaluated and then reconciled.
- E. A problem is identified, a solution is proposed, and potential difficulties with the solution are raised

20, The presence of work themes in the painting of the Impressionist movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has until recently been largely discounted, despite the body of Impressionist works that continued the tradition, initiated by Courbet and Millet and developed through the 1880s by Breton, Bastien-Lepage, Pissaro, and Berthe Morisot, of representing rural labor, and notwithstanding the significant body of Impressionist work—including that of Degas, Caillebotte, and Morisot—representing urban or suburban labor. The notion of Impressionism as concerned primarily with the representation of leisure has less to do, however, with the subject matter of the paintings than with the acceptance of the view, widely held in nineteenth-century France, that considered peasants performing physically demanding rural labor as the epitome of work. The numerous Impressionist representations of activities (often those of women) that we might

classify as work—a woman serving beer in a cafe, many paintings by Degas of the ballet (a physically demanding activity by any standard)—were instead classified as representations of leisure by those who held this view.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. propose a new theory about the techniques used to represent work themes in Impressionist painting
- B. expand the meaning of the term “work” as it applies to painting
- C. note that work themes were often overlooked in Impressionist painting and suggest a reason why
- D. provide insight into why certain activities were not considered work in the late nineteenth century
- E. provide specific examples of rural work themes in Impressionist painting and explain the significance of such themes

21, During the 1920s, most proponents of scientific management, Frederick Taylor’s approach for maximizing workers’ productivity by intensively routinizing their jobs, antagonized the five-day workweek. Despite scientific managers conceded that decreasing hours might supply an incentive to workers, in practice they more often utilized pay differentials to encourage higher productivity. Those reformers who wanted to accept both scientific management and reduced hours had to make a greatly negative case, depicting the latter as an antidote to the rigors of the former. In conflict to the scientific managers, Henry Ford stated that shorter hours caused larger productivity and profits. However, few employers matched either Ford’s vision or his particular interest in mass marketing a product—automobiles—that requested leisure for its use, and few unions succeeded in saving shorter hours through bargaining. At its 1928 convention, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) boasted of approaching 165,000 members working five-day, 40-hour weeks. But even though this represented an raise of about 75,000 since 1926, about 70 percent of the entire came from five enormously well-organized building trades’ unions.

The passage is primarily concerned with discussing which of the following?

- A. The relative merits of two points of view regarding a controversy
- B. The potential benefits to workers in the 1920s of a change in employers’ policies
- C. The reasons for a labor-management disagreement during the 1920s
- D. The status of a contested labor issue during the 1920s

E. The role of labor unions in bringing about a reform

答案:

1-5: bbdab 6-10: beCbe 11-15: acdcaa 16-21: debbcc d