



# GRE阅读必考220题

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## 序言

必考题教研组每年都会帮助成千上万名学生准备 GRE 考试，其中绝大多数学生都会跟我们说同一句话“如果准备时间足够，我肯定能考好。”但问题的关键恰恰就是：**准备时间一定是不够的。**

海外研究生是一个综合型的项目，学生要上高压的专业课，要刷高或者急提GPA，要实习拓人脉，要科研做实验，要跟教授 meeting 又 meeting 求一封推荐信，海本的同学还要加上人在国外的种种不便。为了申请到梦校的研究生项目，同学们对每一个环节的精益求精都在挤压备考 GRE 的时间。这使得 GRE 备考势必是要打成闪电战，而非持久战。

那么 GRE 这场闪电战，我们真的能赢得漂亮吗？当然可以！GRE 必考题成千上万的学员以亲身经历总结出的必胜公式：**高分=正确的方法+高效的刷题。**

- 正确的方法: GRE 必考题教研组老师根据多年的教学经验、千锤百炼总结出了填空逻辑解题法、双线阅读法等被无数课上的学生验证过的高效出分思路。
- 高效的刷题: 我们又怎么帮助到同学们呢？这个困扰我们很久的问题，科技给了我们答案。

GRE 题库浩如烟海，全刷完是不可能的，而且题库中很多题目因为陈旧或不具代表性等原因已经早就不会出现在目前的考试中了。网上的资料鱼龙混杂，不仅题目陈旧而且答案还可能存在错误，同学们在错误的土地上再怎么耕耘也无法结出饱满的果实。GRE 必考题教研组的名师团队和由 NLP（自然语言处理）技术精英组成的课题组处理了 2020-2022 上半年考场中出现的所有 Verbal 题目，我们的目标就是：**精校+精简**。让学生在最短的时间内，通过最少题量的练习，达到最好的学习效果。

通过老师们的精选严校，和技术团队对题目出现频率、出现时间、出现概率的反复运算和预测，最终确定了《GRE 阅读必考题》中的 **220 道题目**。所有的题目由 2020-2022 上半年考场回忆的最新题以及反复出现的高频题组成，涵盖了所有考点以及由老师逐一确认参考答案，学生不仅能够通过做题掌握 GRE 的出题思路，还有很大概率在之后的考试中遇到原题。

我们不敢说 GRE 阅读备考只用这一本资料就能打天下，但这本资料一定可以成为大家的保命功法，节省掉你东拼西凑囤资料，大海捞针筛资料，做了大量无效题目走弯路的无效时间。有些相遇注定就是为了离别，希望大家拿起这本书，好好学习，不负韶华，因为努力的时光都会是限量版；放下这本书的时候，愿你们出分顺利，前程似锦，一起顶峰相见。

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## 第一部分: 短文章

### *Passage 001*

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 Erickson's 1961 map that plots locations of location 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**.

1. The authors "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 n discrepancy between the evidence provided by Eriksson's map and the view put forth by Bowles et al.
2. The author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following assertions about Trondheim?
  - A. It was likely established as a settlement before the Vikings began to use bog iron.
  - B. It could possibly have resembled Telemark and Bergslagen in its proximity to bog iron deposits.
  - C. It was more distant from other population centers than were Telemark and Bergslagen.
  - D. Its inhabitants likely had access to a wider range of natural resources than did those who lived in Telemark and Bergslagen.
  - E. Its location may have prevented it from becoming as important a settlement as were those nearer to bog iron deposits.



*Passage 002*

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.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The passage suggests that Monroe believed that finding “an entrenched place a voice of power” for poetry would rely on which of the following?
  - A. Providing poets with a refuge from the sprawling modern world
  - B. Ensuring that poetry as an art could remain free of economic considerations
  - C. Creating institutional opportunities for poets to make their work economically viable
  
2. 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

*Passage 003*

The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. **Take Jupiter's moon Europa.** Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moons interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within Earth may still be possible.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. Regarding life beyond Earth the author of the passage implies that
  - A. life could be dependent on a source of energy other than light from the nearest star
  - B. life might exist in an environment that did not provide everything that is needed for life on Earth to exist
  - C. life might take a form radically different from that of any life that is found on Earth
  
2. In the highlighted sentence serves to introduce
  - A. an instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
  - B. a speculation grounded in empirical discovery
  - C. a deduction from a newly advanced hypothesis
  - D. a large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency
  - E. the derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim

*Passage 004*

Sensationalism-the purveyance of emotionally **charged** content, focused mainly on violent crime, to a broad public-has often been decried, but the full history of the phenomenon has yet to be written. Scholars have tended to dismiss sensationalism as unworthy of serious study, based on two pervasive though somewhat incompatible assumptions: first, that sensationalism is essentially a commercial product, built on the exploitation of modern mass media, and second, that it appeals almost entirely to a simple, basic emotion and thus has little history apart from the changing technological means of spreading it. An exploration of sensationalism's early history, however challenges both assumptions and suggests that they have tended to obscure the complexity and historicity of the genre.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. According to the passage, scholars have not given sensationalism serious consideration because they believe sensationalism
  - A. possesses largely emotional rather than rational content
  - B. is produced with an eye to making money
  - C. lacks historical complexity
  
2. In the context in which it appears "charged" most nearly means
  - A. electrified
  - B. accused
  - C. attacked
  - D. fraught
  - E. admonished



*Passage 005*

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most **critics** (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism—a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture. Feminist **reclamations** of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her “nonsentimental” qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Fern’s sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values. **Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed “flowery rhetoric” strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality.** However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical rather than only conservative ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the “contradiction” mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
  - B. It is apparent in only a small number of Fern’s writings.
  - C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the “critics” mentioned in the passage?
  - A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
  - B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
  - C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
  - D. They wrongly assume that “sentimental” must be a pejorative term.
  - E. They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers’ emotions.
3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions Fern’s “sharply humorous social criticism” primarily in order to
  - A. contrast Fern’s apparent intentions with the impression her writing made on Harris
  - B. suggest that many feminist critics have attributed to Fern intentions that she may not have had





- C. identify an aspect of Fern's writing that strikes some scholars as incompatible with other attributes of her writing
  - D. help account for the effect Fern's writing had on critics of her own time
  - E. identify the aspects of Fern's writing for which she was primarily known prior to the 1970s
4. In the context in which it appears, "reclamations" most nearly means
- A. reformations
  - B. rehabilitations
  - C. recapitulations
  - D. retractions
  - E. reiterations



*Passage 006*

Invasion of nonnative species are clearly reducing species diversity on a global scale. On the regional scale, these invasions cause a change in species composition, but the impact of these invasions on diversity is less certain. **Changes in diversity within a region depend on the number of extinctions of native species.** In some cases, broad losses of native diversity have followed the establishment of nonnative species; for example, the introduction of the brown tree snake led to the extinction of several bird species on Guam. In other cases, many nonnative species have had no detectable effects on native flora and fauna. Consequently, in regions where many nonnative species have become established without coincident extinctions diversity has increased.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence within the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It calls into question a distinction made in the previous sentence.
  - B. It responds to a criticism made in the previous sentence.
  - C. It helps explain an assertion made in the previous sentence.
  - D. It introduces a problem that is discussed later in the passage.
  - E. It anticipates a dispute that is discussed later in the passage.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the effects of invasions by nonnative species on species diversity?
  - A. Invasions of nonnative species have led to an overall reduction in global species diversity.
  - B. In regions where several native species have become extinct following the invasion of nonnative species, the diversity of those regions has decreased.
  - C. In regions where invasions of nonnative species have not led to extinctions of native species, the diversity of those regions has increased.



*Passage 007*

In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalistic environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called “American” actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?
  - A. The amount of scholarship that they produce
  - B. The nature of their geographic focus
  - C. The extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
  - D. The extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
  - E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians’ failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
  - A. The amount of scholarship involved
  - B. The distinctive nature of much literary criticism
  - C. The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism
3. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians’ failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
  - A. Historians’ overly thematic approach to literature
  - B. Historians’ conservative notion of what constitutes literature
  - C. Historians’ lack of interest in critical theory



- D. The distinctive nature of much literary criticism
- E. The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism



*Passage 008*

Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystem transformed to produce a few comestible species through the removal of competitors, predators, and pests, but marine capture fisheries depend on the overall productivity of natural ecosystems. There is, however, increasing concern about the impact of fishing and other human activities on marine ecosystems, which are now far from pristine. One option for moving toward both biodiversity and terrestrial food supply goals is to produce greater yields from less land thereby freeing land for conservation purposes. By contrast, the objective of maintaining or restoring the biodiversity of marine ecosystems may conflict with the objective of maintaining or increasing our food supply from the sea, since the level of fishing required to achieve the latter may compromise the former.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. examine the impact of certain research finding regarding changes to ecosystem biodiversity
  - B. discuss a possible implication of a difference between terrestrial and marine food supply sources
  - C. describe the consequence of a certain kind of interaction between terrestrial and marine ecosystems
  - D. identify an area of ecosystem research in which there are significant uncertainties
  - E. present evidence that undermines ones' side of a debate about biodiversity and supports the other
  
2. The passage implies which of the following about marine ecosystems?
  - A. They are not more resilient than terrestrial ecosystems generally are.
  - B. In the future they may supplant certain terrestrial ecosystems as food supply sources.
  - C. Unlike terrestrial ecosystems, they are likely to be exploited for food less intensively as they decline in biodiversity.
  - D. They have not been deliberately transformed for food production in the way that terrestrial ecosystems have.
  - E. They are relatively pristine as compared with terrestrial ecosystems.



*Passage 009*

The highly dispersed nature of Panzaleo pottery throughout present-day Ecuador has led archaeologists to speculate about the pottery's origins and significance. Jijón y Caamaño attributed the pottery distribution to trade, and based on the large quantities of pottery recovered in the Ambato-Latacunga region of the central Ecuadorian highlands, he proposed that region as the probable locus of production. However, Porras suggests that inhabitants of the subtropical eastern Andean slopes or montaña were the original producers of Panzaleo. Porras' theory involves the forced migration of the montaña population from their homeland in the Quijos River valley into the Ecuadorian highlands. The gradual exodus and ensuing dispersal of the makers of this ware could account for the diffuse distribution of the materials.

1. The passage cites evidence supporting which of the following hypotheses?
  - A. Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the relationship between trade and the distribution of Panzaleo pottery
  - B. Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the probable locus of Panzaleo pottery production
  - C. Porras' hypothesis about who the original producers of Panzaleo pottery were
  - D. Porras' hypothesis about the forced migration of certain peoples
  - E. Porras' hypothesis about the dispersal of the original makers of Panzaleo pottery
  
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Jijón y Caamaño would probably agree with which of the following statements about the distribution of Panzaleo pottery throughout Ecuador?
  - A. This distribution is not primarily the result of the relocation of the original makers of the pottery.
  - B. This distribution originally took place over a relatively short period of time
  - C. This distribution could not have occurred without the forced migration of certain peoples.
  - D. This distribution was largely limited to the Ambato-Latacunga region.
  - E. This distribution indicates that the Ambato-Latacunga region was known primarily as a trading center



*Passage 010*

Although women worked as book printers in sixteenth-and seventeenth-century Europe, their activities in this field have received little attention. Only Novati's 1907 study has examined the work of Renaissance Italian women printers. **Subsequent studies either provide a very general survey of phenomenon or focus exclusively on women printers in France.** While much recent work has been done on Italian printing during the period, scholars have not extended Novati's initial findings in light of such studies. Several factors contribute to this oversight. Few women signed their works, and documents relating to their business activities are scarce. Yet the subject merits attention, not only because it casts light on Renaissance women but also because it illuminates the book trade of this period.

1. The passage mentions documents relating to women printers' business activities primarily in order to
  - A. point out a source of information neglected by many scholars
  - B. help explain why so few scholarly studies of women printers have been published
  - C. identify Novati's primary source of information about women printers
  - D. account for the disparity between the number of studies on women printers in France and Italy
  - E. challenge an erroneous assumption about the number of women working as printers in Renaissance Europe

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage suggest which of the following about the studies mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
  - A. Their authors were unaware of Novati's study
  - B. Their treatment of Renaissance Italian women printers is slight
  - C. They underestimate the number of women printers in Renaissance Italy.



*Passage 011*

The participation of women in the economy of Britain's North American colonies in the eighteenth century has been underrated because of the assumption that household production could not become commercial. Such an assumption ignores the reality that women produced goods at home for exchange and sale. Barter among neighbors knitted the women of a community into vital trade networks that constituted the **underground** economy of eighteenth-century colonial North America. Unlike other informal local trade networks in early America, the economy of women never totally ceased to exist. The informal nature of the transactions did not provide the women who made them with much economic power, but it did allow them a small measure of control over how they spent their time.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. According to the passage, the underground economy of women in eighteenth-century colonial North America differed from other informal trade networks in which of the following ways?
  - A. It continued after other informal trade networks had disappeared.
  - B. It did not provide its participants with much economic power.
  - C. It gave its participants a certain degree of control over how they spent their time.
  
2. In the context indicated, "underground" most nearly means
  - A. subversive
  - B. secretive
  - C. subterranean
  - D. alternative
  - E. antiestablishment





*Passage 012*

Becker hypothesizes that the mass extinction 250 million years ago was caused by environmental consequences from a meteorite or comet impact like the one that many think caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Evidence of the latter impact includes the unusually high iridium content in **European clay sediments** dating from the period. Iridium is a rare metal that comes mostly from meteorites, interplanetary dust, and other cosmic debris. An iridium spike has also been found in 250-million-year-old sediments, but it is only about a tenth as large as the one in the 65-million-year-old sediments. This finding could imply a modest-size meteorite, not one big enough to cause a worldwide extinction. **But some meteorites contain very little iridium, and comets which are mostly ice, contain none.**

1. The author of the passage mentions “European clay sediments” primarily in order to
  - A. explain how evidence of an impact 65 million years ago was initially discovered
  - B. make a distinction between different kinds of evidence scientists use to determine the cause of a mass extinction
  - C. suggest that evidence pointing to an impact 250 million years ago is as compelling as the evidence pointing to an impact 65 million years ago
  - D. help to rule out explanations other than an impact for a mass extinction 65 million years ago
  - E. identify some of the grounds for concluding that a mass extinction 65 million years ago was caused by an impact
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?
  - A. It corrects a misinterpretation of Becker’s hypothesis.
  - B. It suggests an alternative to Becker’s hypothesis.
  - C. It provides information that could reconcile Becker’s hypothesis with certain evidence.
  - D. It clarifies a distinction central to Becker’s hypothesis
  - E. It illustrates a paradox central to Becker’s hypothesis



*Passage 013*

Female Australian *Dunatothrips* [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.

1. The author would most likely agree with which of the following claims about Australian *Dunatothrips*?
  - A. Their offspring survival rates increase when larger groups cooperate to modify nests.
  - B. Their effect on the leaves used to support their tent-like structures is not necessarily permanent.
  - C. They expend as much energy to create tent-like structures as they do to produce broods.
  - D. They exhibit an effect from collective activity that is also found in certain other insect species.
  - E. They modify nests in different ways depending on what other species are present in their vicinity.
  
2. 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



**Passage 014**

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.

1. 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 works

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Which of the following does the author cite as support in assessing Longfellow's knowledge of the Italian language?
  - A. The difficulty with which he composed in Italian
  - B. The richness and variety of his scholarly writings on Dante
  - C. The literal nature of his translation



*Passage 015*

In California's Mojave Desert, archaeologists found two fluted projectile points, one on the surface, one buried, both similar to classic Clovis stone points from the American Plains. They obtained a radiocarbon date of 8,470 years from material associated with the buried point, a date far more recent than the known time range for Clovis points. There are three ways of accounting for this date. First it is possible that fluted points were in use in this region around 8,470 years ago. Second, this point may somehow have been deposited at the California site long after its creation. Third, the 8,470-year date may be wrong a second date from the same context providing an age of 4,360 years was rejected by archaeologists as incorrect.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. If the first explanation is the only one of the three that is correct, then it can be inferred that
  - A. the material associated with the buried point and the point itself are not from the same time period
  - B. there may be other fluted points in the region that date from about 8,470 years ago
  - C. the accepted time range for classic Clovis points may need to be reconsidered.
2. It can be inferred that the second and the third explanations have which of the following in common?
  - A. Each implies that the known time range for classic Clovis points will need to be revised.
  - B. Each leaves open the possibility that the California fluted points were created contemporaneously with classic Clovis points.
  - C. Each suggests that the radiocarbon dating used at the California site produced unreliable results.
  - D. Each implies that 8,470 years ago, fluted points were more widely used on the American Plains than in the region of the California site.
  - E. Each is based on the assumption that the buried fluted point did not originate at the California site.



*Passage 016*

As a classic text on alchemy, George Ripley's *Compound of Alchemy* (1471) has received substantial scholarly attention, primarily focused on the English print editions published by Ralph Rabbards (1591). However, the work known to sixteenth-and early seventeenth-century Europe was not the *Compound* known today from Rabbards editions. Rabbards strived to produce the fullest possible version of the text including two prefatory poems. **"Prologue" and "Preface"** and an associated dedicatory poem. Yet no authoritative "master text" dates from Ripley's lifetime in which all of these elements are preserved. Rather, the *Compound's* text was adapted over a century of circulation in the form of multiple copies, later reassembled by **diligent scribes**-a process that continued even after the work's translation into Latin and European vernaculars.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about "Prologue" and "Preface"?
  - A. They may have been originally written by someone other than George Ripley.
  - B. They were not included in copies of the *Compound* until long after Ripley's death
  - C. They have been largely ignored by scholars who focused on the Rabbards' editions.
  - D. They may not have appeared together in every sixteenth-century copy of the *Compound*.
  - E. Their overall content and style changed considerably over a century of circulation.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage suggests which of the following about "diligent scribes"?
  - A. They were instrumental in translating the *Compound* into Latin in the seventeenth century.
  - B. Their efforts had a considerable impact on later scholarly investigations of the *Compound*.
  - C. Many of them were guided in their work by Ralph Rabbards' print editions of the *Compound*.



*Passage 017*

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 increase, 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.**

1. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that
  - A. consumers' attitude toward the assortment of choices they are presented with depends almost exclusively on the size of the range
  - B. consumers who have clear preferences make their choices more quickly than those whose preferences are relatively vague
  - C. consumers' anticipation of meeting specific expectations directly affects their satisfaction with a selected option
  - D. consumers presented with an assortment of choices often adjust the preferences they had beforehand
  - E. consumers presented with a larger assortment of choices often make their decisions too quickly
2. 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



*Passage 018*

Motivated reasoning, however, is subject to “reasonableness constraints.” For example, the accuracy of decision making is enhanced when the stakes for the decision are higher, when the decision must be justified, and when the decision will be made public. Such **circumstances** often apply to judicial decisions. The presence of stronger arguments contrary to preferences reduces the influence of motivations. The limitations of the power of motivated reasoning are apparent from the numerous unanimous opinions of the **United States Supreme Court** [whose members generally represent a range of ideological predispositions] and other cases in which justices appear to vote contrary to their ideological preferences. One would anticipate that the influence of such motivated reasoning is at its apex when the law is relatively less determinate, which is consistent with the findings of empirical research.

1. The author suggests which of the following about motivated reasoning?
  - A. It allows judges to take into consideration on a wide range of views beyond those that they themselves hold
  - B. It has a greater impact on the decision of judges with certain kinds of policy preferences than on the decisions of judges with other preferences.
  - C. It is unlikely to result in ideologically biased judicial decisions in cases where the law is open to multiple interpretations.
  - D. Its effects on a decision may be mitigated by exposure to compelling arguments that challenge the decision maker’s biases.
  - E. Its impact on judicial decision making may be more evident in decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court than in decisions rendered by other courts.
2. It can be inferred that the author uses the United States Supreme Court to illustrate the argument because of a belief that the
  - A. Supreme Court is obligated to render its decisions without regard to its members ideological predispositions
  - B. record of the Supreme Court shows it to be roughly similar to other courts in the frequency with which its decision particular policy preference
  - C. extent to which decisions made by the Supreme Court are affected by reasonableness constraints is relatively easy to determine
  - D. unanimous decisions sometimes handed down by the Supreme Court would be unlikely to come from an ideologically diverse court if motivated reasoning were unchecked



- E. members of the Supreme Court provide clear and extended explanations of the reasoning that has informed their decisions
3. The author suggests which of the following about the "circumstances" mentioned in the passage?
- A. They allow decision makers to rationalize lapses in their objectivity
  - B. They tend to undermine the efficacy of reasonableness constraints
  - C. They may weaken the effect of policy preferences on decisions.
  - D. They are insufficiently distinguished from one another by attitudinalists.
  - E. They can disguise the extent to which a decision has been influenced by motivated reasoning





*Passage 019*

Scholars generally estimate subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* (1827-182) the United States' first African American newspaper, at around 800, based on subscriptions to *The Rights of All*, an African American newspaper founded in 1829 as a successor to *Freedom's Journal* by a former editor of that newspaper. But Gross argues that many more than 800 readers probably subscribe to *Freedom's Journal* because many of its subscribers, dissatisfied with the direction ultimately taken by the paper, refused to subscribe to *The Rights of ALL*. In any case, the figure of 800 subscribers would make the circulation of *Freedom's Journal* close to that of other weekly papers of the time. Its number of readers, however, would have been much larger: copies were often shared, and African American organizations subscribed to *Freedom's Journal*, providing nonsubscribers access to the paper.

1. African American organizations' subscriptions to *Freedom's Journal* are mentioned in the passage primarily in order to
  - A. dispute Gross's claim about the probable number of readers of *Freedom's Journal*
  - B. identify the primary subscribers to both *Freedom's Journal* and *The Rights of All*
  - C. help account for a possible difference between the number of subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* and to *The Rights of All*
  - D. cite a factor that cast doubt on most scholars' assumptions about the number of Subscribers to *Freedom's Journal*
  - E. illustrate why the readership numbers for *Freedom's Journal* should be distinguished from the subscription number
2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to undermine Gross's argument mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?
  - A. A larger number of African American organizations subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* than to *The Rights of All*
  - B. While many of the subscribers to *Freedom's Journal* did become dissatisfied with the paper over time, most of its readers were initially highly supportive of the paper.
  - C. Many people who had not subscribed to *Freedom's Journal* bought subscriptions to *The Rights of All*
  - D. The editorial direction of *The Rights of All* followed closely the direction that *Freedom's Journal* had taken.
  - E. Copies of *The Rights of All* were shared more frequently with nonsubscribers than were copies of *Freedom's Journal*.



*Passage 020*

Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor in southwest England are for many the typical granite landscape open, treeless, grassy, with abundant rock outcrops including tors (rocky pinnacles) and extensive block and boulder fields. Blanket peats and poor difficult-to-use soils add to the impression of little human interference. In fact, the granite uplands of southwest England have a long history of human impact, and their present-day landscape contains few natural ingredients other than tors and boulders. The shaping of this land began in Neolithic times more than 5,000 years ago, but accelerated approximately 4,000 years ago, during the Bronze Age. Neolithic and Bronze Age stone monuments appear to be the main witnesses to human presence, but the land cover is the most impressive legacy of human impact.

1. It can be inferred that many people assume which of the following about the landscapes of Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor?
  - A. Their land cover is a completely natural feature.
  - B. They have been shaped by humans in various and subtle ways.
  - C. Their history of human impact began less than 5,000 years ago.
  - D. They have more rock outcrops than does the typical granite landscape.
  - E. Their soils have been made difficult to use by human activity.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. According to the passage, which of the following factors have contributed to the impression that humans have had little impact on Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor?
  - A. Soils that are of poor quality
  - B. Blanket peats
  - C. The presence of tors and boulders



*Passage 021*

Favorable environments do not necessarily lead to the occurrence of plant cultivation. South China is warmer and moister than North China and the Yangtze Basin, with wild rice and highly abundant natural resources. Yet archaeological data indicate that cereal cultivation did not occur in this region until approximately 7,000 to 6,500 years ago. This cultivation was likely a result of cultural contact with and expansion from the Yangtze Basin. Clearly environmental factors were important for the occurrence of cultivation in China but were not the absolute determining factors. While cereal cultivation might occur in areas of relatively abundant resources, it may not occur in areas of very abundant resources, such as South China, where foraging might be a more efficient way of life.

1. The author implies which of the following about cereal cultivation in South China?
  - A. It had an important influence on the development of agriculture in other parts of China
  - B. It was developed in isolation by local foragers.
  - C. It occurred in spite of the lack of diversity of wild plants in the region.
  - D. Environmental factors played a role in its development.
  - E. Researchers disagree about when it actually began.
  
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about plant cultivation in the Yangtze Basin?
  - A. It occurred in spite of an unfavorable climate.
  - B. It occurred prior to 6,500 years ago.
  - C. It occurred somewhat later than it occurred in North China.
  - D. It occurred largely because of the abundance of wild rice in the region.
  - E. It occurred as a result of cultural contact with South China.
  
3. The author implies which of the following about natural resources in South China prior to 6,500 years ago?
  - A. Their abundance may have actually served to discourage the development of plant cultivation.
  - B. They were not as abundant as most archaeologists have maintained.
  - C. They led indirectly to cultural contact with peoples from the Yangtze basin.



- D. Their importance has been downplayed by scholars studying the beginnings of plant cultivation in South China.
- E. They had little influence on the types of plants that were eventually cultivated in South China.



*Passage 022*

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 *Salamambo*, and paired “*A Simple Heart*” with his hothouse fantasy, “*Hérodias*.”**

1. 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*

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. In the context of the passage, the reference to Baldick’s “version” serves to
- A. flesh out a conventional view regarding Flaubert
  - B. present a framework for further research into Flaubert
  - C. offer a useful corrective to Brown’s approach to Flaubert



*Passage 023*

Many herbivorous insects utilize plant resources during small windows of development or during short periods when plants are of table 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.**

1. 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

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The "classic studies of winter moths" provide direct support for which of the following propositions?
  - A. Most herbivorous insects utilize plant resources only during limited time periods.
  - B. Insect feeding strategies and survival are affected by seasonal growth patterns of plants.
  - C. Insect-plant synchrony may be preserved in many instances by insects' ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions.



*Passage 024*

The graphic elements of Mesoamerican codex writing appear as figural representations, icons, and symbols that signify thought, ideas, and imagery rather than visible speech. Although ancient Mexicans designated some symbols to voice specific words, their larger graphic system did not correspond directly with spoken language. Because the symbols did not replicate any single linguistic system, speakers of various languages could translate the pictographs into their own respective tongues. Readers evaluated a combination of naturalistic images, pictorial conventions, and abstract symbol recorded within an organized structure. By knowing the basic conventions and meanings of the symbols and recognizing their general arrangement, readers interpreted the pictographic messages. **Precise reading orders are not always set, however; thus, different readings and interpretations remain possible.**

1. Which statement best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It questions the validity of a system described earlier in the passage.
  - B. It explains the basis of a misunderstanding described in the preceding sentence.
  - C. It presents a potential impediment to a process discussed in the preceding sentence.
  - D. It rebuts a possible objection to an interpretation presented in the preceding sentence.
  - E. It points out contradiction in an argument presented in the second sentence of the passage.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the reading order of Mesoamerican codex symbols?
  - A. It was harder to establish when the content of the symbols was abstract
  - B. It remained the same regardless of the language of the reader.
  - C. It was governed by the pictorial conventions of the graphic system.
  - D. It helped to determine interpretation of the symbols.
  - E. It corresponded with the order of spoken language
3. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the symbols of the Mesoamerican codex graphic system?
  - A. Some of the symbols represent multiple concepts.
  - B. Some of the symbols correspond with particular words
  - C. Most of the symbols originate from a single spoken language
  - D. The symbols were primarily made up of abstract images.

E. The individual symbols were hard to translate because their arrangement varied

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the nature of the Mesoamerican codex graphic system enabled which of the following?
- A. The sharing of the system among speakers of different languages
  - B. The visible representation of different language systems
  - C. The changing of the system's conventions by speakers of different languages





*Passage 025*

Historical demographers have generally agreed on two interrelated features of the urban populations in early. Modern Germany. First, in accordance with the law of natural decrease, extremely high mortality rates in cities (urban areas with more than 10,000 inhabitants) meant that their populations could not be sustained by reproduction alone. Population density, inadequate sanitary conditions, and poor housing made cities too vulnerable to disease and death. Second, when city populations did increase, it was a result of in-migration sufficient to overcome the population losses caused by the high mortality. But because the parish registers of urban communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants show that the annual number of births usually equaled or exceeded that of deaths, historical demographers assume that the law of natural decrease did not apply to small towns.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. According to the passage, which of the following factors had a depressing effect on population levels in early-modern German cities?
  - A. Migration patterns
  - B. Population density
  - C. Inadequate sanitary conditions
  
2. The author suggests that according to historical demographers, the birth rate in early-modern German cities
  - A. was affected by sanitary conditions
  - B. increase as a result of in-migration
  - C. was lower than the annual death rate
  - D. decreased as population density increased
  - E. was lower than the rate in communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

3. It can be inferred that historical demographers generally believe which of the following about communities of fewer than 10,000 people in early-modern Germany?
  - A. Mortality rates were lower than those in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.
  - B. In-migrations were not a significant factor in population trends.



C. Population levels remained quite stable for extended periods.



*Passage 026*

The hypothesis that paranormal phenomena are real but lie outside the limits of science is supported by considerable evidence. The Society for Psychical Research has collected stories of ordinary people apparently demonstrating paranormal abilities. Entirely anecdotal, this evidence has nothing to do with science since it cannot be reproduced under controlled conditions. But the society took great trouble to interview first-hand witnesses and to document the stories carefully. One fact that emerges clearly from the stories is that paranormal events occur, if they occur at all, only when people are experiencing strong emotion. This would immediately explain why paranormal phenomena are not observable under the conditions of a well-controlled scientific experiment. **Strong emotion is inherently incompatible with controlled scientific procedures.**

1. Which of the following best describes the role played in the passage by the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It states the main conclusion of the author's argument.
  - B. It provides a basis for a recommended course of action.
  - C. It articulates a principle that supports the claim made in the preceding sentence.
  - D. It is intended to undermine the credibility of apparent evidence that the author has mentioned earlier in the passage.
  - E. It serves to emphasize a limitation of the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following descriptions of the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research?
  - A. Carefully recorded
  - B. Unscientific
  - C. Credible



3. Which of the following best describes the role played in the passage by the highlighted sentence?
- A. It states the main conclusion of the author's argument.
  - B. It provides a basis for a recommended course of action.
  - C. It articulates a principle that supports the claim made in the preceding sentence.
  - D. It is intended to undermine the credibility of apparent evidence that the author has mentioned earlier in the passage.
  - E. It serves to emphasize a limitation of the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research.
4. Regarding the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research, which of the following can properly be concluded from the passage?
- A. The society's attempts to confirm paranormal phenomena using controlled scientific methodology have all been frustrated.
  - B. The society collected stories of paranormal phenomena with the intent of demonstrating the limitations of scientific methodology.
  - C. The society has not documented cases of people apparently able to produce paranormal effects dispassionately and under any given conditions.
  - D. Because the society scrupulously examines and documents the stories it reports, few charlatans attempt to convince the society's members with fraudulent phenomena.
  - E. When investigation discredits what was claimed to be a paranormal phenomenon, the society does not publicly document the fact.

*Passage 027*

For good reasons, economists prefer to study people's revealed preferences; that is, to look at individuals' actual choices and decisions rather than their (sometimes deceptive) stated intentions or their subjective reports of likes and dislikes. Yet people's choices often bear a mixed relationship to their own happiness. Studies from behavioral economics and psychology find that people depart from the standard model of the rational economic agent in various ways: they **make inconsistent choices**, fail to learn from experience, and base their own satisfaction on how their situation compares with that of others. If people display bounded rationality when it comes to maximizing utility then their choices do not necessarily reflect their “true” preferences, and an exclusive reliance on choices to infer what people desire loses some appeal.

1. Why does the author note that people “make inconsistent choices”?
  - A. To account for why people's state intentions and their actual behavior often do not coincide
  - B. To explain why most economists no longer adhere to the standard model of the rational economic agent
  - C. To identify a prevailing theory among economists about people's behavior
  - D. To cast doubt on a particular assumption about people's revealed preferences
  - E. To suggest that economists should draw more heavily from behavioral economics and psychology
  
2. In the context in which it appears, “mixed” most nearly means
  - A. ambiguous
  - B. combined
  - C. associated
  - D. convoluted
  - E. adulterated



*Passage 028*

More appropriate water pricing would promote the treatment and reuse of urban wastewater for agricultural irrigation and also encourage improvements in irrigation efficiency. Treatment and reuse is more expensive than most irrigation-related conservation and efficiency measures but often less expensive than developing new water sources. Wastewater contains nitrogen and phosphorus, which can be pollutants when released to lakes and rivers but are nutrients when applied to farmland. Moreover, unlike many other water sources, treated wastewater will be both an expanding and fairly reliable supply, since urban water use will likely double by 2025. Many large cities located along coastlines currently dump their wastewater, treated or untreated, into the ocean rendering it unavailable for any other purpose and harming coastal marine life.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. Which of the following does the author suggest as an incentive to the development of more efficient irrigation?
  - A. Treatment and reuse of urban wastewater
  - B. Revised pricing of water
  - C. Reduced costs for urban wastewater treatment
  - D. Development of new water sources
  - E. Reduced urban water use
  
2. Which of the following does the author present as generally the most cost-effective way of meeting demand for water for irrigation?
  - A. Reducing the amount of water consumed by large cities
  - B. Treating wastewater that is currently being dumped
  - C. Increasing the efficiency of current irrigation systems
  - D. Having new wells drilled
  - E. Increasing the efficiency of current wastewater treatment projects



*Passage 029*

Because they accumulate in an ordered manner that records changes within a lake and its drainage, lake sediments are particularly valuable for reconstructing ancient climate conditions. Natural materials such as pollen grains, minerals, diatoms, and animal microfossils preserved in sediments can be used to infer past conditions as these materials are affected by environmental variables. Pollen grains composed of sporopollenin, for example, can be used to infer past vegetation shifts. Because both natural climate change and human agricultural practices can lead to changes in vegetation, however, differentiation of these effects using pollen alone is difficult. In many areas of **Mesoamerica**, for instance, changes in the relative abundance of pollen types after 1000 B.C. were highly influenced by human-induced land clearance.

1. The author refers to “Mesoamerica” in the passage primarily in order to
- A. describe an instance in which scientists were unable to determine the cause of a past vegetation shift
  - B. question the claim that both natural climate change and human agricultural practices may be responsible for past vegetation shifts.
  - C. provide an example to support the contention that pollen grains are highly resistant to decay
  - D. support the contention that pollen changes captured in sediments do not reliably indicate natural climate change
  - E. identify a possible weakness in the theory that natural materials can be useful in inferring past climatic conditions

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Which of the following does the passage present as a reason that lake sediments are of particular value in the reconstruction of ancient climate conditions?
- A. They allow scientists to distinguish between naturally occurring and human-induced vegetation changes.
  - B. They contain natural materials that are relatively unaffected by environmental variables during accumulation.
  - C. They collect over time in an ordered fashion
3. The author mentions “sporopollenin” primarily in order to



- A. suggest that the conclusion set forth in the preceding sentence is overly general
- B. support, by means of an illustration, an assertion made in the preceding sentence
- C. introduce a concept for which a more specific example is given in the following sentence
- D. identify a possible reason for the problem that is described in the following sentence
- E. give an example that appears to contradict a principle set forth in the preceding sentence





*Passage 030*

Exotic insect pests can produce both short-and long-term effects on 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**.

1.The passage suggests that a reason for the greater efficiency referred to in the highlighted portion of the passage is that abiotic disturbances are

- A. factors to which a mature ecosystem would have adapted
- B. likely to affect trees of many species
- C. not directly associated with alterations of forest productivity
- D. unlikely to cause loss of vigor in trees
- E. apt to influence a forest's susceptibility to exotic pests

2.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

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

3.The passage mentions which of the following as effects of exotic pests on forest ecosystem?

- A. Decreases vitality in trees
- B. Defoliation of trees
- C. Changes in forest structure



*Passage 031*

As originally formulated, the selfish-herd theory of prey species aggregation assumed that predatory attacks were equally likely to be launched from any position within the environment. In **some circumstances** (e.g., avian predators attacking prey from above), such an approach is appropriate. However, as **James** et al. argue, in many predator-prey associations, attacks are unlikely to occur from positions within the group. For example, it is likely that an ambushing predator waiting in the path of a group would be detected before the group moves over its position. Hence, in many **ecological situations**, predatory attacks on grouped prey will occur exclusively from outside the group. In such circumstances, there is a strong premium to a group member in being in the interior of the group.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The passage suggests that compared to members of the prey groups in “some circumstances,” certain members of the prey groups in “many ecological situations” are likely to be less

- A. skilled at detecting ambushing predators
- B. vulnerable to predator attacks
- C. able to reach escape routes to avoid predators

2. James would most likely describe the original formulation of the selfish-herd theory as

- A. completely untenable in its explanation of predator-prey associations
- B. ill-equipped to explain exceptions to standard predator-prey associations
- C. insufficiently attentive to the diversity of predator-prey associations
- D. excessively concerned with the outcomes of predator-prey associations
- E. problematically neglectful of the cooperative elements of predator-prey associations



*Passage 032*

W.C. Handy wrote and published the celebrated 1914 composition “St Louis Blues.” Despite achieving fame and fortune with that and other songs, some of which incorporated and developed common blues material, Handy has been dismissed by some critics as inauthentic: “real” blues musicians, it is said, neither read nor write music; instead, they live the blues. Yet Handy's cardinal sin seems to have been that he profited from a genre whose practitioners are defined, in these critics' mythology, by their subjection to economic exploitation. **Far from signifying inauthenticity, however, Handy's stubborn pursuit of profit through the blues places him squarely within a well-established tradition: blues music as a means to escape the blues of poverty.**

1. Which of the following can be inferred about blues music from the passage?
  - A. Genuine blues music is transmitted orally.
  - B. Creating blues music by using extant blues material was rare before W.C. Handy.
  - C. “SL Louis Blues” was the first piece of blues music to achieve widespread success.
  - D. Blues music is often intimately related to economic deprivation.
  - E. W.C. Handy was the first person to transcribe and publish blues music.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding Handy's musical career and blues music?
  - A. Handy profited from blues music.
  - B. The critics who dismiss Handy as inauthentic include several blues musicians.
  - C. In some of his most successful songs, Handy used music that he had not himself composed.
3. Within the context of the passage, the function of the highlighted sentence is to
  - A. challenge the claim that Handy profited from blues music
  - B. discredit a myth about the origins of blues music
  - C. explain why Handy can be considered an authentic blues artist
  - D. suggest that Handy's stubbornness was responsible for casting a shadow on his reputation
  - E. acknowledge Handy's effectiveness at improving the financial position of blues musicians



*Passage 033*

**Agricultural historians** theorize that farming originated when the pressures of growing populations or shrinking resources imposed the need to find new species to adapt for food. This hypothesis is supported by impressive work by anthropologists who have observed transitions to agriculture that happened in recent times. But as an explanation for why agriculture arose in the first place it seems ill matched to the **facts of chronology**. Extinctions or even significant diminutions-in hunters' prey species cannot be shown to have happened in any of the right places at any of the right times. Populations certainly grew in the most dedicated farming cultures-but, in most places, more probably as a consequence than as a cause.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The author would likely include which of the following evidence in the “facts of chronology”?
  - A. The number of centuries separating the earliest transitions to agriculture from those observed by anthropologist
  - B. The earliest dates for which evidence of farming practices has been established
  - C. The known dates, if any, of extinctions of prey species that formed an important part of the diet of ancient human societies
2. The author of the passage would be most likely to disagree with the “agricultural historians” over whether
  - A. preagricultural societies frequently adapted new species for food
  - B. preagricultural societies were vulnerable to fluctuations in the populations of species they hunted
  - C. the earliest transitions to agriculture resulted in population growth
  - D. recent transitions to agriculture and the earliest such transitions were triggered by similar conditions
  - E. the first adoption of agriculture immediately created dramatic changes in social structure



*Passage 034*

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 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.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of a host planet's "emitted heat?"
  - A. It could create enough heat to boil off the atmosphere of a moon in a wide orbit.
  - B. It is a factor that has often been overlooked in determining a moon's potential habitability.
  - C. It contributes more to a moon's habitability than does the host planet's gravitational pull.
  - D. It can provide warmth to help keep an orbiting moon temperate.
  - E. It is primarily caused by the effects of tidal heating on the planet's interior.
  
2. It can be inferred that the "astrophysicists" would most likely agree that tidal heating
  - A. is a minor factor in determining a moon's potential for supporting liquid water even when the host planet is relatively massive.
  - B. could render a moon uninhabitable, even if the host planet were located within its star's habitable zone
  - C. has effects that are limited to the structure and temperature of a moon's interior
  - D. is unlikely to occur in such a way as to render a moon potentially habitable
  - E. decreases on a moon as the orbit of the moon's host planet widens

*Passage 035*

Writing about nineteenth-century women's travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discusses used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional values, eschewing radicalism and women's movements. Whereas the female novelists criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own personal liberation. In other words, they lived a **contradiction**. For the subjects of Harper's study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority hitherto a male prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

1. Which of the following best characterizes the “contradiction” that the author refers to?
  - A. The subjects of Harper's study enjoyed solitude, and yet as travelers they were often among people.
  - B. Nineteenth-century travel writers used their own names, but nineteenth-century novelists used pseudonyms.
  - C. Women's movements in the nineteenth century were not very radical in comparison with those of the twentieth century.
  - D. Nineteenth-century female novelists thought they were breaking boundaries, but it was the nineteenth-century women who traveled alone who were really doing so.
  - E. While traveling alone in the nineteenth century was considered a radical act for a woman, the nineteenth-century solitary female travelers generally held conventional views.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. According to the passage, solitude had which of the following effects for the nineteenth-century female traveler?
  - A. It conferred an authority typically enjoyed only by men
  - B. It prevented formation of alliances with other women.
  - C. It relieved peer pressure to conform to traditional values.



*Passage 036*

Although vastly popular during its time, much nineteenth-century women's fiction in the United States went unread by the twentieth-century educated elite, who were taught to ignore it as didactic. However, American literature has a tradition of didacticism going back to its Puritan roots, shifting over time from sermons and poetic transcripts into novels, which proved to be perfect vehicles for **conveying** social values. **In the nineteenth century, critics reviled Poe for neglecting to conclude his stories with pithy moral tags, while Longfellow was canonized for his didactic verse.** Although rhetorical changes favoring the antididactic can be detected as nineteenth-century America transformed itself into a secular society, it was twentieth-century criticism, which placed aesthetic value above everything else, that had no place in its doctrine for the didacticism of others.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It explains why the fiction mentioned in the first sentence was not popular in the twentieth century.
  - B. It assists in drawing a contrast between nineteenth-and twentieth-century critics.
  - C. It provides an example of how twentieth-century readers were taught to ignore certain literature.
  - D. It questions the usefulness of a particular distinction between Poe and Longfellow made by the critics.
  - E. It explains why Poe's stories were more popular than Longfellow's verse during the nineteenth century.
2. In the context in which it appears, "conveying" most nearly means
  - A. carrying
  - B. transferring
  - C. granting
  - D. imparting
  - E. projecting



*Passage 037*

From a biological perspective, culture may be broadly defined as shared variation in behavior that is generated and maintained by social learning-through imitation or teaching, for example. Social learning in animals is often difficult to demonstrate directly. But the presence of culture can be established by observation and deduction: when behavioral differences exist that cannot be accounted for by genetic or environmental factors, cultural transmission must be occurring. Critics respond that it is often difficult to rule out hypotheses that genes or learned individual responses to differing environments are responsible for behavioral patterns. Often implicit in this argument is the notion that social learning, considered a more complex and more cognitively demanding phenomenon than individual learning, should be invoked only as an explanation of last resort.

1. According to the passage, the occurrence of social learning can be established by
  - A. identifying the presence of a shared variation in behavior
  - B. establishing whether a learned behavior is complex or simple
  - C. examining whether a behavioral difference is maintained over time
  - D. eliminating alternative explanations shared behavioral pattern
  - E. comparing behavior learned through teaching with that learned through imitation

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage suggests which of the following about individual learning?
  - A. It does not occur as a result of teaching.
  - B. It is thought to be less complex than social learning
  - C. It can occur as response to environmental factors.





*Passage 038*

Early scholars described square dances as a type of ancient English country dance carried to the southern Appalachian Mountains and preserved unchanged for generations. However, while the Appalachian fiddle repertoire does include traditional reels that can be traced back to the British Isles, it also includes breakdowns, rags, and other musical features native to America. Appalachian songs similarly range from British ballads to African American blues. Given this musical diversity not to mention the iconic presence of the banjo, an instrument with African roots-it would be naïve to think the accompanying dances are purely English forms. While sections of Appalachia are relatively isolated, trade, travel, and immigration have continually introduced new cultural elements, including innovations in **social dances** into the region's rural traditions.

1. Based on the passage, it can be inferred that Appalachian square dancing
  - A. is a much younger tradition than scholars once believed
  - B. has evolved significantly compared to its original form
  - C. has introduced novel elements to English country dancing
  - D. was not traditionally accompanied by breakdowns or rags
  - E. probably did not contribute to the development of blues music
  
2. The author mentions "social dances" primarily to
  - A. underscore a difference between Appalachian and English dance traditions
  - B. situate Appalachian square dancing within broader historical patterns
  - C. propose an alternate framework for categorizing Appalachian dances
  - D. highlight a type of Appalachian dance that has gone unrecognized
  - E. narrow the scope of a claim about the origins of Appalachian square dances

*Passage 039*

George Milner cites three primary problems with the labeling of Cahokia, the large archaeological site by the Mississippi River, as a state rather than a chiefdom. First, finds at Cahokia are essentially similar to finds at other Mississippi chiefdoms, except that the amount of earth moved in building the mounds at Cahokia was greater than elsewhere. Second, fewer people lived at Cahokia than is commonly estimated (Milner estimates that there were only a few thousand inhabitants; more common estimates are 10,000 or 20,000 inhabitants): therefore, extensive taxes, trade, and tribute were not necessary to support them. Finally, while there is evidence of extensive earth movement, craftwork, trade, and elites at Cahokia. This does not indicate that Cahokia was politically centralized, economically specialized, or aggressively expansionistic.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. underscore a characterization
  - B. outline a challenge
  - C. point out an ambiguity
  - D. discuss an oversimplification
  - E. define a category
  
2. The passage implies that political centralization is a feature that
  - A. has not historically tended to emerge in centers with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants
  - B. distinguished other Mississippian chiefdoms from Cahokia
  - C. is considered characteristic of states but not of chiefdoms
  - D. often results from aggressive expansionism and economic specialization
  - E. has historically been necessary for extensive trade to occur



*Passage 040*

The decline of the heath hen began when the first Europeans arrived on the East Coast of North America. Before European settlement, Native Americans used fire to maintain a mosaic of forests, shrublands, agricultural fields, and grasslands. After European diseases decimated Native American populations, the formerly open habitats of the Northeast became largely forested resulting in major changes to bird communities and probably reducing suitable heath hen habitat. Although the clearing of forests by European settlers probably once again increased heath hen habitat, hunting pressure was extreme, and by 1821 the formerly common bird was rare in New England. The last reports of heath hens in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are from 1869, and it is doubtful that the heath hen survived much after that on mainland North America.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the action mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?
  - A. It was facilitated by the use of fire to maintain a mosaic of forests and open habitats.
  - B. It partially reversed changes to bird communities that occurred in the previous century.
  - C. It failed to compensate for the effects of overhunting the species.
  - D. It resulted from a deliberate effort to conserve the species.
  - E. It had a significant positive impact on a species that was already close to extinction.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Which of the following statements about the impact of European settlers on the heath hen is supported by the passage?
  - A. The first Europeans indirectly precipitated a decrease in suitable heath hen habitats.
  - B. European settlers hastened the decline of the heath hen through hunting.
  - C. The growth of European settlements may have increased suitable heath hen habitats.



*Passage 041*

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 action of gods are excised.

1. 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. a 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*

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage disagrees with Burger about which of the following?
  - A. Whether it can be determined which ancient Greek texts are epitomes
  - B. The explanation for some apparent deficiencies in the *Ephesiaka*
  - C. The overall literary quality of the *Ephesiaka*



*Passage 042*

The fiction of American writer William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870) is frequently too verbose, sentimental. And melodramatic for modern literary tastes. While something similar could be said of many of Simms's near contemporaries, including Melville and Poe, these others were fortunate in having their works rescued from the dustbin of time. Simms, however, was unfortunate in at least one respect. His only biographer for a hundred years, William P. Trent (1892), was unwilling to **grant** Simms the credit due for his insistence on a so-called American literature and for his constant experimentation with the themes and forms of that fledgling literature. Simms's insistence on a literary independence grounded in intrinsically American subject matter constitutes an important contribution to American literature's development.

1. The passage indicates that in contrast to the words of Simms, the works of Melville and of Poe.
  - A. were less sentimental
  - B. were less wordy
  - C. were less insistent on intrinsically American subject matter
  - D. have enjoyed greater renown
  - E. have constituted a more significant contribution American literature
  
2. In the context in which it appears, "grant" most nearly means
  - A. garner
  - B. accord
  - C. secure
  - D. promise
  - E. show



*Passage 043*

Archaeologists studying Bonito phase (ca.A.D.900-1140) Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to revise their decorative designs usually, intricate geometric patterns painted in black on white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered over with white slip. Crown and Wills doubt that the alterations were made to correct design errors. Many Chaco pots with design errors were left unaltered. Furthermore, when errors were corrected, revisions were made prior to firing-either by painting directly over the error or by scraping off designs and applying new slip and paint which is a less time-consuming method than repainting and refiring flawed pots.

1. The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to
  - A. distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots decorative designs
  - B. introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs
  - C. show how one potential explanation for the alternation of Chaco pots has been discounted
  - D. present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs
  - E. explain how archeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Bonito phase Chaco pots?
  - A. Relatively few of them have original designs concealed beneath white surfaces.
  - B. Relatively few of them were altered after firing
  - C. Many of their alternations increased the intricacy of their painted designs
  - D. Many of them have some flaw in their shape of structure.
  - E. Many of them were altered more than once.



*Passage 044*

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 experience molding the national consciousness.

1. 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 arts scene
  - 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
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “tension”?
  - A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
  - B. It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of his experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
  - C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
  - D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
  - E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.



*Passage 045*

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that “the picture cannot be confined to any single source or meaning”, she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more **susceptible to** conventional iconographic analysts than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following comparisons between Picassos and Matisse's art?
  - A. Picasso's art uses traditional symbolism in a way that Matisse's art does not.
  - B. Picasso's art does not evoke as deep an emotional response as Matisse's art does.
  - C. Picasso's art is guided less completely by intuition than Matisse's art is.
  
2. In the context in which it appears, “susceptible to” most neatly means
  - A. vulnerable to
  - B. amenable to
  - C. influenced by
  - D. prone to
  - E. exploitable by





*Passage 046*

**Few central Asian textiles from the Timurid period (1370-1526 C.E) have survived to be dated.** However, scholars have long assumed that Timurid rugs with geometric patterns were replaced in royal courts by floral- patterned rugs only at the end of the 14000s, under the influence of the painter Behzd (circa 14455-circa1536). Nevertheless, the presence of floral-patterned rugs in court scenes from two paintings in a 1440s Timurid manuscript suggest that floral-patterned rugs were already being used at that time. Whether the occasional presence of geometric rugs in similar paintings after the 1440s means the tradition of weaving rugs with geometric patterns also continued or whether here the painters simply followed a well-established **formula** is still an open question.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It notes a fact about Timurid rugs that explains why they have been the subject of scholarly controversy.
  - B. It emphasizes the fragility of central Asian textiles from the period in question.
  - C. It situates Timurid rugs within the wider context of textile arts from the same period.
  - D. It suggests why the author is relying upon indirect evidence for the dating of trends in Timurid rugs.
  - E. It describes a constraint on the study of Timurid rugs that the author thinks has been overemphasized.
  
2. In the context in which it appears “formula” most nearly means
  - A. fact
  - B. symbol
  - C. ritual
  - D. maxim
  - E. recipe



*Passage 047*

Kam-Biu Lin's examination of sediments from Western Lake, Florida, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, shows strikes by twelve very severe hurricanes in the past 3,400 years, yet almost all occurred more than 1,000 years ago, suggesting that hurricane activity was much higher then. **What would account for this change?** Liu believes long term changes in the position and strength of the Bermuda high could be responsible. The Bermuda high, an annual area of high pressure in the North Atlantic, helps determine whether hurricanes forming in the Caribbean head west into the Gulf or veer north. Thus, there were not more hurricanes; it is just that more hit the Gulf Coast. **Sediments** from the Atlantic coast farther north, from Cape Cod to Virginia Beach, support this hypothesis.

1. Which of the following best describes the issue raised by the question in the highlighted portion of the passage?
  - A. What caused occurrences of a phenomenon to be unevenly distributed across time?
  - B. What caused occurrences of a phenomenon to be more severe when they happened in an earlier period and less severe in a later one?
  - C. Why is a physical record of a phenomenon less reliable for a more recent period than it is for an earlier one?
  - D. Why is a particular location more prone to a certain kind of occurrence than are other apparently similar locations?
  - E. Can a particular methodology be relied on, given that it has produced an anomalous result?

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. It can be inferred that the “sediments” mentioned in the final sentence of the passage provide evidence that
  - A. during the last 3400 years, the point at which North Atlantic hurricanes most commonly strike the North Atlantic coast has been moving steadily northward
  - B. the Bermuda high did not affect weather patterns in the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico until about 1,000 years ago
  - C. compared with what occurred at Western Lake, between Virginia Beach and Cape Cod hurricanes became more common in the last 1000 years



*Passage 048*

In *A Fine Brush on Ivory*, his **appreciation** of novelist Jane Austen, Richard Jenkyns remarks that in Austen scholarship there are pressures that cause ordinary critical circumspection to break down. Principal among those pressures is the peculiar affection in which the person of Jane Austen is held by many readers. This affection is not altogether explained by admiration for her genius, nor is it entirely a symptom of nostalgia for her orderly, decorous, vanished world. The impulse to know personally this elusive, even mysterious, writer has led critics to approach her work in mostly biographical or historical ways, often in defiance of other critical fashions especially the various formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. According to the passage, critics approach Jane Austen's work in biographical or historical ways for which of the following reasons?
  - A. They find her work particularly well suited to biographical and historical readings.
  - B. They are unsatisfied with the formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.
  - C. They feel the need to know the baffling writer personally.
  
2. In the context in which it appears "appreciation of" most nearly means
  - A. gratitude toward
  - B. awareness of
  - C. appraisal of
  - D. esteem for
  - E. grasp of



*Passage 049*

From about 1926 to 1936, no American writer seemed more promising than John Dos Passos (1896-1970). but by 1951 the critic Arthur Mizener could remark that Dos Passos had “very nearly achieved the rank of a neglected novelist. “This eclipse was partly the result of the Second World War (1939-1945), which made such socially committed and politically radical writing of the 1930s as Dos Passos’ masterpiece-the trilogy of novels gathered under the immodest title U.S.A-seem somehow beside the point (except in France, where Jean Paul Satre called Dos Passos “the greatest writer of our time”), Dos Passos’ sharp swing to the political right after 1945 out of critics on the left without inspiring conservatives to read his preconversion works.

1. The author of the passage presents Mizener as a critic who
  - A. was overly critical of the works Dos Passos produced after 1945
  - B. questioned Dos Passos early promise.
  - C. accurately summarized Dos Passos’ literary status after 1945
  - D. initiated a debate with Sartre regarding Dos Passos’ achievement
  - E. felt that Dos Passos was treated unfairly by critics after 1945

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following about Dos Passos’ trigoly, U.S.A?
  - A. It ranks as Dos Passos’ finest achievement as a writer
  - B. Its title is somewhat presumptuous.
  - C. It can be classified as one of Dos Passos’ preconversion works



*Passage 050*

In general, naive individuals appear more likely to learn from interaction with familiar rather than unfamiliar members of their species, Kaveliers and colleagues (2005) reported that naive laboratory-bred deer mice showed greater social learning of defensive responses to biting flies after observing responses of familiar members than after observing responses of unfamiliar members. **Earlier Valsecchi and colleagues (1996) reported striking differences in social learning of food preferences among Mongolian gerbils, depending on whether they were exposed to familiar or unfamiliar demonstrators.** At the time, this was unexpected because **Galef and colleagues (1984)** had previously reported no familiarity effect in Norway rats on social learning of food preferences. However, Galef et al. (1998) subsequently uncovered a significant familiarity effect that was evident when demonstrators ate some hours before interacting with observers but absent when demonstrators ate immediately before interacting.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The highlighted sentence serves to
  - A. provide an example of a phenomenon described in the first sentence
  - B. explain a difference described in the final sentence
  - C. supplement evidence introduced in the preceding sentence
  
2. Which of the following can be inferred about the report by Galef and colleagues (1984) as it is described in the passage?
  - A. It introduced a concept that the report by Kaveliers and colleagues was intended to clarify.
  - B. It highlighted an inaccuracy in the report by Valsecchi and colleagues.
  - C. It led to an incorrect supposition on the part of some scientists.
  - D. It played an important role in developing an understanding of social learning between members of different species.
  - E. It suggested that the familiarity effect is stronger in some species than in others.

*Passage 051*

Elizabeth Bishop's *Complete Poems* (1927-1979) has come to seem to most of its readers so achieved and sufficient as a life's work that it is hard not to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But Bishop herself never ceased to find her productivity inadequate. The size and pace of her output were always in her eyes a failing (vaguely moral in **complexion**) for which she apologized throughout her career, although, as I will argue in this essay Bishop's inability to write more poems than she did was also a refusal to do so. The small, manageable size of Bishop's body of work has facilitated its extraordinary critical reception since her death. (Robert Lowell, whose oeuvre is so much larger, has never had a complete edition of his poetry published.) Yet the size of her work is also a sign of Bishop's alienation, that is, her uneasy, resistant relation to the literary culture that today claims her as the major poet of her generation.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The passage indicates that the small size of Bishop's body work contributed to bringing about which of the following?
  - A. Bishop's alienation from the literary culture of her generation
  - B. The favorable scholarly attention that Bishop's work has received since her death
  - C. An interest among readers regarding why Bishop wrote so slowly
  
2. In the context in which it appears, "complexion" most nearly means
  - A. appearance
  - B. constitution
  - C. hue
  - D. intricacy
  - E. personality



*Passage 052*

Harriet Martineau's *Illustrations of Political Economy*, a series of didactic novellas that were popular upon their publication in 1832-1834, have an uneasy relation to the industrial novel genre. With their depiction of conflict between industrialist and worker, they are often considered the first industrial novels. But instead of foregrounding the suffering of individual workers, they champion the impersonal economic laws that determine those workers behavior. Martineau's explicit aim as expressed in the preface to the series is to convince her readers of certain economic principles, "which, if generally understood, would gradually remove all the obstructions and remedy the distresses and equalize the lot of the population" Martineau's allegiance to statistics, factories, and utilitarianism places her tales outside the broadly romantic tradition of literary revolt against industrialism within which the later industrial novels are often located. What's more, the novellas' embrace of predetermined truths results in a clipped and closed narrative shape that makes them paradoxically less convincing to later readers that if they'd been more morally complex. **Their claim to be illustrations, in which stories of human choice and suffering serve only to make vivid an abstract law, contravenes the relation in most industrial novels between abstract law and lived experience, in which the former is found inadequate to explain the latter.**

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. present an overview of Martineau's fiction
  - B. depict the place of Martineau's novellas in the industrial novel genre
  - C. provide an alternative reading of Martineau's novellas
  - D. discuss how Martineau began a career as a writer of industrial novels
  - E. criticize Martineau's unusual understanding of the industrial novel
  
2. It can be inferred from the passage that most authors of industrial novels would agree with which of the following statements regarding abstract laws?
  - A. Human choice and suffering can be used to illustrate the value of abstract laws.
  - B. The presentation of statistics in industrial novels detracts from the novel's ability to convey abstract laws.
  - C. Abstract laws are incapable of fully articulating the complexity of human experience.
  - D. Industrial novels can be used to convince people of certain abstract economic laws.
  - E. Worker's economic position could improve if certain abstract laws were generally understood.



3. According to the passage, Martineau's novellas are similar to later industrial novels in which of the following ways?
- A. Both are concerned with the conflict between industrialists and workers
  - B. Both aim to convince the reader of certain abstract economic principles
  - C. Both speak out against industrialism and capitalism.
  - D. Both are morally complex.
  - E. Both demonstrate the inherent value of utilitarianism in an industrial context.
4. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It contrasts Martineau's industrial novellas favorably with realist fiction that gives less attention to abstract law.
  - B. It suggests that the claim of Martineau's novellas to be "illustrations" misrepresents their true purpose.
  - C. It questions the view, evident in most realist fiction, that abstract law is necessarily inadequate to explain lived experience.
  - D. It identifies a tendency in Martineau's novellas that distinguishes them from most realist fiction.
  - E. It points out an unexpected way in which Martineau's novellas anticipate certain qualities of later realist fiction.
5. The author of the passage makes which of the following points about Martineau's novallas?
- A. They are regarded as the first examples of a particular type of fiction.
  - B. They emphasize economic principles at the expense of their success as stories
  - C. They were intended to serve a pedagogical function.



*Passage 053*

Some archaeologists speculate that the Americas might have been initially colonized between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. However, to support this theory it is necessary to explain the absence of generally accepted habitation sites for that time interval in what is now the United States. Australia, which has a **smaller land area** than the United States, has many such sites, supporting the generally accepted claim that the continent was colonized by humans at least 40,000 years ago. Australia is less densely populated (resulting in lower chances of discovering sites) and with its overall greater aridity would have presented conditions less favorable for hunter-gatherer occupation. Proportionally, at least as much land area has been lost from the coastal regions of Australia because of post glacial sea-level rise as in the United States, so any coastal archaeological record in Australia should have been depleted about as much as a coastal record in the United States. Since there are so many resource-rich rivers leading inland from the United States coastlines, it seems implausible that a growing population of humans would have confined itself to coasts for thousands of years. If inhabitants were present 25,000 years ago, the chances of their appearing in the archaeological record would seem to be greater than for Australia.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
  - A. Presenting an objection to a claim
  - B. Accounting for an apparent anomaly
  - C. Outlining an alternative interpretation
  - D. Correcting a particular misconception
  - E. Questioning the validity of a comparison
  
2. The author of the passage notes Australia's "smaller land area" in order to
  - A. suggest that the number of habitation sites from between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago that have been found in Australia is somewhat surprising
  - B. help show why the absence of habitation sites from between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago in what is now the United States is problematic
  - C. indicate that Australia is not exactly comparable to the United States in size
  - D. emphasize a difference between Australia and the United States in population density
  - E. help explain a difference between Australia and the United States in the number of habitation sites from between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago



3. The author of the passage implies that, in what is now the United States, archaeological evidence of inhabitation in the period from 40,000 to 25,000 years ago is lacking because that region
- A. had its oldest habitation sites inundated following a postglacial rise in sea level
  - B. has many resource-rich rivers that facilitated the dispersal of early inhabitants from an initial concentration in coastal areas
  - C. was sparsely populated until about 25,000 years ago
  - D. was colonized less than 25,000 years ago
  - E. was inhabited only by hunter-gatherers until 25,000 years ago
4. The passage's reference to the effect of postglacial sea-level rise on Australia serves to
- A. introduce a conundrum
  - B. indicate how a date was arrived at
  - C. suggest that a particular pattern of habitation is unlikely
  - D. exclude a possible alternative explanation for a disparity
  - E. account for a lower chance of discovering sites in one place than in another



*Passage 054*

To assess the impact of severe drought and drought-related fire on rain-forest vegetation, Leighton and Wirawan studied eastern Borneo following the 1982-1983 drought (when rainfall was nearly 70 percent below normal) by comparing post drought data from various rain-forest plots with 1977-1979 data from the same plots. Some of the plots had been burned; others were only affected by drought. The large, normally evergreen canopy trees had begun shedding their leaves in February 1983 and were leafless when fires began in April 1983. The study revealed that **canopy trees suffered more from drought than from fire**: there was no difference in mortality between burned and unburned plots. Drought impact was greatest (37 to 71 percent of canopy trees killed) on steep slopes and ridges due to the limited water reserves of the shallow soil in such sites, while drought damage was least (11 percent of canopy trees killed) in a valley-bottom plot, which had deeper soil. Small trees and vines were largely unaffected by drought but were more easily killed by fire than were canopy trees. Thus, areas affected by drought alone witnessed a decline in larger trees importance, whereas areas affected by drought and fire saw an increase in their relative importance because of their greater survival rate.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. discuss the causes of the severe drought that struck eastern Borneo in 1982-1983
  - B. assess the validity of data concerning the 1982-1983 drought in eastern Borneo by comparing it with data from 1977-1979
  - C. examine the causal relationship between drought and fire in rain-forest environments
  - D. evaluate the relative effects of drought and fire on plant life in rain-forest environments
  - E. compare the relative importance of soil depth and water reserves to the survival of plant life in rain-forest environments
2. The passage's description of Leighton and Wirawan's research suggests that which of the following was required for a rain-forest plot to be selected for study?
  - A. A wide variety of plant species and sizes
  - B. A wide range of soil depths and water reserves
  - C. Evidence of impact by both drought and fire
  - D. Ease of access for gathering post drought data
  - E. Availability of data on pre drought conditions



3. According to the passage, the conclusion that “canopy trees suffer more from drought than from fire” is based on data indicating that
- A. small trees and vines were largely unaffected by drought but were more easily killed by fire than were canopy trees
  - B. canopy trees had already begun to shed their leaves when fires began in April 1983
  - C. canopy trees that were affected by both drought and fire were no more likely to die than were those that were only affected by drought
  - D. canopy trees that grew on steep slopes and ridges were more likely to die than were those that grew at the bottom of a valley
  - E. canopy trees were more likely to be found growing in a shallow soil with limited water reserves than in deep soil



*Passage 055*

Stylistic analysis of ancient works of visual art can help in determining their time and place of origin. It is therefore important to identify the elements that constitute style and their relative value for establishing relationships among artworks. Most helpful in this regard is Schapiro's breakdown of style into the three properties of art: form elements, form relationships, and qualities (including overall expression). Particularly helpful is his distinction between the first two categories. Citing the wide distribution over time of pointed and rounded arches in architecture, for example, Schapiro points out that form elements alone are insufficient for characterizing a style; one must also look at the different ways that the elements are combined—the compositional pattern or syntax. He compares style directly to language, as having a similar internal order and expressiveness; this order (or grammar) can distinguish one stylistic group from another. The way visual motifs are articulated and combined is crucial when dealing with themes that are shared by a number of different cultures contemporary with one another. As Winter has noted, subject matter or iconography then becomes much less important than style in determining the place of origin of a particular artwork.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
  - A. Comparing two writers' definitions of style
  - B. Refining a classification of stylistic elements
  - C. Describing a tool for the study of ancient works of art
  - D. Drawing a comparison between visual and verbal arts
  - E. Discussing formal characteristics of ancient works of art
  
2. In the passage, the point of comparing visual style to language is to emphasize that
  - A. similar cultures often share similar form elements in their visual art
  - B. subject matter is relatively unimportant in determining the place of origin of a work of visual art
  - C. the elements that constitute visual style differ in their value for establishing relationships between artworks
  - D. the arrangement of form elements in works of visual art observes certain conventions
  - E. the distinguishing features of a particular visual style are likely to have analogs in the literary style that prevails in the same time and place
  
3. Pointed arches are mentioned in the passage in order to do which of the following?



- A. Underscore the importance of compositional pattern for the stylistic analysis of works of visual art
- B. Highlight a connection between form elements and visual motifs in works of visual art
- C. Illustrate a means of dating ancient architectural works through form elements
- D. Cite a means of identifying ancient architectural works that may lead to errors in dating
- E. Provide an example of a visual motif used by Schapiro in the iconographical analysis of ancient architectural works



*Passage 056*

In the absence of reliable data concerning the relationship between the material quality [i.e., physical condition and the price of used books, it is impossible to offer statistically exact information for the impact of the used- book market on the cost of reading in eighteenth-century England. Yet it can hardly be doubted that such an impact occurred, not only as **the standard behavior of markets** but inferentially through the **innovative design and packaging strategies** that London booksellers increasingly resorted to from 1760 in order to identify (and no doubt also create) more finely differentiated classes of readers. Fortunately, we can also call on extensive independent price lists for eighteenth-century books published in Britain to track differences in the cost of new and used volumes of the same title. Edition, and format. To the extent that new list prices for successive editions of the same work in a uniform format remain constant or increase at a lesser rate than consumer prices generally, the hypothesis that the secondary book market exercised a drag on book prices would gain fresh support. At the same time variance in price among new and used copies of any given title and edition can be used as a proxy for material quality determinations in the two markets.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. point out impediments to assessing the relative cost of books in eighteenth-century England
  - B. explain why eighteenth-century England saw significant growth in the availability of used books
  - C. identify means for evaluating the effects of used books on the book market in eighteenth century England
  - D. argue that the availability of used books lowered prices in the book market overall in eighteenth-century England
  - E. show how the decreasing price of books in eighteenth-century England led to the diversification of the book market
2. The author cites “the standard behavior of markets” primarily to
  - A. support a claim about differentiated classes of readers
  - B. support a claim about the used book market
  - C. account for certain marketing strategies on the part of bookseller
  - D. account for an absence of a particular kind of data
  - E. account for an increase in the cost of reading



3. The author of the passage mentions “innovative design and packaging strategies” primarily to
- A. note a way in which eighteenth-century English booksellers worked together to standardize book prices
  - B. highlight evidence that suggests a response on the part of eighteenth-century English booksellers to shifting prices in the book market
  - C. provide an example of how the presence of used books in the eighteenth-century English book market affected the average price of new books
  - D. indicate one means by which eighteenth-century English booksellers tried to counteract a drop in the total number of books being sold
  - E. discuss one strategy by which eighteenth-century English booksellers attempted to take advantage of an expansion in the number of readers





*Passage 057*

*This passage is adapted from material published in 1998.*

Astronomers have had difficulty accounting for certain planets discovered outside our solar system. They are called hot Jupiters because each is similar in mass to Jupiter, the largest solar-system planet, but orbits its parent star at a fraction of the distance at which Earth, let alone Jupiter, orbits the Sun. In the standard solar system-based theory of planetary formation, such a massive planet could not form so close to a star. So, most attempts to explain a hot Jupiter's existence envision it forming farther away, then migrating inward. According to one hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field tugs on the protoplanetary disk of dust and gas from which it formed. The disk exerts its own gravitational tug, and this interplay of forces robs the planet of momentum in its orbital path, forcing it to spiral in toward the star. According to another hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field is so strong that it creates a groove in the disk, partitioning it into inner and outer regions: the resulting gravitational interactions between the planet and these regions cause the planet to lose orbital momentum and spiral inward. Another question remains: what prevents the planet from continuing its spiral until it collides with the star?

1. The author of the passage mentions “Earth” primarily in order to
  - A. stress the massive size of a hot Jupiter
  - B. emphasize the proximity of a hot Jupiter to its parent star
  - C. imply that hot Jupiters are unlikely to harbor extraterrestrial life
  - D. point out differences between Earth and Jupiter with regard to their orbital distance from the Sun
  - E. illustrate how hot Jupiters might fit into the standard theory of planetary formation
  
2. Which of the following elements is part of one but not both of the hypotheses discussed in the passage?
  - A. An interplay of gravitational forces
  - B. A loss of orbital momentum
  - C. A planet spiraling inward toward its parent star
  - D. A protoplanetary disk composed of dust and gas
  - E. A protoplanetary disk divided into two regions



*Passage 058*

*The following passage comes from a study of gull bill markings.*

Some species of gulls have uniformly colored bills, but many (62 percent in our sample) have beaks with differently colored tips, stripes or spots that act as a focus for the pecking of newly hatched chicks as they beg for food. In an attempt to understand why, we determined whether adult gulls of those species with newly hatched chicks that are small in relation to the size of the adult are more likely to have such patterned beaks. This work is based on Hailman's (1967) suggestion that gulls with greater bill depths (large species) tend to have only a restricted area of red on the bill (i.e., a red tip or spot), whereas smaller-billed species have uniform bills. We suggest that the most plausible reason for any size-related difference is that concentrating a small chick's pecking on a particular part of the bill is more effective than is unfocused pecking in stimulating the adult to regurgitate food. As well as encouraging the chick to peck, the tip of the bill, or the gonys (where stripes and spots are located), might be more sensitive than are other parts of the beak to the feeble pecking of a small chick or a small chick might more effectively occupy the parent's visual field when pecking there.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. categorize the different kinds of markings that can appear on gull bills
  - B. present evidence that casts doubt on a theory regarding gull bill markings
  - C. speculate about the function of gull bill markings
  - D. show that the effectiveness of a gull chick's begging is determined by its size
  - E. examine the relationship between chick size and adult size in different gull species
  
2. The passage implies which of the following about food regurgitation in adult gulls as a chick-feeding behavior?
  - A. It occurs most frequently when chicks are newly hatched
  - B. It is at least partly prompted by tactile signals.
  - C. It is one of several means of feeding newly hatched chicks.
  - D. Its effectiveness is related to chick size.
  - E. Its occurrence is related to species bill depth.



3. The passage suggests which of the following about unfocused chick pecking?
- A. It is more effective in gull species in which chick size is large relative to parent size.
  - B. It is more effective in gull species with patterned bills than in species with uniform bills
  - C. It is more likely to occur in older chicks than in newly hatched chicks.
  - D. It is more likely to occur in species with greater bill depths.
  - E. It is more likely to occur when the chick is within the parent's visual field



*Passage 059*

A basic assumption in contemporary models of primate behavioral ecology is that the social patterns we observe in wild subjects are adaptations, or the products of past evolutionary selection pressures. Yet, both ecological and demographic conditions can change during the course of an individual's life span, resulting in selection pressures that fluctuate on shorter time scales than the generations over which evolutionary processes occur. The varying fitness consequences of particular social patterns under different conditions can result in behavioral polymorphisms within populations and in high levels of intraspecific behavioral variation between populations. Social behavior is especially sensitive to local conditions, which reflect the demographic histories of groups and populations in addition to the phylogenetic histories of species. If evolution has favored “expedience,” or “the ability to select whatever tactic is necessary to solve an immediate problem, regardless of the possible long-term consequences of such action,” as Barrett and Henzi have suggested, then a great deal of primate social behavior may not be adaptive in a genetically determined, evolutionary sense.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. describe the long-term effects of an event
  - B. note a diversity in patterns of behavior
  - C. cite an inconsistency in empirical studies
  - D. clarify an ambiguity in a thesis
  - E. question an accepted view
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about primate social behavior?
  - A. Patterns exhibited by one population of a primate species can differ from patterns exhibited by other groups of that species.
  - B. Adoption of a particular pattern of behavior by a group of primates results in reduced contact with the neighboring groups.
  - C. Intraspecific behavioral variation between local populations of a species usually has negative fitness consequences for the species.
  - D. Asocial behavior that proves to be highly advantageous to a particular group is unlikely to be advantageous for most other groups.
  - E. Over the course of an individual life span, demographic pressures usually have greater impact on behavior than do ecological pressures.



**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

3. As suggested by the passage, Barrett and Henzi would probably agree that
- A. social pressures play a much greater role than ecological conditions in shaping individual behavior in primates
  - B. patterns of social behavior in primates are usually much more stable in small groups than they are in larger ones
  - C. it would be difficult to predict the social patterns within a group of primates without knowing anything about the environment in which they live



*Passage 060*

Astronomers who study planet formation once believed that comets-because they remain mostly in the distant Oort cloud, where temperatures are close to absolute zero-must be pristine relics of the material that formed the outer planets. The conceptual shift away from seeing comets as pristine relics began in the 1970s, when **laboratory simulations** revealed there was sufficient ultraviolet radiation reaching comets to darken their surfaces and there were sufficient cosmic rays to alter chemical bonds or even molecular structure near the surface. Nevertheless, Astronomers still believed that when a comet approached the Sun-where they could study it-the Sun's intense heat would remove the corrupted surface layer, exposing the interior. **About the same time, though scientists realized comets might contain decaying radioactive isotopes that could have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.**

1. The author suggests that the realization described in the final sentence of the passage had which of the following effects?
  - A. It introduced a new topic for study by astronomers interested in planetary formation.
  - B. It led astronomers to adopt a number of different strategies in trying to determine the composition of cometary interiors.
  - C. It called into question an assumption that astronomers had made about comets.
  - D. It cast doubt on astronomer's ability to study the interior parts of comets.
  - E. It caused astronomers to revise their account of the composition of the outer planets.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply**

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about the "laboratory simulations"?
  - A. The stimulations showed that despite the low temperatures in the Oort cloud there was sufficient energy there to alter comets.
  - B. Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what stimulations showed about the composition of comets.
  - C. The stimulations themselves did not eliminate the possibility that comets contain pristine relics of material from the early solar system.



*Passage 061*

In their neglect of women beekeepers, the records of the Western Apiary Society, founded in England in 1799 to promote the popularization of scientific, humane beekeeping practices, contrast with manuals published before the Society's founding. Warder, for example, routinely analyzed the activities of the "Country Bee Mistresses," and Thorley's *Melisselogia* counted 43 women out of 461 subscribers. The Society's bias provides an early illustration of the masculinization of beekeeping in public discourse. The situation would repeat in the late nineteenth century when more beekeeping societies spread across the country. Current evidence does not support the claim that pre-1800 English beekeeping was a primarily female practice, but over representation of men within the realms of public innovation and popularization surely directed information about beekeeping toward a disproportionately male audience.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding pre-1800 English beekeeping as compared with post-1800 English beekeeping?
  - A. Manuals of beekeeping practices were more popular
  - B. Manuals of beekeeping practices were less detailed.
  - C. There were fewer beekeeping societies.
  - D. There was more debate regarding the practicality of humane beekeeping practices.
  - E. There were more female beekeepers than male beekeepers.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. According to the passage, which of the following was a trend in the public discourse of beekeeping during the nineteenth century?
  - A. An increase in focus on male beekeepers
  - B. An increase in debate about current beekeeping practices
  - C. An increase in emphasis on innovations in beekeeping techniques



*Passage 062*

There is little dispute that the early poem of William Wordsworth (1770-1850) called *An Evening Walk* (1793) draws heavily on eighteenth-century descriptive traditions. Wordsworth made explicit connections to Thomson, Gray, and other eighteenth-century poets in textual allusions. Wordsworth's relationship to his eighteenth-century precursors has dominated critical reaction to the poem, but at a specific, indeed limited manner, focusing on Wordsworth's ability to break, free of his influences. Because of the mainstream of twentieth-century criticism represented. Romanticism (the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century movement of which Wordsworth became a defining figure) as a salutary revolt against the sedate norms of eighteenth-century culture, the fortunes of the poem have waxed or waned according to how **solid** a case could be made for placing it on the far side of the Romantic divide.

1. The author of the passage implies that criticism of *An Evening Walk*
  - A. is beginning to change as more critics question the degree to which the poem reflects Wordsworth's indebtedness to eighteenth-century descriptive traditions
  - B. has shifted over time in its focus but not in its evaluation of the quality of the poem
  - C. has suggested that the poem's allusions to eighteenth-century poets are somehow unprecedented
  - D. has given too little attention to the aspects of the poems that most interested Wordsworth himself
  - E. has given too much attention to the question of the poem's indebtedness or lack of indebtedness to Wordsworth's precursors
  
2. In the context in which it appears "solid" most nearly means
  - A. unanimous
  - B. sound
  - C. compact
  - D. hard
  - E. wise





*Passage 063*

Calculating hydroelectric plants' environmental impact is not simple. Dam building requires steel and cement the manufacture of which emails greenhouse gas emissions. **Estimates for these emissions are relatively straightforward to make and show that the consequences are small compared to the benefits of generating greenhouse gas-free hydroelectric power.** But more difficult-to-estimate greenhouse gas contributions occur during the plants' operation. The submerging of large areas behind dams results in the microbial decomposition of vegetation, which produces substantial quantities of methane---a potent greenhouse gas. Furthermore, eradicating vegetation eliminates the consumption of the greenhouse gas CO<sub>2</sub> by that vegetation. Estimating amounts of these gases is difficult, and amounts vary depending upon the specific location, terrain, and power intensity of the dam with its associated lake.

1. The author would most likely agree with which of the following assertions about the environmental impact of hydroelectric power plants?
  - A. It cannot be inferred from calculations of the environmental impact of a few hydroelectric plants.
  - B. It is not primarily determined by the effects of dam building on vegetation.
  - C. It cannot be calculated with sufficient accuracy to justify the requirement of environmental impact studies prior to plant construction.
  - D. It could be significantly improved if the amounts of steel and cement used for dam building could be decreased.
  - E. It is too substantial, when all factors are considered to justify the building of new dams.
  
2. The highlighted sentence serves primarily to
  - A. support a claim made at the beginning of the passage
  - B. acknowledgement a problem inherent in a particular kind of calculation
  - C. anticipate and respond to a possible criticism of the author's overall argument
  - D. introduce a problem that will be explored later in the passage
  - E. point out an exception to a general claim

*Passage 064*

A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking and cartographic scholarship. Some nineteenth-century cartographers, for instance, understood themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as landscape painters. That dichotomy structured the discipline of the history of cartography. Until the 1980s, in what Blake more and Harley called “the Old is Beautiful **paradigm**,” scholars largely focused on maps made before 1800, marveling at their beauty and sometimes regretting the decline of the pre-technical age. Early mapmaking was considered art while modern cartography was located within the realm of engineering utility. Alpers, however, has argued that this boundary would have puzzled mapmakers in the seventeenth century, because they considered themselves to be visual engineers.

1. According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were
  - A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understood their own work
  - B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking as visual engineering
  - C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and the technical qualities of mapmaking
  - D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800
  - E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of maps made after 1800
  
2. It can be inferred that from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography
  - A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
  - B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
  - C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
  - D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
  - E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking



*Passage 065*

There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of nonindigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these nonindigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from introduced plant species. The scarcity of documented extinctions caused by competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or. Alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from nonindigenous species.

1. The passage is concerned primarily with
  - A. pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur
  - B. proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction
  - C. resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction
  - D. comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction
  - E. refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction
  
2. The author introduces statistics about North America's nonindigenous plant species primarily in order to
  - A. undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon
  - B. contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had
  - C. suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred
  - D. emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of nonindigenous species
  - E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of nonindigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations



*Passage 066*

Convenience foods' popularity surged in the United States after the second World War. Canned goods had been available for over a century, but now other convenience foods began filling supermarkets. Frozen foods had to wait until the post war prosperity when refrigerators with freezer became common. Other newly introduced or improved products included cake mixes, dehydrated potatoes, and instant rice, all of which saved consumers work in exchange for somewhat higher prices. Consumers overwhelmingly embraced this trade-off. During this er economists noted that contrary to long established economic theory, as American's salaries increased, the percentage of income they spent on food increased rather than decreased. While inflation was a problem during this time, the higher cost of processed foods was the main factor in soaking up discretionary income.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that before the Second World War, economists making predictions about the postwar period on the basis of established economic theory would have expected which of the following?
  - A. The percentage of income spent by most consumers on convenience foods would offset increases in their salaries.
  - B. Consumers' incomes would increase, but the portion of their discretionary income spent on food would increase more.
  - C. Consumers whose incomes increased would spend a smaller percentage of their incomes on food than they had in the past.
  - D. Salary increases would significantly alter consumer's willingness to pay higher prices for convenience when they shopped for food.
  - E. The cost of convenience foods would increase more rapidly than the cost of other food items.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The author would agree that which of the following occurred during the postwar period?
  - A. The availability of new technology increased demand for frozen foods.
  - B. Canned goods came to be perceived by consumers as convenience foods
  - C. Americans spending habits changed in ways not predicted by long established economic theory.



*Passage 067*

Many publications have recently reported deterioration in the ecological health of coral reefs. Although many reefs have declined in health, these reports lament a devastating degree of degradation on all reefs, equating high algal cover with decreased reef health. In some cases, algae do take over reefs that were once dominated by coral. Environmental stresses, such as hurricanes or diseases, can trigger such shifts, which are generally regarded as a sign of reef degradation. Such **stress-induced shifts** no doubt fostered a general impression that algae-dominated reefs are always unhealthy ones. Yet, algae can dominate a healthy reef where all the essential ecological processes are intact. In fact, a recent five-year study that monitored relatively undisturbed central-Pacific reefs found that coral dominance there is relatively limited.

1. The author suggests which of the following about the “stress-induced shifts”?
- A. The likelihood of their occurring on a healthy reef where coral has long dominated is less than is generally believed.
- B. A study of central-Pacific reefs has provided evidence that they occur frequently.
- C. They can be triggered by a wider variety of phenomena than has previously been believed.
- D. They have resulted in misconception that are evident in many recent reports about the ecological condition of reefs.
- E. Their importance has been downplayed in reports dealing with ecological issues.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The author would probably agree with which of the following assertions about algae?
- A. Their presence on a reef can be a sign of the reef's deterioration.
- B. They rarely occur on reefs that have not recently experienced some form of environmental stress.
- C. They now dominate most reefs that were once dominated by coral.



*Passage 068*

In aquatic habitats, locomotion is expected to be more energetically expensive in rapidly moving water. This suggests that fish body shape should be more streamlined in habitats with higher flow and, furthermore, that the natural selection advantage of streamlining should accrue more quickly as locomotion costs go up. However, a streamlined body shape may impair maneuverability: thus, ecological factors that may necessitate rapid starts, stops, and turns, such as the presence of predators, may instead favor a less streamlined body. In addition, the optimal balance between the costs and benefits of a streamlined body may vary not only among populations occupying different habitats, but among individuals within populations. For example, enlarged sexually dimorphic dorsal fins in male fish are common ornaments that may carry a locomotion cost.

1. The primary purpose of the passage to
  - A. highlight benefits and drawbacks of a physical trait
  - B. dispute a widely accepted evolutionary theory
  - C. discuss the unique features of a natural habitat
  - D. compare two theories of aquatic locomotion
  - E. offer an explanation for an unusual phenomenon
  
2. The passage suggests which of the following about male fish with enlarged dorsal fins?
  - A. They are equally vulnerable to predators in fast-and slow-water habitats.
  - B. Their energy expenditure in rapid currents may be greater than that of female fish of the same population.
  - C. They have several unusual adaptations that help them evade aquatic predators.
  - D. They generally expend less energy on locomotion than female fish do.
  - E. Their prominent dorsal fins make it easy for them to turn around rapidly
  
3. According to the passage, “rapid starts, stops, and turns”
  - A. consume the bulk of total energy required for locomotion
  - B. are a common tactic used by predators chasing their prey
  - C. are less prevalent in fish who live in high-flow habitats
  - D. may be facilitated by large dorsal fins
  - E. are harder to execute for fish with more streamlined bodies



**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

4. Based on the information in the passage which of the following is likely to happen if an aquatic predator is introduced into a high-flow aquatic habitat?
- A. The natural selection advantage of a streamlined body will be reduced
  - B. The energetic costs of rapid locomotion will decrease
  - C. The proportion of males in fish populations will rise.



*Passage 069*

Recent studies of the gender gap in the history of United States politics tend to focus on candidate choice rather than on registration and turnout. This shift in focus away from gender inequality in political participation may be due to the finding in several studies of voting behavior in the United States that since 1980, differences in rates of registration and voting between men and women are not statistically significant after controlling for traditional predictors of participation. However, Fullerton and Stem argue that researchers have overlooked the substantial gender gap in registration and voting in the South. While the gender gap in participation virtually disappeared outside the South by the 1950s, substantial gender differences persisted in the South throughout the 1950s and 1960s, only beginning to decline in the 1970s.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. establishing the chronology of a transition
  - B. discussing a perceived oversight
  - C. explaining the reasons for a change
  - D. evaluating an underlying assumption
  - E. confirming the merits of a claim
  
2. The author of the passage cites “several studies of voting behavior in the United States” to
  - A. suggest that rates of change in political participation have moderated
  - B. provide a possible explanation for a propensity among certain researchers
  - C. indicate an area of research that is particularly promising
  - D. speculate about the implications of a change
  - E. suggest that a particular area of study has not been very productive





*Passage 070*

Publishing a book could be a perilous prospect for female intellectuals in eighteenth-century Europe because publication involved a **measure** of transgression against social expectations of women's conduct. Krontiris has pointed out that translation was a longstanding method that women employed to mitigate the risks of publication. Though seemingly passive, the very act of rendering a text into another language constituted an act of authorship, and the original text provided women with a shield behind which they could express themselves. Translators often provided their own textual interpretations in the form of introductory material and annotation. And through subtle, or even overt departures from the original text translators often imbued a work with a slightly different or even altogether new meaning

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply**

1. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of eighteenth-century European attitudes toward the work of translators?
  - A. A translation of a work was generally expected to imbue that work with a slightly different or even altogether new meaning.
  - B. When the translation of a text was published, the translator and the writer of the original text were generally perceived to be equal authors of the new version.
  - C. Publishing a translation of an existing work was not generally thought to transgress social expectations of women's conduct.
2. In the context in which it appears, the word “measure” most clearly means
  - A. standard
  - B. limit
  - C. restraint
  - D. degree
  - E. system



*Passage 071*

Championing individual expression and recognizing shifting artistic trends Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey forged a new path for women in modern dance in the 1930s. The period's modernist art prioritized interiority and individuality, which for dancers were grounded in the body. Indeed, many modern dancers believed their art superior to other genres because its **source material---bodies---**was prelinguistic, thus closer to **the raw essence of being** that modernists sought to expose. Modern dancers made no distinctions between men and women in the process of artistic creation, and **women dancers did not claim that being female gave them a unique connection to the body.** But in espousing the belief that bodily movement revealed powerful natural instincts, the placed female bodily expression in a new light.

1. The passage suggests that “the raw essence of being”
  - A. was a particular subject of inquiry for modernists working in a variety of artistic genres in the 1930s.
  - B. was understood by modern dancers as a universal concept that supersedes differences among individuals
  - C. was a theme that distinguished the work of Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey from that of many male modern dancers
  - D. cannot be successfully explored by any art form that relies on linguistic representation
  - E. is arguably a subject particularly suited to exploration by female artists
2. The phrase “women dancers did not claim that being female gave them a unique connection to the body” serves primarily to
  - A. acknowledge an ambiguity inherent in certain modernist ideas
  - B. differentiate natural instincts from artistic expressiveness
  - C. clarify a claim about individuality made by some modernists
  - D. forestall a possible misconception about certain artists views
  - E. emphasize the value that modern dancers attributed to nonlinguistic expressiveness
3. The author suggests which of the following about “modernist art”?
  - A. It was initially somewhat inhospitable to the kinds of innovations favored by Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey.



- B. It was seen by some in the 1930s as promulgating ideas that were likely to help broaden the appeal of dance as a serious art form.
  - C. Some of its defining concerns were particularly relevant for artists who used movement as a medium
  - D. Its ascendance in the 1930s owed a significant debt to female artists working in various artistic genres.
  - E. It promulgated an understanding of the artistic process in which an artist's creativity was understood to be strongly influenced by gender.
4. The author mentions “source material” primarily in order to
- A. distinguish between two important factors that influenced modern dance
  - B. identify a concern that was particular to modernist artists in the 1930s
  - C. explain how certain women modern dancers understood the creative process
  - D. illustrate how Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey forged a new artistic path for women
  - E. elaborate on an aspect of dance that some modern dancers regarded as an inherent strength

*Passage 072*

The brain's fusiform face area (FFA) responds to images of faces, lending some neuroscientists to theorize that the region is hardwired for facial recognition. Others support the expertise hypothesis, which holds that humans use those same brain circuits to distinguish between all objects with which they have developed considerable familiarity. According to them, humans excel at recognizing faces because most have been doing so all their lives, not because of any specialized brain structures. This theory explains why the FFA for a birdwatcher, for example, will activate for both faces and birds. And **while FFA responses for other objects are considerably weaker than those for faces**, even dedicated birdwatchers have probably spent considerably less time studying birds than looking at faces.

1. In the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion primarily serves to
  - A. emphasize evidence that supports the expertise hypothesis
  - B. introduce a third theory to explain the function of the brain's FFA
  - C. suggests that the evidence for the theories mentioned is inconclusive
  - D. present a possible objection to the expertise hypothesis
  - E. suggest a conclusion that can be drawn from the expertise hypothesis
  
2. The two groups of neuroscientists mentioned in the passage would likely agree on which of the following statements regarding the brain's FFA?
  - A. It generally becomes active when people look at faces.
  - B. it shows different levels of activity when responding to different types of objects.
  - C. It is adapted to respond to any object with which the person in question is extensively familiar



*Passage 073*

The musical taxonomy we take for granted today arose in the early 1900s. Musical genres were invented as a means of marketing records. Before the recording era, working musicians were expected to play a range of music that would surprise **modern listeners**, who generally expect classical musicians to play classical country musicians to play country, and so on. With respect to blues, there were probably few musicians working in the 1920s or 1930s who played only that style. If recordings imply that certain artists could play only the most basic twelve-bar blues pattern, the reason lies with recording companies' preferences, not musicians' capabilities. Performers whose entire recorded repertoire consists of blues might have been earning a living playing in jazz groups or **country bands**.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The author mentions “country bands” primarily order to
  - A. cast doubt on a particular assumption often made about working musicians before the recording era
  - B. emphasize how unrepresentative a musician's blues recordings might be of that musician's range
  - C. compare the demands of playing blues music to the demands of playing in other musical styles
  - D. identify a significant source of income for some musicians who recorded blues music in the 1920s and 1930s
  - E. note an important influence on some musicians whose only recorded music consisted of blues songs
2. The passage suggests which of the following about “modern listeners”?
  - A. They tend to make certain assumptions about musicians that have been influenced by recording companies' ways of categorizing musical styles.
  - B. They generally have broader musical tastes than did listeners before the recording era.
  - C. They tend to expect more virtuosity from musicians who play only one style of music than they expect from musicians who play many different styles.

*Passage 074*

**Some studies** have shown that red-backed salamanders (RBS) are scarce in areas with acidic soils and that those present in such conditions have smaller-than average bodies. Explanations have included the possibility that young RBS are adversely affected by acidic soil, that adult RBS can sense and may avoid acidic soil conditions, or that loss of RBS prey populations due to acidic soil could result in reduced RBS populations. Yet researchers found fairly high densities of large-bodied RBS at Lake Claire Watershed, where soil conditions are acidic. One hypothesis is that intraspecific geographical variation in acidity tolerance (i.e., local adaptation to an acidic environment) could exist for RBS. Previous studies showed potential local adaptation of some salamander species to acidity.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. cite evidence that appears to contradict a widely held assumption
  - B. present contrasting interpretations of particular research finding
  - C. explain how particular environmental change can produce diverse outcomes
  - D. note an unexpected finding and summarize one possible explanation for it
  - E. identified a correlation and explain why one hypothesis about it is more persuasive than others
2. Which of the following can be inferred about the studies mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?
  - A. They may have under counted RBS in their study areas due to faulty methodology
  - B. They focused less on adult RBS than on RBS in the early stages of their development
  - C. They found evidence that acidic conditions adversely affect the prey on which RBS depend
  - D. They drew unsubstantiated conclusions about the possible adverse effects of acidic conditions on RBS.
  - E. They were conducted in areas where the soil conditions were similar to those at Lake Claire Watershed.



*Passage 075*

During the early nineteenth century, the demand for ever-louder sound led to ever-increasing tension on piano strings, making evident the need of stronger framing. Sooner or later, someone would think of making metal frames. Although pianos were crafted by artisans long after factories had taken over the manufacture of other commodities, the Industrial Revolution nevertheless shaped the attitudes of those who decided whether to accept this innovation. To build pianos with steam-powered tools was one thing; to put a cast-iron frame at the center of the instrument, making the product itself a modern factory of sound rather than a fully handcrafted artwork in wood, was quite another. The resulting debate was vigorous, with many feeling certain that iron in the piano would ruin the **tone**.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. Which of the following statements about the development of the piano can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Pianos continued to be made by artisans well into the nineteenth century.
  - B. The use of steam-powered tools in piano making led to a decline in tone quality.
  - C. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the framing in pianos was made entirely of wood.
  
2. In the context in which it appears, “tone” most nearly means
  - A. interval
  - B. mood
  - C. timbre
  - D. pitch
  - E. shade



*Passage 076*

Most twentieth-century critics read Melville's *Pierre* as a parody of the sentimental novel. They point to its overblown prose and hyperbolic rendering of domestic manners to argue that *Pierre* is a barbed critique of bourgeois politesse. **A variation of this reading stresses Melville's strategic sentimentalism, positing that *Pierre's* romantic-familial plot was meant to engage superficial readers, while the book's deeper elements were aimed at his true audience.** Both readings emphasize Melville's aloofness and authorial control, imagining the writer **by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership.** Such a strategy, however, implies a cool detachment of the artist from his creation, when in fact Melville is never more personally involved or more in earnest than he is in *Pierre*.

1. According to the passage, twentieth-century critics cite which of the following in support of the idea that in *Pierre*, Melville is “by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership”?
  - A. Melville's personal involvement in his creation
  - B. Melville's use of an extravagant writing style
  - C. Melville's exaggerated depiction of bourgeois society
2. Select the sentence that presents a reason for questioning twentieth-century readings of *Pierre*.





*Passage 077*

Scientists have long debated the exact timing of the lunar cataclysm, a period approximately 4 billion years ago when Earth and the Moon were pummeled with asteroids. A clue to this puzzle may come from spherules, millimeter-sized droplets of molten rock formed after an asteroid collides explosively with a planet. Upon impact, the asteroid vaporizes both itself and the target rock, producing a vapor plume that condenses into spherules. These form a layer preserved in rock, whose age can be estimated using radiometric dating. **Scientists know of fourteen of these spherule layers scattered across Earth, but none dates to the theorized lunar cataclysm time period.** Four layers, however, are from between 3.47 and 3.24 billion years ago, indicating perhaps a slow decline in collisions.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. challenge a basic assumption underlying a theory
- B. analyze a flaw in a novel approach to a problem
- C. describe different processes that could have produced the same phenomenon
- D. explain how a class of data might be useful for answering a question
- E. outline a theory that may reconcile conflicting interpretations of a phenomenon

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Which of the following might plausibly account for the findings in the highlighted sentence?

- A. Spherule layers older than 3.47 billion years exist but they have not been discovered yet.
- B. Spherule layers older than 3.47 billion years once existed, but they have since been destroyed
- C. Fewer asteroids collided with Earth than with the Moon during the lunar cataclysm.



*Passage 078*

The Wall Street millionaire Alfred Loomis was an amateur physicist who made significant contributions to scientific research. In 1928 he purchased three identical clocks, the most accurate available at that time. Loomis set up the clocks in a triangular orientation to one another, to break the gravitationally induced synchronic action among their pendulums, and by analyzing their minute variations, verified a theoretically predicted tidal effect of the Moon on clocks. These results later contributed to the development of LORAN (Long-Range Navigation), which triangulates the positions of ships and aircraft by comparing the difference in arrival times of signals coming from multiple radio beacons at various ground based locations, a calculation that depends on accurate timekeeping.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the development of LORAN was made possible in part by
  - A. Loomis' refutation of previously accepted theoretical predictions about the tidal effect of the Moon
  - B. Loomis' ability to finance multiple major research efforts with his own money
  - C. the ability to direct multiple radio beacons from an aircraft or ship to various locations on land
  - D. the ability to measure discrepancies between timekeeping instruments caused by the Moon
  - E. the ability to synchronize a clock on board an aircraft with one on board a ship
  
2. According to the passage, Loomis' clock experiment accomplished which of the following?
  - A. It enabled Loomis to achieve his goal of using highly accurate timekeeping to make scientific advances in navigation.
  - B. It provided confirmatory evidence for an effect for which a scientific explanation had already been proposed.
  - C. It enabled Loomis to refine his theory about the tidal effect of the Moon on clocks.
  - D. It spurred the development of clocks that are not affected by gravity
  - E. It brought Loomis work to the attention of professional physicists.



*Passage 079*

Even the most complex models used in fishery management are cartoons of reality. They reduce hundreds of links in food webs to a handful and inadequately represent processes operating over space. Many of their assumptions are as flawed today as those of the simplest **models of the past**. Fish stocks, for one are still assumed to be populations of a species that are isolated from one another. Yet **many populations mix at their edges** and some even migrate through areas occupied by other populations. Furthermore, the more complex models suffer from a “crisis of complexity”—more is really less. Adding layers of detail each carrying its own set of assumptions, produces instability. The model's behavior becomes erratic, and conclusions drawn from it can be downright misleading.

1. In the context of the passage, the highlighted portion serves to

- A. confirm a prediction
- B. demonstrate an oversimplification
- C. recommend a reformulation
- D. anticipate an objection
- E. question a finding

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about “models of the past”?

- A. They depended on more assumptions than do most of today's models.
- B. They often behaved less predictably than do today's more complex models.
- C. At least some of the assumptions they made are still used in models today



*Passage 080*

Blood and Wolfe's relative resources theory has been cited as an explanation for the well-documented finding that women have typically performed and continue to perform far more domestic labor in their households than men do. This theory holds that power in a family accrues to the spouse contributing the most resources to the household. Such power can be used to withdraw from monotonous housework, where husbands specialize in income generation, while wives work part-time or are unpaid homemakers, the theory might explain the domestic division of labor. Yet Atkins and Boles found that wives who earn more than their husbands often do most of the domestic labor in their households and Brayfield found that women whose husbands are unemployed also do most of the housework.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the relative resources theory would predict which of the following?
  - A. Wives who engage in part-time paid employment would do about the same amount of domestic labor as wives who are employed full-time.
  - B. Wives who are full-time homemakers would do more of their household's domestic labor than husbands who are not employed outside the home.
  - C. Husbands who are economically dependent on their wives would perform most of their household's domestic labor.
  - D. Husbands whose wives engage in part-time paid employment would perform about the same amount of domestic labor as husbands of full-time homemakers.
  - E. Husbands whose wives engage in part-time paid employment would earn less than husbands whose wives are full-time homemakers.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The author of the passage mentions Brayfield primarily in order to
  - A. call into question the findings of Atkins and Boles
  - B. resolve an apparent contradiction in the relative resources theory
  - C. provide evidence to support a view put forward by Atkins and Boles
  - D. cite a finding that appears to contradict the relative resources theory
  - E. suggest that Atkins and Boles findings are not incompatible with the relative resources theory



*Passage 081*

According to the traditional view of commerce in colonial Mexico, the substantial merchants of Mexico City, acting in concert with Spanish exporters, colluded to inflate prices. Price fixing would have required a significant degree of collaboration, since no single merchant came close to enjoying monopoly power. According to Hoberman, the number of wholesale merchants in Mexico varied from 252 in 1598 to 177 in 1689 to around 200 in the late eighteenth century. **Hoberman's figures may be conservative, however.** As Kicza notes, many prominent merchants did not use the formal titles---*mercader* or *almacenero*---that Hoberman looked for in compiling her data. Yet even if we accept Hoberman's numbers that still leaves far too many to have successfully cooperated to fix prices.

1. In the context of the overall argument, the highlighted sentence primarily functions to
  - A. imply that evidence against the view the author opposes could be understated
  - B. provide evidence to support a point that is made in the subsequent sentence
  - C. suggest that evidence that might appear relevant is invalidated by a hidden bias
  - D. indicate the need for further evidence to support the author's position
  - E. point to a weakness in evidence that has been used against the author's position
  
2. Hoberman's data are important to the author's argument primarily because they
  - A. show the dangers of generalizing about colonial commerce in Mexico
  - B. highlight the wide variation in the number of merchants in Mexico during the colonial period
  - C. provide the basis for a view about colonial commerce in Mexico that the author disputes
  - D. call into question a basic assumption of the established view of colonial commerce in Mexico
  - E. point to the highly competitive nature of colonial commerce in Mexico

*Passage 082*

Since the 1970s, there has been a movement in African literary studies toward the recognition of national literatures in newly independent African states, such as Cameroon, Senegal, and Benin. But while in some of these national literatures there has undoubtedly emerged a sense of corporate identity, often marked by clear **thematic and formal progressions** it remains an incontrovertible fact that the European languages in which these literatures are expressed have only an official acceptance: they are neither indigenous to the cultures on which they have been imposed, nor are they national in any real sense of the word. This must limit the claims of any of these literatures to national significance, however abundant the corpus or coherent the internal configurations.

1. The passage suggests that some scholars of African literary studies
  - A. celebrate African authors for their fluency in more than one language
  - B. believe that a literature can have national status even when it comprises a small number of works
  - C. view thematic unity as indispensable attribute of literatures that are justifiably defined as “national”
  - D. claim that African countries are too culturally diverse to have national literatures
  - E. define several African literatures as “national” even though the works are written in nonindigenous languages
  
2. The author of the passage mentions “thematic and formal progressions” primarily to
  - A. describe a structural feature unique to African national literatures
  - B. suggest that African national literatures are very similar to each other
  - C. cite a potential justification for a certain opinion on national literatures
  - D. explain why many African authors avoid writing in European languages
  - E. discuss conditions necessary for a country to possess a national literature



*Passage 083*

Some anthropologists propose theories of learning that draw upon the concept of social tradition. Their conception of social tradition as any regularity that arises from the pressure inherent in living within a tightly bounded social group is problematic, however. Social traditions also exist where, as among foragers, localized gatherings of people are fluid and fuzzy. Further, anthropologists not only talk as if the world were carved into tightly bounded cultures or societies but also treat these abstract entities as though they were concrete by attributing to them the ability to exert pressure on individuals in order to create regularity in individuals' behavior. The identifiable reality, however, is one in which individuals influence the behavior of others.

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Traditions play a smaller role in leaning than some anthropologists maintain.
  - B. The idea that transmission of tradition depends on tightly bounded societies is faulty.
  - C. Some anthropologists regard traditions as abstract conceptions that do not correspond to reality.
  - D. Individuals are better able to resist the pressure exerted by social groups than some anthropologists claim
  - E. Many anthropologists have made a faulty assumption regarding the mobility of social groups.
  
2. The author criticizes the anthropologists' conception of social tradition for
  - A. relying on a definition of tradition that is too broad to be meaningful
  - B. ignoring kinds of leaning other than social learning
  - C. making abstractions out of social groups and traditions
  - D. denying that the behavior of individuals often violates societal regularities
  - E. failing to acknowledge the fact that traditions exist in loosely defined groups



*Passage 084*

Despite today's more efficient electrical generators, modern electric-only power plants waste more of their fuel sources' potential energy than did Thomas Edison's power plants of the late 1800s. Edison used cast-off steam from his generators to warm nearby homes and factories. But few modern power plants use this residual heat, instead venting it into the air. When newer, larger plants required more real estate, they were built further from customers. Moreover, because electricity travels easily plants were located wherever they could tap the energy of a river or where local coal was especially cheap. The heat generated during the production of electricity does not travel far, however, so when power plants moved out to the horizon the steam went to waste.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that, in general, locating modern power plants closer to population centers would have
  - A. compromised efforts to conserve energy in populated areas
  - B. decreased the demand for heating within those population centers
  - C. resulted in higher costs for the fuel used by those plants
  - D. required much larger plants than those currently operating
  - E. obliged power companies to find an alternative to coal as a fuel source
  
2. The author suggests that steam generated by modern power plants is not used for heating because
  - A. steam generally proves incompatible with most modern industrial needs
  - B. other means of heating have become more cost-effective
  - C. steam is no longer produced in sufficient quantities to be useful
  - D. insufficient demand for heating exists nearby
  - E. transporting steam long distances would prove to be prohibitively expensive





*Passage 085*

W.E.B Du Bois's exhibit of African American history and culture at the 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle attracted the attention of a world of sociological scholarship whose values his work challenged. Du Bois believed that Spencerian sociologists failed in their attempts to gain greater understanding of human deeds because their work examined not deeds but theories and because they gathered data not to effect social progress but merely to theorize. In his exhibit, Du Bois sought to present cultural artifacts that would shift the focus of sociology from the construction of vast generalizations to the observation of particular, living individual elements of society and the working contributions of individual people to a vast functioning social structure.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. It can be inferred from the passage that DuBois believed which of the following statements about the artifacts be included in his exhibit?
  - A. They tended to support an established view of African American history and culture.
  - B. They documented the contributions of particular African Americans to American social structure.
  - C. They were chosen to encourage Spencerian sociologists to form useful generalizations.
2. The passage implies that Du Bois attributed which of the following beliefs to Spencerian sociologists?
  - A. Theorizing is important to the understanding of human actions.
  - B. Vast generalizations have limited value.
  - C. Data gathering is a relatively unimportant part of sociological research.
  - D. Sociology should focus on the living elements of society rather than cultural artifacts



*Passage 086*

In 1995, after an absence of nearly 70 years, wolves were reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park. During the wolf-free era, heavy browsing of aspen trees by elk populations spelled doom not only for the trees themselves but for a host of other creatures dependent on them, such as beavers, whose population in Yellowstone crashed after wolves were removed. Without beavers to create ponds, wetland ecosystems-aquatic plants, amphibians, birds-were devastated. When wolves returned, grazers and browsers resumed normal patterns of behavior, preferring safer, open areas over the dense cover and streamsides where carnivores can lurk. Keeping elk wary and on the move, wolves gave aspen and other young trees the opportunity to grow and become reestablished.

1. The passage asserts which of the following about beaver populations in Yellowstone?
  - A. They have rebounded since the reintroduction of wolves.
  - B. They were adversely affected by the feeding habits of elk populations.
  - C. They increased during the period when wolves disappeared from the park.
  - D. They have historically had an adverse effect on the park's wetland ecosystems.
  - E. They are essential to the health of the park's aspen trees.
  
2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about the reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone?
  - A. It indirectly harmed some of the park's amphibian habitats.
  - B. It reduced the number of elk feeding along streamsides.
  - C. It led to greater species diversity among the park's grazers and browsers.
  - D. It significantly increased competition for food among the park's carnivores.
  - E. It fostered the resurgence of tree species that once flourished in the park's open areas.



*Passage 087*

While buying and selling were the primary interests of people who gathered at flourishing medieval markets, these were not the only activities people engaged in there. Trips to the market were also social occasions, proving a good place to see and be seen, as indirectly **attested** by texts deriding those who adorned themselves more elegantly to visit a market than to visit a church. Markets also provided a good place to hear and be heard. As venues for royal proclamations, markets' chief advantage lay in their popularity with the peasantry. In theory, parish churches were equally suitable in this respect; but in practice, royal administrators found that markets better enabled them to integrate rural areas into institutional chains of communication.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. Which of the following conclusions regarding royal proclamations can reasonably be drawn from the passage?
  - A. If made in parish churches, royal proclamations would be unlikely to be heard by peasants.
  - B. Royal administrators regarded it as important that the peasantry should know the content of at least some royal proclamations.
  - C. Markets were the most effective venue for communicating royal proclamations to rural populations.
  
2. In the context in which it appears, “attested” most nearly means
  - A. borne out
  - B. made sure of
  - C. proclaimed
  - D. decided
  - E. vindicated



**Passage 088**

The intense self-awareness in the soliloquies of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (1599) is a breakthrough that was given tremendous impetus by the playwrights' interest in a new literary form, the essay. Although Montaigne, the forms originator, published his first volumes of personal essays in France in 1580. English writers such as Shakespeare did not discover Montaigne until the late 1590s. **Shakespeare could easily have turned to the essay earlier in his career his French was good enough to read Montaigne in the original---**but he didn't. Only at the end of the century, a cultural moment marked by a deepening interest in how subjective experience could be expressed, did Montaigne begin to speak to Shakespeare and other English writers with great immediacy.

1. In the passage, the function played by the highlighted portion is to
  - A. support the contention that Montaigne influenced Shakespeare's early writings
  - B. emphasize the extent to which writers of Shakespeare's time borrowed ideas and plotlines from one another
  - C. argue that Shakespeare's interest in Montaigne was shaped by the prevailing cultural concerns of his time
  - D. introduce a discussion of the factors that discouraged most English writers from reading French works in the original language
  - E. point out that Shakespeare's education was superior to that of most other English playwrights of his time

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. According to the passage, interest in the essay in England was spurred during the late 1590s by
  - A. an increasing attention to and knowledge of French language and culture
  - B. a wider interest in experimenting with new literary forms
  - C. the culture's growing fascination with giving voice to the intricacies of personal experience



*Passage 089*

Simulations indicate, and observations confirm, that the particles constituting Saturn's rings are giving up angular momentum to moons of the planet. The simulations predict that over just a few hundred million years, the related **energy transfer** will cause the rings collapse. An analogous process occurs around young stars in the disks of matter from which planets emerge, and these protoplanetary disks do vanish that quickly, computer models show. Yet if Saturn's rings are so short-lived, a large comet or moon---the rings presumed source---must have broken apart in Saturn's vicinity within the past several hundred million years. That is quite unlikely. It would have been much more probable in the young solar system---4 billion years ago or more.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions protoplanetary disks because
- A. the computer modeling techniques used to study them were later applied to Saturn's rings
  - B. conclusions about them might reasonably be applied to Saturn's rings
  - C. the accepted understanding of them is challenged by observations of Saturn's rings
  - D. the material of which Saturn's rings are composed must at one time have been in a protoplanetary disk around the Sun
  - E. observations of Saturn's rings may serve as a substitute for observations of protoplanetary disks

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage suggests which of the following about the "energy transfer"?
- A. Its effects are obscured by the angular momentum of Saturn's moons.
  - B. It is part of a process that also imparts angular momentum to at least some of Saturn's moons.
  - C. It proceeds more slowly than does an analogous energy transfer that occurs in the vicinity of young stars.



*Passage 090*

Kacelnik proposed that birds sing more at dawn and dusk because low light levels make feeding relatively unprofitable. Colder temperatures also make prey less active and thus harder to find. So why do birds wake up before they can feed, and why don't they wake up much earlier to lengthen the dawn chorus? It may be that **other birds are unresponsive** until only shortly before foraging becomes possible. Birds could listen to mates or neighbors singing overnight, but much social behavior contingent on that signal might plausibly occur only when there is some light. **Such social interactions---like chasing intruders or mating---could be performed effectively at light levels at which foraging is still inefficient.**

1. The passage suggests that the “other birds are unresponsive” primarily as a result of the
  - A. danger of revealing themselves to potential predators
  - B. unprofitability of foraging behavior at colder temperatures
  - C. lack of sufficient light for certain social behaviors
  - D. fact that birds, like much of their prey, are less active at colder temperatures
  - E. need to conserve energy for foraging

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The highlighted sentence performs which of the following functions?
  - A. It suggests an answer to a question that is raised earlier in the passage.
  - B. It notes an exception to a generalization stated in the preceding sentence
  - C. It augments the explanation proposed by Kacelnik.



*Passage 091*

The writings of seventeenth-century philosopher and poet Margaret Cavendish are filled with tensions. She often seems torn between conflicting endorsements. For example, in some places she argues that it is not a woman's place to rule, but empowered female characters in other texts are competent leaders. Her corpus is also filled with forensic tensions [tensions in which fictional characters engage in debates within a single text] presenting arguments for both sides of ethical issues. Cavendish herself, however, rarely intrudes to decide the issue. **Some commentators** claim this demonstrates that she did not intend her literary works to serve serious philosophical purposes. But perhaps the use of tensions was deliberate and helps explain her choice of fictional genres to explore ethical issues.

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
  - A. It makes an observation and provides two possible interpretations of it.
  - B. It introduces a historical phenomenon and provides a narrative for it.
  - C. It cites an empirical observation as an explanation for a hypothesis
  - D. It presents a deductive argument in the form of premises and a conclusion.
  - E. It discusses the significance of a particular episode in its subject's career.
  
2. It can be inferred that "some commentators" assume a text can serve serious philosophical purposes only if its author
  - A. avoids using fictional characters to explore ethical issues
  - B. uses fictional characters to convey forensic tensions
  - C. takes an unambiguous position on philosophical issues
  - D. carefully considers the audience's perspective
  - E. impartially presents arguments for both sides of ethical issues



*Passage 092*

The most common type of fishing gear found in Chumash archaeological sites in present-day coastal California is the single-piece curved fishhook made from bone or shell. The best archaeological evidence that the Chumash also used nets are grooved and notched stones. Such stones could have weighted nets and have been found at a number of late period sites, although ethnographic sources suggest that these **apparent** sinkers may have been attached to a line for a fishhook. At one Chumash site, the 7,655 identified otoliths (ear bones) from white croaker fish were close to the same size. Archaeologists have proposed that the uniformity of the otoliths indicates that the croakers were captured with gill nets, which would trap fish within a narrow size range.

1. From the passage, it can be inferred that items found at Chumash archaeological sites did NOT include
  - A. multipiece fishhooks
  - B. gill nets
  - C. fish remains other than otoliths
  - D. remains of boats
  - E. weights for fishing lines
  
2. In the context in which it appears, “apparent” most nearly means
  - A. car
  - B. illusory
  - C. ostensible
  - D. visible
  - E. specious





*Passage 093*

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.

1. 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.
  
2. The author suggests that the model “stressing constant change” is significant because it
  - A. points to a way in which wilderness management can be conducted in modern society
  - B. undermines an assumption underlying wilderness management
  - C. helps to explain why wilderness management efforts have been unsuccessful
  - D. calls into question the idea that wilderness is a cultural construct
  - E. suggests that wilderness areas are more threatened than was previously thought

*Passage 094*

In the late 1970s, bird populations were found to be declining in India's Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan. Grazing cattle and buffalo were the suspected culprits: they were entering the preserve in sufficient numbers to disrupt what was believed to be an otherwise balanced ecosystem. Accordingly, grazing was banned in Bharatpur. Yet by the mid-1980s, studies found that bird diversity within the preserve had declined further since the ban, and it continued to plummet. The absence of grazing animals, it turns out, had disturbed the park's ecology. **Weed species** were taking over wetlands and choking canals, thereby reducing the fish populations that had once attracted so many birds, and avian species then went elsewhere in search of more suitable nesting places.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the “fish populations”?
  - A. They were more diverse in the late 1970s than observers recognized at the time.
  - B. They were more adversely affected by the growth of vegetation after the ban on grazing than by avian predation.
  - C. They required a habitat that could not be sustained without measures to limit animal grazing.
  - D. They proliferated following changes to Bharatpur's ecosystem introduced by the ban on grazing.
  - E. They migrated to habitats that were inhospitable to grazing cattle and buffalo.
  
2. Which of the following statements, if true, would best explain the changes in “weed species”?
  - A. The species were not native to Bharatpur but spread rapidly once they were introduced.
  - B. The species had been kept in check by the large avian populations that once nested in Bharatpur.
  - C. The species were among the preferred forage plants grazed on by cattle and buffalo.
  - D. The species were necessary for maintaining suitable habitats for fish populations in Bharatpur's wetlands.
  - E. The species were unable to tolerate changing water conditions the canals of Bharatpur.

*Passage 095*

Among the scientific anachronisms in the United States Endangered Species Act is the absence of specific reference to interactions among species, which can greatly affect ecological and species diversity. It is now understood that the disappearance of a strongly interactive species can cause profound changes in ecosystem composition and structure. For instance, decimation of great whales by industrial whaling affected other species that, like the whales, consume krill (small, shrimplike crustaceans), and the dynamics of coastal marine ecosystems worldwide have been greatly altered by overfishing of certain species. Decreased numbers and reduced geographic range may render a species **functionally extinct** in terms of its interactions well before the species itself has completely disappeared. Nevertheless, most conservation laws emphasize short-term, single-species demographic viability in only a few circumscribed areas.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following statements about the United States Endangered Species Act?
  - A. It has become outdated as a result of critical scientific advances.
  - B. It suffered as a result of a lack of input from scientists.
  - C. It was overly influenced by the interests of industry.
  - D. It should have focused more on short-term, single-species demographic viability.
  - E. Its primary goal is the preservation of strongly interactive species.
  
2. The author alludes to functional extinction primarily in order to imply that
  - A. functional extinction is a more common form of extinction than is the death of a species
  - B. the extinction of a species serves an important ecological function
  - C. population level and geographic range are not the only predictors of species extinction
  - D. in order to maintain species interactions, more is required than that interactive species do not die out
  - E. in order to avoid extinction, species must interact with other species



*Passage 096*

Because densely populated urban centers concentrate human activity, we think of them as pollution crisis zones. Ecology-minded discussions often focus on ways to make cities seem somewhat less oppressively man-made, such as increasing the area devoted to parks or easing the intensity of development. But most such changes would actually undermine cities' extraordinary energy efficiency. Per unit of area, cities in the United States generate more greenhouse gases, use more energy, and produce more solid waste than most other American regions of comparable size. On a map depicting negative environmental impacts in relation to surface area, therefore, cities would look like intense hot spots. If you plotted the same negative impacts by resident or household, however, the reverse would hold.

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Increasing the space devoted to parks in urban areas would not necessarily make cities seem less man-made.
  - B. Because they are densely populated, cities tend to have a disproportionately negative impact on the environment.
  - C. Although densely populated cities are relatively energy efficient, they are still the largest contributors to environmental pollution.
  - D. Decreasing the density of urban populations might in some respects worsen their environmental impact.
  - E. The extraordinary energy efficiency of cities suggests that concerns about the environment in urban areas may be unwarranted.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage implies that in the United States relatively sparsely populated areas exceed cities in per capita rate of
  - A. solid-waste production
  - B. intensity of development
  - C. greenhouse-gas emissions



*Passage 097*

Important historical differences between Europe and North America may explain why many European migratory songbirds, in contrast to North American migratory songbirds, thrive in forest habitats fragmented by human activity. First, the Pleistocene glaciations may have been more severe in Europe than in North America. **Virtually all Europe's forests were erased during the most recent Ice Age.** Any European songbirds dependent upon large, intact blocks of forest were unlikely to survive. In the southern part of North America, however, some forests managed to persist through the coldest times, to the advantage of some forest-dwelling songbirds. Second, European forests were being abused by humans for thousands of years before the North American forests were. Consequently, European birds have had more time to adapt to a human-dominated landscape.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about today's European migratory songbirds?
  - A. They generally are not dependent on large, intact blocks of forest.
  - B. They generally are less sensitive to cold temperatures than are North American songbirds.
  - C. They tend to be unevenly distributed across Europe because of differences in habitat.
  - D. Most would be unlikely to survive additional fragmentation of their preferred habitat.
  - E. Most represent species that evolved after the Pleistocene glaciations.
  
2. In the author's argument, the observation made in the highlighted portion of the passage primarily serves to
  - A. identify a factor that helps explain why Europe's songbird population is significantly smaller than North America's
  - B. help explain a distinctive characteristic of European songbirds
  - C. shed light on why there is less habitat available for songbirds in Europe than for songbirds in North America
  - D. point to a reason why European songbirds have had more time to adapt to a human-dominated landscape than have North American birds
  - E. emphasize the long duration of the Pleistocene glaciations in North America relative to the Pleistocene glaciations in Europe



*Passage 098*

While avant-garde twentieth-century visual art is widely associated with artists revolutionary political aspirations, recent Anglo American musicologists accounts of avant-garde music tend to emphasize its **disavowal of such concerns**. Avant-garde composers' subversion of musical conventions does not obviously challenge social hierarchy. Their pursuit of rarefied musical experimentation has effectively confined the music's appeal to an initiated elite. Yet the intense social involvement of many avant-garde musicians should not be obscured. For instance, composers associated with the 1950s' Darmstadt school, sometimes seen as epitomizing the avant-garde's narrow preoccupation with compositional technique devised musical responses to anti-Imperialist struggles in Latin America and to the United States Civil Rights movement. **And in some countries, totalitarian regimes efforts to suppress avant-garde techniques have made avant-garde music a symbol of resistance.**

1. The highlighted sentence could best be used to support which of the following claims
  - A. Efforts to suppress art that is considered disruptive can never fully succeed.
  - B. Avant-garde techniques reveal little about a composer's political inclinations.
  - C. The significance of a work of art may derive partly from the way in which it is received.
  - D. A work of art created in one country can be completely misunderstood in another country.
  - E. Art is inevitably threatening to totalitarian regimes because it emanates from the imagination.
  
2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about avant-garde music's "disavowal of such concerns"?
  - A. It has often been overemphasized by Anglo-American musicologists.
  - B. It is difficult to reconcile with avant-garde music's appeal to an initiated elite.
  - C. It was most clearly exhibited in the 1950s by composers associated with the Darmstadt school.
  - D. It was part of what underlay some twentieth-century avant-garde composers' experiments with musical form.
  - E. It could be seen as undermining some musicologists' tendency to contrast avant-garde music with avant-garde visual art.



*Passage 099*

One surprising claim about the ancient terra-cotta warrior statues unearthed from pits in northwest China is that a supposedly twentieth-century innovation chemical chrome-plating, was used by the makers of the bronze swords carried by the figures. These swords' blades are free of rust, a state attributed to a coating of about 10 to 15 microns of chromium salt oxide. Yet there is some dispute about whether this was a deliberate process. **Modern metallurgists** carried out experiments in which they were able to replicate the coatings by using relatively simple methods to process chrome ore with mature vinegar and **saltpeter**. More skeptical experts theorize that chrome molecules in the soil of the pits permeated the blades' surfaces, thereby forming the chromic salt oxidation coatings.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the experiments performed by the “modern metallurgists” support which of the following theories?
  - A. The swords' chromium salt oxide coatings prevented the formation of rust.
  - B. Concentrations of chromic molecules in the soil from which the statues were unearthed have changed since ancient times.
  - C. The thin coating of chromium salt oxide found on the swords was applied before the swords were placed into the pits.
  - D. The swords were originally used for other purposes before they were buried with the terra-cotta warrior statues.
  - E. The thickness of the chromium salt oxide coatings on the swords has likely remained unchanged since ancient times.
2. The use of “saltpeter” in the modern metallurgists' experiments is relevant to the argument discussed in the passage given which of the following assumptions?
  - A. Ancient Chinese sword makers might have had access to saltpeter.
  - B. Saltpeter was used by weapon makers in ancient China to remove rust.
  - C. Modern chrome-plating technologies no longer use saltpeter.
  - D. Saltpeter naturally occurs in conjunction with chromic molecules in soils.
  - E. Saltpeter was a component of the glaze applied to ancient terra-cotta warrior statues.

*Passage 100*

Robert Bakker suggested that plant-eating dinosaurs “invented” flowering plants. He concluded that while Late Jurassic browsers fed on foliage in the **canopy and subcanopy layers**, the later Cretaceous dinosaurs were predominately grazers that indiscriminately clipped flora to near-ground levels. And because angiosperms (flowering plants) grow and reproduce quickly, early angiosperms would have recovered from this clear-cutting faster than non-flowering gymnosperms, giving them a **competitive advantage** that eventually led to their dominance. Some argue, however that most Cretaceous dinosaurs probably did not graze vegetation to the ground and that both angiosperm and gymnosperm things would have survived. They also object to Bakker’s comparison of widespread dinosaur herbivory to mammalian grazing on grasslands, given the absence of evidence that such habitats occurred during the Cretaceous.

1. The author mentions “canopy and subcanopy layers” primarily in order to
  - A. identify a factor that prevented certain kinds of prehistoric plants from becoming dominant during the Late Jurassic epoch
  - B. account for the ability of some plants to thrive in areas populated by plant-eating dinosaurs
  - C. characterize certain ecological features of the habitats of Late Jurassic plant-eating dinosaurs
  - D. Introduce a critical distinction that may help to explain the evolution of angiosperms
  - E. help to explain how the development of prehistoric flowering plants may have affected gymnosperms
2. The passage suggests which of the following about the “competitive advantage”?
  - A. It would have been less likely to arise if Cretaceous dinosaurs had selectively grazed on angiosperms.
  - B. It is likely to have benefited only a subset of angiosperms rather than all of them.
  - C. It may have been one factor contributing to the dominance of certain types of plant-eating dinosaurs during the Cretaceous epoch.
  - D. It is more likely to have benefited Late Jurassic gymnosperms than Cretaceous angiosperms.
  - E. It probably depended on the survival of both angiosperm and gymnosperm seedlings in areas grazed by plant-eating dinosaurs.



*Passage 101*

At first glance, the nineteenth-century Atlantic halibut fishery fit the typical pattern of fisheries collapse. It followed predictable boom-and-bust cycles of commercial potential, enthusiastic fishing, resource strain, declining productivity and ultimately, collapse. Yet, unlike many other species, halibut was long disdained by fishers and consumers despite its abundance. Lack of commercial value did not entirely protect halibut, since fishers frequently caught halibut along with their target fish, cod, though they discarded halibut as worthless. **Between 1840 and 1880, however, consumer demand shifted, elevating halibut to a desirable commodity.** The threat to halibut stocks was compounded because fish dealers imposed a selection process based on grading the catch, a system that encouraged fishers to jettison all but the highest-graded, most valuable among the fish they caught.

1. The passage implies that a similarity of the time before 1840 and the time after that date was that in both periods
  - A. practices that fish dealers chose to follow had a major impact on the fishing of halibut
  - B. fishers' practices were completely uninfluenced by size of the populations of their target fish
  - C. many halibut were caught by fishers without ever being brought to market
  - D. cod populations were more seriously affected by fishing than halibut populations were
  - E. most fishers preferred to catch cod, when it was accessible, rather than halibut
  
2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves primarily to
  - A. rule out a possible explanation for the timing of a particular historical event
  - B. identify a historical circumstance that disrupted an otherwise common cycle
  - C. provide a clue that might help to explain an unexpected outcome
  - D. suggest that a pattern that has widely been considered typical is actually somewhat unusual
  - E. identify what triggered a chain of events that has come to seem predictable



*Passage 102*

Robert Philip argues that the advent of recorded music has directed performance style into a search for greater precision and perfection, with a consequent loss of spontaneity and warmth. Various expressive **devices** once common in classical music have been almost outlawed, including portamento (sliding from one note to another on a stringed instrument), playing the piano with the hands not quite synchronized, and flexibility of tempo. Philip fully documents these changes. However, other forces independent of recording were also at work. For example, the freedom of tempo so valued by Philip was, in its time, both a necessary expedient and disastrously abused. Recording alone did not cause the reaction against it, although hearing a particularly unintelligent use of it on disc may have reinforced the prejudice.

1. A criticism of Philip implied by the passage is that he
  - A. exaggerates the extent of a change in performance style
  - B. attributes a change in performance style to a single cause
  - C. ignores unintelligent uses of certain performance techniques
  - D. values performance techniques that have lost their effectiveness
  - E. limits his discussion of performance style to classical music
  
2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the “devices”?
  - A. Increases in the technical proficiency of performers have made their use superfluous.
  - B. They are not useful tools for musical expressivity.
  - C. The advent of recorded music had little or no effect on their popularity.
  - D. Their use cannot usually be detected in a recording, even when they were used in the recorded performance.
  - E. At least some of them have been used inappropriately in the past.

*Passage 103*

Mark Twain relished the huge cutthroat trout fished from Lake Tahoe but reported them uncommonly difficult to catch. Tahoe's extraordinary clarity may be one reason: Twain thought it an advantage that he could see the trout but did not realize that they could see him. Light bends when it enters water, rendering floating objects outside a given circle invisible from underwater. The radius of such a circle, known as Snell's Window, expands with the relative depth of the viewer's position. The Tahoe cutthroats lived very deep and could have seen Twain's boat long before it came to rest overhead. **Moreover, the eyes of trout continue to grow along with their overall body size, and larger eyes, having more cones, provide sharper vision.**

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It qualifies an assertion made earlier in the passage
  - B. It helps explain why Twain made a particular assumption.
  - C. It presents a fact that helps to explain the functioning of Snell's Window
  - D. It introduces a fact that complicates an explanation presented in the previous sentence
  - E. It provides information that helps to explain a phenomenon mentioned in the first sentence

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage suggests which of the following about Snell's Window?
  - A. It is smaller for viewers in shallow water.
  - B. Its radius is affected by the amount of light entering the water.
  - C. Its size is not correlated with the size of a viewer's eyes.



*Passage 104*

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.**

1. The passage implies which of the following about the climate in the Canary Islands?
  - A. It is wetter than it was during the time when certain plant extinctions occurred on nearby landmasses.
  - B. It is more arid now than it was in previous millennia.
  - C. It is wetter than parts of the Mediterranean were when certain plant extinctions occurred.
  - D. It is uniquely suited to the growth of certain species of laurel plants.
  - E. It is generally cooler than adjacent locales in the Mediterranean on Africa.
  
2. 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.

*Passage 105*

**Normally**, business leaders would welcome such a huge market as that which exists in the area of environmental improvement—it is worth more than 500 billion dollars worldwide. But the terminology and rhetoric of the environmental improvement field have so confused and polarized thinking that the implications of such a valuable market are generally overlooked. **Despite the huge economic gains shown by virtually every careful study, environmental improvement is generally referred to as a “cost” by most business executives, political figures, and policy makers.** Yet, like other industries, environmental improvement responds to a valid demand, and it creates jobs, profits, and positive benefits for citizens. Environmental improvement, according to management expert James Quinn, should be viewed as a market rather than as a cost.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It undermines an idea introduced in the first sentence.
  - B. It suggests a direction for research that is described later in the passage.
  - C. It elaborates a point introduced in the preceding sentence
  - D. It proposes an alternative to the confusing terminology mentioned in the preceding sentence
  - E. It describes why the market mentioned in the first sentence should be considered a special case
  
2. In the context in which it appears, “Normally” most nearly means
  - A. Naturally
  - B. As a rule
  - C. Without hesitation
  - D. Left unchecked
  - E. Understandably

*Passage 106*

Communications in Europe and America were radically transformed in the 1600s and 1700s, but not because of any technological revolution. A printer from the 1500s magically catapulted into a print shop of the late 1700s would have found hand-operated wooden presses little altered from his own time. Viewed from the standpoint of social practices, politics, and institutions, however, the change in communications was enormous. Regular, publicly available postal service was introduced. The first newspapers, scientific journals, and other periodicals appeared and with them emerged journalism in its earliest forms. The market for print expanded, and the law of intellectual property began to take its modern shape. Most important from these developments a new sphere of public information, public debate, and public opinion emerged.

1. The main idea of the passage is that in Europe and America
  - A. developments in the 1600s and 1700s laid the foundation for modern intellectual property law
  - B. factors other than communications technology brought about a profound change in communications in the 1600s and 1700s
  - C. public discourse through print produced changes in social practices, politics, and institutions in the 1600s and 1700s
  - D. at least since the 1600s and 1700s, public discourse has been shaped by the technology of communications media
  - E. communications changes in the 1600s and 1700s anticipated later technological advances that would influence public discourse

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements concerning the first newspapers in Europe and America?
  - A. Their appearance encouraged the introduction of scientific journals and other periodicals.
  - B. They were produced on hand-operated wooden printing presses.
  - C. They did not appear until well after the technology that made them possible was in place.



*Passage 107*

In his history of algebra, John Derbyshire asserts that when Descartes chose the letter  $x$  to represent the principal unknown, he did so for the printer's convenience, because  $x$  is used less often in French than  $y$  or  $z$ . In fact, according to cryptography texts,  $x$  is used more often than  $y$  in French. Derbyshire's source for his assertion is *Classic Math*, whose author, Art Johnson, gives no footnote for the claim but who may have misunderstood a conjecture made in 1905—**almost 300 years after Descartes**—by Gustav Enestrom and mentioned in a book included in Johnson's bibliography. Enestrom supposed that  $x$  was chosen because it occurs more often than  $y$  and  $z$ , and printers therefore would have had more  $x$ 's available.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following statements about the relationship between Enestrom's conjecture and Derbyshire?
  - A. Derbyshire's assertion derives ultimately from a misunderstanding of Enestrom's conjecture.
  - B. Derbyshire's bibliography suggests that he was familiar with Enestrom's conjecture.
  - C. Derbyshire wrote his work almost 300 years after Enestrom's conjecture was published.
  
2. The highlighted text serves primarily to
  - A. establish that Enestrom published his conjecture before Derbyshire authored his history
  - B. allude to the speculative nature of Enestrom's explanation
  - C. account for the absence of any plausible explanation for Descartes's choice of  $x$  for centuries after his work was published.
  - D. point out the continuity of mathematical notation over extended periods of time
  - E. suggest that the frequency with which letters are used might have changed since Descartes's time.



*Passage 108*

Where Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to advance both Filipino civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recovering life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration hiatus graphically to life. A special strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scarce among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the period in which Bulosan immigrated to the United States?
  - A. Legal restrictions on Filipinos who wished to immigrate to the United States were tighter then than they have been since 1965.
  - B. Filipinos generally had different reasons for immigrating to the United States then than they have had since 1965.
  - C. Relatively few of the Filipinos who immigrated to the United States then were women.
  - D. No one was then working to factually document the lives of Filipino immigrants in the United States.
  - E. During that period, the movement to advance civil rights for Filipino Americans attempted to ease legal restrictions on immigration.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Regarding Espiritu's work, the passage implies which of the following?
  - A. Her work attempts to give expression to the experiences of a number of Filipino Americans.
  - B. Her work documents how some people's lives were affected by the 1965 liberalization of immigration.
  - C. Her work represents the experiences of Filipino women in the United States more than does Bulosan's.





*Passage 109*

The widespread abandonment of Classic Mayan settlements began in the southern and central Yucatan, with the northern lowlands undergoing their own decline a century later. Some Mayanists think that extended drought caused these abandonments, while others object that the pattern does not match modern patterns of rainfall, which diminishes markedly from south to north. However, access to underground water sources should also be considered. In the north, the Maya could reach groundwater via sinkholes or wells. Further south, the landscape rises in elevation, and the depth to the water table increases, making direct access to groundwater unfeasible via Mayan technology. Thus, the more southern settlements, totally dependent on rainfall and reservoirs for water, were more likely to be susceptible to the effects of prolonged drought.

1. Select the sentence that points to a conflict that is resolved in the passage.
  - A. The widespread abandonment of Classic Mayan settlements began in the southern and central Yucatan, with the northern lowlands undergoing their own decline a century later.
  - B. Some Mayanists think that extended drought caused these abandonments, while others object that the pattern does not match modern patterns of rainfall, which diminishes markedly from south to north.
  - C. However, access to underground water sources should also be considered.
  - D. In the north, the Maya could reach groundwater via sinkholes or wells.
  - E. Further south, the landscape rises in elevation, and the depth to the water table increases, making direct access to groundwater unfeasible via Mayan technology.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage identifies which of the following as a possible reason for the chronology described in the first sentence?
  - A. The lower elevation of the Mayan settlements in the north
  - B. Variations in the time of onset of drought between the north and the south
  - C. The higher level of technical expertise reached by the Mayan settlements in the north



*Passage 110*

The fact that certain musical qualities were shared by African American and White jazz musicians in the mid- 1950s was sometimes explained by claiming that jazz was “color-blind.” Yet a look at how the discourse of color blindness was deployed in 1950s jazz periodicals helps explain why many African American jazz musicians began to emphasize differences, rather than similarities, between the aesthetic styles of Black and White musicians. The discourse of “color blindness” tended to exaggerate the permeability of racial boundaries by failing to address the **power relationships** involved in a social climate where evasiveness about race was often used to silence African American perspectives on the meaning of jazz. While the expression of color-blind sentiments was not necessarily disingenuous, structural racial stratification remained powerful beyond the bandstand.

1. The passage suggests that some authors writing in 1950s jazz periodicals
  - A. promoted a view of jazz that would remain influential well beyond the 1950s
  - B. failed to grasp the full extent of the similarities between Black and White jazz musicians
  - C. were sincere in their belief that race played no role in shaping the aesthetic aspects of jazz
  - D. criticized the general public's obliviousness to the reality of racial boundaries within jazz
  - E. claimed that the differences between Black and White musicians had been underestimated
  
2. The author mentions “power relationships” primarily to
  - A. help summarize an argument that the author wishes to refute
  - B. account for the inadequacy of a particular idea about jazz
  - C. demonstrate a link between social and aesthetic factors affecting Jazz musicians
  - D. emphasize the commitment of some jazz musicians to a particular view of jazz
  - E. cite evidence to support a claim about stylistic developments within jazz in the 1950s

*Passage 111*

Recently, controversial findings were released that suggest that the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by United States forests might be greater than the amount emitted by the nation's fossil-fuel combustion. This conclusion has two astonishing implications. First, the United States may not be directly contributing to rising atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide. Second, the atmosphere seems to be benefiting from young forests, which are particularly efficient at absorbing carbon dioxide. But these young forests exist only because old-growth forests were clear-cut in earlier centuries. The possibility that the United States absorbs more carbon dioxide than it produces thus does not reflect efforts to protect the environment; rather, it reflects a history of deforestation and development.

1. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that the ability of the United States to absorb more carbon dioxide than it produces is not a result of efforts to protect the environment?
  - A. The United States has intentionally increased its consumption of energy derived from non-fossil-fuel sources.
  - B. The United States has intentionally decreased its carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel combustion in recent decades
  - C. The United States has changed its stance on environmental concerns in recent years.
  - D. Carbon dioxide is not the only gas that is emitted during fossil-fuel combustion
  - E. Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel combustion do not account for most of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author assumes which of the following about United States carbon dioxide emissions?
  - A. The United States does not produce a significant amount of carbon dioxide from sources other than fossil-fuel combustion.
  - B. Carbon dioxide emissions in the United States have not increased in the recent past.
  - C. Fossil-fuel combustion in the United States produces less carbon dioxide than does fossil-fuel combustion in other countries



*Passage 112*

Many self-taught artists start creating later in life; Thornton Dial's singularity lay in the nature of his production. Instead of **recording** memories or Bible stories, he tackled ambitious subjects that were often political: women's roles; the Vietnam War; and the travails and progress of African Americans, for which he often chose a tiger figure to symbolize himself or African Americans generally challenging the world.

Moreover, where most self-taught artists gravitate to some form of relatively tidy representation, however idiosyncratic, Dial's style from the beginning was expressionist and even abstract. Although he had never visited an art museum, Dial's gestural boldness, large scale, heavily encrusted surfaces, and disdain for prettiness gave his work a look that was more downtown than down-home and very much aligned with the 1980s contemporary-art scene.

1. In the context in which it appears, “recording” most nearly means

- A. stating
- B. indicating
- C. representing
- D. logging
- E. confirming

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. According to the passage, Dial was similar to other self-taught artists in which of the following ways?

- A. Dial did not value prettiness in his work.
- B. Dial used his memories as inspiration for his work.
- C. Dial did not begin his artistic career in his youth.



*Passage 113*

New Zealand's lesser short-tailed bat, *Mystacina tuberculata* is one of only two bat species to use a true walking gait when maneuvering on the ground. It has been assumed that the specialized terrestrial habits of mystacinids evolved in New Zealand following their isolation there. Absence of native terrestrial mammalian predators in New Zealand has been hypothesized to have facilitated evolution of terrestriality. However, although it is likely that terrestrial foraging by extant *Mystacina tuberculata* makes it vulnerable to introduced mammalian predators, there is as yet limited available data on the actual risk of terrestriality. Indeed, Lloyd argues that although some individuals may be caught on the ground, generally they would not be easy prey: they are cryptic, fast-moving, with acute hearing and olfaction and can quickly take flight.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. outlining certain difficulties associated with the study of a particular species
  - B. suggesting that the development of a phenomenon was not predicated upon a particular condition
  - C. pointing out that a particular event is rarely known to occur
  - D. detailing evidence that refutes a commonly held notion
  - E. evaluating rival interpretations of a phenomenon
  
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about *Mystacina tuberculata*?
  - A. It derives benefits from ground foraging that outweigh the risks of predation.
  - B. Its flying ability is in some respects diminished in comparison with most other bat species.
  - C. Its isolation in New Zealand has led to a misunderstanding regarding its abilities.
  - D. It has developed keener hearing than most other bat species.
  - E. It is not subject to predation by other bat species.

*Passage 114*

Higgins has pointed out the perplexing absence of a single musical composition attributed to a woman in Europe from 1300 to 1566 as a phenomenon more apparent than real. During that period, anonymous creativity by both men and women of European nobility was encouraged; hence improvised songs by women would have been so common as to deserve no particular attention. In addition, many courtly women had sufficient musical training to enable them to commit their songs to paper, even though it would have been unseemly for them to sign their work. The existence of many anonymous works increases the likelihood that music by women of that period has indeed been preserved and that the circumstances of its composition and preservation have prevented us from identifying it.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. Which of the following statements about women and music in Europe from 1300 to 1566 is supported by the passage?
  - A. Only women of European nobility had the opportunity to receive musical training.
  - B. More songs were improvised by women in the European nobility than by men in the European nobility.
  - C. Signing their own musical work would not have been an accepted standard of good taste.
  
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the passage?
  - A. It provides a basis for understanding the nature of musical compositions in Europe from 1300 to 1566
  - B. It presents a reason to explain the lack of musical compositions attributed to women from 1300 to 1566.
  - C. It introduces a hypothesis to account for unexpected inconsistencies.
  - D. It establishes a point of view regarding a phenomenon
  - E. It raises concerns about the unorthodox interpretation of a phenomenon

*Passage 115*

Between 2500 and 2000 B.C., numerous statues representing real, historical people were produced in southern Mesopotamia. In the standard Western division of genres, mimetic resemblance is the first criterion of portraiture. However, the Mesopotamian images are portraits in that they represent individuals even though they do not mimetically imitate the individual's features. These statues were to be placed in temples where they stood in for the individual as a worshipper and could function as form of presence of that individual. They were therefore linked to the person in ways even closer than the modern notion of portrait, since the person's essence continued to exist in the image: numerous ancient texts demonstrate that images, for the Mesopotamians, had agency and were therefore powerful objects.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. The passage states which of the following about the Mesopotamian statues?
  - A. They lack mimetic resemblance to their historical subjects.
  - B. They had a religious function for the individuals represented.
  - C. Their uniformity makes it impossible to link the statues with specific individuals.
  
2. The author of the passage mentions “numerous ancient texts” primarily in order to
  - A. support contention about how Mesopotamians' toward the statues differed from modern notions of portraiture
  - B. identify source for information about what kinds of images the Mesopotamians considered to be portraiture
  - C. explain how modern scholars know that the statues were intended to be placed in temples
  - D. argue that the standard Western division of genres is too recently developed for it to be applied appropriately to the statues
  - E. defend the notion that the statues were made as representations of real, historical people

*Passage 116*

Some economists suggest that all firms would be expected to pay workers doing identical jobs the same wage. However, studies show that high-profit industries tend to pay more. While some of this observed wage gap could be due to difficulties in measuring workers' talent, it is unlikely that such measurement problems can explain everything. Although talent is hard to measure, factors with which it is presumably correlated, such as education and tenure, are not. Yet studies that control for those factors still find big wage disparities. **Moreover, although receptionists, for example, do not become less talented when they leave a high-profit industry to work in an industry with lower profits, their pay tends to drop in line with the wage gap between the two.**

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding difficulties in measuring workers' talent?
  - A. These difficulties cannot fully explain the observed wage gap.
  - B. These difficulties are greater in high-profit industry than in low-profit industries.
  - C. These difficulties can be eliminated by controlling for education and tenure
  
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. To analyze an unusual trend regarding measurement problems that was referred to earlier in the passage
  - B. To offer a hypothesis that explains the measurement problems referred to earlier in the passage
  - C. To cite an instance that supports an assumption about measurement problems that was made earlier in the passage
  - D. To evaluate an assertion regarding the wage disparity that was mentioned in the preceding sentence
  - E. To qualify the claim regarding workers doing identical jobs that was made in the first sentence



*Passage 117*

It was only in the 1990s that marine scientists became aware of shifting baseline syndrome—the problem of establishing the size of historical populations of marine life in a given species or community. **Just what, for example, is a healthy number of red snapper in the Gulf of Mexico?** As one fisheries biologist notes, each generation of scientists takes as a baseline “the size and species composition that occurred at the beginning of [that generations] career.” The result is that, over time, the expectation of the natural number of fish gets smaller and smaller. Eventually, the population is so small that even a modest environmental perturbation, or slightly more fishing, causes it to unexpectedly collapse.

1. The function of the highlighted sentence is primarily to
  - A. identify a situation that is especially vulnerable
  - B. point to a problem that is unlikely to be solved
  - C. reformulate a problem into concrete terms
  - D. pose a question that has only recently been answered
  - E. introduce a topic for additional consideration
  
2. Of the following, which is the most likely outcome of not being aware of shifting baseline syndrome?
  - A. Exaggerating the threat that overfishing poses to marine species generally
  - B. Failing to see how a healthy fish population is a function of both the number of fish and the number of species in a community
  - C. Being pessimistic as to whether a short-term decline in certain fish species can be reversed
  - D. Assuming that the declining number of fish species in a community is the result of human activity rather than natural fluctuations
  - E. Treating historical accounts of extremely abundant marine life with skepticism



*Passage 118*

With scientific advances and the emergence of new diamond- producing regions (e., the Slave craton of Canada), research into natural diamonds has become invaluable for understanding the deep Earth. Although diamond merchants typically regard diamonds with visible inclusions [foreign bodies] as flawed, such diamonds are the most valuable for research, carrying samples of mantle minerals from depths as great as 800 km beneath the surface. Diamonds provide the perfect containers for these minerals, isolating them from the high pressure and temperature reactions within the Earth for geological time spans. Because **even low elemental concentrations and minute features in diamonds can now be analyzed** using instruments with higher sensitivity and resolution, studies combining the inclusions and their diamond hosts are powerful tools for geological research.

1. The author's reference to the fact that “even low elemental concentrations and minute features in diamonds can now be analyzed” serves primarily to
  - A. identify characteristics of diamonds that are particularly commercially desirable
  - B. note a property that limits the use of diamonds for geological research
  - C. cite evidence to qualify a claim made earlier in the passage
  - D. point out an exception to a general rule stated earlier in the passage
  - E. explain what enables trend described earlier in the passage

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. It can be inferred from the passage that natural diamonds are of geological interest because they provide information about
  - A. remote periods in the history of Earth's' formation
  - B. regions in the deep Earth that might otherwise be inaccessible
  - C. elements in the deep Earth that are unstable at surface pressures and temperatures
3. The passage suggests that, in comparison with the diamonds most prized by geologists, commercially valuable diamonds are likely to be
  - A. less resistant to high pressures and temperatures
  - B. less accessible for examination by geologists
  - C. less consequential for geological research
  - D. more widely distributed in Earth's crust
  - E. formed closer to Earth's surface



*Passage 119*

Due to the importance they accorded roads, railways, rivers, and bridges, the French Impressionist painters were able to create a new iconography of landscape for the industrial age. Most contemporaries saw nothing in these paintings but trivial subjects and retained only the visual shock of the Impressionists' completely new technique and style. The impressionist canvases were, however, much more complex than their apparent simplicity indicated: Impressionist landscapes balanced traditional images of France with elements representing industrial progress and thereby introduced modernity into painting. While retaining a part of the heritage they had received from their artistic predecessors, who had painted virgin forests and quaint old mills and farms, the Impressionists did not hesitate to place these traditional motifs next to factories and other signs of modernity in order to give as complete a vision as possible of their land. In their own way, they were helping to celebrate the reconstruction of France that followed the Franco-Prussian War.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. examining the reaction of nineteenth-century critics to French impressionist painting
  - B. analyzing the influence of French impressionists on modern landscape painting.
  - C. pointing out certain negative effects of modernization and industrialization on French painting
  - D. discussing French impressionists' use of traditional and innovative elements in landscape painting.
  - E. explaining some of the reasons for the French impressionists' lack of early success.
2. Which of the following does the passage imply about the nineteenth-century reaction to French Impressionist landscape paintings?
  - A. The majority of viewers regarded landscape as a relatively uninteresting genre of painting.
  - B. Most viewers regarded the French Impressionists' style and technique as innovative, but they found the subject matter to be conventional.
  - C. The French Impressionists' failure to achieve wide acceptance was due to a widespread distrust of industrial progress.
  - D. Even those favorable to the French Impressionists' visual techniques deplored the painters' new subject matter.
  - E. Very few viewers appreciated the significance of the choice of subject matter in such paintings.



**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

3. The passage suggests which of the following about French Impressionist painters of landscapes?
- A. They produced paintings with certain aspects that many of their contemporaries found shocking.
  - B. They presented a more comprehensive image of their time and place than many of their contemporaries recognized.
  - C. They incorporated into their paintings the sorts of pastoral images that were common in works by earlier artists.



*Passage 120*

According to one current hypothesis the typical evolutionary history of a species involves a quick origin, followed by a long period of stability of form, or stasis and then rapid disappearance. The sudden appearance of new species, once attributed to supposed gaps in the fossil record, is thought to represent accurately the histories of species. There is, however, **doubt** about some of the scientific evidence for this evolutionary **pattern**, particularly the extent to which species exhibit stasis. For example, species with a large population are more likely to exhibit relative stasis, but they are also more likely to be found in the fossil record. Moreover, it is invariably only the hard body parts of any organism that are fossilized. Variations over time in soft body parts, in biochemistry, and in behavior largely escape the fossil record; thus, fossil traces preserve only a minute portion of a species' traits. Furthermore, since so few individual organisms leave fossils the record of a species is likely to understate variation in that species.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. Regarding the “doubt” mentioned in the passage, the author would probably agree that it
  - A. will be resolved once scientists have gathered more data relevant to certain critical cases
  - B. arises only because scientists assume that the sudden appearance of new species in the fossil record accurately represents the speed with which new species arose
  - C. results partially from tendencies in the fossil record that allow for uncertainty Select one answer choice.
2. The author of the passage provides evidence to refute which of the following aspects of the hypothesis described in the first paragraph?
  - A. The belief that species disappear rapidly
  - B. The contention that form remains stable over long periods of time
  - C. The notion that gaps occur in the fossil record
  - D. The assertion that new species appear suddenly
  - E. The presumption that an evolutionary history can be typical
3. In the context in which it appears, “pattern” most nearly means
  - A. archetype
  - B. precedent
  - C. model



D. relationship

E. grouping



*Passage 121*

Based on a division between written and oral history, the term “prehistory” is problematic for archaeologists in several ways. In Australia, for example, this division creates a false dichotomy, masking the coexistence of written and oral history in many parts of the country. Written language was introduced by British settlers, but settlement of the continent continued over an extended period- from 1788 in Sydney until well into the twentieth century in the Western Desert. Thus, any distinction in archaeology between “historic” (written) and “prehistoric” (oral) creates an artificial boundary within a period of continuous transition. More important, though, the term privileges written histories over oral ones. As Rhonda Craven argues, the term denies the validity of traditional Aboriginal experience and knowledge, which may then achieve legitimation only when oral evidence is transformed into written texts. In fact, oral histories are not only valid in and of themselves, but also they can have demonstrable antiquity, even longer than that of written histories. For example, the Aboriginal Ngarrindjeri people have a Dreaming story of seawaters' rising and cutting off land from the mainland, creating the island now known as Kangaroo Island, an event that in fact occurred around 8,000 years ago, according to the scientific record.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. outline a debate over the use of a particular term
  - B. propose an alternative to a problematic term
  - C. reevaluate the origin of a term in light of new evidence
  - D. discuss why a term is inappropriate in a particular context
  - E. correct a misconception regarding the meaning of particular term
  
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rhonda Craven would agree with which of the following statements regarding oral history?
  - A. It is more reliable than written history as a source of information regarding Australia prior to 1788.
  - B. It is the only form of history available for studying the Aboriginal experience.
  - C. It must be corroborated by scientific evidence in order to be considered valid.
  - D. Its validity does not depend on its being presented in written form.
  - E. It covers events only prior to the beginnings of British settlement in Australia.



3. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the “dichotomy” mentioned?
- A. It resulted from Australian archaeologists' imperfect grasp of the autonomous nature of oral history.
  - B. It creates an artificial dependence on scientific evidence as a means to legitimize oral and written forms of history.
  - C. It was caused in part by historical inaccuracies introduced during the transformation of oral histories into written texts.
  - D. It has led to inconsistencies between written and oral accounts of the same events in Australian history
  - E. It obscures the fact that written and oral histories were practiced simultaneously in many areas of Australia.





*Passage 122*

The theatrical practice in Renaissance England of using boys to play women's roles has traditionally been explained as the product both of European Renaissance social prohibitions against public performances by women and of the establishment of an all-male performance tradition during the Middle Ages by craft guilds and civic groups whose members, all men, staged religious plays. However, considerable evidence shows that craft guilds in medieval England were not exclusively male and that women sometimes performed religious plays: records from Chester, for example, indicated that "wives of the town" performed such a play in the late fifteenth century. Moreover, during the Renaissance, French, Italian, and Spanish women acted in public plays in their own countries and even performed in London, where they were sometimes received favorably despite London audiences' extreme xenophobia. That English women performed on the public stage in the non-acting capacity of singing further complicates any understanding of the English practice of using boys to play women's roles.

1. According to the passage, which of the following was true about public theatrical performances in Renaissance England?
  - A. The only women performers they included were of other than English origin.
  - B. They included some women performing in a capacity other than acting.
  - C. They increasingly included performances by French, Italian, and Spanish actors.
  - D. They were heavily influenced by French, Italian, and Spanish performance traditions that developed during the Middle Ages.
  - E. They were typically staged by the members of craft guilds and civic groups.
2. The passage suggests that which of the following was true of Renaissance theatrical practices in Europe?
  - A. Even though women occasionally performed in religious plays, they were unlikely to perform secular plays.
  - B. The influence of religious plays on secular theatrical traditions was less pronounced in France, Italy, and Spain than it was in England.
  - C. The practice of using boys to play women's roles arise primarily from an all-male theatrical tradition developed during the Middle Ages.
  - D. The practice of using boys to plays women's roles was widespread not only in England but also in other European countries.
  - E. The practice of using women as performers in public plays was more common in France, Spain, and Italy than it was in England.



3. The author of the passage refers to the xenophobia of London audiences most probably in order to
- A. point out a circumstance that might have been expected to impede their acceptance of foreign women as performers in public plays
  - B. suggest that English audiences were less tolerant of innovative theatrical practices than were audiences in France, Italy, and Spain
  - C. note a characteristic of English audiences that became more pronounced during the Renaissance than it had been during the Middle Ages
  - D. offer a further reason why English audiences' approval of French, Italian, and Spanish women actors was rare
  - E. highlight an exception to the way in which English audiences characteristically received actors from foreign countries



*Passage 123*

A clue that Saturn's moon Enceladus harbors hydrothermal vents arose when the Cassini spacecraft detected a huge plume of water vapor and ice grains jetting from Enceladus' surface. The grains were determined to be pure silica, a surprise since its only plausible source would be within Enceladus rocky core, where silicon mostly exists in mineral deposits chemically bound with other elements such as **iron and magnesium**. Collisional grinding of those minerals, producing ever smaller pieces, might conceivably create silica nanoparticles. Yet such particles would come in a wide range of sizes not the very narrow range Cassini observed. Only one other natural explanation remained: the nanoparticles could have crystallized from a super-saturated, silica-rich solution of hot alkaline water flowing through rock as hydrothermal vents.

1. The author mentions "iron and magnesium" primarily in order to
  - A. explain how the likely source of Enceladus' silica particles was identified
  - B. clarify why the form of silica observed on Enceladus was unexpected
  - C. challenge an assumption about the composition of Enceladus rocky core
  - D. identify a surprising finding about the mineral deposits in Enceladus rocky core
  - E. differentiate those minerals from minerals that are common in hydrothermal vents
  
2. The passage suggests which of the following about silica nanoparticles?
  - A. They are rarely found in sizes as small as the ones observed by Cassini.
  - B. They do not exist on Enceladus in sufficient volume to form the plumes detected by Cassini
  - C. They are probably rarer on Enceladus than are particles of iron and magnesium.
  - D. They may sometimes be created by processes unrelated to hydrothermal vents.
  - E. They are seldom found in plumes of water vapor and ice grains.
  
3. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. establishing a context that helps shed light on scientific debate
  - B. describing how scientists developed hypotheses about a particular observation
  - C. explaining how different physical processes can contribute to a particular outcome
  - D. deducing a likely explanation for a finding by ruling out an alternative explanation
  - E. contrasting competing theories developed by scientists to account for a particular finding



4. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about the “narrow range”?
- A. It would likely have been broader if Enceladus had a larger number of hydrothermal vents containing alkaline water
  - B. It differentiates the silica nanoparticles found on Enceladus from those found on other rocky bodies
  - C. It constitutes sufficient evidence to eliminate one possible source of Enceladus' silica nanoparticles
  - D. It is difficult to reconcile with the idea that silica may be one of the minerals composing Enceladus' rocky core
  - E. It initially appeared to confirm the idea that Enceladus' silica nanoparticles derived from collisional grinding.



*Passage 124*

In 1961, Julia Child published *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*, frequently described as revolutionary. According to **legend**, Child inspired Americans to exchange their bland cooking for French cuisine's rich flavors. Yet Child's book was hardly singular among cookbooks. One publishing catalog lists almost as many books about French cooking in the decade before Child's book as in the decade after. While Child's book influenced a particular American **cohort**, its effect on the American publishing industry was minimal, a fact at odds with popular assumptions both about publishers and about Child's importance. We might expect Child's success to foster many imitations. Instead, American cookbooks pursued themes popular before Child's book was published, including a **growing interest** in the American cooking styles allegedly vanquished by Child.

1. The passage suggests that the “popular assumptions”
  - A. arose from a mistaken view of Child's intentions
  - B. likely increased publishers' interest in publishing new cookbooks
  - C. more accurately reflected a reality that existed prior to 1961 than later
  - D. were a significant factor driving the sales of Child's book
  - E. are difficult to reconcile with certain publishing industry data
  
2. Which of the following, if true, could be most plausibly cited as evidence in support of the “legend”?
  - A. The segment of the American public that purchased cookbooks grew significantly after 1961.
  - B. Child's *Mastering the Art of French Cooking* outsold all other books on French cooking in 1961.
  - C. American cooking became less marked by regional differences than it had been prior to 1961.
  - D. Many American dishes typically prepared by home cooks prior to 1961 declined in popularity.
  - E. Culinary experts in France came to regard American cooking differently than they had prior to 1961.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the “growing interest”
- A. has been mischaracterized by some observers of American culinary trends of the 1960s
  - B. would not have occurred if Child's book had been the watershed some believed it was
  - C. reflected Americans' aspirations to be perceived as sophisticated about food and cooking
  - D. bolstered certain trends in the publishing industry that accelerated the release of new cookbooks
  - E. confirm Child's influence on at least one segment of the American public
4. The author mentions the "cohort" primarily to
- A. refute the supposed homogeneity of American preferences in food
  - B. place a particular debate within its relevant historical context
  - C. acknowledge some truth in a view that is otherwise inaccurate
  - D. emphasize the inadequacy of a common assumption about French cuisine
  - E. challenge a particular view of what made Child's book popular

*Passage 125*

As of the late 1980s, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planet wide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming.

That clouds represented the weakest element in climate modes was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were not included. But when clouds were incorporated a wide range of forecasts was produced. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. confirming a theory
  - B. supporting a statement
  - C. presenting new information
  - D. predicting future discoveries
  - E. reconciling discrepant findings
  
2. It can be inferred that one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that
  - A. they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate
  - B. they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate
  - C. they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate
  - D. their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide
  - E. their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models



3. It can be inferred that the primary purpose of the models included in the study discussed in the last paragraph of the passage was to
- A. predict future changes in the world's climate
  - B. predict the effects of cloud systems on the world's climate
  - C. find a way to prevent a disastrous planetwide temperature increase
  - D. assess the percentage of the Earth's surface covered by cloud systems
  - E. estimate by how much the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere will increase





*Passage 126*

Most feminist labor historians believe that the emergence and rapid general adaptation of industrial unionism in the late 1930s was essential for the success of efforts to organize large numbers of women workers into unions. They argue that industrial unionism's commitment to recruiting unskilled workers and its abandonment of racial and gender exclusiveness was more attractive to women workers (who, according to these scholars, were largely unskilled than was the earlier exclusionary craft-union model. The successful organization of women garment workers in the 1910s does not undermine this dominant view, since the garment unions welcomed women workers of every skill level, prefiguring the industrial form of unionism. However, the fact that another organization, the very successful Women's Trade Union League, effectively recruited in other industries using the then-prevalent craft-union approach—setting performance standards for members, offering them advanced training programs, and disciplining members who had substandard job performances—less easily explained.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. pointing out similarities and differences between two types of women's unionism
  - B. presenting evidence related to a belief about the unionization of women workers
  - C. giving a description of one particular model of unionization and its impact on women workers
  - D. reconciling two disparate views of the early history of women's labor unions
  - E. suggesting the reasons for the success of a particular effort to unionize women workers
2. The author of the passage discusses the Women's Trade Union League most probably in order to
  - A. support the point of view presented by feminist labor historians
  - B. suggest that the dominant view of industrial unionism is not entirely satisfactory
  - C. provide an example of the success of industrial unionism in organizing women workers before the 1930s
  - D. explain the connection that feminist labor historians make between industrial unionism and the craft-union movement
  - E. illustrate the gender exclusivity of early attempts to organize women workers



3. The passage suggests that feminist labor historians argue that industrial unionism is an approach that
- A. did not succeed when it was used as the basis for efforts to unionize skilled workers
  - B. has rarely been considered the single most important factor responsible for the successful organization of large numbers of women workers
  - C. owed its emergence in the late 1930s and its subsequent spread primarily to the earlier craft unions' failure to organize women and minority workers
  - D. has been firmly committed to forcing employers to abandon exclusionary or discriminatory hiring policies
  - E. tended to open union membership to workers who would probably not have been recruitable by unions adopting the earlier craft-union model



*Passage 127*

The relevance of the literary personality—a writer's distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer's biographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work's intertextuality (interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer's verbal and aesthetic “fingerprints.” New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work's historical context, they **credit a writer with** only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work—say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work's authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

1. Which of the following does the author mention in the passage as a concern of deconstructionists
  - A. A knowledge of the writer's other literary works
  - B. A knowledge of the writer's artistic preferences
  - C. A cognizance of a work's unarticulated ideas
  - D. An appreciation of a work's aesthetic distinctiveness
  - E. An awareness of a work's relation to the era in which it was written

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. It can be inferred from the passage that on the issue of how to analyze a literary work, the new historicists would most likely agree with the deconstructionists that
  - A. the writer's insights and ideas should be understood in terms of the writer's historical context
  - B. the writer's literary personality has little or no relevance
  - C. the critic should primarily focus on intertextuality, subtexts, and metatexts
3. In the context in which it appears, “credit a writer with” most nearly means
  - A. trust a writer with
  - B. applaud a writer for



- C. believe a writer created
- D. presume a writer had
- E. accept a writer for



*Passage 128*

According to one current hypothesis, the typical evolutionary history of a species involves a quick origin, followed by a long period of stability of form, or stasis, and then rapid disappearance. The sudden appearance of new species, once attributed to supposed gaps in the fossil record, is thought to represent accurately the histories of species. There is, however, **doubt** about some of the scientific evidence for this evolutionary **pattern**, particularly the extent to which species exhibit stasis. For example, species with a large population are more likely to exhibit relative stasis, but they are also more likely to be found in the fossil record. Moreover, it is invariably only the hard body parts of any organism that are fossilized. Variations over time in soft body parts, in biochemistry, and in behavior largely escape the fossil record; thus, fossil traces preserve only a minute portion of a species' traits. Furthermore, since so few individual organisms leave fossils, the record of a species is likely to understate variation in that species.

1. The author of the passage provides evidence to refute which of the following aspects of the hypothesis described in the first paragraph?
  - A. The belief that species disappear rapidly
  - B. The contention that form remains stable over long periods of time
  - C. The notion that gaps occur in the fossil record
  - D. The assertion that new species appear suddenly
  - E. The presumption that an evolutionary history can be typical

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Regarding the “doubt” mentioned in the passage, the author would probably agree that it
  - A. will be resolved once scientists have gathered more data relevant to certain critical cases
  - B. arises only because scientists assume that the sudden appearance of new species in the fossil record accurately represents the speed with which new species arose
  - C. results partially from tendencies in the fossil record that allow for uncertainty
3. In the context in which it appears, “pattern” most nearly means
  - A. archetype
  - B. precedent
  - C. model



D. relationship

E. grouping



*Passage 129*

In the mid-1970s, historians often debated the motives of the American Revolutionaries. For neo-Progressive scholars, the Revolution was rooted in the experience of social inequity and in a democratic striving against privilege. These scholars focused less frequently on great men of the Revolution than on ordinary people—farmers, artisans, and laborers and marginalized groups. Conversely, neo-Whig scholars believed that republican political ideas determined the actions of the Revolutionaries. Their Revolution followed from the shared belief that powerful men had always sought, and would always seek, to deprive their fellow citizens of liberty and property. Ironically, in the conservative act of defending their own liberties and estates, the decidedly elitist gentlemen who articulated revolutionary ideals also liberated egalitarian impulses that would produce a democratic society.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. According to the neo-Whig scholars as described in the passage, which of the following were motives for the American Revolution?
  - A. The desire of elitist gentlemen to defend their liberty
  - B. The desire to thwart the actions of powerful men
  - C. The desire to create an egalitarian society
  
2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
  - A. The neo-Whig scholars suggested that powerful men recognized the impact the American Revolution would have on ordinary people.
  - B. The motivations behind the American Revolution were politically conservative for the most part.
  - C. The neo-Progressive scholars underestimated the extent to which powerful men benefited from the American Revolution.
  - D. One result of the American Revolution was a furthering of the goal that the neo-progressive scholars attributed to the Revolutionaries.
  - E. Powerful men ultimately had less influence than marginalized groups did on the direction of the American Revolution.

*Passage 130*

In the 1920s, the Legal Realists, a group of constitutional scholars challenged “formalism,” the then dominant style of legal reasoning in the United States. Proponents of formalism, believing that neither personal experiences nor a case’s social implications should shape a judge’s ruling, urged judges to decide difficult new cases by applying to such cases general principles deduced from the decisions of previous courts in similar instances. Legal Realists insisted that judges’ decisions were influenced by the social implications of a decision and by life experiences, the latter inevitably coloring judges’ perceptions of a case’s parties and witnesses and thus of its “facts,” and that the legal principles derivable from previous decisions in similar instances were so inconsistent that such principles were likely to result in very different rulings. Thus, Legal Realists argued that legal principles to be meaningful and useful could not be general and abstract, but must instead refer to specific circumstances. **Principles appropriate to deciding one case involving contracts might not be for another because contracts are entered into and enforced in widely different circumstances.**

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. chronicle the development in the United States of a particular approach to judicial decision-making
  - B. point out differences between two approaches to judicial decision-making in the United States
  - C. suggest that two approaches to judicial decision-making in the United States are not as contradictory as they may appear to be
  - D. explain how a particular approach to judicial decision-making has reshaped the decision-making behavior of Judges in the United States
  - E. show that one approach to judicial decision-making in the United States is superior to another
2. According to the passage, Legal Realists determined the usefulness of legal principles on the basis of which of the following?
  - A. Their applicability to a wide variety of Circumstances
  - B. Their relevance to the circumstances of the cases to which they were applied
  - C. The ease with which they were derived from the decisions of previous courts in similar cases
  - D. The extent to which they were helpful in identifying similarities among seemingly disparate cases





- E. The extent to which they were colored by the personal experiences of the judges deducing them
3. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the final sentence of the passage to the sentence that precedes it?
- A. The final sentence illustrates a generalization made in the preceding sentence.
  - B. The final sentence offers an exception to the generalization made in the preceding sentence
  - C. The final sentence evaluates a conclusion presented in the preceding sentence
  - D. The final sentence corrects an assertion made in the preceding sentence.
  - E. The final sentence comments on an example presented in the preceding sentence.



*Passage 131*

French filmmakers of the 1920s emphasized visual style rather than narrative continuity, which was already dominant in the United States and elsewhere. **Some critics have asserted that since these films flout the cinematic conventions of Hollywood, they should be regarded as important modernist cinema.** While a welcome departure from the traditional denigration of 1920s French cinema this **claim** overestimates or distorts the achievement of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier, since the Hollywood conventions they did not use were not yet fully established in France, where the Hollywood-style production practices that would have supported these conventions were lacking. Moreover, though 1920s French films should indeed be judged by criteria other than those underlying the Hollywood aesthetic, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these films especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions-cannot easily be disregarded.

1. In regard to 1920s French cinema, the passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. critiquing an assessment of it
  - B. refuting a traditional view of it
  - C. defending it against certain criticisms
  - D. assessing its various merits
  - E. evaluating opposing views of it
  
2. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the critics mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
  - A. They have failed to identify the real merits of such directors as Gance and L'Herbier
  - B. They have neglected to note the influence of prior aesthetic traditions on 1920s French cinema.
  - C. They have overestimated the degree to which modernist cinema diverges from Hollywood conventions.
  - D. They have been successful in revising the traditional view of 1920s French cinema.
  - E. They have demonstrated that modernist cinema has been partly influenced by the rediscovery of 1920s French cinema.



3. Which of the following statements about the “claim” is most consistent with the view expressed by the author of the passage?
- A. The claim has a certain amount of validity but is undermined by its failure to define the qualities that actually characterize modernist cinema.
  - B. The claim overestimates the achievements of 1920s French cinema to approximately the same degree that earlier assessments underestimated those achievements.
  - C. The claim tends to be more accurate regarding certain directors than regarding other directors.
  - D. The claim represents a welcome revival of interest in 1920s French cinema, but it is overly concerned with the types of influences that shaped these films.
  - E. The claim is an improvement upon an earlier assessment of 1920s French cinema, but in several respects, it is mistaken.



*Passage 132*

Educated people in the Renaissance learned their Latin from contemporary collections, like Erasmus' *Adage* and Ravisius Textor's *Epitbera*, that grouped pithy expressions not by author or period but by subject. Thus, Renaissance students encountered the many variations ancient Roman writers (ca. 100B.C.-ca.A.D.200) had for maxims like "War is pleasant to those who haven't tried it." They could even use these sayings flawlessly themselves, for example, urging friends who worked too long on one book to "take your hand off the writing tablet". But they had no sense of context; instead, they associated the quotations not with the original sources, but with the other identical, similar, or opposite sayings cited in their textbooks. Modern scholarship has explored this point to explain the **idiosyncratic** nature of most Renaissance allusions to classical texts. The prevalence of this sort of secondhand classical culture in the Renaissance should figure in any effort to assess the degree and kind of influence that Roman writers had on the educated class of the sixteenth century in Europe.

1. The term "idiosyncratic" is used by the author of the passage to characterize the
  - A. manner in which educated people of Renaissance Europe leaned Latin
  - B. interpretations by some modern scholars of Renaissance allusions to classical texts
  - C. way in which allusions to classical texts were usually employed by Renaissance writers
  - D. secondhand nature of classical culture in Renaissance Europe
  - E. influence that ancient Roman writers had on the educated class of sixteenth-century Europe
2. The author of the passage suggests that when a Renaissance student quoted a Latin expression, that student would typically
  - A. use the expression in an inappropriate context
  - B. be unfamiliar with the original source of the expression
  - C. employ a garbled variation of the original expression
  - D. modify the expression from the form in which it appeared in contemporary collections
  - E. use the expression with a similar or opposite saying learned from the same textbook
3. With which of the following views of modern scholarship on the Renaissance period would the author of the passage most likely agree?
  - A. Its devotion to the study of Renaissance allusions to classical texts has blinded it to issues that are more central to an understanding of the period.



- B. It needs to consider the means by which educated Renaissance people learned Latin in order to understand how these people were influenced by the literature of ancient Rome.
- C. It has adequately assessed the way in which Renaissance writers used ancient Roman texts, but it still needs to examine the original sources of these Roman texts.
- D. It has spent most of its time exploring firsthand classical culture in the Renaissance and now needs to take on its secondhand classical culture.
- E. It should incorporate a broader, interdisciplinary approach, one that addresses the overall social conditions of education in the Renaissance if it hopes to gain a more complete understanding of this period.



*Passage 133*

Historically, more cold-adapted antelope species originating in Eurasia have migrated into Africa, where the climate is generally warmer, than have warm-adapted African species into Eurasia. A likely explanation for this involves the fact that intercontinental migrations require both a land bridge connecting the two continents and suitable habitat both on and across that land bridge. During periods of climatic cooling such as the various ice ages, the land bridge is open for a long time (because sea level remains low) and is usable by cold-adapted species because cool habitats then extend across it. Thus, during cooling most migrants would be expected to travel toward Africa, which is near the equator, since this is the direction dictated by habitat changes on a cooling Earth. In contrast, when the Earth is warm, the land bridge is reduced or gone because sea level is relatively high then. Only during the **short lag** between onset of global temperature change and sea level response can warm-adapted species migrate from the equator toward higher latitudes.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of an Eurasia-Africa land bridge during ice ages?
  - A. It offers suitable habitats for cold-adapted species of antelope.
  - B. It encourages migration from Africa to Eurasia of cold-adapted species of antelope.
  - C. It allows the survival of warm-adapted species of antelope that might otherwise become extinct.
  - D. It is more likely to exist early in an ice age than later in an ice age.
  - E. The habitats it offers change more quickly than do those offered by land bridge during other periods.
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following best accounts for the apparent bias in antelope migration direction?
  - A. Warm-adapted antelope species are rarely able to tolerate cool habitats, whereas cold-adapted antelope species usually can tolerate warm habitats.
  - B. During global warming periods, land bridges, when present, lack habitats suitable for sustaining warm adapted antelope species.
  - C. Under most climatic conditions, Africa offers a larger number of suitable antelope habitats than does Eurasia.
  - D. Many more species of antelope have originated in Eurasia than have originated in Africa.
  - E. Land bridges are more likely to exist when climate change favors migration to warmer climates than when climate change favors migration to cooler climates.



3. It can be inferred that if the explanation offered in the passage for the apparent bias in antelope-migration direction is correct, which of the following should be observed in the Eurasian fossil record?
- A. Fossils of native cold-adapted antelope species would not appear in geologic strata associated with the onset of periods during which global temperature rose.
  - B. The numbers of both warm-adapted and cold adapted antelope species represented in the record would be relatively stable only during periods of falling global temperatures.
  - C. The earliest fossils of African-origin species of antelope would appear only in those geological strata associated with the onset of periods during which global temperature rose.
  - D. The number of African-origins species of antelope represented in that record during certain periods would exceed the number of native species of antelope.
  - E. The number of African-origins species of antelope represented in that record during cooling periods would be higher than the number represented during warming periods.
4. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. identifying various conditions under which species migrate between regions
  - B. explaining a particular pattern of species migration
  - C. explaining how climatic change causes species to migrate between regions
  - D. accounting for differences in the numbers of species originating in different regions
  - E. suggesting that species migrate into Africa only during cooling periods
5. The author of the passage implies that during the “short lag” a land bridge between Africa and Eurasia would
- A. be inhabited primarily by species of antelope originating in Eurasia
  - B. be characterized by areas of widely varying elevation above sea level
  - C. be inhabited by a wide diversity of antelope species
  - D. contain habitats that could sustain warm-adapted antelope species
  - E. contain habitats similar to habitats at much higher latitudes in Eurasia

*Passage 134*

Twentieth-century architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe decreed that the display cabinets that cluttered nineteenth-century rooms must be cleared away from the modern home. While the resulting austere designs had admirers worldwide, some critics perceived Mies as coercing human nature to adapt to his eccentricities. Indeed, critics speculated that the house he designed for Grete and Fritz Tugendhat was unlivable. Though the Tugendhats defended the house, their praise confirms the critics doubts. Grete disclosed that the house forbade the occupants to relax and forced them to see themselves in uncommon ways. Fritz concealed that to redecorate would destroy the house's unity, but he claimed that Mies's perhaps inflexible design gave their personal lives the special importance of art. Both Tugendhats seemed to have identified with the sculpture of a female torso that Mies placed in their living area: **rather than eliminate the display cabinet Mies had increased its scale and transformed human bodies into art objects.**

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. support an innovative idea
  - B. recommend a traditional approach
  - C. illustrate a historical trend
  - D. introduce a contrasting case
  - E. discuss an artistic approach
  
2. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following features of the Tugendhat house contributed to the transformation referred to in the highlighted portion of the passage?
  - A. A sculpture of the female occupant of the house placed in the living room
  - B. A spatial arrangement that complemented the proportions of the human body
  - C. An interior décor that surrounded the human occupants of a room with beautiful things
  - D. An architectural design that encouraged people to view themselves as they would view art objects
  - E. A living art that was decorated with large-scale cabinets for the display of art objects





3. The passage includes a paraphrase of the Tugendhats' descriptions of what it was like to live in their house primarily in order to
- A. support the author's assessment of the house's design
  - B. endorse the Tugendhats defense
  - C. introduce Mies's theory
  - D. weaken the argument of those who criticized the house's design
  - E. demonstrate a disagreement between Fritz and Grete



*Passage 135*

The archaeological evidence of the use of waterpower in Great Britain is even more substantial for Britain's Roman period than for the subsequent medieval period, when historians know that water mills were common. This kind of evidence casts doubt on the widely held theory that the introduction of powered milling (using waterpower to grind grain into flour) stimulated economic growth during the Middle Ages and encouraged a new attitude to the possibilities of exploiting the natural world. On the contrary, medieval people inherited a world in which water mills were already commonplace. And, furthermore, the excavated remains of Roman and medieval water mills prove that the design first described by the Roman engineer Vitruvius 2,000 years ago was scarcely modified until the eighteenth century. While a second type of water mill was introduced during the Middle Ages it did not represent a technological advance, but was a simpler, less powerful mill that was cheaper to build than the more complex Vitruvian mill.

1. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument concerning the economic impact of powered milling in medieval Great Britain?
  - A. During the Middle Ages, mills powered by wind were used for the first time to mill grain in Great Britain.
  - B. The ownership of water mills in Great Britain was limited to a relatively small segment of the total population during both Britain's Roman period and the Middle Ages.
  - C. The average climatic conditions in Great Britain at the beginning of the Middle Ages were unusually temperate and, as a result, grain harvests were unusually large.
  - D. The less expensive costs of building the type of water mill introduced during the Middle Ages made mills more readily available and encouraged landowners to plant larger grain crops.
  - E. The excavated remains of Roman water mills have been found primarily in the western part of Great Britain, whereas the remains of water mills from the Middle Ages are scattered more widely.
2. The passage supports which of the following inferences about water mills in Great Britain?
  - A. A greater number of water mills were built during Britain's Roman period than during the Middle Ages.
  - A. More remains have been discovered of water mills that were built during Britain's Roman period than of those that were built during the Middle Ages.
  - B. Water mills did not have a significant effect on economic growth in Great Britain until the eighteenth century.



- C. The first water mill in Great Britain was built by the Romans approximately 2,000 years ago.
- D. The Vitruvian water mill was the model for the type of water mill introduced in Great Britain during the eighteenth century.
3. The passage suggests which of the following about the historical documentation of water mills in Great Britain?
- A. Historians have had to depend on archeological evidence to prove that water mills were used in medieval Great Britain.
- B. Historians have had difficulty documenting when changes in the design of the water mill used in Great Britain took place.
- C. The best historical documentation of the use of water mills in Great Britain has been provided by records kept by the Romans.
- D. Historical records document the widespread use of water in medieval Great Britain.
- E. Historical records discredited the theory that powered milling stimulated economic growth in Great Britain.



## 第二部分: 中文章

### Passage 136

Economists use two competing models to describe the effects of commercial advertising--- advertising as market competition and advertising as marker power. The market competition model holds that the fundamental function of advertising is to provide information about products and brands. It is argued that information in ads permits greater marketplace efficiencies, such as lower prices and reduced monopoly power. In a similar vein, much discussion regarding political advertising has rested on its informational value. Does political advertising provide political information and help voters make informed decisions? Nelson argues that promoting bars of soap in commercial ads is no different than promoting political ideas/ideology from political candidates in political ads, on the grounds that information is being distributed in both cases. Others such as Ferguson and Jamieson, disagree with Nelson's proposition. Ferguson, for example, pointed out that choosing a political candidate is more like buying an experience good (where the quality is hard to evaluate prior to purchase) rather than a search good (where the quality is easily evaluated before the purchase). According to Ferguson, claims in political ads do not have true informational value, because it is difficult for voters to draw inferences about the future deeds of a candidate from what the ads say. **Furthermore, Jamieson argues that political ads reshape the public image of political candidates and change voters' feelings about the candidates with subtle emotional cues but without substantive information upon which to base a reasoned judgment.**

1. The passage implies that Ferguson and Jamieson agree that political advertising
  - A. focuses primarily on the communication of subtle emotional cues
  - B. is largely ineffective at promoting particular candidates
  - C. misleads voters about the beliefs and future actions of candidates
  - D. has only a temporary effect on the public images of candidates
  - E. cannot be relied upon by voters who want to make informed decisions
  
2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted sentence serves primarily to
  - A. present an objection to Nelson's soap-bar analogy
  - B. illustrate the distinction between experience goods and search goods
  - C. describe the consensus among economists about the informational value of political speech
  - D. make a claim about the predictability of voter behavior



- E. indicate the basis for Ferguson's characterization of the process of choosing a political candidate
3. Which of the following statements, if true, would most clearly weaken Nelson's argument as it is presented in the passage?
- A. Political advertisements that make false claims are subject to rebuttal by political advertisements for opposing candidates.
  - B. Most producers of political advertisements work directly for the political campaigns of the candidates the advertisements promote
  - C. Soap advertisements typically rely on evocative images that do not relate to the effectiveness of the product being advertised.
  - D. Advertisements for familiar products, such as bars of soap, are evaluated more critically by audiences than are advertisements for less familiar products.
  - E. Voter disappointment in the candidates that they elect is analogous to the disappointment consumers of familiar products sometimes experience



*Passage 137*

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368-1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as a gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between **two ideologies**: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires. However, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification. since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, a Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. describe the tension between two ideologies
  - B. analyze the nature of a historical antagonism
  - C. question the relevance of certain evidence
  - D. reveal the inconsistencies of a popular theory
  - E. defend the importance of historical research
  
2. The author mentions "two ideologies" primarily in order to
  - A. contrast the popular beliefs of a particular time period in Chinese history
  - B. identify the main source of tension between two groups of people
  - C. describe the economic and geopolitical context of a historical event
  - D. mention a plausible but ultimately inadequate explanation for a phenomenon
  - E. refute a widely held view about the consequences of a conflict
  
3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?



- A. A conflict is described and some of its ramifications are explored
  - B. A hypothesis is proposed and the credibility of the evidence typically used to support it is questioned
  - C. A phenomenon is considered and the accounts of the historical events surrounding it are discussed.
  - D. A view is presented and an argument that suggests its deficiency is given.
  - E. A controversy is explained and the strengths and weaknesses of both sides are considered.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that toward the end of the Middle Ming period
- A. blue-and-white porcelain was probably illegally exported out of China
  - B. most members of the Ming bureaucracy were sympathetic to the private traders
  - C. the port at Ningbo was the only port where the maritime ban was strictly enforced
  - D. the coastal defense was intensified to counter the expansion of illicit trade
  - E. the Chinese economy flourished as a result of increasing overseas demand for Chinese porcelain
5. It can be inferred from the passage that Governor Zhu Wan most likely
- A. focused his enforcement efforts on the illegal porcelain trade
  - B. pursued policies that ended up damaging his own commercial interests
  - C. was not one of the powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy
  - D. was praised for his efforts in the account written by Cui Bo
  - E. favored traditional agrarian values over commercialism
6. The passage suggests that the large-scale export of Chinese porcelain after 1488
- A. occurred without the knowledge of many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy
  - B. had more supporters than detractors among officials within the Ming bureaucracy
  - C. was able to take place partly because of the involvement of government officials
  - D. caused a decrease in tension between private traders and the imperial government
  - E. was due in part to a lack of sufficient enforcement effort on Ningbo

*Passage 138*

Faced with the paucity of surviving texts by mid-eighteenth-century American women, historians interested in women's experience have proven resourceful at using nontextual sources. Recently, Laurel Thatcher Ulrich has turned to objects hand-sewn by New England women, maintaining that objects such as sheets, pillowcases, and quilts reveal the "flow of common life" while providing a context for political events. Discerning the historical significance of these handmade objects is not easy, however. Between today and eighteenth-century New England there looms a formidable nineteenth-century mythology that romanticized that earlier colonial era, With its household production system, as a simpler time of hard work and virtuous self-sufficiency. This **myth** emerged as compensation for the extreme wealth and poverty generated by industrialization. As household production declined, and factory-made, store-bought goods became widespread, antiquarians avidly collected and displayed the handmade objects of their idealized forebears. Attentive to the ideological distortions of nineteenth-century mythmaking, most historians are wary of trying to discern the original meaning of colonial objects assuming that nowadays, such objects reveal more about nineteenth-century collectors than about eighteenth-century users. By contrast, rather than disparaging the mythmakers, Ulrich thanks them for saving so many objects made and used by ordinary women.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing
  - A. reasons that it is difficult to find sources relevant to women's past experience
  - B. the emergence of a particular historical myth during the mid-nineteenth century
  - C. attitudes regarding the usefulness of certain historical sources for studying a particular period
  - D. attempts by a historian to discern the significance of certain handmade objects
  - E. a debate among historians regarding the experience of women during a particular historical period
2. The passage identifies which of the following as a source of difficulty for historians attempting to draw conclusions from the hand-sewn objects referred to in the passage?
  - A. The relative shortage of such objects in comparison with other handmade objects
  - B. Historians' insufficient understanding of the household production system that produced these objects
  - C. Historians' disagreements over why such objects became especially prized during the nineteenth century
  - D. An interpretive context applied to these objects during the nineteenth century





- E. A lack of textual sources that might supplement and explain such objects
3. Regarding the “myth,” it can be inferred that Ulrich would probably disagree with most historians over
- A. the extent to which this myth interferes with the use of certain objects as historical source material
  - B. the extent to which this myth emerged in response to forces unleashed by industrialization
  - C. whether this myth contains clues to the original meaning of handmade objects from the colonial period
  - D. whether this myth was especially widespread during the nineteenth century
  - E. whether this myth was able to compensate adequately for the inequities of industrialization



*Passage 139*

The idea of religious music as being the artistically purest form of Black musical expression has deep roots: W.E.B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, and Alain Locke are just a few prominent intellectuals who held the spirituals to be the pinnacles of Black art in the United States during the first part of the twentieth century, with **Du Bois** describing them as “the most beautiful expression of human experience, born this side of the seas....the singular spiritual heritage of the nation and the greatest gift of the Negro people.”

The elevation of religious music to the epitome of authentic Black musicality speaks to a **broader tendency** noted by Karl Hagstrom Miller: the urge for critics and historians to describe Black music making in terms that are inherently collective. This has extended to nonmusical contexts, in which the called-and-response dynamic, the “ring shout,” and jazz-derived metaphors or collective interaction have been highly influential in discussions of African American culture generally. While certainly useful, Miller points out that the abundance of **metaphors about music making as a collective experience** “has a tendency to trap individuals within a racial collectivity, naturalizing music as an outgrowth of one's life rather than a cultivated talent and obscuring the meaning and uses of art that falls outside of racially defined cultural borders.” In other words, individuating traits such as technique, ambition, and stylistic diversity become subordinated to one's role within a group and his or her **imagined** obligations to that group.

1. The author of the passage quotes Du Bois most likely to
  - A. clarify an aesthetic principle that has been difficult to comprehend
  - B. establish the actual source of a frequently misattributed argument
  - C. evoke a sense of the cultural authority associated with a particular view
  - D. compare Du Bois's definition of a term to Miller's definition of that term
  - E. distinguish Du Bois's position from those of Johnson and Locke
2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding African American spirituals?
  - A. Their artistic merits received considerably more attention in the early twentieth century than they receive today.
  - B. Their preeminence has inadvertently contributed to a critical reception that can be constraining for Black artists.
  - C. Their emotional appeal does not depend on the audience knowing very much African American history.



- D. They engendered a critical approach that is better suited to the study of Black music making than it is to the study of African American culture generally
- E. They have become so mainstream that it is difficult for Black musicians to use them to invoke a distinctly African American heritage.
3. It can be inferred that Miller would likely agree with which of the following statements regarding the “broader tendency”?
- A. It made it more difficult for Black musicians to be evaluated as autonomous artists.
- B. It made it easier for Black musicians to produced stylistic innovations
- C. It discouraged Black composers from incorporating elements from spirituals in their compositions
- D. It was a tendency that Du Bois and other prominent Black intellectuals resisted
- E. It made it more difficult for the influence of religious music to be fully appreciate in the African American culture.
4. Which of the following statements best characterizes the relationship between the two paragraphs?
- A. The first paragraph explains why a certain genre was held in high regard by critics: the second paragraph suggests that a reevaluation of the genre is necessary.
- B. The first paragraph introduces a certain definition of authenticity: the second paragraph explores whether this definition is broad enough to accommodate new developments in a field.
- C. The first paragraph acknowledges the contributions of a group of intellectuals to a debate: the second paragraph identifies a later critic who denounced the conclusions of the earlier group.
- D. The first paragraph explains the importance of a genre of music to a particular community; the second paragraph shows how that community's values are reflected in the music's style.
- E. The first paragraph traces the origins of an influential idea in a particular field; the second paragraph points out possible drawbacks that resulted from embracing that idea.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

5. The passage suggests that “metaphors about music making as a collective experience” may lead critics to
- A. perceive Black musicians as having an important responsibility to members of the Black community



- B. overlook the diligence and intentionality of Black musicians in pursuing their art
- C. praise Black musicians in terms that ultimately fail to acknowledge the impact of individual artists

6. In the context in which it appears, “imagined” most nearly means

- A. fabricated
- B. ideal
- C. creative
- D. presumed
- E. intangible



*Passage 140*

The relative isolation of Brittany into the early twentieth century allowed its regional costumes and certain other aspects of local culture to endure longer there than such traditions did elsewhere in France though historical and ethnographic accounts of Breton costume have robustly challenged many outsiders assumptions that there was a timeless Breton traditionalism in dress. Although it would come to be seen as the distinctive marker of Breton cultural continuity, the region's costume was in fact a modern and evolving phenomenon. It had been the relaxation of sumptuary laws (regulations restricting people from wearing clothing considered above their station) during the late-eighteenth-century French revolutionary period that first allowed rural populations to be more expressive in their dress. They did this by incorporating formerly restricted items, such as silks, ribbons, and lace, into peasant dress that had formerly been fairly uniform across France. Moreover, nineteenth-century mechanization of fabric production made cloth available more cheaply in Brittany, and expanded commerce brought at least the larger Breton towns into contact with styles from Paris. Innovation and even fashion thus shaped the forms of Brittany's purportedly traditional costume, which in fact varied by locality within Brittany. Nevertheless, tourists tended to view Breton costumes as a legible marker of cultural cohesion and continuity.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. draw a contrast between nineteenth-century Breton costume and that of earlier periods
  - B. discuss factors that distinguished Breton costume from the dress found elsewhere in France
  - C. trace the history of a misconception about Breton costume
  - D. explain why the use of Breton costume declined over time
  - E. show why a common view about Breton costume was mistaken
  
2. The passage suggests which of the following about Breton costume?
  - A. It was introduced into Brittany from other parts of France.
  - B. It did not achieve its distinctive form until the late nineteenth century.
  - C. Historical and ethnographic accounts of Brittany have largely ignored it
  - D. Non-Bretons often assumed that it was an unchanging aspect of Breton culture
  - E. Outsiders mistakenly thought it to have been worn by Bretons of all classes.

3. The passage indicates which of the following about outsiders' views of Breton costumes?
- A. They have been more varied than many scholars have recognized.
  - B. They began to change as commerce expanded and more tourists were able to visit Brittany.
  - C. They have not tended to include an accurate sense of the local variations within Breton costume.
  - D. They have tended to be influenced by historical and ethnographical accounts that misrepresented the stylistic continuity of Breton costumes.
  - E. They began to influence the way Bretons themselves used elements like ribbon and lace to embellish their clothing

*Passage 141*

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 antiparty 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 undermines 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.

1. 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 a historical period
2. Select the sentence in the passage that describes how a historian might reply to attempts to call his theory into question.
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements was true of the two major political parties during the period between 1835 and 1900?
  - A. They underestimated the strength of antiparty sentiment.
  - B. They were less interested in local governance than were third parties.
  - C. They ignored some of the issues that third parties focused on.
  - D. They were less receptive to women's political participation than were third parties.
  - E. They had less difficulty than third parties did in getting their members to turn out to vote in elections.



*Passage 142*

For two decades after the Civil War, the political cartoons of Thomas Nast remained the most recognizable visual feature of *Harpers Weekly*, at the time one of the most widely circulated magazines in the United States. But despite his considerable fame, his **dominance over the pictorial content of a successful periodical**, and his unprecedented salary among American illustrators, Nast often felt beleaguered and disgruntled at *Harpers Weekly*. At the end of 1886, after nearly quitting on several earlier occasions, he declined to renew his contract with his publishers. **Writers on Nast** have commonly blamed his dissatisfaction and waning influence at the firm upon political feuding with the management, allegedly an increasingly conservative group reluctant to tolerate Nast's radical, reformist views. But this ubiquitous explanation greatly exaggerates any such political rift while ignoring a crucial **shift in cultural attitudes** towards heightened civility in mainstream journalism that did far more to fuel resentments between the artist and his editorial board. Nast's alienation from his longtime employer stemmed less from divergent political goals and more from differing approaches to the niceties of political debate, most notably his failure to adapt his distinctly violent cartoons to standards of decorum embraced by his publishing house during the 1870s.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the “shift in cultural attitudes”?
  - A. It created pressure on *Harpers Weekly* to modify its hiring
  - B. It contributed significantly to Nast's feelings of discontent with *Harpers Weekly*
  - C. It resulted in part from public reaction to certain aspects of Nast's cartoons.
  - D. It may have been less widespread than the editors of *Harpers Weekly* thought it was.
  - E. It is less directly related to Nast's dominance at *Harpers Weekly* than is often believed.
2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the “writers on Nast”?
  - A. They established a once-dominant view of Nast's political cartoons that has now been rejected by most scholars
  - B. They might have developed a more accurate understanding of Nast's relationship with Harper's Weekly if they had analyzed the content of Nast's cartoons more carefully.
  - C. For the most part, they have not sufficiently considered the effect of larger social changes on the way in which Nast's cartoons were perceived.
  - D. Many of them have misrepresented Nast's reasons for leaving Harper's Weekly largely because they have misunderstood the true nature of Nast's political views.



- E. In general, they have correctly characterized the sources of conflict between Nast and his editors at Harper's Weekly but have failed to describe accurately how the conflict developed.
3. The author mentions Nast's dominance over the pictorial content of Harper's Weekly primarily in order to
- A. cite a factor that puts into perspective Nast's feelings about working for Harper's Weekly
  - B. explain why the editors of Harper's Weekly became unhappy with Nast's cartoons
  - C. support the argument that Nast was an influential figure in American publishing after the Civil War
  - D. help refute a claim about Nast's relationship with the editorial board of Harper's Weekly
  - E. suggest that the style of Nast's cartoons was less extreme than is sometimes claimed
4. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. cite studies that help to correct a misperception
  - B. contrast two explanation for a particular event
  - C. present an alternative to a widely held view
  - D. explore the reasons for a historical change
  - E. account for the ubiquity of a particular explanation
5. The passage suggest which of the following about Nast's departure from Harper's Weekly?
- A. It has been interpreted by many writers as evidence that Nast's political views were more radical than actually were.
  - B. It was an event that had long been expected by those who closely followed events at Harper's Weekly
  - C. It was primarily caused by Nast's dissatisfaction with an alteration in the political direction of Harper's Weekly.
  - D. It had more to do with discord over Nast's salary and editorial influence at Harper's Weekly than has generally been recognized.
  - E. It might not have occurred if the publishers of Harper's Weekly had not changed their attitude toward what was appropriate in cartoons.

6. The passage suggest which of the following about the “standards of decorum”?
- A. They were an increasing force in journalism during the 1870s.
  - B. They made it risky for magazines to publish political cartoons.
  - C. They had begun to decline by the time Nast left Harpers Weekly.
  - D. They reflected a general cultural shift away from a radical reformist agenda.
  - E. They have been seen by many writers as a reason why Nast felt disgruntled at Harper's Weekly



*Passage 143*

Garlic mustard---a plant native to western Eurasia---has been successful as an invasive species in the United States. Garlic mustard contains a variety of plant secondary compounds that lower its palatability to herbivores. In addition, recent studies suggest that these secondary compounds affect the seed germination and growth of native plants and alter the activity of soil organisms, **raising** the possibility that secondary compounds in garlic mustard contribute to its overall success as an invader. Although it remains unclear exactly how these secondary compounds penetrate into the soil, their presence appears to affect surrounding plants. Prati and Bossdorf found that the germination rate of a native woodland herb, rough avens, was significantly reduced when grown in soils that had been previously occupied by garlic mustard. To test for the specific effects of root exudates (substances slowly released by roots), they mixed experimental soil samples with activated carbon, a material that binds organic compounds in soil and thereby decreases their activity. They found that more seeds germinated in soils with activated carbon than in soils without activated carbon, suggesting that organic compounds released in the exudates of garlic mustard had a negative effect on the seed germination of native species.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Prati and Bossdorf's experiments with activated carbon were intended to determine which of the following?
  - A. How the presence of garlic mustard affects the growth rates of other non-native plant species
  - B. Why the presence of activated carbon decreases the activity of organic compounds
  - C. Whether the root exudates of garlic mustard negatively affect the germination rates of native plants
  - D. Whether the germination of garlic mustard is affected by the activity of soil organisms
  - E. Which secondary compounds found in garlic mustard most lower its palatability to herbivores

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the plant secondary compounds found in garlic mustard is true?
  - A. They make garlic mustard less appetizing to plant-eating animals.
  - B. They alter the activity of soil-dwelling organisms.
  - C. They appear to decrease the germination rates of native plant species.



3. According to the passage, which of the following occurred during Prat and Bossdorf's experiments?
- A. Rough avens plants that had already germinated grew more quickly in soils that contained activated carbon than they did in soils that did not contain it.
  - B. More rough avens seeds sprouted in soil with decreased organic compound activity than did seeds in soil with higher levels of organic compound activity.
  - C. The growth rate of rough avens plants that had already germinated decreased significantly when the plants were grown in soil that had been previously occupied by garlic mustard.
  - D. The presence of activated carbon negatively affected both the seed germination rates and the plant growth rates of garlic mustard.
  - E. The activities of soil organisms necessary for the flourishing of rough avens were enhanced by the presence of garlic mustard.
4. In the context in which it appears, "raising" most nearly means
- A. elevating
  - B. increasing
  - C. rearing
  - D. improving
  - E. introducing

*Passage 144*

The seemingly unrelated aims of functional strength and aesthetic appeal had been not only successfully integrated in many of the in classic suspension bridges of the past two centuries but also commonly achieved by engineers alone or leading teams. Thomas Telford was in fact both engineering and architect of his Menai Suspension Bridge, and John Roebling was both engineer and architect of his Brooklyn Bridge. That these engineering structures especially have come to be regarded as architectural icons demonstrates the aesthetic heights that an engineer can achieve.

Engineers less artistically confident than Telford and Roebling have engaged consulting architects to advise them on the design of everything from the facades placed on massive anchorages and skyscraper-high towers to the finishing details like deck railings and lampposts. **Othmar Ammann**, the chief engineer of the George Washington and many other New York City bridges, often sought the help of famous architects. When the George Washington was but an idea on paper, Ammann engaged Cass Gilbert, the architect of the Woolworth Building and other landmarks, to depict how the towers might be finished in stone. Since money was tight when the bridge was being completed, however, the steel-framed towers were left bare - a look that the Swiss architect Corbusier found extremely appealing-and bare steel became the new aesthetic standard for monumental bridge towers.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. explore the interplay between two professional disciplines
  - B. discuss the personal qualities needed to succeed in a particular endeavor
  - C. consider what qualities give aesthetic appeal to structures of a particular kind
  - D. present the evolution of a relationship between competing goals
  - E. explain how apparently disparate goals actually support each other

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage implies that Othmar Ammann was
  - A. responsible for a design that became an aesthetic touchstone for later bridges
  - B. financially constrained from hiring the architects he wished for the George Washington
  - C. less certain of his aesthetic design abilities than Telford and Roebling were of theirs



3. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Casa Gilbert's ideas for finishing the towers of the George Washington Bridge
- A. They had to be abandoned during construction.
  - B. They impressed Le Corbusier.
  - C. They were judged to be too costly when the project was initially proposed.
  - D. They derived from themes Gilbert had explored in the Woolworth Building
  - E. They started a fashion that was followed in later bridge towers.



*Passage 145*

Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, **results from field studies** have been inconsistent and no general theory of invisibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the **apparently conflicting and ambiguous results** of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

The diversity in the range of resource-release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of consistent ecological correlates of invisibility. In particular, the theory predicts that there will be no necessary relationship between the species diversity of a plant community and its susceptibility to invasion, since near-complete exploitation of resources and very incomplete resource exploitation can each occur in both species-rich and species-poor communities. **Though Lonsdale found a positive association between species richness and invasion**, this may arise from the tendency of diverse plant communities to be nutrient poor and therefore more responsive to the effects of human-caused influxes of nutrients.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. assessing the empirical success of a theory
  - B. explaining why no consistent theoretical account of a phenomenon has been possible
  - C. advocating a potential solution to theoretical impasse
  - D. deducing testable predictions from a proposed theory
  - E. describing the difficulties involved in explaining certain empirical results
  
2. It can be inferred that the author would most likely agree with which of the following assessments of the “results from field studies”?
  - A. Many of the results contradict predictions of susceptibility to invasion that are based on the availability of resources unused by the community.
  - B. If Fluctuating resource availability were taken into account, many of the apparent inconsistencies among the results could be explained.
  - C. The apparent inconsistencies and ambiguities in the results are caused by trying to make them fit an inadequate general theory of invisibility
  - D. No general theory of invisibility has emerged because none of the studies has been able to assess the degree of an invasion accurately.



- E. The results tend to show a degree of susceptibility to invasion that is lower than would be expected given the prevalence in the wild of nonnative species.
3. According to the author the theory based on fluctuating resource availability might resolve “apparently conflicting and ambiguous results” because
- A. it explains how a particular circumstance can produce disparate effects
  - B. it does not assume that all of the results are instances of the phenomenon that the theory is intended to explain
  - C. it predicts that seemingly minor variations in research methodology can have a dramatic effect on results
  - D. its account is based on a statistical tendency rather than on the supposition that the results arise from a causal connection
  - E. it indicates why a similar outcome may be preceded by very different circumstances on different occasions
4. The passage treats Lonsdale's finding as
- A. data that contradict a prediction of a suggested theory
  - B. something that can be accommodated by appealing to an observed relationship
  - C. evidence that provides the basis for the position that the passage puts forward
  - D. a result that is unlikely to survive empirical tests that are more stringent
  - E. a reason to revisit the assumptions on which a theoretical account depends



*Passage 146*

Geologists can determine the ages of rocks and fossils by using natural clocks, including the natural decay of unstable, radioactive atoms into stable forms. The element uranium occurs in minute concentrations in seawater, and certain types of organisms, particularly corals, absorb it as they grow. One isotope of uranium,  $^{238}\text{U}$ , decays through a series of steps to  $^{230}\text{Th}$ , an isotope of thorium. As a coral grows, it adds tiny amounts of  $^{238}\text{U}$  to its skeleton. Over time, this  $^{238}\text{U}$  steadily transforms into  $^{230}\text{Th}$ . The proportion of the two isotopes changes in a predictable way over time, allowing us to calculate the ages of fossil corals in marine terrace back as far as five hundred thousand years.

A drawback of uranium-thorium dating is that it doesn't work on most fossils. Shells of molluscs like clams and snails are common in marine terrace deposits, but molluscs don't take up uranium from seawater. Here, though, we have another trick: amino acid racemization. The proteins of living creatures contain amino acids in a specific molecular shape known as the *L-configuration*. **Upon death, some of these amino acids begin shape-shifting to a new arrangement called the *D-configuration*—a process called racemization.** Molluscs are particularly useful for amino acid dating because they live practically everywhere in shallow ocean habitats and because their shells are bound together with matrixes of amino acid-rich proteins. By measuring the ratio of the two types of amino acids in molluscs shell proteins, we can estimate the time since death.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. explaining the development of two methods of determining the ages of fossils
  - B. suggesting similarities between two methods of determining the ages of fossils
  - C. describing the uses of two methods of determining the ages of fossils
  - D. analyzing the advantages of a method of determining the ages of fossils
  - E. pointing out the drawbacks of a method of determining the ages of fossils
2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about  $^{238}\text{U}$ ?
  - A. Prior to five hundred years ago, its concentrations in seawater were probably less than they are today.
  - B. It is absorbed in different amounts by corals in different ocean habitats
  - C. Its rate of decay prior to five hundred thousand years ago cannot be determined.
  - D. It is useful in dating corals that lived more than five hundred thousand years ago.
  - E. It is not useful in dating shells of clams or snails.



3. The highlighted sentence serves primarily to
- A. provide a rationale for a procedure frequently used by geologists
  - B. distinguish one biological process from another closely related process
  - C. explain why the ages of some marine terrace deposits are difficult to pin down
  - D. cite a natural development that can be exploited for a scientific purpose
  - E. identify a factor that complicates efforts to estimate the ages of molluscs shells



*Passage 147*

Vienna's Ringstrasse district, erected between 1860 and 1890 amidst the sedate structures of the old imperial capital, was conceived during an era of marked political liberalism, in part as a monument to the working classes. In this carefully plotted redevelopment, planners concentrated a complex of boldly designed building---museums, theaters, government buildings---and expensive apartments for the newly affluent middle Classes. Conspicuously missing from this model city-within-a-city, however, was any place designed specifically for use by the industrial workers to whom it was nominally dedicated.

Not surprisingly, then, the Ringstrasse was from the beginning a subject of controversy. Historian Heinrich Friedjung viewed the redevelopment as proof that power had finally passed from the aristocracy to the bourgeoisie. His contemporary, architect Adolph Loos, saw the Ringstrasse not as a symbol of a fuller life for the ascendant middle classes, but as a false front, screening the hypocrisy of a society whose dedication to its working classes was only superficial.

1. According to the passage, which of the following inconsistencies formed the basis of Adolph Loos's objections to the Ringstrasse district?
  - A. Though nominally intended for use by the working classes, the Ringstrasse was in fact available only to the old imperial aristocracy.
  - B. Though the Ringstrasse was nominally dedicated to the working classes their interests were not reflected in its design.
  - C. Though superficially attractive, the Ringstrasse had a distinct element of tawdriness.
  - D. Though constructed in the midst of the old imperial capital, the Ringstrasse served as an unfortunate symbol of the ascendancy of the bourgeoisie
  - E. Though well intentioned in its political aims, the Ringstrasse redevelopment was too small to effect any real change in Viennese society.
2. Which of the following statements about the redevelopment of the Ringstrasse district can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. It provoked controversy between architectural traditionalists and architectural innovators.
  - B. It provoked controversy between political liberals and political reactionaries.
  - C. Its artificiality alienated both the working classes and the aristocracy.
  - D. It did not include residences that were affordable for industrial workers of the time.
  - E. It did not represent a marked stylistic departure from the city's older buildings



3. The author of the passage most probably cites Heinrich Friedjung in order to
- A. present the view of the Ringstrasse held by the Viennese working classes
  - B. provide support for the interpretation of the Ringstrasse that prevails today
  - C. help illustrate the divergence of nineteenth-century opinions about the Ringstrasse
  - D. argue for the idea that architecture can be discussed in symbolic terms
  - E. demonstrate the fact that historians engage in debate as often as do architects



*Passage 148*

Ralph Cohen, in his 1964 critical history of Thomson's *The Seasons*, argued nearly half a century ago that illustrations are criticism of the works they illustrate. More recently critics have fruitfully explored illustrations of the works of Defoe and Sterne. In her study of graphic design and the novel, Janine Barchas has explained the function of illustrations as “interpretive guides.” Barchas mainly discusses frontispieces, but her point applies to other kinds of illustrations. In the case of Tobias Smollett, illustrations not only indicate what illustrators thought of the novels, but may also reveal how those novels were received by readers. The number and diversity of the images are especially valuable because, as Fred W. Boege long ago demonstrated we know relatively little about how eighteenth-century readers conceived of Smollett as a novelist. Our understanding of Smollett's reception has improved since Boege's time, but some difficulties in knowing what readers thought of Smollett remain, because **recorded responses are scanty**. *Roderick Random*, for instance, did not receive any reviews since it was published before reviewing contemporary fiction became widespread. And reviews of the other novels consist mainly of large excerpts from the work itself with a few general remarks on how well the characters are conceived. Nor do the few responses we have provide a consistent picture of how Smollett was read. The illustrations, therefore, give us alternative perspectives that can only enrich our understanding of Smollett's reception.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about *Roderick Random*?
  - A. Its characters were not considered to be as memorable as those featured in Smollett's later novels.
  - B. its reputation was more controversial than that of Smollett's later novels.
  - C. It was published during a period when it was uncommon for critics to review contemporary novels.
  - D. It was published during a period when critics devoted most of their attention to poetry.
  - E. It would probably have received less critical attention had it been published a few decades later

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. Which of the following, if it were found would provide evidence to help address the highlighted problem?
  - A. An eighteenth-century portrait of Smollett as a young man
  - B. An early draft of *Roderick Random* with Smollett's notes
  - C. An eighteenth-century letter that explains the letter writer's aversion to Smollett's novels



3. The passage suggests that eighteenth-century reviewers of Smollett's novels were likely to
- A. quote long stretches from the books they reviewed
  - B. identify with characters in the books they reviewed
  - C. privilege style over plot when evaluating novels
  - D. compare the books they reviewed to the literature of earlier periods
  - E. pay close attention to illustrations in the books they reviewed



*Passage 149*

Data are the basic fodder of all science, including hydrology. One important application of information theory in hydrometric network design, which involves deciding where to best place the gauges used to measure river flows. These gauges use various technologies, but most commonly, the water level of the river, known as its stage, is measured using a pressure transducer that essentially weighs the column of water above the stream bed. Stage is then converted to a stream flow measurement using mathematical relationships called rating curves the initial development of which requires detailed measurement of water velocity for a given gauge location. The consequences of not collecting a sufficient amount of such data ---in terms of both the total number of gauges and how long they're operated---can be painful and long-lived. Consider the **Colorado River Compact**. This agreement, signed in 1922 apportioned the Colorado River's flow between seven US states. Allocations were based on the short environmental data sets available at the time. It turns out that the period covered by those records sampled a climate phase called the North American Pluvial, revealed by subsequent paleoclimate reconstructions (using carefully measured variations in the widths of tree rings) to be one of the wettest periods in the region in centuries. The resulting overestimation of available water led to over allocation and over extraction, and in most years, the river no longer flows to its mouth over the border in Mexico.

1. The author mentions the “Colorado River Compact” in order
  - A. support an assertion made previously in the passage
  - B. reinterpret a historical controversy mentioned in the passage
  - C. challenge an accepted theory about hydrometric design
  - D. rebut an objection to the passage's main argument
  - E. provide an alternative explanation for certain anomalies
2. The passage suggests which of the following about the flow information on which the Colorado River Compact was based?
  - A. The river depth gauges used to generate it were unreliable.
  - B. Tree ring analyses suggest that it does not correctly reflect the state of the Colorado River at the time the compact was drawn up.
  - C. The equations used for calculating it have substantially revised since it was generated.
  - D. It was calculated using rating curves that do not correspond to the river's current flow
  - E. The river depth gauges used to generate it were placed in spots that were not optimal.



3. According to the passage, hydrologists use ratings curves in order to
- A. verify the best placement of the gauges used to measure river flows
  - B. estimate the rate of flow in terms of volume per unit time
  - C. determine the water velocity at specific spots along a riverbed
  - D. weight the amount of water above the riverbed
  - E. smooth out seasonal variability when tracking certain data





*Passage 150*

*The passage as adapted from material published in 2005.*

Given that ants and aphids are both abundant insect groups that often share the same habitats, that aphids excrete energy-rich honeydew, and that ants aggressively defend resources, it is difficult to understand why so few species of aphid have evolved a close relationship with ants. For example, only a quarter of the aphid species in the Rocky Mountain region are attended by ants, and in Central Europe, about one third are obligate myrmecophiles [animals that closely associate with ants]. More than a dozen hypotheses have been proposed to account for the variability in aphid-ant relationships and the low proportion of attended species. First among them is the plant permissive hypothesis, which suggests that host-plant quality plays a critical role in determining the attractiveness of aphids for ants. **Both variation in the quality of different hosts or different parts of the same host plant may affect the quality of honeydew, which is either more or less attractive to ants.** However, this hypothesis ignores the fact that several species of aphids may feed on the same host plant or even plant organ but have very different degrees of associations with ants and assumes that the quality of phloem sap determines that of honeydew. **Recent studies** have found that feeding on woody plant parts is positively associated with ant attendance, whereas mobility, feeding in isolation, and having winged adults are negatively associated with ant attendance.

1. Which of the following, if true, would best support the plant permissive hypothesis?
  - A. Aphids that feed on different species of plants produce honeydew of varying quality
  - B. Seasonal changes in the quality of phloem sap are a common phenomenon in plants.
  - C. Many aphid species with extremely nutritious honeydew are not attended by ants.
  - D. Some species of aphids inhabit more than one species of plant.
  - E. The Rocky Mountain region and Central Europe have few plant species in common.
  
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It presents empirical data that will be used to support a claim stated later in the passage
  - B. It summarizes the discussion about similarities between two regions earlier in the passage.
  - C. It points to a key factor that is commonly overlooked by studies of ant-aphid interactions.
  - D. It elaborates on an explanation that will be faced with several objections later in the passage
  - E. It explains why it has been challenging to solve the puzzle mentioned earlier in the passage.



3. Based on the passage, which of the following can be most plausibly inferred about “recent studies”?
- A. Their findings are questionable because some of the behaviors investigated may depend on plant quality
  - B. They were most likely conducted outside of the two regions mentioned at the beginning of the passage.
  - C. Their results show that associations between ant species and aphid species are usually temporary.
  - D. They were conducted only on aphid species that were known to be obligate myrmecophiles.
  - E. They have produced some data that may be construed as evidence for the plant permissive hypothesis.



*Passage 151*

*This passage is adapted from an essay published in 2010.*

As I write, the Large Hadron Collider, the world's biggest atom-smasher at CERN in Geneva, has with almost unprecedented media jamboree. Asked about the practical value of it all Stephen Hawking has said that “modern society is based on advances in pure science that were not foreseen to have practical applications.” It's common claim, and it subtly reinforces the hierarchy that Medawar identified: technology and engineering are the humble offspring of pure science, the casual cast-offs of a more elevated pursuit.

I don't believe that such pronouncements are intended to denigrate applied science as an intellectual activity; they merely speak into a culture in which that has already happened. Pure science undoubtedly does lead to applied spin offs, but this is not the norm. Rather, most of our technology has come from **explicit and painstaking efforts** to develop it. And this is simply a part of the scientific enterprise. A dividing line between pure and applied science makes no sense at all, running as it does in a convoluted path through disciplines, departments, even individual scientific papers and careers. Research aimed at applications fills the pages of the leading journals in physics, chemistry, and the life and Earth sciences; curiosity-driven research with no real practical value is abundant in the “applied” literature of the materials, biotechnological, and engineering sciences. The fact that “pure” and “applied” science are useful and meaningful terms seduces us sometimes into thinking that they are real, absolute, and distinct categories.

1. In the context of the passage, the mention of the Large Hadron Collider primarily serves to
  - A. demonstrate the attention that is paid to what some consider pure science
  - B. introduce a change in the prevailing attitude toward science
  - C. call into question the currently existing priorities for scientific research
  - D. illustrate the contributions that applied science has made to pure science
  - E. cast doubt on the hierarchy identified by Medawar
  
2. According to the passage, the “explicit and painstaking efforts” are
  - A. part of the same overall endeavor as pure science research
  - B. the foundation of the techniques that allow advances in pure science
  - C. needed before the findings of pure science have practical benefit
  - D. in danger of dying out because of the attractions of pure science
  - E. ultimately of greater importance than the great majority of work in pure science



3. The passage implies that the statement made by Stephen Hawking has which shortcoming?
- A. It overstates the importance of technology for modern society.
  - B. It fails to recognize the distinct goals of pure and applied science
  - C. It ignores the work involved in turning initial insights into useful technology
  - D. It treats somewhat unusual cases as if they were the general rule.
  - E. It inappropriately understates the value of pure science.



*Passage 152*

Ethnographers have debated whether early-sixteenth-century feasts on the Indonesian island of Nias represented what Beatty refers to as “challenge” feasts. In a competitive or challenge feast a primary goal was to achieve political domination through an ever-escalating cycle of feasting one-upmanship and public displays of generosity/ hostility toward rival chiefs, surpassing the abilities of political rivals to amass, display, distribute and in some cases, destroy property. Numerous ethnographers cite the massive pig slaughters and ostentatious gifts of gold ornamentation as evidence of the strongly competitive ethos of Nias feasts. However, other ethnographers claim that overtly antagonistic feasts were historically rare in Nias society, that most feasts had a highly reciprocal ethos in which enhanced status was transitory, and that social merit and political legitimacy were gained only slowly over the course of an individual's lifetime of ceremonial exchanges.

Some of the contention derives from a lack of clarity in distinguishing feasts in which the social merit transacted is transitory and reciprocal from those in which the aim is to accumulate permanent wealth and long-term, inheritable political power. Feasts that confer social merit but are not overtly competitive occur in cycles of balanced reciprocity, in which surplus accumulation and status enhancement for any individual or kin group are transitory and eventually negated through the necessity of reciprocal exchanges with partners in the feasting cycle. In competitive feasts, there is an escalation of labor mobilization and of the surplus that is needed to finance future feasts, with the aim of translating feasting success into long-term political power and economic profit.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that points to a reason why ethnographers have not reached agreement as to whether sixteenth-century feasts on Nias were challenge feasts.
2. It can be inferred that the author would agree that which of the following is true of the inheritable political power" mentioned in the passage?
  - A. It is typically based on social merit acquired without overt competition.
  - B. It is generally maintained through cycles of balanced reciprocity.
  - C. Its accumulation represents a defining goal of a competitive feast.
  - D. It can be gained only slowly, through a lifetime of participation in competitive feasting
  - E. It has been as rare in Nias society as antagonistic feasts have been.



**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

3. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about the two groups of ethnographers discussed in the first paragraph?
- A. The two groups disagree about the primary goal of competitive feasts.
  - B. The two groups disagree about the nature and purpose of feasts in Nias society.
  - C. The two groups fail to adequately distinguish feasts with respect to their nature and purpose.



*Passage 153*

In 1886, approximately 20 percent of United States workers belonged to the Knights of Labor, a labor-activist fraternal order. Nonetheless, soon after reaching this peak, the Knights' membership began a rapid decline, and the organization never regained its national prominence. This collapse had wide-ranging repercussions, subsequent worker organizations took a less active and less broad-based organizational approach. The Knights' defeat demoralized those who championed radical reform and the organization of workers as a class, while empowering those who promoted a less inclusive strategy.

**Current scholarship** has tended to attribute the Knights' calamitous decline to two factors: persistent tension between skilled and unskilled workers and fierce opposition from employer associations, which used extralegal means to undermine unions. Voss examined both factors and found that employer associations' opposition, not conflict among the Knights, led to the Knights' rapid decline. But Voss's account fails to explain why the Knights succumbed so easily when other union movements thrived. It seems that the Knights' particular organizational structure prompted factional disputes among members and more important, that competition from rival trade and fraternal **organizations** lured members away. While dissension within the order might not itself have sufficed to cause its demise, the profusion of organizational alternatives during this period induced mass defection and subsequently, the transformation of the American labor movement.

1. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about "Current scholarship"?
- A. It underestimates the extent to which the American labor movement was affected by the decline in influence of the Knights of Labor.
- B. It tends to downplay the intensity of the tension between skilled and unskilled workers who belonged to the Knights of labor.
- C. It offers a more accurate view of the factors that led to the decline of the Knights of Labor than was offered in earlier scholarship.
- D. It tends to characterize the organizational structure of the knights of Labor in ways that obscure its effect on the organization's decline.
- E. It fails to identify a key factor that accounts for the decline in membership of the Knights of labor



2. According to the passage, the rapid decline in the Knights of Labor membership resulted in which of the following?
- A. Greater prominence of labor activists who advocated a relatively moderate approach to organizing workers
  - B. Increasing tensions between labor activists who advocated a broad-based approach to organizing workers and those who advocated a less inclusive approach
  - C. A decline in the number of workers who regarded labor organizing as an effective means of advancing their interests
  - D. An increase in the aggressiveness with which employer associations sought to undermine workers' efforts to organize
  - E. An increase in public concern over the use of extralegal means to undermine workers' efforts to organize
3. The author implies that the “organizations” highlighted in the passage were
- A. strengthened by their adoption of the Knights organizational structure
  - B. weakened by their separation of skilled from unskilled workers
  - C. more intent than the Knights had been on achieving radical political reforms
  - D. more aggressive than the Knights had been in countering the extralegal strategies used by employer associations
  - E. less committed than the Knights had been to including all workers



*Passage 154*

**Studies comparing children's memory** for television news stories with their recall of print versions containing exactly the same verbal information generally show that television news is remembered best. Paivio's dual-coding hypothesis, a frequent explanation, suggests that audiovisual information is stored in memory as two separate but associated codes---one verbal and one visual---whereas text-only information is stored as a verbal code only. During recall, the visual-memory code serves as an extra retrieval cue, which could account for the superior recall of television stories.

However, experiments show that learning is enhanced only by the addition of “redundant” pictures, which convey the same basic meaning as the words. When pictures and words do not coincide, children do not remember more and sometimes remember less from television presentations than from purely verbal presentations. Theories based on the concept of “limited attentional capacity” posit that when verbal and visual information do not correspond, viewers' attentional capacity is exceeded and part of the information is lost. In the case of nonredundant audiovisual information, viewers tend to direct their attention to the visual images because meaning is conveyed more readily through pictures; this preference may hinder learning because the main message in television news is usually provided in the spoken commentary.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. illustrate the processes through which a particular phenomenon takes place
  - B. introduce additional information in order to qualify a particular explanation for a phenomenon
  - C. explain an apparent contradiction in the results of an experiment concerning a particular phenomenon
  - D. describe two experiments concerning a particular phenomenon in order to compare opposing theories about that phenomenon
  - E. outline the types of evidence that are typically used to support a particular theory about a phenomenon
  
2. According to the passage, Paivio's dual-coding hypothesis suggests that the difference between viewers' ability to recall television news stories and their ability to recall print versions of the same stories is primarily the result of the fact that viewers can do which of the following?
  - A. Reduce information conveyed in two different forms to a single type of memory code.



- B. Remain within their attentional capacity by avoiding the storage of redundant information
  - C. Translate text-only information into both verbal-memory and visual-memory codes
  - D. Determine whether the pictures and words in a television news story coincide
  - E. Retrieve information through the use of more than one type memory code
3. If theories of limited attentional capacity, as described in the passage, are correct, which of the following is most likely to be true of the news stories used in the “studies comparing children's memory”?
- A. The main message in the television news stories was provided through visual images.
  - B. The effort required to process the print versions of the news stories exceeded the attentional capacity of the children in the studies.
  - C. The visual component of the television news stories provided information that was redundant with the spoken commentary.
  - D. The difficulty of the print versions of the news stories prevented the children from storing the information presented in the stories as a verbal code.
  - E. The television news stories included less verbal information than did the print versions of the stories.

*Passage 155*

Although it is a well-established fact that people are often biased, the nature of this bias is unclear. The crucial issue boils down to whether or not people detect that they are biased. Sound reasoning requires that people monitor their intuitions [the basis for many biases for conflict with more logical considerations. **According to one view**, people would be very bad at this monitoring. Because of lax monitoring, people would simply not detect that their intuitions are invalid. However, **others** have argued that there is nothing wrong with the detection process. They claim that people have little trouble detecting that their intuitions are not fully warranted; the problem, according to this view, is that these intuitions are so tempting that people fail to discard them.

Clarifying the efficiency of the conflict detection process and the resulting nature of the heuristic intuitive bias is crucial for the study of human thinking. Recently, De Neys, Vartanian, and Goel tried to decide between the alternative views by monitoring the activation of the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), a neural region associated with conflict detection, during reasoning. They observed that the neural conflict region was activated when people gave biased responses. This finding provided some preliminary support for the idea that people detect that they are biased. However, settling the debate requires further validation and characterization of the detection process.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. point out a flaw in a particular explanation
  - B. present alternative views about a particular issue
  - C. identify a common but under recognized tendency
  - D. explain why a particular hypothesis is difficult to substantiate
  - E. evaluate the evidence used to settle a particular question
2. Which of the following hypothetical situations best illustrates the view held by the “others” mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage?
  - A. A citizen learns that a mayoral candidate she had supported strongly is promoting a development project the citizen opposes but in spite of her conflicted feelings, she votes for the candidate because of his good record on other issues.
  - B. A consumer who has always trusted the vehicles produced by a particular automaker because the automaker's main plant provides many local jobs feels conflicted about buying another vehicle from the auto maker after learning of safety problems with its recent line of cars.



- C. A driver headed for a particular destination assumes that the less direct of two possible routes will be faster than a more direct route when she learns that the traffic is denser on the more direct route.
- D. A consumer learns that the formula of an inexpensive generic brand of dish soap is identical to his preferred, more costly name brand and must therefore be as effective but continues to purchase the name brand because he feels that it will clean dishes better.
- E. An employer who has always been pleased with employees that have graduated from a particular college and who therefore seeks to fill positions with other graduates of that college tend to overlook some outstanding achievements by her employees who graduated from another college.
3. It can be inferred that proponents of the view mentioned in the highlighted portion of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions about bias?
- A. It need not be seen as invariably conflicting with principles of sound reasoning
- B. It is particularly difficult to explain because it is hard to characterize bias.
- C. It does not result from people's unwillingness to relinquish id that they sense might be inaccurate
- D. It may be more likely to arise in situations where people have conflicted feelings.
- E. It is particularly difficult for researchers to identify because people are often lax in monitoring their own biases.

*Passage 156*

Victorian literature is much preoccupied with the social and moral effects of nineteenth-century capitalism, and literary critics long tended to address this **preoccupation** from an explicitly anti-capitalist point of view, focusing particularly on Victorian novels' depictions of poverty, economic disparity, exploitation, and greed. However, in the 1990s, scholars' inclination to take an explicitly critical stance toward capitalism in their studies of literature diminished, and **a new body of scholarship** emerged that is devoted to exploring, less polemically, the many ways in which literature reflects Victorian capitalism and its impact on individual lives.

This new work has caused some astonishment. In one essay, Rose remarked "We are witnessing the emergence of something quite unprecedented—a capitalist criticism" and then suggested that literary criticism concerned with aspects of capitalism but not explicitly anti-capitalist must be implicitly pro-capitalist. Yet Rose's response derives more from the assumption that an illuminating analysis of literature will, of necessity entail a critique of capitalism than from evidence in the works Rose discusses, which treat capitalism simply as a fact of life. Insofar as we can define a new movement within literary studies, it would be misleading to call it capitalist criticism. Rather, much of this new work is looking to uncover neglected aspects of Victorian culture.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "new body of scholarship"?
  - A. It takes no interest in the social and moral effects of nineteenth-century capitalism.
  - B. It is less methodologically sophisticated than the body of scholarship that it has superseded.
  - C. It involved a reinterpretation of representations of economic disparity and poverty in Victorian literature.
  - D. It emerged in response to the availability of new evidence about nineteenth-century economic conditions.
  - E. It has resulted in a broader consensus among scholars of Victorian literature than had existed prior to the 1990s.
2. It can be inferred that Rose would disagree with the author of the passage about whether
  - A. the movement that emerged in literary studies in the 1990s was motivated by anti-capitalist sentiment
  - B. Victorian authors displayed ambivalence about capitalism in their works
  - C. recent literary criticism implicitly makes value judgments about Victorian capitalism



- D. literary representations of economic conditions offer reliable evidence about past social conditions
  - E. literary critics should be concerned with the social conditions under which literary works are produced
3. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the “preoccupation”?
- A. It is an important aspect of Victorian literature that was largely neglected by scholars until the 1990s.
  - B. It is a less dominant aspect of Victorian literature than has been claimed by critics who take an explicitly anti-capitalist position in their work
  - C. It has been treated somewhat dismissively by critics who do not regard an examination of capitalism as an important aspect of literary criticism.
  - D. It is evident in a more diverse range of representations of capitalism in Victorian fiction than many critics have acknowledge.
  - E. It has mistakenly been ascribed to some Victorian authors whose views of capitalism diverge from those of anti-capitalist literary critics.



*Passage 157*

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 dramas 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 CE, and the plays must have been written by 96CE, when Quintilian quotes *Medea*, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkable, however that Seneca himself never mentions he plays, since there are certainly 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 construed 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.

1. The author implies which of the following about Seneca's status as the emperor's tutor?
  - A. It enabled Seneca to illustrate points of his philosophy to the leaders of the early Roman Empire.
  - B. It had more of an effect on Seneca's career as a dramatist than it did on his career as a philosopher, orator and politician.
  - C. It might have offered Seneca some protection from certain dangers playwrights typically faced
  - D. It required Seneca to avoid making references to his various writings.
  - E. It required that Seneca take particular care that his writings could not be construed as being directed against the emperor.
2. The author of the passage makes which of the following claims about the eight extant Latin tragedies?
  - A. There is only circumstantial evidence that the plays were all written by the same author.
  - B. Scholars have persistently attributed the plays to Seneca despite evidence that some of them may have been composed prior to his lifetime.



- C. Evidence in the manuscripts of the plays identifies them as having been written by Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger.
  - D. The plays contain some lines that have been construed as being directed against the emperor.
  - E. The plays contain material that could illustrate certain aspects of Seneca's philosophy.
3. Each of the following assertions consistent with Seneca's authorship of the plays appears in the passage EXCEPT:
- A. There is no known author by the name to which the plays are attributed
  - B. Playwrights in the early Roman Empire were politically vulnerable.
  - C. There are references in the plays to Ovid.
  - D. There are references in the plays to Seneca's philosophical works
  - E. There are quotations from the plays in the works of Quintdian.



*Passage 158*

This photographer's recent portraits make no effort to show the subject within a social setting or among the objects that expresses this on her way of life. The signature **white background** against which little more than the subject's head is shown is meant one supposes to suggest the metaphor of a soul stripped bare. By eliminating superficial means of signaling psychology and status, the photographer, some critics assert, heroically challenges himself to find expressive means to reveal his subject's truth.

Arguably, however, the photographer's fierce scrutiny---a kind of visual interrogation---in the portraits tell us little about the essence of their subjects. In these mages the subjects often seem stripped of dignity and worth so that the portraits appear to be merely transcriptions of an aggressiveness, a cutting down to size, on the photographer's part. It would be greatly to his artistic benefit if he were to leave the studio behind and return to the real world where some of his best portraits were made in the 1950's and 1960's.

1. This passage primarily concerned with
  - A. criticizing an artistic approach
  - B. evaluating a photographic movement
  - C. reassessing an often-repeated criticism
  - D. explaining how a style of portraiture reveals the subject's character
  - E. analyzing an increasingly popular style of photographic portraits
  
2. Given the point of view expressed in the passage the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about photographic portraiture?
  - A. It can reveal the attitude of the photographer as well as that of the subject
  - B. It tends to mask a subject's psychology and status by focusing on the social setting and objects that are related to that person.
  - C. It is most revealing when the subject is unaware that a photograph is being taken
  - D. It is resistant to attempts on the part of the photographer to strip a subject of dignity and worth.
  - E. It reached a height of excellence in the 1950's and 1960's that has not been matched in more recent times



**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

3. With which of the following statements about “white-background” in the series of portraits described in the passage would the author probably agree?
- A. The white background is intended by the photographer to make the portrait reveal the subject without relying on conventional clues to the subject's social status.
  - B. The white background allows the portraits to reveal things about the subjects that would otherwise be masked.
  - C. The use of a white background does not represent an artistic advance from the portraiture the photographer did earlier in his career.



*Passage 159*

Until the mid-1980s, Swedish workers' wages were largely determined through centralized collective bargaining at a national level, a policy aimed at achieving equal pay for equal work across companies and industries. This policy, designed to raise the relative wages of low-wage workers, resulted in a **decrease** in overall wage inequality in Sweden's labor market. Furthermore, this policy may have indirectly resulted in a relatively small gender wage gap (difference between women's wages and those of similarly qualified men): several recent **studies** have demonstrated that decentralized wage bargaining produces relatively large wage inequality in general and large gender wage differentials in particular, and international comparisons show that a society's overall wage inequality is positively related to the gender wage gap.

Therefore, in designing a study of organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages, researchers decided to gather data on the current situation in Swedish companies. The researchers reasoned that the occurrence of discriminatory wage-setting practices in Swedish companies could provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of such practices in other developed countries. Despite increasing decentralization of Sweden's wage-bargaining process since the mid-1980s, they reasoned, the effects of the earlier policy on current wages should still be evident to some extent.

1. It can be inferred that the highlighted "studies" lend support to which of the following statements about women workers' wages?
  - A. In most countries, women workers' wages would not likely be affected by centralized collective bargaining in the same way as they were in Sweden prior to the mid-1980s
  - B. In most countries, women workers' wages are closer to the wages of similarly qualified men than they are in Sweden
  - C. Women workers' wages are generally less affected by centralized collective bargaining than are men's wages.
  - D. Women workers' wages are sometimes adversely affected by wage-setting practices that are intended to remedy overall wage inequality
  - E. Women workers' wages are generally closer to the wages of similarly qualified male workers where wages are set through centralized wage bargaining than where they are set through decentralized wage bargaining



2. The author of the passage attributes the highlighted “decrease” to which of the following?
- A. A decline in Sweden's gender wage gap
  - B. A decline in low-wage workers' wages in Sweden
  - C. A decline in women's wages in Sweden.
  - D. A policy governing wage bargaining in Sweden
  - E. A change in Sweden's wage-bargaining practices initiated in the mid-1980s
3. If the researchers' reasoning presented in the last paragraph of the passage is correct, then which of the following would be most likely to be true?
- A. Organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages are less prevalent in Swedish companies today than they were prior to the mid-1980s.
  - B. The gender wage gap in Sweden is larger today than it was prior to the mid-1980s but smaller than that in many other developed countries.
  - C. Discriminatory wage-setting practices have declined in Sweden since the mid-1980s but not as sharply as they have declined in many other developed countries.
  - D. Overall wage inequality in Sweden has declined more sharply Since the mid-1980s than it did during the period when centralized wage-bargaining processes prevailed in Sweden.
  - E. Women workers occupy more high-level positions in Swedish companies than they do in companies in many other developed countries



*Passage 160*

In river science, as in all sciences, there is an accepted way of analyzing problems. This standardized way of collecting and analyzing data allows a cleaner comparison of results between sites or time periods, or an evaluation of the effectiveness of different management activities. Often this involves a preconceived reference frame for types of problems. What is gained in the efficient production of knowledge, however, is potentially lost for the potential of novel observations.

In the case of sediment transport, during the last century, river scientists have shown much less concern for sediment storage than for sediment movement, even though any given sediment particle is likely to spend centuries to millennia in storage on a floodplain or in bars [submerged banks of sediment] and only days to weeks in actual transport. **Meade** suggests that were geomorphologists to have focused on individual sediment particles' movements beyond just the reach [a short, straight segment of a river] scale, emphasis from the research community would have inevitably focused on sediment storage, and thus on the processes that sediment undergoes during storage rather than on the processes of mobilizing sediment. Fluvial geomorphology would probably then have been dominated by studies of chemical weathering rather than fluid mechanics. The reference for Eulerian-based studies of sediment fluxes and the processes that determine those fluxes have arguably biased the research agenda of geomorphologists for several decades.

1. Which statement best describes the organization of the passage?
  - A. The first paragraph describes a general scientific approach and the second paragraph discusses how a specific instance of that approach might have turned out differently.
  - B. The first paragraph articulates a scientific theory and the second paragraph provides evidence validating that theory.
  - C. The first paragraph provides an overview of a common practice and the second paragraph describes the benefits and drawbacks of that practice.
  - D. The first paragraph outlines a widespread problem and the second paragraph shows one way the effects of that problem have been mitigated.
  - E. The first paragraph discusses line of research and the second paragraph speculates on how that line of research has changed in response to new evidence.
2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about river scientists?



- A. The emphasis they have placed on particle movements within the reach scale has led to a misuse of Eulerian-based studies.
- B. Their preference for studies of fluid mechanics has given them an inaccurate understanding of the processes sediment undergoes during storage.
- C. Their use of multiple preconceived reference frames has led to a distorted view of sediment transport.
- D. The novel observations about sediment storage they have forgone are offset by their insights into chemical weathering.
- E. The attention they have paid to sediment movement is disproportionate to the amount of time sediment is in motion.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

3. If, instead of doing what they did, geomorphologists had done what Meade suggests, which of the following would likely have been a consequence
- A. More research focused on floodplains and bars
  - B. A richer understanding of chemical weathering
  - C. Considerably fewer studies of fluid mechanics in river science



*Passage 161*

A significant proportion of meteorites contain chondrules, small, glassy silicate spheres. The importance of chondrules is that they show that at some time the temperature was so high that the chondrule material was vaporized. The vapor then cooled quickly and the liquid silicates, condensing out of the vapor, formed small silicate spheres under the influence of surface tension. When these spheres solidified, they were incorporated into silicate fragments, and the material was eventually compressed into rock by gravitational forces. The fact that the chondrules cooled very quickly is revealed by the composition of the minerals within them. In the vapor phase, whole minerals would not have existed, but there would have been components that, combined in various ways, can form different minerals. Combinations of these components produced an initial collection of minerals within chondrules when they formed and while the silicate was hot the components changed partners to form more stable minerals—meaning ones of lower energy. Given enough time, the minerals in chondrules would have had the lowest possible energy consistent with using all available components: the mixture of minerals would then be equilibrated. However, the mixtures of minerals in chondrules are nonequilibrated—corresponding to a total energy far greater than the minimum possible. This shows that the chondrules became solid and cooled so quickly that the nonequilibrium state became frozen in, since individual components did not have enough energy to jostle their way through the material to form more stable minerals.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that if a newly formed chondrule were to cool slowly, then
  - A. its surface tension would be dissipated
  - B. it would be less susceptible to compression by gravitational forces
  - C. it would contain different minerals than if it had cooled quickly
  - D. its final mixture of minerals would closely resemble the initial collection
  - E. its components would lack sufficient energy to form minerals
  
2. According to the passage, chondrules are significant because they
  - A. facilitate a better understanding of the chemical properties of silicates
  - B. explain why silicate fragments are common in meteorites
  - C. illuminate the interactions between chemical and gravitational forces
  - D. provide information about the mineral components present at the time of their formation
  - E. point to episodes involving extremely high temperatures



3. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
- A. It describes condition that is required for a critical process discussed in the passage.
  - B. It discusses an empirical possibility that is ruled out later in the passage
  - C. It presents evidence that confirms a suggestion made earlier in the passage.
  - D. It helps reconcile two seemingly contradictory findings described in the passage.
  - E. It outlines a feature common to several physical processes mentioned in the passage





*Passage 162*

In 1776, the state of New Jersey adopted a constitution that ignored gender in its suffrage clause, defining voters simply as adult residents worth at least fifty pounds. After 1776 women routinely participated in the state's electoral process, until, in 1807, the state legislature passed a law redefining voters solely as adult White male taxpaying citizens. Political historians have been perplexed by New Jersey's deviation from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage, finding no sign of public agitation either for or against the voting rights of women prior to their enfranchisement in 1776 or disenfranchisement in 1807. Consequently **historians**, downplaying the extent to which women actually voted, have treated female suffrage as the result of careless constitutional construction and viewed the 1807 disenfranchisement as a legislative effort to remedy this carelessness. Yet examination of revolutionary-era manuscripts indicates that the 1776 suffrage clause underwent close legislative scrutiny that led to several **significant changes**: thus, the absence of gender references in the final version was probably not accidental. Indeed, the evidence suggests that New Jersey's legislators believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote. However, they also saw the net worth qualification as serving to prevent an over-democratization of the voting process.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. challenge the prevailing historical explanation for the lack of public agitation regarding women's voting rights in New Jersey in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century
  - B. question a widely accepted argument regarding the consequences of the disenfranchisement of women in New Jersey in 1807
  - C. evaluate various explanations for why New Jersey adopted certain constitutional provisions in 1776 that were contrary to those of other states
  - D. dispute the prevailing explanation of a particular feature of the state constitution adopted by New Jersey in 1776
  - E. consider certain inconsistencies in a conventional argument about the extent to which women in New Jersey voted after 1776
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?
  - A. To suggest that New Jersey legislators in 1776 were insincere in their commitment to voting rights for women
  - B. To indicate that there was a lack of consensus among New Jersey legislators regarding the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause
  - C. To indicate that the New Jersey legislators in 1776 did not favor unqualified access to voting rights



- D. To undermine the evidence suggesting that New Jersey legislators in 1776 believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote
- E. To suggest that the absence of gender references in the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause may have been accidental
3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably disagree with the “historians” over the extent to which
- A. there was public agitation in New Jersey regarding voting rights for women prior to the adoption of the 1776 state constitution
- B. the suffrage clause adopted in New Jersey in 1776 was the product of deliberate intent
- C. the disenfranchisement law passed in New Jersey in 1807 was carelessly constructed
- D. New Jersey deviated from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage after 1776
- E. New Jersey legislators were concerned in 1776 about the over-democratization of the voting process
4. The author of the passage takes the “significant changes” to be an indication of which of the following?
- A. That the 1776 suffrage clause was not established without critical examination.
- B. That there was little consensus among legislation regarding the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause.
- C. That the 1776 suffrage clause was not a deviation from the norm that prevailed in other states.
- D. That there was at least some public agitation in favor of voting rights for women prior to 1776.
- E. That legislation in 1776 were seriously concerned about the over-democratization of the voting process.

### 第三部分: 长文章

#### *Passage 163*

The importance of the Bill of Rights in twentieth-century United States law and politics has led some historians to search for the “original meaning” of its most controversial clauses. This approach, known as “originalism,” presumes that each right codified in the Bill of Rights had an independent history that can be studied in isolation from the histories of other rights and its proponents ask how formulations of the Bill of Rights in 1791 reflected developments in specific areas of legal thinking at that time. Legal and constitutional historians, for example, have found originalism especially useful in the study of provisions of the Bill of rights that were innovative by eighteenth century standards, such as the Fourth Amendment’s broadly termed protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures.” Recent calls in the legal and political arena for a turn to a “jurisprudence of original intention,” however, have made it a matter of much more than purely scholarly interest when originalists insist that a clause’s true meaning was fixed at the moment of its adoption, or maintain that only those rights explicitly mentioned in the United States Constitution deserve constitutional recognition and protection. These two claims seemingly lend support to the notion that an interpreter must apply fixed definitions of a fixed number of rights to contemporary issues, for the claims imply that the central problem of rights in the Revolutionary era was to precisely identify, enumerate, and define those rights that Americans felt were crucial to protecting their liberty.

Both claims, however, are questionable from the perspective of a strictly historical inquiry, however sensible they may seem from the vantage point of contemporary jurisprudence. Even though originalists are correct in claiming that the search for original meaning is inherently historical, historians would not normally seek to determine exactly what a specific clause or right meant when the Bill of Rights was adopted in 1791, because historians would not normally feel compelled to support attempts to make that “original meaning” binding today. The strictly historical purpose for an inquiry into the original meaning of specific rights would be to determine why a particular clause was adopted and to establish a baseline from which its subsequent evolution could be traced and evaluated. Because of its proponents’ pressing need to find determinate meaning at a fixed historical moment, originalism cannot capture everything that was dynamic and creative---thus uncertain and problematic---in Revolution and constitutionalism, nor can it easily accommodate the diversity of views that explains why the debates of the Revolutionary era were so lively. A strictly historical approach, on the other hand, makes it clear that the framers and ratifiers of the Bill of Rights were struggling with complex questions, the novelty of which had carried them away from the received wisdom of their time and was forcing their ideas about rights and the protection of those rights to continually evolve.



1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of following statements about the Bill of Rights?
  - A. The Bill of Rights' importance in twentieth-century United States law and politics has been overemphasized by some scholars.
  - B. The diversity of views among the Bill of Rights' framers and ratifiers makes the search for any right's original meaning inherently problematic.
  - C. The omission of certain rights by the framers and ratifiers should limit the number of constitutionally recognized and protected rights today.
  - D. Establishing the original meaning of each clause will enable controversial issues to be settled according to the intentions of its framers.
  - E. Originalists have exaggerated the contributions of certain framers and ratifiers of the Bill of Rights while downplaying the contributions of others.
  
2. It can be inferred from the passage that a jurisprudence of original intention is based on which of the following assumptions about the Bill of Rights?
  - A. Its framers and ratifiers sought to protect individual rights in as many situations as possible by describing each right in broad terms.
  - B. Its framers and ratifiers originally intended the rights enumerated in the various individual clauses to be interpreted in relation to one another.
  - C. Each clause has a meaning that can be determined by studying its history and can be applied to contemporary issues.
  - D. Each right reflects the diversity of views that its framers held about individual rights.
  - E. A study of interpretations of the Bill of Rights suggests that the Bill can legitimately be read in more than one way.
  
3. The passage suggests that a historian conducting a strictly historical inquiry would make which of the following assumptions when studying the Bill of Rights?
  - A. The framers of the Bill of Rights sought to define each right in strict and narrow terms.
  - B. The results of historical inquiry into the true meaning of its clauses must be applied to contemporary issues.
  - C. Developments in thinking about individual rights ended after the codification of those rights.
  - D. It is possible to determine why a particular clause was included in the Bill of Rights.
  - E. Legislators of the Revolutionary era were preoccupied with defining and enumerating those rights that were crucial to individual liberty.

4. Which of the following historical documents, if they existed would most strengthen the author's characterization of Revolutionary constitutionalism?
- A. Placards from 1791 urging people to ratify the Bill of Rights because it explicitly mentions all rights deserving of constitutional protection
  - B. Personal letters of framer of the Bill of Rights complaining about his colleagues' failure to reach consensus about which rights to protect and how to protect them
  - C. Minutes of meeting during which the precise wording of a right was worked out in order to ensure that the right had a single meaning
  - D. The diary of a framer of the Bill of Rights that details a discussion concerning why one particular clause should be included in the Bill of Rights
  - E. Newspaper editorials asserting that the framers of the Bill of Rights failed to develop creative or innovative ideas about rights
5. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. reconcile opposing views of a modern-day political and legal issue
  - B. introduce an innovative approach to a particular legal and political issue
  - C. criticize the application of a certain scholarly methodology to contemporary legal issues
  - D. trace the origin and development of a certain scholarly methodology
  - E. explain complementary scholarly approaches to a historical question
6. The author of the passage mentions the Fourth Amendment in the first paragraph for which of the following reasons?
- A. To identify a right the meaning of which has changed significantly since the adoption of the Bill of Rights
  - B. To provide an example of the difficulty historians encounter in their attempts to determine the original meaning of the Bill of Rights
  - C. To help explain why the framers of the Bill of Rights used such generalized language
  - D. To illustrate one area of research in which originalism has been useful to certain historians
  - E. To demonstrate how the methodology of originalism is used when originalists study a particular right

*Passage 164*

The main exception to primate researchers' general pattern of ignoring interactions between male and infants has been the study of male care among monogamous primates. It has been known for over 200 years ever since a zoologist-illustrators named George Edwards decided to watch the behavior of pet marmosets in a London Garden, that among certain species of New World monkeys males contributed direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins as often as twice a year. and to ease the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. It assumed by **Kleiman** that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care and at the same time, it was assumed by **Symons** and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.

Recent findings, however, make it necessary to revise this picture. First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultative monogamy can be documented for some 17-20 percent of extant primates) and, second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hrdy. Whereas previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care it now seems appropriate to consider the alternative possibility, whether the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did not in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy. Either scenario could be true. The point is that on the basis of present knowledge there is no reason to view male care as a restricted or specialized phenomenon. In sum, though it remains true that mothers among virtually all primates devote more time and/energy to rearing infants than do males, males nonetheless play a more varied and critical role in infant survival than is generally realized.

1. The author of the passage implies that most primate researchers
  - A. incorrectly assume that, among primates, females provide the bulk of infant care
  - B. deliberately exaggerate the frequency of male care in monogamous primate species
  - C. erroneously claim that male care of infants evolved before monogamy among primates
  - D. unjustifiably neglect the relationship between male primates and infants
  - E. regularly underestimate the importance of female care among primates



2. According to the passage, the evolutionary relationship between male care and monogamy is
- A. incontestable
  - B. immutable
  - C. uncommon
  - D. immaterial
  - E. uncertain
3. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- A. Primates that give birth to twins uniformly demonstrate higher rates of male care than do primates that give birth to single infants.
  - B. New World monkeys generally show higher incidences of monogamy than do other primate species.
  - C. Care of infants by male primates occurs only in those species in which monogamy is observed.
  - D. The majority of primate species do not exhibit monogamous behavior.
  - E. Male care of infants in primates is dependent on male confidence of paternity.
4. If the assumptions of both Kleiman and Symons are true, which of the following statements is most likely true?
- A. Monogamy is common among New World monkeys.
  - B. Male care of infants has infrequently evolved in primates.
  - C. Monogamous primates generally exhibit male care of infants.
  - D. Evolution has favored male confidence of paternity in primates.
  - E. Non-monogamous primates sometimes display male care of infants



*Passage 165*

Massive projectiles striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including “multi-ring basins” -- the largest geological features observed on planets and moons. **In such collisions, the impactor is completely destroyed and its material is incorporated into the larger body.** Collision’s between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor may have given rise to Earth’s Moon.

The Earth-Moon system has always been perplexing Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon’s mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth’s mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon’s composition, though similar to that of Earth’s mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon’s peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth’s mantle. Most of the earthly component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. The difficulty in recondensing this vapor in Earth’s orbit, and its subsequent loss to the vacuum of outer space might account for the observed absence in lunar rocks of certain readily vaporized **compounds and elements.**

Unusual features of some other planets might also be explained by such impacts Mercury is known to have a high density in comparison with other rocky planets. A titanic impact could have stripped away a portion of its rocky mantle, leaving behind a metallic core whose density is out of proportion with the original ratio of rock to metal. A massive, glancing blow to Venus might have given it its anomalously slow spin and reversed direction of rotation. Such conjectures are tempting, but, since no early planet was immune to titanic impacts, they could be used indiscriminately to explain away in a cavalier fashion every unusual planetary characteristic still, we may now be beginning to discern the true role of titanic impacts in planetary history.





1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. trace the development of a theory about titanic collisions
  - B. discuss the possible ramifications of titanic collisions
  - C. compare the effects titanic collisions have had on various celestial bodies
  - D. propose a new approach to the study of titanic collisions
  - E. critique an outdated theory concerning titanic collisions
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the collisions mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
  - A. They occur less frequently than do titanic collisions.
  - B. They occur between bodies of comparable size.
  - C. They occur primarily between planet-sized bodies.
  - D. They result in the complete destruction of the impacting body.
  - E. They result in mass being redistributed among newly formed objects.
  
3. Which of the following would have been true of the collision that the author of the passage theorizes gave rise to Earth's Moon?
  - A. It would have significantly slowed the rotation rate of Earth.
  - B. It would have involved an impactor of a size comparable to that of Earth
  - C. It would have created multi-ring basins on Earth but not on the Moon.
  - D. It would have involved an impactor with a higher mean density than that of Earth
  - E. It would have stripped away most of Earth's mantle.
  
4. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the cited "compounds and elements"?
  - A. They were created by reactions that took place during a titanic collision
  - B. They were supplied by an impactor that collided with Earth.
  - C. They were once present on the Moon but were subsequently vaporized
  - D. They are rarely found on planet-size bodies in our solar system.
  - E. They are present on Earth but not on the Moon.



5. According to the passage, which of the following suggested to some scientists that the Moon split away from Earth?
- A. Earth's rotational rate in comparison to the Moon's rotational rate
  - B. The absence of readily vaporized compounds on the Moon's surface
  - C. The similar mean densities of Earth's mantle and the Moon
  - D. The fact that the Moon does not lie in the equatorial plane of Earth
  - E. The fact that Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a satellite
6. The author of the passage asserts which of the following about titanic collision models?
- A. Such models are conclusive with respect to certain anomalies within the solar system, but leave numerous other anomalies unexplained.
  - B. Such models are more likely than are earlier models to account for the formation of multi-ring basins.
  - C. Such models may be particularly useful in explaining what happens when the impacting bodies involved are of highly dissimilar mean densities.
  - D. Such models have been tested to such a degree that they are quickly reaching the point where they can be considered definitive.
  - E. Such models are so tempting that they run the risk of being used indiscriminately to explain unusual planetary features.
7. In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with
- A. arguing in favor of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system
  - B. summarizing conventional theories about the formation of the Earth-Moon system
  - C. anticipating and responding to criticisms of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system
  - D. explaining why the Earth-Moon system is considered scientifically perplexing
  - E. questioning an assumption underlying one theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system

### Passage 166

The modern short story anthology has its roots in **annual giftbooks** that were published during the nineteenth century. Before then, shorter fiction occasionally appeared in random publication, such as miscellanies and chapbooks, but these titles were not devoted exclusively to fiction and made no stipulations upon the length of the texts. From the second quarter of the nineteenth-century, elegant publications such as *The Keepsake* (1828-1857) in Britain and *Godey's Lady's Book* (1830-1898) in the United States published original fiction on the basis that it was no more than ten thousand words. The success of the annuals depended upon their “appearance, an impressive list of contributors, a variety (or at least multiplicity) of offerings, and the eschewal of anything which anybody might find offensive. “The giftbooks were, consequently, an important outlet for the development of the short story, but while they featured [respected] writers such as [William] Harrison Ainsworth, Mary Russell Mitford and Walter Scott (in Britain) and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe and Harriet Beecher Stowe (in the United States), much of what they published were **sentimental tales of love and heroism**. Despite the restriction upon length, the giftbooks did little to enhance the aesthetics of short fiction. Many of the contributors tended to be sketches or remnants from longer works.

What the giftbooks did introduce, however, was the **idea of an edited anthology**, in which tales were included according to criteria other than a miscellaneous arrangement. While they were **morally and artistically conservative**, the giftbooks lent their fictions a recognizable identity and a niche within the marketplace. Moreover, the influence of annuals in America can be seen in the cultural tastes of periodicals, such as *Haper's*, which began publishing in the second half of the century. The subsequent boom in short story publication further encouraged the use of anthologies as compendiums of recently published fiction. Anthologies became a means of highlighting the best in short fiction of marking the current state of the art in the fast-moving traffic of magazine publication, and of informing the reader's own appreciation. Whereas stories published in newspapers and periodicals were disposable, anthologies lent them a degree of permanence. Today, this **illusion** (or “aura” as it might be termed) is defined by the type of anthology in which the stories appear the publisher and the choice of editor, the selection of material the intended uses and readership. At the same time, anthologies that publish new writing do so with clear commercial and aesthetic aims; to play upon current trends in publishing or to reinvigorate the tradition of the short story.



1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. explain the popularity of a particular literary genre
  - B. question a claim about the origins of the short story
  - C. trace a particular development in fiction publishing
  - D. contrast two different kinds of literary publications
  - E. identify factors that encouraged publishers to print anthologies
  
2. The author mentions that the giftbooks were “morally and artistically conservative” primarily to
  - A. explain how short fiction was marketed to a particular segment of the reading public
  - B. note certain constraints that influenced the decisions of nineteenth-century publishers
  - C. help correct a particular misconception about short fiction published in giftbooks
  - D. suggest that the ways in which giftbooks were innovative did not extend to content
  - E. contrast the kinds of writings published in giftbooks with the kinds published in later anthologies
  
3. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the “illusion”?
  - A. It is sustained by publishers who prioritize commercial interests over aesthetic values
  - B. It has facilitated publishers’ manipulation of the market for certain types of fiction.
  - C. It tends to give certain kinds of fiction writers a marked advantage over others.
  - D. It plays a less salient role than it once did in influencing readers expectations.
  - E. It is a function of the context in which a piece of fiction is presented
  
4. According to the passage, the “annual giftbooks” were unprecedented in that they
  - A. were presented in a format designed primarily for elegance
  - B. were intended for readers who rarely bought periodicals
  - C. published fiction alongside other literary kinds of writing
  - D. comprised a collection of writings selected for genre and length
  - E. catered to an audience seeking inoffensive but entertaining content
  
5. The author mentions “sentimental tales of love and heroism” primarily to
  - A. convey the limited range of content published in annual giftbooks
  - B. distinguish The Keepsake and Godey’s Lady’s Book from other publications



- C. describe a popular trend among respected authors of the time
  - D. elucidate the preferences of readers for particular types of fiction
  - E. trace a change in the way short fiction was marketed in the nineteenth century
6. The author suggests that the “idea of an edited anthology”
- A. enhanced the popularity of publications such as Harper’s
  - B. was a significant innovation in the history of the short story as a genre
  - C. may have been conceived as a way to draw submissions from prominent writers
  - D. was somewhat reluctantly adopted by publishers of short fiction
  - E. likely inspired publishers to set new standards for annual giftbooks
7. The author suggests which of the following about anthologies of short fiction?
- A. Their advent as a distinct type of publication coincided with certain changes in the practices of fiction writers.
  - B. Their commercial success has relied on their editors’ selection of short stories that reinforce certain kinds of aesthetic values.
  - C. They attract a particular segment of the literary marketplace that had not previously received much attention from publishers.
  - D. They appeal particularly to sophisticated readers who are interested in innovations in the short-story genre.
  - E. They serve certain purposes that had not been served by publications that could be considered their predecessors.



*Passage 167*

The human colonization of Europe took place in at least two stages. After half a million years ago, settlement is widespread and well documented in both the northern and the southern regions of Western Europe. Sites in most regions yield hand axes and the skeletal remains of people who appear to have been ancestral to the Neanderthals. But prior to 500,000 years ago, the pattern of settlement is different. Firmly dated sites are extremely rare and currently confined to southern Europe. Although scarce, human skeletal remains must be assigned to other hominid taxa. Hand axes and other bifacial tools are largely---if not wholly---absent.

The earlier phase of occupation, which began at least 800,000 years ago, appears to represent one or more colonization events by relatively small numbers of humans. Both their skeletal morphology and their tools suggest that they may have had little connection with the people who colonized Europe after 500,000 years ago, and their might have failed to establish long-term settlement. The lack of known sites in northern Europe suggests that the initial occupants may have been unable to cope with environments above 41°-42°North (that is, above latitudes already settled by *Homo erectus* in Asia).

Documenting the early phase of European colonization is difficult because of its limited visibility in the archaeological record. The density of the early European population was probably low, and occupation sites may have been small. Few of the sites are likely to have been preserved, and even these may be particularly difficult to find. Most caves and rock shelters-which protect archaeological remains and are easy to identify as potential sites erode away in a few hundred thousand years. The majority of the early European sites are buried in sediments deposited by streams, lakes, or springs.

The lack of hand axes presents a special problem for the European sites that antedate half a million years. Such tools are unmistakable products of the human hand, and their presence in later deposit seven in isolated settings-is firm evidence of human occupation. But prior to 500,000 years ago, Europeans were making simple pebble and flake tools that differed little from the original Oldowan industry the earliest tools in human history. These artifacts are often difficult to distinguish from naturally fractured rock, and they are frequently recovered from geologic contexts (such as high-energy stream deposits" likely to contain naturally chipped and broken cobbles and pebbles. As a consequence, most of the reported European sites dating to more than 500,000 years ago are highly problematic.



1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. highlight differences between the two stages of European colonization
  - B. explain why doing research into early European colonization is difficult
  - C. reconcile two competing theories regarding the colonization of Europe
  - D. discuss recent investigations into the colonization of Europe
  - E. argue for the relevance of new evidence regarding the colonization of Europe
  
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the people who colonized Europe after 500,000 years ago?
  - A. Their settlements are hard to accurately date.
  - B. Their settlements were quite small.
  - C. Their settlements were less densely populated than those of earlier colonizers.
  - D. They used stone tools that closely resembled naturally fractured rock.
  - E. They were able to survive in locations where there is no evidence of earlier colonizers.
  
3. The passage implies which of the following about hand axes?
  - A. They cannot be mistaken for naturally occurring rocks.
  - B. They were not used by the Neanderthals.
  - C. They have been found in sites associated with the earliest Europeans.
  - D. They are usually found buried in sediments deposited by lakes and streams.
  - E. They make dating European sites that postdate half a million years ago difficult

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

4. The passage supports which of the following statements about the tools used by Europeans prior to 500,000 years ago?
  - A. They look very similar to naturally broken rocks.
  - B. They closely resemble the original Oldowan industry
  - C. They have not been found above 41°-42°North.

*Passage 168*

Since Earth is the only habitable planet known to humankind, the orbital and physical characteristics of Earth are used to define a habitable planet. In other words, habitability is the characteristic of an environment which has similar properties as those of Earth and the capability of developing and sustaining Earthly life. The statement above implies that the fact that the only habitable planet we know is Earth has strongly biased our understanding of the conditions required for life. From the astronomers' point of view, and owing to the essential role that water plays on life on Earth, the definition of a habitable planet is tied to the presence of liquid water. However, as simple as this definition might best has strong connections to a variety of complex interdependent processes that need to be unraveled and understood to make predictions on which planets could be habitable. The basic principle is that the surface temperature and pressure of a planet should allow for liquid water. This is determined by the **amount of irradiation that the planet receives from the star**, and the response of the planet's atmosphere. The latter delicately depends on the composition of the planet, and that in turn determines the heat transport mechanism, cloud presence and many other atmospheric properties.

The irradiation from the star is contingent on the type of the star and the planets orbital parameters. The atmospheric composition, on the other hand depends on the in-gassing out-gassing, and escape histories of the planet. The in-gassing and out-gassing accounts are intrinsically connected to the interior dynamics of the planet. while atmospheric escape is related to a variety of thermal and non-thermal processes which themselves are linked to the presence of a magnetic field. It is not clear how delicate the balance between these different processes could be. Nor is it evident if there are **different pathways** that could yield a habitable planet. However, the fact that Earth has succeeded in developing life indicates that our planet might have followed one perhaps of many evolutionary paths that resulted naturally in a complex system by the series of steps and bifurcations that it encountered. It is important to note that the complexity and interdependence of these processes cannot be taken as evidence for the uniqueness of life on Earth. The road ahead is to understand which planetary characteristics are indispensable, which are facilitating and which are a byproduct of evolution. For that purpose, and in order to assess the possibility that a planet (e.g., a super-Earth) may be habitable, a deep understanding of these processes (i.e., interior composition and dynamics, planets magnetic field and atmospheric characteristics) is required.





1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. evaluate multiple views of the criteria generally used to judge the habitability of planets
  - B. analyze predictions that have been made regarding the habitability of particular planets
  - C. show how the bias in favor of Earth-like planets has limited the search for habitable planets
  - D. discuss some factors that contribute to the difficulty of assessing the habitability of planets
  - E. describe the conditions under which planets are most likely to become habitable

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The author suggests that the “amount of irradiation that the planet receives from the star” is affected by the
- A. composition of the planet's atmosphere
  - B. planet's orbital parameters
  - C. nature of the star
3. The author would most likely agree with which statement about liquid water?
- A. The conditions allowing for the presence of liquid water on a planet are primarily dependent on the planet's orbital parameters.
  - B. The conditions allowing for the presence of liquid water on Earth are so complex and interdependent as to be unrepeatable elsewhere.
  - C. It may be possible for planets with otherwise identical characteristics to differ with regard to the presence of liquid water.
  - D. It may be possible for liquid water to form regardless of the amount of irradiation that a planet receives from its star
  - E. It may be possible for liquid water to form on planets whose properties are not identical to those of Earth
4. The author's reference to “different pathways” primarily serves to
- A. substantiate an alternative explanation
  - B. rebut a competing account
  - C. acknowledge a weakness in a theory
  - D. explain an assumption made in a model
  - E. indicate a lack of certainty regarding a topic



5. The author makes which of the following points about the “orbital and physical characteristics of Earth”?
- A. They are unrelated to irradiation from the Sun.
  - B. They are not the set of characteristics chiefly responsible for the habitability of Earth.
  - C. They have been viewed as indicative of the characteristics of habitable planets in general
  - D. They are so complex as to suggest the uniqueness of life on Earth.
  - E. They are likely to be replicated on some other planets.
6. The passage suggests that if the “interior dynamics” of Earth had been different from what they actually are then
- A. Earth would probably not have had liquid water
  - B. Earth would have been unlikely to support life
  - C. Earth's atmosphere would have been different
7. In the last paragraph of the passage, select the sentence in which the author dispels a potential misinterpretation.

*Passage 169*

During the early years of the United States environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s, alarmed activists, warning that nature was in danger of being irredeemably destroyed by human activity, demanded a variety of environmental protections including the preservation of wilderness areas as national parks. But these environmentalists' **conceptual framework** came under scrutiny shortly thereafter as **cultural critics**---especially those who were part of the theory revolution that transformed and preoccupied literary study into the end of the century---began to spread the postmodern wisdom that these parks museumized nature and that the wilderness they tried to preserve was not the primeval wild but a social construction. A consensus was growing that all areas of human life from people's personal attitudes to the mediascapes they inhabited to the ideas they formed and the **built worlds** in which they dwelt---were socially constructed; and these attitudes were quickly extended to nature, especially since ecologists and environmental historians had become so clear in demonstrating the determinative effects on nature of human beings, from ancient to modern times.

One important result of this **change** in thought was that a number of qualities that 1960s and 70s activist ecologists had felt nature self-evidently possessed seemed to be suddenly undercut---and in a startling and provocatively contrarian manner. Most important, nature's once apparent-Otherness seemed suddenly to be no more. In fact, it seemed to vanish in a number of different ways. Human beings had so encroached on nature, the apocalypticists had shown, that nature was no longer independent of people. **Supplementing this sense of radical contemporary change were environmental historians' insights into how radically the earth's ecosystems had been reshaped over the course of human history, from the emergence of mankind to the invention of agriculture to the rise of modern society.** Ideas of a timeless or pure nature were thus discredited. Finally, on the level of intellectual history, nature's "otherness" was undermined in an equally decisive manner when cultural theorists began to argue that this supposed attribute was not only a socially constructed ideology, but an ideology of surprisingly recent vintage. The "otherness" of nature was an **ideology** that had been put in place during the romantic period of the nineteenth century---and put in place so decisively that it seemed to be the nature of nature.



1. Which of the following most accurately characterizes the “change”?
  - A. A new rationale for preserving wilderness areas emerged as an earlier one lost ground.
  - B. The idea that nature was being affected by human activities was no longer accepted.
  - C. A philosophical belief about nature was applied to all areas of human life.
  - D. A view that had underlain discussions about environmentalism began to seem untenable.
  - E. The environmental movement was increasingly considered to be ineffective and unnecessary.
  
2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions about the “ideology”?
  - A. It probably owes more to the cultural milieu of the later twentieth century than it does to the romantic period.
  - B. It might have been more influential if those who adhered to it had understood the origins of that ideology.
  - C. It has mistakenly been characterized as having once been widely held even though few people actually accepted it.
  - D. Its influence on environmental activists is surprising given those activists aspirations to preserve natural areas.
  - E. Its historically specific origins were apparently not known to activists who participated in the environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s.
  
3. The author mentions “built worlds” primarily in order to
  - A. demonstrate how a particular claim has failed to provide support for an argument
  - B. explain why certain distinctions can be difficult to recognize as socially constructed
  - C. highlight a contrast between the primeval environment and the environments created by humans
  - D. qualify a point about one of the ways in which the natural environment is threatened by human activity
  - E. elucidate an argument used to challenge a particular understanding of nature
  
4. The passage suggests which of the following about the “conceptual framework”?
  - A. It has been misrepresented by certain postmodern thinkers.
  - B. It was based on ideas that were rooted in the nineteenth century.
  - C. It originated with activists eager to protect the natural environment.



- D. It was popularized by theoretical trends that influenced literary studies.  
E. It has enjoyed a resurgence since the early years of the environmental movement
5. The passage suggests that the “cultural critics”
- A. wished to establish a clearer distinction between wilderness areas and other public spaces
  - B. considered the environmental protections advocated by activists too stringent
  - C. questioned environmental activists' assumptions about the concept of preservation
  - D. believed that environmental activists' efforts were unlikely to be adopted
  - E. disagreed with environmental activists but supported national parks
6. The “ecologists and environmental historians” are important to the author's argument because they
- A. provided specific support for a claim made by cultural critics about nature
  - B. questioned the view that nature is a social construct
  - C. reconsidered certain strategies that were popular in the environmental movement
  - D. used historical evidence to support their call for certain environmental measures
  - E. showed that humans could interact with nature without destroying it
7. The highlighted sentence primarily serves to
- A. concede the plausibility of one potential objection to the author's argument
  - B. provide support for a claim about the inevitability of certain environmental alterations
  - C. discuss ways in which human activity can lead to the degradation of the natural environment
  - D. explain how the work of certain scholars helped challenge a particular understanding of nature
  - E. call attention to a possible flaw in an argument about how ecosystems evolve over time



*Passage 170*

The history of the transmission of ancient Roman texts prior to invention of the printing press is reconstructed from evidence both internal and external to the texts themselves. Internal evidence is used to reconstruct the relationship of the surviving manuscripts of Roman text to one another, as represented in a modern *stemma codicum*: a diagram depicting the genealogical relationship of surviving manuscripts and those the stemma's editor believes existed at one time. Stemmata are scholars only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stemma perforce brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin. Conversely, the stemma can also bestow a semblance of separation on manuscripts written within a few months of one another or in the same room.

One type of external evidence that may shed light on the transmission of Roman texts is the availability of a work in the Middle Age, when many classical texts were circulated. Too often, though, too much is inferred about a particular work's circulation in the Middle Ages from the number of manuscripts surviving today. When a work survives in a single manuscript copy, editors call the manuscript, rather glamorously, the “lone survivor”—implying that all its (presumably rare) companions were destroyed sometime early in the Middle Ages by pillaging barbarians. It is equally possible that the work survived far into the Middle Ages in numerous copies in monastic libraries but went unnoticed due to lack of interest. The number of extant manuscripts, however few, really does not allow scholars to infer how many ancient Latin manuscripts of a work survived to the ninth, the twelfth, or even the fifteenth century.

Quotations from a Roman text by a medieval author are another category of external evidence: but does the appearance of a rare word or grammatical construction—Or even a short passage really indicate a medieval author's firsthand knowledge of this or that ancient work, or does such as are instead derive from some intermediate source, such as a grammar book or a popular style manual? Medieval authors do quote extensively from ancient authors; while such quotations provide some evidence of the work's medieval circulation as well as define its evolving fortunes and the various uses to which it was put, they may be far less useful in reconstructing the text of ancient work.

Much as scholars want to look for overall patterns and formulate useful generalizations, the transmission of each text is different story and each manuscript's history is unique. Scholars must be careful not to draw conclusions that go beyond what evidence can support.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?



- A. Tracing certain changes in the methods used to study the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
  - B. Contrasting two types of evidence used in investigating the transmission of ancient Room texts.
  - C. Outlining certain difficulties associated with studying the transmission of ancient Room texts.
  - D. Advocating the use of one type of evidence about ancient Room texts over the use of another type.
  - E. Explaining the development and potential uses and drawback of stemmata in the study of ancient Room texts.
2. As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?
- A. A department store inventory list that excludes some departments.
  - B. A map from which a large section has been torn off.
  - C. A chronology that includes only major historical events.
  - D. A family tree in which some generations are not recorded
  - E. A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply**

3. In its discussion of external evidence, the passage suggests which of the following about manuscripts of ancient Room texts during the Middle Ages?
- A. It is possible that fewer manuscripts were destroyed by barbarians in the early Middle Ages than scholars frequently suppose.
  - B. Additional copies of some so-called lone survivor manuscripts may have existed well into the Middle Ages.
  - C. If an ancient Roman text is quoted in word by medieval author, it is likely that at least one manuscript copy of that text survived into the Middle Ages.
4. Click on the sentence in the first paragraph that suggests that scholars might be led to underestimate the extent of the connection between certain manuscripts.

*Passage 171*

When Flemish painter Anthony VanDyck moved to England in 1612 to become court painter to Charles T, he introduced an entirely new way of representing dress in portraiture. In women's portraits, he lent off fashionable accessories, depicted subjects in unbuttoned sleeves and collars, and added lavish drapery and jewels. For the first time an artist actively participated in dressing his subjects, creating an amalgam of fantasy and reality. While Van Dyck was most innovative when representing women, he used similar elements in portraits of men. VanDyck's *Portrait of Thomas Killigrew and William, Lord Crofts (1638)* demonstrates how the artist relaxed and unbuttoned men's dress to accord with an underlying theme. The double portrait may be seen as an essay in grief Killigrew, a port and playwright, had lost his wife Cecelia to the plague shortly before the sitting, and Crofts was her nephew. The painting contains clear references to the situation at hand. The background features a broken column, a traditional emblem of earthly transience. A drawing in Killigrew's right hand depicts two funerary monuments. Crofts holds a blank sheet of paper, seen by some scholars as an analog to the drawing Killigrew holds: a symbol of what is gone.

**Art historians** have interpreted the clothing depicted in this portrait, particularly Crofts' doublet which is worn unbuttoned in back, as an allusion to the subject grief-stricken distraction. It is true that Killigrew's dress includes references to his loss—he wears a **cross** inscribed with his wife's initials. There is an intimate nature to this painting, which seems underscored by the loose clothing worn by both subjects. However, this reading of the costumes as signs of grief does not take account of seventeenth-century fashion conventions. Only Killigrew appears in noticeably disheveled attire; Crofts' dress would be quite appropriate for a formal portrait. Though black clothing, such as that worn by Crofts, was common for mourning, it was also ordinary on other occasions. Furthermore, during the first stage of mourning no shiny surfaces, such as Crofts satin doublet would be permitted. The unbuttoned slit on Crofts doublet was probably a matter of style, a French courter in a 1635 fashion print by Bosse, who is gallivanting rather than grieving wears a similarly undone doublet. Evidence suggests that by the late 1630s a certain calculated looseness was conventional in men's formal dress. Ribeiro, for example, cites the writings of moralists objecting to this style. Killigrew's attire, though even looser than Crofts, should not necessarily be associated with grief. Other seventeenth-century subjects depicted in melancholic states do not dress this way. Although Killigrew's "undress" lends this portrait a distinctive intimacy. It might also refer to Killigrew's literary career. Many of VanDyck's other subjects who engaged in literary pursuits are depicted in loose clothing. **The blank sheet held by Crofts may be a reminder not only of Killigrew's loss but also of his solace: he had but to express his grief in writing.**



1. The author of the passage suggests that if the cited “art historians” had taken account of seventeenth century fashion, they would have been more likely to
  - A. recognize that the clothing worn by the subjects in the Portrait contributes to an atmosphere of intimacy in the painting
  - B. recognize the extent to which VanDyck's approach to portraiture represented a departure from the practices of other artists
  - C. recognize that Crofts manner of dress in the Portrait was appropriate for a formal portrait
  - D. conclude that the doublet worn by Crofts in the Portrait is not made of satin
  - E. be able to distinguish between the significance of the unbuttoned doublet depicted in the Portrait and that of the one depicted in a fashion print by Bosse
  
2. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Killigrew's disheveled attire in the Portrait of Thomas Killigrew and William, Lord Crofts?
  - A. It resembles clothing worn by subjects in melancholic states in other paintings of the period.
  - B. It resembles the clothing worn by subjects in other VanDyck paintings who were associated with literature
  - C. It includes shiny materials that were not considered appropriate for the first stage of mourning
  - D. It reflects the distraction and inattentiveness to dress typical of a person in a state of mourning
  - E. It has been regarded by art historians as evidence that VanDyck chose the clothing worn by the subjects in the painting
  
3. The author's reference to the “cross” worn by Killigrew serves primarily as
  - A. a concession of partial agreement with a point made by other art historians about the Portrait
  - B. evidence supporting the author's main point about the significance of Killigrew's state of dress in the Portrait
  - C. an example of the kind of detail overlooked by other art historians who have commented on the Portrait
  - D. an example of the type of adornment that was rarely seen in portraiture before VanDyck
  - E. an illustration of the way in which VanDyck used emblematic well as realistic elements in his portraits

4. Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?
- A. It suggests that a certain detail of the painting should not be understood as emblematic
  - B. It calls attention to a detail of the painting that art historians have generally overlooked.
  - C. It offers support for the author's interpretation of the significance of Killigrew's clothing
  - D. It introduces evidence to support the author's view of the appropriateness of Crofts manner of dress.
  - E. It casts doubt on the way that art historians have interpreted the relationship between the two subjects in the painting



*Passage 172*

In his recent book, Louis Gerteis argues that nineteenth-century Northern reformers in the United States attacked slavery in the South by invoking the values of a utilitarian political economy: proper public policy requires government to endorse anything that gives all people the opportunity to maximize their individual pleasure and their material gain. Social good, according to this thinking, is achieved when individuals are free to pursue their self-interests, Gerteis argues that, since slavery in the South precluded individual autonomy and the free pursuit of material gain, major Northern reformers opposed it as early as the 1830s.

In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the Growth of a Dissenting Minority interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers: Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with **emerging scholarship** on the slave holding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860.

Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as main-stream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery. In this view, it was the castigation by Southerners that gradually caused widespread antislavery feeling throughout the North.

Gerteis revives the Growth interpretation by asserting that, rather than Southern attitudes, the unified commitment of Northern reformers to utilitarian values served to galvanize popular political support for abolitionism. However, unlike earlier proponents of the Growth interpretation, Gerteis does not reduce the Northern reformers to a homogeneous group or try to argue that the reformers shared views undermined their differing party loyalties. Members of the two major political parties still attacked each other for ideological differences.

Nevertheless, Gerteis argues, these disparate party affiliations did not diminish the actuality of reformer unity, most prominent in the 1830s. At this time, Northern reformers, such as William Lloyd Garrison and Samuel Chase, portrayed the framers of the United States Constitution as proponents of individual autonomy and capitalist values. This vision of the founders served as a basis for asserting that freedom was a national moral imperative, and that the United States Constitution was an antislavery document. Gerteis differs from traditional adherents of the Growth framework by asserting that the basic elements in the antislavery coalition were firmly in place and accepted by all elements in the Northern reform community as early as the late 1830s.



1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. criticizing adherents of a traditional view for overlooking important data
  - B. reconciling two different explanations for the same phenomenon
  - C. describing a reformulation of a traditional interpretation
  - D. advocating a traditional approach to a controversial subject
  - E. suggesting that a new interpretation is based on faulty assumptions
  
2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following about Gerteis formulation of the “Growth” interpretation?
  - A. It is too similar to the traditional version of the “Growth” interpretation.
  - B. It is of dubious validity and does not expand research on the antislavery movement.
  - C. It is strongly supported by recent research on the nineteenth-century South.
  - D. It is more convincing than the traditional version of the “Growth” interpretation.
  - E. It is seminal work that will be highly influential on future research.
  
3. The passage supports which of the following statements about the “Growth” interpretation?
  - A. It had been dismissed by earlier historians but has recently come to dominate antislavery historiography.
  - B. It has recently received support from emerging scholarship on the nineteenth-century South
  - C. It was once very influential in antislavery historiography and has recently been reformulated.
  - D. It has always been highly controversial and is still widely debated by historians.
  - E. It has recently been discounted by emerging scholarship on utilitarian values in the nineteenth-century South.
  
4. The author of the passage mentions “emerging scholarship” most probably in order to
  - A. describe an argument that has been advanced to challenge the “Growth” interpretation
  - B. show how Gerteis has used recent research to support his formulation of the “Growth” interpretation
  - C. explain how the “Growth” interpretation was originally developed
  - D. discuss a theory about the nineteenth century North that is very similar to the “Growth” interpretation
  - E. suggest that the “Growth” interpretation is no longer discussed among historians



*Passage 173*

For several years in the early twentieth century, wage-earning women in California had advocated an eight-hour law for women workers as an extension of labor's long-term efforts to achieve this goal through organizing workers. Women's involvement in reducing their working hours arose internally within the affiliated women's organizations of the labor movement, particularly the Women's Union Label League (WULL) and won the support of numerous middle-class women's clubs and organizations as well Delegations of San Francisco working women testified twice before the state legislature, where their assertive presentations about harsh working conditions won them significant public support especially when contrasted to the hardhearted stance of the opposition (primarily employers of women). **Louisse LaRue** of the waitresses' union pointed out that "average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time." Workers could also be scientific in collecting data: the waitress had used pedometers to gather this information. The women took advantage of the hearings to proudly emphasize cases in which they had reduced their hours and improved their working conditions and wages through their own unions.

In contrast to the eight-hour law for women, which passed in 1911. The women's minimum wage measure passed in 1913 over the strident objections of the powerful California labor establishment and was thus perceived by labor as imposed by progressive reformers [social reformers associated with the Progressive movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century]. From labor's perspective, there were important differences between hours and wage legislation. The former established fixed standards and vested enforcement responsibility in the state labor commissioner, who was usually responsive to labor interests. The latter created a novel form of government agency, the independent commission, with the power to determine the wage standards, which it then administered. Minimum wage legislation for women roused the opposition of many of the state's male trade unionists, who feared that it would encourage excessive government intrusion into the collective bargaining process and weaken all labor organizations. In California, organized labor originally had four major points of objection to the minimum-wage law for women: that it would create maximum-wage ceilings, increase unemployment by speeding up production and eliminating less productive workers, obviate the need for organization among women, and, most significantly, place women at the mercy of unsympathetic future administrations and excessively powerful appointed officials who were not accountable to the electorate. In theory, commissions were neutral, objective bodies. In reality, their appointments often reflected the difficulty of trying to balance labor, management and public interests. In this context, **it is not so surprising that the measure elicited a spirited reaction from working-class women**, who already had their own activist traditions.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the "progressive reformers"?



- A. They had been central to the passage of California's eight-hour law for women in 1911.
  - B. They frequently supported labor's efforts to improve working conditions through organizing workers.
  - C. They considered legislation governing working hours to be less advantageous to workers than was minimum-wage legislation.
  - D. They supported the positions taken by women workers more than they did the positions of male trade unionists.
  - E. They were regarded by some in the labor movement as responsible for the creation of a potentially intrusive government agency
2. The author quotes Louise LaRue primarily to
- A. characterize the leadership of a group
  - B. illustrate a point about a rhetorical strategy
  - C. establish a contrast that will be examined later in the passage
  - D. point to a paradox inherent in a political position
  - E. challenge an assumption about an organization
3. The passage attributes the difference between labor's view of the eight-hour law and its view of the minimum-wage law in part to difference between
- A. labor's priorities in 1911 and its priorities in 1913
  - B. the authorities responsible for enforcing the laws
  - C. the groups of workers who would be affected by the laws
  - D. attitudes toward poor working conditions and attitudes toward inadequate compensation
  - E. the specific labor organizations that were most influential in propagating those views
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the spirited reaction to the measure from working-class women was not surprising because
- A. the measure was perceived to reduce their control over their own working conditions
  - B. their views on the measure were diametrically opposed to those of the state's male trade unionist
  - C. they were assured of powerful support from other women's organizations
  - D. a spirited reaction would be more effective in winning over the state labor commissioner to their position
  - E. the measure set a lower minimum wage than what they had been campaigning for



### Passage 174

According to historian Robin D. G. Kelley, Brian Ward's *Just My Soul Responding: Rhythm and Blues, Black Consciousness, and Race Relations* (1998) is an invaluable resource: an encyclopedic history of early rock and roll, rhythm and blues, and soul music, set in the context of the American Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. By rejecting simple narratives of “White” co-optation of “Black” music on the one hand, and the more romantic interpretation of popular music after the Second World War as a confluence of interracial harmony and oppositional politics on the other, Kelley argues, *Just My Soul* offers a rich and complex picture of race and popular music in the postwar United States.

Although the Civil Rights movement is at the heart of *Just My Soul*, Kelley notes that Ward defines that movement too narrowly as the “big three” of the modern Civil Rights movement in the southern United States: the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCO), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Kelley also observes, however, that Ward does not present the movement merely as context or background to the music's history instead. Ward argues that it reflected and profoundly shaped popular music. Ward takes issue with critics who saw the adoption of White” popular music styles in early rock and roll as a dilution of an “authentic” Black sound by demonstrating that Black consumers, like Whites, also favored what Ward terms the “sweeter” popular music stylings of such African American musicians as the Platters, Brook Benton, and various female vocal groups. For Ward, Kelley observes, Black interest in these as well as in White artist performing Black rock and roll-reflected what Ward refers to as “a mood of rising optimism about the possibility of Black integration into a genuinely egalitarian pluralistic America.”

Kelley points out, however, that while Ward is critical of all racial essentialisms. I.e., the notion that there is such a thing as an inherent “racial identity,” and questions the very idea of racial “authenticity” in music at every turn, he nonetheless speaks with assuredness about “Black” and “White” musical styles and conventions throughout *Just My Soul*. As an example, Kelley notes that by associating a “sweeter” vocal tradition with White music while limiting his definition of “Black” elements of popular music to the genre of the blues, Ward misses how a sweet vocal and instrumental tradition might have already been present in Black music before the era of rhythm and blues. Kelley correctly points out that such a tradition was certainly present in jazz and concert music, such as that of African American vocalists Helen Humes, Sarah Vaughn, and Ella Fitzgerald. or African American instrumentalists such as Lester Young.





1. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - A. pointing out certain flaws in a particular historian's analysis of a recent book about American popular music in the 1950s and 1960s
  - B. comparing two diverging views of the influences that shaped American popular music after the Second World War
  - C. analyzing the effect of the Civil Rights movement on various types of American music after the Second World War
  - D. discussing a particular scholar's view about the merits and shortcomings of a book about American popular music after Second World War.
  - E. analyzing the assumptions underlying a particular author's views about the interplay between the Civil Rights movement and American popular music in the 1950s and 1960s
  
2. According to the passage, Kelley believes which of the following to be a shortcoming of Ward's definition of the Civil Rights movements?
  - A. It downplays the role of popular music in the Civil Rights movement after the Second World War.
  - B. It fails to adequately recognize the critical role played by the “big three” of the Civil Rights movement
  - C. It tends to minimize the Civil Rights movement's impact on the development of American popular music after the Second World War.
  - D. Because it focuses on the southern United States it minimizes the importance of popular music from the northern states.
  - E. Because it includes only the three major civil rights organizations, it is not sufficiently broad.
  
3. The passage suggest that Kelley would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Ward's treatment of different musical style and conventions in Just My Soul?
  - A. Throughout the book Ward consistently avoids characterizations of musical style and conventions that are based on race.
  - B. Ward's discussion of the history of popular music after the Second World War is flawed by a failure to distinguish between authentic Black and White musical traditions.
  - C. Although Ward identifies a sweet musical tradition in the stylings of certain Black musician, he fails to associate that tradition with White music.



- D. Ward's position on the question of whether or not music can be characterized as racially “authentic” seems at odds with distinctions he makes about music based on race.
- E. Ward successfully demonstrates that White artists performing Black rock and roll resulted in a dilution of an “authentic” Black sound.
4. Which of the following best described the function of the last sentence of the passage?
- A. To provide an example of the way in which Ward is critical of the notion of racial essentialisms.
- B. To support an assertion made in the preceding sentence about an alleged flaw in Ward's discussion
- C. To elaborate on an assertion made earlier in the passage about the preferences of Black consumers
- D. To challenge the claim that the sweet tradition in Black music predated the era of rhythm and blues
- E. To provide a basis for Wad's belief in “a mood of rising optimism” mentioned earlier in the passage.



*Passage 175*

Market economies are notoriously difficult to identify in the archeological record. This is particularly true in the subtropical Maya lowlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize (As we use the term here, a market economy means the production of goods or services with the express purpose of receiving goods or services of approximately equal or greater value in return; that is, at least some surplus production is generated and destined for exchange for other needed or highly desirable items or services rather than for consumption within the household or to pay taxes and tribute.)

Some Maya archaeologists have postulated Classic period Maya markets based on **formal masonry architectural arrangements** that resemble modern arcades. Open spaces at or near the heart of an ancient Maya city, especially those that have small stone scatters or alignments consistently aligned in parallel rows separated by areas that resemble aisles or walkways, have also been tentatively identified as the permanent foundations of market stalls. However, except for Chunchucmil, these hypothesized architectural markers of marketplaces have so far not been supported by other lines of evidence other than their central locations and accessibility via *sacbeob* [elevated white limestone roads built by the Maya].

As counterintuitive as it may seem it is not much easier to infer a market economy from artifactual evidence. While it is often relatively easy to demonstrate that durable exotic items have been transported from a foreign source to their point of consumption, it does not necessarily follow that such items were imported using a market mechanism; artifacts made from nonlocal materials might have come from direct extraction of the resource by household members, or through **reciprocal agreements between kinsmen** (or trading partners) who are dispersed in different resource zones, or, finally, from distribution through some sort of hierarchical authority whose function was to gather resources from diverse resource zones through taxation or tribute and then redistribute them throughout the realm. Nor does it follow that importation of foreign luxury items no matter how voluminous, necessarily implies reliance on a market economy for day-to-day utilitarian and subsistence goods. **The case for an ancient Maya market economy is strengthened, however, where household inventories are both ample and diverse.**

Finally, given the rapid biodegradation of most of Mayan material culture the absence of evidence for craft production or household resource specialization within household production units does not constitute evidence of the absence of a market economy: it is at least theoretically possible that a society could have been intensely specialized in craft production and we wouldn't have a clue since all their crafts used perishable materials.



1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. summarize recent research that has been conducted in the subtropical Maya lowlands
  - B. propose a way that archaeologists might be able to overcome a difficult aspect of research in the subtropical Maya lowlands
  - C. outline certain impediments to determining whether the ancient Maya had a market economy
  - D. argue that the ancient Maya probably did not have a market economy as it is defined by economists today
  - E. question the validity of certain evidence that has been used to suggest that the ancient Maya had a market economy
  
2. The passage implies which of the following about foreign luxury items found in Maya sites?
  - A. They are rare because of their perishable components.
  - B. Their presence does not prove widespread reliance on a market economy.
  - C. They are generally found only in households with large inventories.
  
3. The author mentions “reciprocal agreements between kinsmen” primarily in order to
  - A. illustrate how market economics might have originated
  - B. consider potential alternatives to the direct extraction of resources
  - C. speculate about explanations for the presence of certain artifacts
  - D. distinguish the mechanisms for importing luxury items from those used for subsistence goods
  - E. challenge the notion that certain durable items were actually imported from foreign sources
  
4. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It summarizes the argument put forth in the paragraph as a whole.
  - B. It offers an alternative to an explanation presented earlier in the paragraph
  - C. It questions the theory outlined in the first sentence of the paragraph.
  - D. It cites an exception to the assertion made in the preceding sentence.
  - E. It points out an inherent contradiction that weakens the claim made in the preceding sentence.

5. The passage implies which of the following about foreign luxury items found in Maya sites?
- A. Their presence does not prove widespread reliance on a market economy.
  - B. Their origins cannot be traced.
  - C. They indicate a highly specialized society.
  - D. They are generally found only in households with large inventories
  - E. They are rare because of their perishable components.
6. The passage implies which of the following about the “formal masonry architectural arrangements”?
- A. They are unique to the Classic period Maya.
  - B. They were located in close proximity to Maya roads
  - C. They were found throughout Maya cities instead of central locations.
  - D. They contain artifacts that provide evidence of Maya craft production.
  - E. They often predate the Maya cities in which they are located.
7. The passage mentions which of the following as potential reason for “the absence of evidence for craft production” in Maya households?
- A. The centralization of craft production in Maya marketplaces
  - B. The small size and homogeneity of a typical Maya household inventory
  - C. The appropriation of a large part of Maya crafts through taxation and tribute
  - D. The nature of the materials used to construct Maya crafts
  - E. The impermanence of Maya craft marketplaces

### Passage 176

In his 1836 landscape *The Oxbow*, Thomas Cole provided viewers with a **grand portrayal of American wilderness** on the canvas's left, which he sharply juxtaposed with a scene of modern human “improvement” of the land on the right. Scholars have been struck by the very distinctive markings on the distant mountain in *The Oxbow*. It has been argued that these marks can be read as Hebrew letters: when looking directly at the mountain, the Hebrew equivalent for “Noah” is seen, and if viewed from above (by God), the markings spell “Shaddai” or “the Almighty”. There are a number of reasons to question such a literal interpretation of the markings: the under drawings for both the oil study and the finished canvas show no sign of lettering on the mountain, and Hebrew scholars who have carefully examined the markings do not accept this reading.

Moreover, by the 1830s, the Oxbow region of the Connecticut River valley was plagued by rapid clearing of forests including on the sides of mountains. In her watercolor of the site at this time *View of Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, and the Connecticut River*, **artist Eliza Goodridge indicated** selective clear-cut areas on the mountain Cole had become increasingly alarmed by this development and he began to depict the effects of clear-cutting in his landscapes in the years leading up to *The Oxbow*, as seen in his 1833 *View of Hoosac Mountain and Pontoosuc Lake near Pittsfield, Massachusetts*, in which areas of deforestation are visible on the distant mountain. Similar clear-cut sections appear on the mountain in his on-site drawing for *The Oxbow*, highlighting the importance of this transformation of the natural environment.

Yet that Cole might decide as he was finishing the painting to draw attention to this area of deforestation by including markings that roughly form a pattern or an inscription, not to be read literally, is in keeping with the artist's practice of embedding his compositions with symbols and moral messages. In addition, deforestation had been on his mind for some time as a sign of man's destructive alteration of nature for **financial “utilitarian” gain**. A possible inspiration for these markings is the works of John Martin as seen in his painting *Belshazzar's Feast*, which includes Hebraic letters Cole's constant references to mountains as pyramidal forms, and the fact that he had painted an ancient pyramid that was inscribed with Latin lettering, suggests that Cole may have intended the viewer to read the pattern on the mountain as a biblical reference that alerted them to God's judgment of humans' recent destruction of his pure creation. The mountain is defaced just as all other areas of the landscape at right have been altered, by the hand of man.

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following statements about the “grand portrayal of American wilderness” in Cole’s *The Oxbow*?
  - A. It deliberately exaggerates certain wilderness features in order to make a point.
  - B. The actual setting it depicts probably inspired the moral messages in other works by Cole.
  - C. It was very likely intended to emphasize the extent of human alteration of nature.
  
2. In the context in which it appears, “indicated” most nearly means
  - A. evoked
  - B. inferred
  - C. foreshadowed
  - D. misinterpreted
  - E. recorded
  
3. The passage suggests mentions “artist Eliza Good ridge” primarily to
  - A. suggest that Cole’s concerns about the rapid clearing of forests was not shared by all artists of the era
  - B. demonstrate that the Connecticut River valley was a popular subject for painters during the 1830s
  - C. provide evidence for certain forestry practices in the Oxbow region of the Connecticut River valley
  - D. provide support for those who argue for a literal interpretation of the distinctive markings in Cole’s painting
  - E. concede that Cole’s depiction of the mountains in *The Oxbow* might have been influenced by the paintings of others
  
4. The author implies that Cole believed which of the following about the desire for “financial utilitarian gain”?
  - A. It should be resisted by those attempting to create true works of art.
  - B. Its grip on people’s minds during his own era was unprecedented
  - C. It motivated certain practices that would elicit divine judgement.
  - D. Most of his fellow painters shared his profound aversion to it.
  - E. It was too late to try to save the natural environment from it.



*Passage 177*

The positioning of Diane Arbus as a documentary photographer stems from the two exhibits that made her reputation, both curated by John Szarkowski: the group show *New Documents* in 1967 claimed to show documentary photography's new direction, which Szarkowski said aimed "not to reform life, but to know it", and Diane Arbus, the posthumous one-woman show five years later, which turned her into an icon. Even as Szarkowski identified Arbus' work with the documentary tradition, both the American reformist line and the European taxonomic line represented by August Sanders (who came to be known in the United States in the 1960s), he also indicated the ways in which her work did not fit. If the documentary tradition displayed a consistent style of clarity and directness toward reality, it also displayed in the American tradition a particular emphasis on human suffering and a blend of realism and emotional charge, which was meant, in the words of Roy Stryker, the director of the Farm Security Administration, which sponsored the great documentary photography of the Depression era, to "incite change" by mobilizing sympathy. These two documentary modes—that of "knowing" and that of "reforming"—were tangling and untangling in the 1960s. For instance Walker Evans, who made his name with the Farm Security Administration in the 1930s, delivered his important lecture on "lyric documentary" at Yale in 1964 in which he eschewed the social reform agenda; in 1966, the year before *New Documents*, the Farm Security Administration spirit had been revived by Cornell Capa's exhibition *The Concerned Photographer*, and its similarly titled catalog, and the documentary practices it celebrated made for some of the most arresting images and photo-essays of the Vietnam War.

That Arbus fulfilled the realist impulse of the documentary tradition could hardly be more obvious, whatever her subject matter. But documentary stuck to Arbus through the powerful intervention not only of Szarkowski but also of Susan Sontag, Arbus' first and still most influential critic. **Sontag's essay on the 1972 exhibit**, which launched her inquiry into the medium of photography, is still routinely cited in reviews and scholarship on Arbus' work. Sontag framed the problem of Arbus' photographs within the documentary tradition following Szarkowski, and defined her work as a misappropriation of its form. Sontag claimed that Arbus photographed and collected other people's pain but offered no "compassionate purpose" to the viewer. In these terms, Arbus lacked empathy and the photographs offered a "self-willed test of hardness," one that inured the viewer to ugliness and pain. Sontag attached Arbus to one version of the documentary tradition, the US reformist agenda, and found Arbus' ability to mobilize sentiment not only deficient but also corrosive of sympathetic sensibilities more broadly.



1. The passage suggests that the photographs of August Sanders were
  - A. an important influence on Diane Arbus' work
  - B. likely viewed in Europe as misappropriating the documentary form
  - C. probably not familiar to most viewers of Arbus' work
  - D. included in exhibits that were curated by Szarkowski
  - E. not intended to elicit sympathy from viewers
  
2. According to the passage, which of the following is a way in which the American documentary tradition and European documentary tradition differed?
  - A. The American tradition encompassed a greater diversity of subjects than was typically found in the European tradition.
  - B. The European tradition drew on long-standing aesthetic precedents derived from other representational arts, whereas the American tradition did not.
  - C. The American tradition was meant to evoke an empathetic response in the viewer, whereas the European tradition was not.
  - D. Photographs in the European tradition displayed a more consistent clarity of style than those in the American tradition.
  - E. The American tradition was motivated by a greater realist impulse than the European tradition was.
  
3. The author of the passage mentions "Sontag's essay on the 1972 exhibit" primarily in order to
  - A. show how Arbus' work altered Sontag's view of documentary photography
  - B. suggest that Arbus' motivations were revealed in her selection of subjects
  - C. give evidence for the claim that Sontag is Arbus' harshest critic
  - D. illustrate how Sontag affected discussion surrounding Arbus' work
  - E. support the idea that Arbus' work does not fit in any specific documentary tradition
  
4. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about Arbus' photographs?
  - A. They exemplified the contradictions inherent in the American tradition of documentary photography.
  - B. Their inclusion in Szarkowski's 1967 group show accounts for much of the attention received by that exhibition.





- C. They adhered to the norms established by the European tradition of documentary photography in many ways.
- D. They were representative of the practice of documentary photography in American in the 1960s.
- E. They were an essential part of a larger global project to reform the practice of documentary photography.



*Passage 178*

A primary value in early twentieth-century Modernist architectural theory was that of “truth to materials” that is, it was essential that a building’s design express the “natural” character of the building materials. This emphasis, would have puzzled the architects of the Italian Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period, widely regarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance architect’s designs were determined only minimally by the materials employed.

The diversity of Italy’s natural resources provided Renaissance architects with a wide variety of building material. The builders of the Pitti Palace (1558-1570) used great blocks of Tuscan stone just as Etruscans living in the same part of Italy had done some theory centuries earlier. Had the Florentine Renaissance builders aped the Etruscan style, it might be said that their materials determined their style, since Etruscan style matched the massive, stark, solid, character of the stone. But these same materials which so suited the massive Etruscan style, were effectively used by the Florentine Renaissance to create the most delicate and graceful of style.

A similar example of identical materials used in contrasting styles characterizes the treatment of Roman travertine marble. When Baroque architects of seventeenth century Rome desired a massive and solid monumental effect, they tuned to travertine marble, whose “natural effect” is indeed that of spacious breadth and lofty, smoothly rounded surfaces. Yet during the Renaissance, this same material had been used against its “nature” in the Florentine tradition of-sharply carved detail.

Italian Renaissance architecture was shaped less by the “nature” of the materials at hand than by the artistic milieu of Renaissance Italy, which included painting and sculpture as well as architecture. While Roman travertine marble may have lent itself to fine carving, the Florentine passion for fine detail is no less marked in Florentine Renaissance painting than in Florentine Renaissance architecture. Similarly, in the next century, the emphasis on shading and corporeal density in Baroque painting mirrored the use of Roman travertine marble in Baroque architecture to create broad shadow and powerful masses.

The ingenuity of Renaissance architects extended beyond merely using a material in a way not suggested by its outward natural appearance. If they conceived a design that called for a certain material either too expensive or difficult to work with, they made no scruple about imitating that material. Their marbles and their stones are often actually painted stucco. When the blocks of masonry with which they built were not in scale with the projected scheme, the real joints were concealed and false ones introduced. Nor were these practices confined, as some **scholars** insist, to the later and supposedly decadent phases of the art. Material, then, was utterly subservient to style.



1. The author of the passage mentions the Renaissance practices of substituting stucco for marble and of concealing joints in blocks of masonry in order to support the contention that Renaissance architects were
  - A. innovative in their creation of new building materials and new methods of design
  - B. inexpert in their ability to tailor their designs to the practical demands of construction
  - C. decadent in their techniques throughout the Renaissance, not just in its later phases
  - D. not sufficiently knowledgeable about the use of their tools
  - E. consistent in imposing their requirements on materials without undue consideration of the material's "natures"
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that which of the following is true of painting and architecture of the Baroque era?
  - A. Both emphasize the "natural use of materials.
  - B. Both are derived from the Florentine Renaissance style
  - C. Both have been overlooked by twentieth-century Modernists.
  - D. They have been certain visual features in common.
  - E. They illustrate the degeneration of a style.
3. The author's mention of Florentine painting serves in the context of the passage to support which of the following assertions?
  - A. The constraints that operate in architecture are different from those that operate in painting
  - B. Florentine architectural style was not determined by the nature of the available marble.
  - C. The Florentine Renaissance period was a period in which the other arts achieved the same distinction as did architecture.
  - D. Technical advances in all of the arts of the Florentine Renaissance determined the stylistic qualities of those arts.
  - E. Native preference of style do not manifest themselves in the same ways in different arts.
4. The passage suggests which of the following about the cited "scholars"?
  - A. They believe that a decadent phase is characteristic of any significant artistic movement.
  - B. They reject the popular view of the Renaissance as the apex of architectural achievement.
  - C. They believe that a vigorous and healthy architecture would not usually employ false surfaces or imitation building materials.



- D. They represent the mainstream in critical and historical thought about the Florentine Renaissance
- E. They have focused on such technical matters as the cost of building materials rather than on artistic concerns.



## 第四部分: 逻辑题

### *Passage 179*

Most of the studies of the effect of aging on short-term memory have led researchers to conclude that younger adults perform short-term-memory tasks better than people over the age of 65. But these studies were all conducted in afternoon sessions. In a recent study conducted both in morning and in afternoon sessions the older participants performed much better in morning sessions than in afternoon sessions. The younger participants did not, however, perform any better in the morning.

1. The statements given are structured to lead to which of the following conclusions?
  - A. Most previous studies led researchers to underestimate the ability of older adults to perform short-term-memory tasks.
  - B. In the morning, people over 65 perform short-term-memory tasks better than younger adults do.
  - C. There is no significant overall difference in long-term memory between older adults and younger adults.
  - D. The results of most previous studies of the effect of aging on short-term memory are best interpreted as showing that age has no effect on the ability to perform short-term-memory tasks.
  - E. Younger adults are able to perform short-term-memory tasks better if they perform them in the afternoon than if they perform them in the morning.



*Passage 180*

The cigarettes available in some countries increase a smoker's risk of contracting lung cancer more than the cigarettes available in others. In Akraland, long-term heavy smokers are three times as likely to contract lung cancer as nonsmokers, but in Brenovia they are eight times as likely to do so. Since long-term heavy smokers smoke approximately the same number of cigarettes in the two countries, cigarettes in Brenovia must be more dangerous than those in Akraland.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
- A. Long-term heavy smokers form a substantially larger proportion of the population in Brenovia than in Akraland.
- B. The population of Akraland is on the whole older than the population of Brenovia, and lung cancer generally does not develop until after about twenty years of smoking
- C. In both countries, smokers who give up smoking are less likely to develop lung cancer than are those who do not.
- D. In Akraland, fewer young people are taking up smoking now than was the case a few years ago.
- E. Among nonsmokers, lung cancer is less common in Brenovia than it is in Akraland, where people are often exposed to cancer-causing fumes from coal fires.



*Passage 181*

The aggressive public-health campaign in Evonia has apparently halted the devastating epidemic of Tomkin's disease there, since no new cases have been reported in the last week. Nevertheless, the official tally released by the Evonian government news agency of the total number of deaths from the disease continues to rise. The explanation is most likely that numerous deaths attributed early in the epidemic to other diseases are being rediagnosed as cases of Tomkin's disease.

1. Which of the following issues would it be most useful to resolve in order to evaluate the proposed explanation of the continued rise in the official count of deaths due to Tomkin's disease?
  - A. Does death from Tomkin's disease come within a few hours after infection becomes apparent?
  - B. What percentage of people who are infected with Tomkin's disease die from it?
  - C. Does everyone infected with the virus associated with Tomkin's disease develop the disease?
  - D. Is the public-health campaign going to be continued even though the epidemic has apparently been halted?
  - E. Is Tomkin's disease the most serious public-health problem in Evonia?



*Passage 182*

An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals an endangered species have recently died. Postmortem analysis showed the presence of an as yet unidentified virus, as well as evidence of a known bacterial toxin. Seawater samples from the area where the seals died did contain unusually high concentrations of the toxic bacterium. Therefore, although both viruses and bacterial toxins can kill seals, it is more likely that these deaths were the result of the bacterial toxin.

1. Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?
  - A. Viruses are much more difficult to identify in postmortem analysis than bacteria are.
  - B. Mediterranean monk seals are the only species of seal in the area where the bacterium was found.
  - C. The bacterium is almost always present in the water in at least small concentrations.
  - D. Nearly all the recent deaths were among adult seals, but young seals are far more susceptible to viruses than are adult seals.
  - E. Several years ago, a large number of monk seals died in the same area as a result of exposure to a different bacterial toxin.





*Passage 183*

Based on the analysis of ocean currents, some researchers predict that during the next hurricane season there will be considerably more hurricanes in the Atlantic than there are in a typical hurricane season. If these researchers are right, then the amount of hurricane damage to property in Atlantic coastal regions of North America will be much greater next hurricane season than in a typical hurricane season unless extraordinary measures are taken to protect property.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
  - A. Any protective measures that could be taken before the next hurricane season would be insufficient to keep the amount of hurricane damage at a level much below that of a typical season.
  - B. Analysis of ocean currents such as that undertaken by the researchers is the most reliable means of predicting the frequency of hurricanes.
  - C. When the number of hurricanes in the Atlantic is greater than in a typical year, those hurricanes are typically stronger than usual
  - D. The circumstances that are predicted to cause an unusually large number of hurricanes are not circumstances that tend to keep hurricanes away from the North American coast.
  - E. Few additional precautions will be taken before the next hurricane season.



*Passage 184*

Partha's five-year-old embargo on the importation of fruit from Vallone was intended to keep a fungus from being accidentally brought into Partha. The fungus was nevertheless discovered to be present in Partha about a year ago. At about that time, it was also discovered in neighboring Morland. Clearly, what must have happened is that Vallonean fruit exporters circumvented the embargo by exporting fruit to Morland and then reexporting it from there to Partha.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
  - A. Morland's annual crop of fruit is just large enough to supply its own domestic market adequately.
  - B. The fungus colonies discovered in Partha and in Morland were of a distinct strain that has never been found to occur in Vallone.
  - C. The yields from Vallonean fruit crops have been well below normal in the last two years because of unexpected late frosts.
  - D. The fungus had been only a minor nuisance in Vallone until Vallone's Great Valley was converted, about ten years ago, into a major fruit-growing area.
  - E. Partha's embargo on Vallonean fruit was put in place after Parthan fruit growers had suffered losses because of accidentally imported insect pests.



*Passage 185*

Alaska's climate has been gradually warming over the past two decades. Over the same period the spruce-bark beetle has killed unprecedented millions of acres of Alaska's spruce trees. Clearly, this devastation is attributable to the warming trend: not only have the recent warm summers in Alaska halved the time it takes a beetle to develop from an egg, leading to a dramatic increase in the beetle's population, but \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?
  - A. warmer conditions have also increased the population of the spruce-bark beetle's main predator
  - B. warmer conditions might also mean that trees with a more southerly range than that of spruce trees will gradually expand their range northward
  - C. warmer conditions have also severely stressed spruce trees, making them more vulnerable to insect attack
  - D. it has also been impossible to use the most effective pesticide for combating the spruce-bark beetle, because that pesticide has harmful effects on birds and mammals
  - E. also, the spruce-bark beetle tends to attack relatively young trees rather than mature or drying trees



*Passage 186*

**In most coastal regions, the level of the sea is rising in relation to the land by one to two millimeters a year**, and this trend would be explained by the hypothesis that at the North and South Poles, the amount of ice that melts during the summer now exceeds the amount forms during the winter. The hypothesis is not undermined by observations that **sea levels are falling relative to the Scandinavian coast by four millimeters a year**. Much land in northern latitudes including Scandinavia, is still rising in response to being freed of the enormous weight of the ice that used to cover it during the last ice age and in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea.

1. In the passage, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?
  - A. The first is a generalization, the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage the second states observations on which that challenge is based.
  - B. The first is an observed trend, two competing explanations of which are considered in the passage; the second states particular observations that according to the passage, are incompatible with one of the two explanations.
  - C. The first is an observed trend that would be explained by a certain hypothesis the second presents certain exceptions to this trend that, according to the passage, require the hypothesis to be revised.
  - D. The first is an observed trend that, according to the passage, would be explained by a certain hypothesis; the second states observations, the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage.
  - E. The first is an observed trend that, according to the passage, would be explained by a hypothesis that the passage seeks to reconcile with seemingly incompatible observations; the second states those observations.

*Passage 187*

Serotonin is a chemical continuously released by brain cells. Because serotonin decomposes extremely quickly into other chemicals, including 5-HIAA, researchers measure levels of 5-HIAA as an indicator of serotonin levels in the body. Recently, people convicted of arson have been found to have consistently low levels of 5-HIAA. Therefore, researchers who regard the tendency to commit arson as an illness hypothesize that the illness could be cured if arsonists' serotonin levels could be raised.

1. The researchers' hypothesis would be most seriously undermined if it were discovered that
  - A. none of the other chemicals into which serotonin decomposes is present in the body in sufficient quantities to be a useful indicator of serotonin levels in the brain
  - B. levels of 5-HIAA in the brain normally fluctuate throughout the course of a single day
  - C. 5-HIAA itself eventually decomposes into other chemicals
  - D. many people who have low levels of 5-HIAA in the brain and who commit arson commit no other serious crimes of any sort
  - E. arsonists tend to be deficient in the enzyme necessary to decompose serotonin



*Passage 188*

Fossil evidence shows that within a century after the arrival of the first settlers on the island of Corme 16,000 years ago, the one species of kangaroo that had been thriving on Corme became extinct. Archaeologists contend that the primary cause of the kangaroo's extinction was land clearing rather than hunting. Evidence shows that the settlers burned large tracts of vegetation to clear land for cultivation, which would have greatly reduced the food available for the kangaroo.

1. Which of the following, if true, provides most support for the archaeologists' contention?
  - A. The fossil record on Corme shows no evidence that any other mammals disappeared in the period following the arrival of settlers.
  - B. At the time settlers first arrived, Corme was in the midst of a period when its climate was becoming increasingly and its pattern of vegetation was consequently changing
  - C. The earliest settlements on Corme were spread along the island's coasts.
  - D. Archaeological excavation of the settlements on Corme has yielded large quantities of bones of many species of mammal and fish but very few kangaroo bones.
  - E. The earliest settlers on Corme cultivate food plants that they found growing wild on the island.



*Passage 189*

One species of yew that produces the cancer-fighting substance taxol has a parasitic fungus that also produces taxol. Scientists theorize that the fungus has absorbed genetic information from the host tree. Therefore, if the scientists are right that in nature genetic information can be transferred between species, crop plants that have been genetically altered to resist herbicides could transfer that resistance to any weeds that happen to be growing nearby.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
  - A. Parasitic fungi growing on other species of trees also have the capacity to produce taxol.
  - B. Yew trees did not themselves acquire the ability to produce taxol through transfer of genetic information from another species.
  - C. There are certain kinds of weeds that can be controlled only through the use of herbicides.
  - D. Genetically altering crop plants to make them resistant to herbicides does not involve the transfer of genetic information from one species of crop plant to another.
  - E. The transfer of genetic information between different species is not limited to a direct transfer from host plants to parasitic fungi.

*Passage 190*

In 1995, most new cars priced below \$10,000 were sold to young people buying their first factory-new car. Parents buying a car for a son or a daughter were the second-largest group of buyers. In 1995 every factory-new car priced below \$10,000 was a subcompact car. Primarily because parents who buy subcompacts for a son or a daughter are highly safety-conscious, all factory-new subcompact cars available in 1995 came with air bags for both front seats.

1. If the information provided is true, which of the following must also be true about 1995 on the basis of it?
  - A. Most factory-new subcompact cars were priced below \$10,000
  - B. Most parents buying a car for a son or a daughter purchased a factory-new subcompact car.
  - C. No parents buying a car for a son or a daughter purchased a factory-new car that did not come with air bags for both front seats.
  - D. Some young people who bought their first factory-new car bought a car that came with air bags for both front seats.
  - E. More new cars were purchased by young people buying their first factory-new car than by parents buying a car for a son or a daughter.





*Passage 191*

Passive safety systems, which rely on such natural processes as excess liquid s overflowing a container, are much less likely to fail than corresponding active ones, such as systems relying on pumps. Since complex installations, such as nuclear plants incorporate passive safety systems wherever feasible, it follows that such installations are as safe as possible, given the safety systems currently available.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?
- A. Since many active safety systems are never used in complex installations, failures of those systems typically cause only limited damage.
- B. Because of the high reliability of passive safety systems, backup safety systems for them are sometimes dispensed with.
- C. Passive safety systems, though often much more expensive to install, cost about as much to operate as active ones
- D. For some active safety systems there are no suitable alternatives that are passive safety systems.
- E. Malfunctions in passive safety systems can be detected as readily as malfunctions in active safety systems.



*Passage 192*

The traditional color of fire trucks is red, but in cities that have introduced yellow trucks into their fleets, the rate of traffic accidents per mile driven among these trucks has been far lower than the rate among red trucks. Some critics of the innovation have questioned whether **this difference should be attributed to color**, given that the yellow trucks were generally newer than the red trucks with which they were compared. But this criticism can be dismissed. Certainly, **the mere difference in accident rates is not decisive evidence**. The decisive fact is that the rates differed significantly only in the hours around dawn and dusk. At these hours, the visibility of yellow is known to be better than that of red.

1. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?
  - A. The first is a statement of the position the argument as a whole opposes; the second is a statement of the position it defends.
  - B. The first is a claim that the argument as a whole calls into question, the second denies the rationale presented by some critics of that claim.
  - C. The first is a claim that the argument as a whole calls into question; the second points out an error of reasoning made by defenders of that claim.
  - D. The first is the position defended in the argument the second is an intermediate conclusion drawn to support that position.
  - E. The first is the position defended in the argument, the second concedes a point to critics of that position.



*Passage 193*

Greene's sparrows build their nests in marsh grasses above the usual summer water levels. Over the last three years, the Greene's sparrow population in Stillwater Marsh declined precipitously because heavy summer rains raised water levels and flooded nests before the young sparrows matured. The Greene's sparrow population also declined in a neighboring marsh, even though its higher elevation kept that marsh from being flooded. Nevertheless, this decline is also attributable to the heavy rains, because \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?
  - A. the populations of birds that build their nests in trees near either marsh did not decline over the last three years
  - B. when Greene's sparrows lose their offspring in floods, the sparrows usually nest in different areas the next summer
  - C. much of the food that Greene's sparrows feed their offspring is brought into marshes by seasonal floods
  - D. the snakes that normally prey on the Greene's sparrows in Stillwater Marsh were forced to look elsewhere for prey after the flooding
  - E. water levels never fall quickly in either Stillwater Marsh or the nearby marsh



*Passage 194*

Seeds of wild plants generally have thick coats that allow them to survive in the ground until the next growing season. But with domesticated plants, seeds are not sown until the growing season begins. Accordingly, within a given domesticated species, plants with thinner-coated seeds, which germinate more quickly, are advantaged, since quicker germination enables a plant to shade out its slower neighbors, thereby increasing its livelihood of surviving to harvest and contributing seeds to the next planting

1. The information given if accurate, provides the strongest justification for which of the following claims?
  - A. In the wild, a plant gains no reproductive advantage if its seeds
  - B. The relative thickness of the coats of the seeds of two species of domesticated plants reliably indicates which of the plants will grow more quickly
  - C. A wild plant such as the Chiltepin, whose seeds have extremely thick coats that ensure that they survive the digestive systems of animals, will be at a disadvantage compared to a wild plant whose seed coats protect only against cold.
  - D. The cache of *Chenopodium* seeds found at a 3,500-year-old cave dwelling whose coats are significantly thinner than those of *Chenopodium* known to have grown wild then, supports the hypothesis that the plant had been domesticated by that time.
  - E. That one of two seeds of the same domesticated species has a thicker coat than the other is evidence that the seed with the thicker coat came from a plant grown in the colder climate.

*Passage 195*

Normally, seeds of *Emmenathe penduliflora* stay dormant for years and germinate only when a fire burns through their habitat. Nitrogen dioxide in the smoke induces the seeds to germinate. Fires clear the brush, allowing germinating seeds to receive the sunlight they need to grow. The plants mature quickly, produce seeds, and then die. In areas with heavy automobile traffic, however, the seed germinates in the absence of fire, with automobile exhaust supplying the required nitrogen dioxide.

1. The information given, if accurate, most strongly supports which of the following hypotheses?
  - A. Fires in the habitat of *E.penduliflora* do not entirely destroy the plant's seeds even in the places where the fires burn most intensely.
  - B. The nitrogen dioxide in automobile exhaust cannot harm plants of *E.penduliflora* after germination.
  - C. If human intervention decreases the number of fires in the habitat of *E.penduliflora*, automobile exhaust can replicate the conditions the plant requires in order to thrive.
  - D. Within the habitat of *E.penduliflora*, natural fires are significantly more frequent in area with heavy automobile traffic than they are in other areas.
  - E. Unless *E.penduliflora*, seeds that have germinated can survive in the shade, automobile exhaust threatens the long-term survival of the plant in areas with heavy automobile traffic.

*Passage 196*

Muskmelons harvested immediately after several days of heavy rain are generally less sweet and thus less flavorful, than are muskmelons harvested after drier weather. The traditional explanation holds that excess water in the fruit dilutes the sugar. A recently proposed explanation is that excess water in the soil interferes with the plant's normal ability to produce sugar. Thus, to satisfy its energy needs the plant draws off sugar it had previously stored in its fruit.

1. Which of the following issues would it be most helpful to resolve in order to choose between the two explanations offered?
  - A. Whether ripe muskmelons harvested shortly after a heavy rain are generally heavier than ripe muskmelons of the same variety harvested in a period of drier weather
  - B. Whether fruits of other plants, such as strawberries, also tend to be less sweet if harvested after periods of heavy rain
  - C. Whether fruits of plants that are grown under very dry conditions tend to be very sweet
  - D. Whether muskmelons left on the vine for a week or more after the end of a period of heavy rain turn out to be as sweet and flavorful as muskmelons harvested in a period of dry weather
  - E. whether some varieties of muskmelons tend to be sweeter and more flavorful than other varieties



*Passage 197*

Centuries ago, the Maya of Central America produced elaborate, deeply cut carvings in stone. The carvings would have required a cutting tool of hard stone or metal. Deposits of iron ore exist throughout Central America, but apparently the Maya never developed the technology to use them and the metals the Maya are known to have used, copper and gold, would not have been hard enough. Therefore, the Maya must have used stone tools to make these carvings.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?
  - A. In various parts of the world, civilizations that could not make iron from ore fashioned tools out of fragments of iron from meteorites.
  - B. All the metallic Mayan artifacts that have been found by archeologists are made of metals that are too soft for carving stone.
  - C. The stone out of which these carvings were made is harder than the stone used by other Central American people.
  - D. The technique that the Maya used to smelt gold and some other metals could not have been easily applied to the task of extracting iron from ore.
  - E. Archeologists disagree about how certain stone tools that have been found among Mayan ruins were used.
  
2. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?
  - A. Nearby cultures in North and Central America used iron tools for carving stone.
  - B. The Mayans did not use tools made from softer metals than iron for other purposes.
  - C. The stone from which these carvings are made is no softer than the stone used in the carvings of other Central American peoples.
  - D. The stone tools that have been found are among the hardest stone tools used by the Maya.
  - E. Iron tools were found at the same Mayan sites at which the stone tools were found.

*Passage 198*

To reduce traffic congestion on Lochley city streets, a new road will be built to bypass the city. The road will offer a faster commute to nearly all people who live in suburbs and now commute via Lochley's streets to their jobs in other suburbs. Those cars constitute one-quarter of the cars now using Lochley's streets each weekday. Thus, after the bypass road has been built, weekday traffic congestion on Lochley's street will be substantially reduced.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
  - A. Only a relatively small reduction in traffic congestion could be achieved by widening existing streets in Lochley.
  - B. Most of the suburban commuters now using city streets in traveling to jobs in other suburbs travel one person to a car.
  - C. Commuters who travel from homes in Lochley to jobs in the suburbs account for a small proportion of Lochley's traffic.
  - D. Few of the people who currently commute through Lochley stop there for shopping or other activities.
  - E. After the bypass road is built, Lochley will perform more of its maintenance work on city streets on weekdays.





*Passage 199*

Many doctors recommend that the patients who have suffered heart attacks take aspirin to reduce the risk of a second heart attack. A new drug that could be used instead is considerably more expensive, and in a clinical trial involving a random sample of people who had suffered a heart attack, the new drug reduced the incidence of subsequent heart attacks only very slightly more than aspirin did. Therefore, the new drug will probably be little used.

1. Each of the following, if true weakens the argument EXCEPT:
  - A. A significant number of people are for medical reasons unable to take aspirin.
  - B. Among people who have suffered one heart attack, there is an identifiable group for whom the new drug can reduce the incidence of subsequent heart attacks much more than aspirin can.
  - C. The possible side effects of aspirin are much better known than the possible side effects of the new drug
  - D. A course of medication consisting of both the new drug and aspirin is more effective than a course including only one of the two.
  - E. The cost of the new drug is likely to decline.



*Passage 200*

In a certain country, Fargut has long been the province in which the police issue the most citations per capita for traffic violations. Moreover, Fargut courts continue to be the most likely to suspend the driving privileges of people who receive citations. These facts notwithstanding, Fargut is among the provinces with the lowest proportion of drivers whose privileges to drive are currently suspended for traffic violations because \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the explanation?
  - A. the courts of most other provinces typically suspend driving privileges for longer periods of time than Fargut courts to
  - B. Fargut has fewer drivers and generally less heavily congested highways than do most of the other provinces in the country
  - C. drivers in Fargut are no more likely to violate traffic laws than are drivers in any other province
  - D. Fargut allocates significantly more resources to driver education than any other province does
  - E. in all provinces, the courts automatically suspend the driving privileges of people who have used a car in committing a felony



*Passage 201*

For many years, the dumping of increasing annual amounts of the chemical solvent Calatrex into Lake Passat has caused a steady rise in the levels of *leptococcus* bacteria in the lake's water. Calatrex itself has no direct effect on *leptococcus* levels, but, in water, Calatrex breaks down over a year's time into certain substances that foster the proliferation of *leptococcus*. After years of protest the dumping has finally just been stopped.

1. Which of the following is most strongly supported by the information given?
  - A. Concentrations of Calatrex in Lake Passat's water will remain undiminished for at least a year
  - B. Fostering the proliferation of *leptococcus* is the only effect that the dumping of Calatrex has had on bacteria in Lake Passat's water.
  - C. The proliferation of *leptococcus* in Lake Passat's water has been the most serious consequence of dumping Calatrex into Lake Passat.
  - D. The levels of *leptococcus* in Lake Passat's water will rise for some time.
  - E. *Leptococcus* bacteria were not present in any significant quantities in Lake Passat's water before Calatrex began to be dumped into the lake.



*Passage 202*

People who suffer a heart attack on an airplane are at particular risk because of the relatively long time it takes to get them to a hospital. Last year Minerva Airlines trained its cabin crews in the use of on-board defibrillators to restart the heart. Since then, the survival rate for passengers who suffer heart attacks on Minerva flights has increased. Even so, the training might not have contributed to this increase, because \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?
  - A. the risk of suffering a heart attack increases with age and the average age of passengers has decreased somewhat since last year
  - B. few other airlines equip their planes with defibrillators or train the cabin crews in the use of them
  - C. Minerva now offers fewer transoceanic flights than it did last year
  - D. the electrical impulse delivered by a defibrillator can, if administered to a person with a normal heart rhythm, induce an abnormal heartbeat
  - E. heart attacks can sometimes be triggered by stress, which is increased by airline travel



*Passage 203*

A recent study found that children who wash in hard water, water with a high concentration of minerals such as magnesium and calcium, are 40 percent more likely than children who wash in soft water to suffer from eczema, an inflammatory skin condition. Many factors are known to cause eczema, including stress, diet, and irritants in soap. Based on the study, researchers hypothesize that the minerals in hard water can also cause eczema.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the support for the researcher's hypothesis?
  - A. Many children with eczema outgrow it by the time they reach their midteens.
  - B. Children sometimes develop eczema even though they have been exposed to none of the known causes of eczema.
  - C. Washing properly with hard water requires more soap than doing so with soft water.
  - D. Many households install water-softening equipment to reduce the concentrations of magnesium and calcium in their water.
  - E. Children are more likely to develop eczema if one or both of their parents had eczema as children



*Passage 204*

Stress is a contributing factor in many illnesses, and for many people much of the stress in their lives is job-related. Purposeful leisure-time activities, as distinct from leisure time spent idly, are a good way of taking one's mind off one's job. Clearly, therefore, people who are under much job-related stress can get some measure of protection from stress-induced illness if they engage in purposeful leisure-time activities.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
  - A. For people who experience job-related stress, purposeful leisure time activities are not generally a source of stress.
  - B. Generally, the people who experience the greatest job-related stress are those who have the least amount of leisure time
  - C. Many people who are undergo great stress on the job have no particular desire to engage in purposeful leisure-time activities.
  - D. Medical treatments for people who have fallen ill do not usually include efforts to remove the stress that might have contributed to the illness.
  - E. Some inherently stressful jobs are so structured that the people holding those obs are guaranteed adequate leisure time at reasonable intervals.



*Passage 205*

The *Menkentown Business Herald* dated June 4, 1965, carried an article about four dry cleaners in Menkentown and reported that in 1964 each of them took in a larger proportion of the total dollar amount spent by Menkentown residents at dry cleaners than it had in 1963. Assuming that the article is accurate and that during 1963 and 1964 no Menkentown resident patronized any dry cleaner outside of Menkentown, it follows that \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument given?
  - A. the average cost of having an article of clothing dry-cleaned was higher in 1964 than in 1963
  - B. total revenues received by Menkentown's dry cleaners increased between 1963 and 1964
  - C. there were more than four dry cleaners in Menkentown in 1963
  - D. the total number of dry cleaners in Menkentown increased during 1963
  - E. some dry cleaners in Menkentown that were in operation in 1963 were not in operation in 1964



*Passage 206*

Bonobos, a kind of ape, spend the night in large groups, each night in a new location within their territory. By day, they travel along forest trails in separate small foraging parties. The lead part occasionally stamps down plants along the trail that it takes. Researchers hypothesize that the flattened plants, by serving as markers for parties that follow, are what enables the whole group to reunite at dusk, since \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?
  - A. the small foraging parties are more exposed to predators than the large groups are
  - B. bonobos from different foraging parties engage in a wide range of social interactions with each other when reunited in the group
  - C. occasionally a foraging party breaks up into yet smaller parties
  - D. the number and composition of the parties varies from day to day
  - E. although the bonobos are very vocal when in large groups, they are generally silent otherwise





*Passage 207*

Benovians set their clocks back an hour for the winter. The result is that, during winter's short days, it is light when most commuters drive to work, but dark when they drive back home. Darkness contributes to accidents. Changing the clocks, however, does not actually increase the amount of driving done in the dark, so it is unlikely to have any effect on Benovia's automobile accident rate.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?
  - A. The average number of hours that Benovians drive when it is dark is greater for days during the winter than for days during other times of the year.
  - B. In Benovia, hazards to safe driving that are made worse by darkness are as likely to occur in the morning as in the evening.
  - C. The majority of cars on Benovia's roads during a given day are those of people commuting to or from work.
  - D. The majority of automobile accidents in Benovia take place when it is dark.
  - E. Driving conditions are no worse in Benovia in the winter than during the rest of the year.



*Passage 208*

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species genetic codes.

1. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?
  - A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.
  - B. When they know the differences between two species genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.
  - C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
  - D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinement.
  - E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species degrees of relatedness to one another.



*Passage 209*

In an attempt to reduce the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles, the city of Fiera imposed a curfew requiring juveniles—everyone younger than eighteen—to be indoors between the hours of 11 P.M. and 6 A.M. In the two years since the curfew was imposed, the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera has fallen by almost ten percent. Clearly, therefore, the curfew has proven effective at reducing violent juvenile crime.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
- A. The majority of nonviolent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera occur between 3 P.M. and 8 P.M.
- B. The overall rate of violent crime in Fiera has gone up slightly over the past two years.
- C. After varying around an apparently stable average for several years, the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera increased by twelve percent the year before the imposition of the curfew.
- D. Over the last two years, the city of Fiera has substantially increased the size of its police department and made some changes in the crime-fighting tactics the police use.
- E. Over the past two years, fewer juveniles have been arrested in Fiera for curfew violations than have been arrested for violent crimes.



*Passage 210**Editorial:*

Last year in Metron County, more than 75 percent of all school cafeterias, large and small, consistently received the county health department's "excellent" rating for cleanliness, the highest rating possible. Thus, although 75 percent is far from perfection, at least we know that over three-quarters of the lunches served to children in Metron County school cafeterias were served in conditions of cleanliness that the health authorities rated as "excellent."

1. The conclusion of the argument is properly drawn if which of the following is assumed?
  - A. Metron County's health department rates school cafeterias not only on their cleanliness but also on the overall nutritional quality of the meals they serve
  - B. Every year for the past five years, whenever a school cafeteria in Metron County received a rating of "excellent" for cleanliness, the proportion of students in that school who regularly ate in the cafeteria increased sharply.
  - C. Last year Metron County imposed strict sanctions to ensure that cafeterias receiving less than an "excellent" rating took measures to increase cleanliness
  - D. Last year, those school cafeterias in Metron County that did not receive an "excellent" rating served fewer lunches, on average, than did school cafeterias in Metron County as a whole.
  - E. In those Metron County schools that do not serve lunches to students, any areas in which students regularly eat lunches are rated for cleanliness by the county health department.



*Passage 211*

James: Why is it that fish living in the ocean's dark depths do not swim around very much? It must be that the scarcity of food available there prevents them from having much energy for swimming.

Marie: But fish swim around only to approach or avoid other creatures that they can see, and in such conditions of darkness, almost nothing can be seen.

1. Marie responds to James by
  - A. offering a reason to think that the question James poses is too vague to be satisfactorily answered
  - B. pointing out that what James presents as an explanation is the very thing that needs to be explained
  - C. objecting that James's explanation accounts for only some of the cases that it is claimed to cover
  - D. presenting a reason to doubt that what James tries to explain really happens
  - E. providing a reason to doubt that the phenomenon James attempts to explain requires any explanation of the kind he offers



*Passage 212**Editorial:*

A year ago, the government of Portran predicted that Torre City would experience strong net job growth for the following year but that Glanville, Portran's other major city, would not. Events have clearly proved otherwise, however; in Torre City, but not in Glanville, the number of people who are unemployed is greater now than it was a year ago.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the editorial's argument depends?
  - A. The unemployment rate is higher in Torre City than in Glanville.
  - B. The unemployment rate in Torre City is higher now than it has ever been.
  - C. Since making the prediction year ago, the government of Portran has taken no steps to improve job growth in the country.
  - D. Few, if any, unemployed people moved to Torre City from Glanville during the year.
  - E. Government predictions about the economy in Portran are generally not reliable.



*Passage 213*

Insect predators usually keep the number of aphids in crop fields low. However, sometimes the aphid population explodes in size, causing major damage. Such explosions happen when unusually cold weather keeps the number of aphids low in the spring. One possible explanation is that, with fewer aphids to feed on, the predator population also drops, and in summer when the aphid population starts to grow there are not enough predators to keep it in check.

1. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the explanation given for aphid population explosions?
  - A. When a pesticide that affects both aphids and aphid predators is applied to a field, once the pesticide washes away there is an aphid population explosion.
  - B. Insect predators of aphids can survive for long periods without food as long as the weather remains cold.
  - C. When weather is unusually cold in the spring, certain crops grow more abundantly in the following summer increasing the food supply for aphids.
  - D. The predators of aphids can die from causes other than starvation, such as disease and severe weather.
  - E. Aphids can reproduce very quickly if they have sufficient food.



*Passage 214*

Certain nonantibiotic medications are ineffective when antibiotics are taken along with them. CYP3A4, an enzyme produced by the liver, has been found to inactivate these same nonantibiotic medications when it is present in the body in higher-than-normal levels. CYP3A4, however, is chemically quite dissimilar from any antibiotic in current use.

1. The statements given, if true, best support which of the following as a hypothesis?
  - A. CYP3A4, when present in the body in higher-than-normal levels, reduces the effectiveness of at least some antibiotics.
  - B. CYP3A4 inactivates certain toxins and prevents them from being absorbed into body tissues.
  - C. When taken in combination with other medications, antibiotics reduce the level of CYP3A4 in the body.
  - D. Antibiotics boost the liver's production of the enzyme CYP3A4.
  - E. Medications used to treat liver disorders are likely to be the ones whose effectiveness is most seriously compromised when patients take them in combination with antibiotics.





*Passage 215*

Many shipwrecks dating from the period between A.D. 300 and 600 have been discovered in the Doridian Sea. Among those wrecked ships, well over half of those carrying cargo were carrying some or all of their cargo in large ceramic jars, many of which were preserved intact. During that period, such jars were used only to transport liquids. Therefore, liquid cargo was probably carried by a majority of the cargo ships that navigated the Doridian Sea during that period.

1. Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in order to evaluate the argument?
  - A. Whether carrying large ceramic jars containing liquid cargo increased the likelihood that a ship on the Doridian Sea in that period would be wrecked
  - B. Whether the total volume of shipping across the Doridian Sea varied significantly from century to century during that period
  - C. Whether in the Doridian Sea during that period cargo ships were significantly more likely than other ships to be shipwrecked
  - D. Whether the majority of wrecked ships discovered in the Doridian Sea that date from that period carried any other merchandise in addition to cargo stored in large ceramic jars
  - E. Whether there is a method of reliably identifying the specific cargoes carried in large ceramic jars found in the vicinity of ancient shipwrecks



*Passage 216*

Scientific studies have confirmed the effectiveness of certain ancient botanical remedies in treating common ailments. As a result, many people now advocate these remedies as a first line of treatment, since the studies vouch for their effectiveness and their safety is confirmed by their frequent use in antiquity with no known ill effects. **That confirmation is inadequate,** since, quite apart from the questionable reliability of the evidence about ancient experience with these remedies, the average human life span was far shorter then than it is now. Thus, even supposing that long-term ill effects from using these remedies might have been identified as such, **those long-term ill effects would probably not have had time to manifest themselves.**

1. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?
  - A. The first gives an intermediate conclusion that is used to support further conclusion stated in the second.
  - B. The first gives an intermediate conclusion that is used to support a further conclusion stated in the argument, the second gives additional evidence in support of that further conclusion.
  - C. The first states a criticism of a line of reasoning; the second provides evidence to defend that reasoning against the criticism.
  - D. The first gives the main conclusion of the argument; the second cites evidence that was used in support of an opposite conclusion.
  - E. The first gives the main conclusion of the argument; the second states an intermediate conclusion supporting the main conclusion.



*Passage 217*

Crows, herring gulls, and sparrows all live on the island of Firsten. Crows feed on sparrow eggs and therefore pose a threat to the sparrow population. Although gulls are not nearly as good at finding sparrow nests as crows are, sparrows typically also lose some eggs to gull predation. Nevertheless, sparrows that nest near gull nests tend to lose fewer eggs to predators than sparrows nesting far away from gull nests, since \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. the presence of gulls frightens away Crows
- B. crows pose no threat to adult sparrows
- C. gulls find sparrow nests by watching female sparrows enter the nest
- D. there are far more crows on Firsten than there are sparrows
- E. sparrows on Firsten typically hide their nests very carefully



*Passage 218*

Along one part of California's San Andreas Fault, the land sometimes shifts slightly. Some researchers hypothesize that such shifts occur a few days before virtually all earthquakes measuring above 3.3 on the Richter scale of magnitude. Therefore, if these researchers are right, and if such shifts can be reliably detected when they occur, then it is possible to predict, merely by watching for shifts, whether such an earthquake will occur within a few days.

1. The argument is most vulnerable to which of the following criticisms?
  - A. It does not take into account that slight shifts and earthquakes of magnitude 3.3 or greater might both be caused by some third factor.
  - B. It treats one particular indicator of earthquakes of a given magnitude as if it were the only such indicator.
  - C. It mistakes evidence that earthquakes of a given magnitude can be predicted for evidence that all earthquakes can be predicted.
  - D. It fails to establish that the shifts can be reliably predicted.
  - E. The evidence offered is consistent with the majority of shifts' not being followed by an earthquake.



*Passage 219*

Eighty percent of the writers in the National Press Association attended college, as opposed to only sixty percent of the newscasters in the association. One can conclude therefore, that writers in general are more likely to have attended college than are newscaster.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?
  - A. On average, writers who belong to the National Press Association have had about the same amount of formal education as other writers have had.
  - B. Some of the newscasters who belong to the National Press Association once worked as writers.
  - C. A greater proportion of the writers than of the newscasters in the National Press Association successfully completed college.
  - D. Taken together, writers and newscasters are more likely to have attended college than are people in general.
  - E. A number of the writers in the National Press Association attained graduate degrees in the years after they attended college.



*Passage 220*

“Passive” safety systems, which rely on such natural processes as excess liquid’s overflowing a container, are much less likely to fail than corresponding active ones, such as systems relying on pumps. Since complex installations, such as nuclear plants incorporate passive safety systems wherever feasible, it follows that such installations are as safe as possible, given the safety systems currently available.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?
  - A. Since many active safety systems are never used in complex installations, failures of those systems typically cause only limited damage
  - B. Because of the high reliability of passive safety systems, backup safety systems for them are sometimes dispensed with
  - C. Passive safety systems, though often much more expensive to install, cost about as much to operate as active ones
  - D. For some active safety systems there are no suitable alternatives that are passive safety systems
  - E. Malfunctions in passive safety systems can be detected as readily as malfunctions in active safety systems



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