

Reading Comprehension

—Real Practice Volume 3

Passage 1

line It is common to quote David Hume arguing against the possibility of reasoned ethics—for example, his observation that “the rules of morality... are not conclusion for our reason.” Hume’s remarks on the relation between reason and ethics are so myriad that it would be
5 presumptuous to seek a definitive clarification of his position. But it is worth noting that immediately preceding the remark just quoted, Hume declares: “Morals excite passions, and produce or prevent actions. Reason of itself it utterly impotent in this particular.” The qualification “of itself” is important to note. This is, in fact, not an
10 argument that reason is unimportant for morality or for motivating action. It argues only that reason cannot accomplish this entirely on its own.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue that contrary to the conventional interpretation, Hume saw reason as playing the central role in ethical decisions
- B. suggest that Hume viewed reason and morality as being equally strong motivations for action
- C. criticize Hume for failing to provide a definitive clarification of his position on the relationship between reason and ethics
- D. explain why Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics has been widely misunderstood
- E. contend that Hume’s view of the relationship between reason and ethics is more complicated than is often suggested

2. The author quotes Hume in the first sentence of the passage primarily to

- A. illustrate the claim that Hume’s view of reason’s role in ethics has been misconstrued
- B. acknowledge a remark made by Hume that seems to indicate that Hume saw reason as inextricable from ethics
- C. demonstrate that Hume’s writing are sometimes ambiguous with respect to the relationship between reason and ethics
- D. show why someone might see Hume as unsympathetic to the notion that reason play a role in ethics
- E. provide evidence that supports the author’s interpretation of Hume’s ethical philosophy

Passage 2

line Architectural morphology is the study of how shifting cultural and environmental conditions produce changes in an architectural form. When applied to the mission churches of New Mexico exemplifying seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Spanish colonial architecture in
5 what is now the southwestern United States, architectural morphology reveals much about how Native American culture transformed the traditional European church architecture of the Spanish missionaries who hoped to convert Native Americans to Christianity.

Many studies of these mission churches have carefully
10 documented the history and design of their unique architectural form; most attribute the churches radical departure from their sixteenth-century European predecessors to local climate and a less-mechanized building technology. Certainly, the limitations imposed by manual labor and the locally available materials of mud-brick and
15 timber necessitated a divergence from the original European church model. However, the emergence of a church form suited to life in the Southwest was rooted in something more fundamental than material and technique. The new architecture resulted from cultural forces in both the Spanish colonial and indigenous Native American societies,
20 each with competing ideas about form and space and different ways of conveying these ideas symbolically.

For example, the mission churches share certain spatial qualities with the indigenous *kiva*, a round, partly subterranean room used by many Southwest Native American communities for important rituals.
25 Like the *kiva* it was intended to replace, the typical mission church had thick walls of adobe (sun-dried earth and straw), a neath-earth floor, and one or two small windows. In deference to European custom, the ceiling of these churches were higher than those of the traditional *kiva*. However, with the limited lighting afforded by their few
30 small window, the churches still suggest the *kiva*'s characteristically

low, boxlike, earth-hugging interior. Thus, although pragmatic factors of construction may have contributed to the shape of the mission churches, as earlier studies suggest, the provision of a sacred space consistent with indigenous traditions may also have been an
35 important consideration in their design.

The continued viability of the *kiva* itself in Spanish mission settlements has also been underestimated by historians. Freestanding *kivas* discovered in the ruins of European-style missionary communities have been explained by **some historians** as examples
40 of "superposition." Under this theory, Christian domination over indigenous faiths is dramatized by surrounding the *kiva* with Christian buildings. However, as James Ivey points out, such superposition was unlikely, since historical records indicate that most Spanish missionaries, arriving in the Southwest with little or no military
45 support, wisely adopted a **somewhat conciliatory attitude** toward the use of the *kiva*, at least initially. This fact, and the careful, solitary placement of the *kiva* in the center of the mission-complex courtyards, suggests an intention to highlight the importance of the *kiva* rather than to diminish it.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. correct some misinterpretations about the development of an architectural form
- B. compare the traditional church architectures of two different cultures
- C. examine the influence of a religious architectural style on secular buildings
- D. explain the nature of the contrast between two different architectural styles
- E. trace the European roots of an architectural style used in the United States

2. The passage suggests that the highlighted historians regarded the placement of *kivas* in the midst of Christian buildings as which of the following?

- A. Exemplary of an arrangement of religious buildings typical of a kind of Native American architecture common prior to the arrival of the Spanish
- B. Largely responsible for the evolution of distinctive Spanish mission architectural style
- C. Indicative of the Spanish missionaries' desire to display an attitude of acceptance toward the *kiva*
- D. Symbolic of the controversy among Spanish missionaries in New Mexico regarding their treatment of the indigenous population
- E. Reflective of the Spanish missionaries' desire to diminish the *kiva*'s importance

3. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument about the Spanish missionaries' attitude toward the *kiva*?

- A. The period of most intensive settlement by Spanish missionaries in the Southwest occurred before the period in which the mission churches of New Mexico were built.
- B. There are no traces of *kivas* in Spanish mission settlements that were protected by a large military presence.
- C. Little of the secular Spanish colonial architecture of the Southwest of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is predominantly European in style.
- D. Some Spanish missionary communities of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were attached to Spanish military installations.
- E. New Mexico contains by far the largest concentration of Spanish mission-style church architecture in the United States.

4. According to the passage, the building techniques prevailing in the Southwest during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries played a role in which of the following?

- A. Preventing missionaries in the Southwest from duplicating traditional European churches
- B. Influencing missionaries in the Southwest to incorporate a freestanding *kiva* into certain mission settlements
- C. Causing missionaries in the Southwest to limit the building of churches to New Mexico only
- D. Jeopardizing the viability of Spanish religious settlements throughout the Southwest
- E. Encouraging many missionaries in the Southwest to reexamine the continued viability of a highly ceremonial European religious tradition

Passage 3

line Instances of “galactic cannibalism”—mergers in which large galaxies completely consume smaller ones—may be fairly common. Tidal forces produced by the Milky Way’s powerful gravity, for example, appear to be dismantling and engulfing a dwarf galaxy in the
5 constellation Sagittarius, producing **large clumps and streamers of stars** connecting the two galaxies. Astronomers have also observed two dense clusters of stars and gas at the heart of the Andromeda galaxy, an apparent “double nucleus” that may contain the remnant of a cannibalized dwarf galaxy. But this two-lobed appearance could
10 also be created by two parts of a single nucleus bisected by a lane of dust. Scientists believe that only about 25 percent of such apparent double nuclei actually represent galactic cannibalism. Many of the rest result from the illusion of proximity that occurs when objects at different distances appear along the same line of sight; others consist
15 of debris from galactic “collisions,” in which one galaxy has passed through another without merging, causing waves of new star formation.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that galactic cannibalism occurs more commonly than previously supposed
- B. indicate the difficulty of determining whether galactic cannibalism has occurred in a given instance
- C. demonstrate flaws in the evidence used to prove that galactic cannibalism actually occurs
- D. outline the process by which galactic cannibalism takes place
- E. present evidence that galactic cannibalism has occurred in a given instance

2. The “large clumps and streamers of stars” represent observational data cited by the author of the passage as an example of

- A. the star configuration typical of a dwarf galaxy
- B. galactic cannibalism that is still in progress
- C. waves of new star formation resulting from a galactic collision
- D. debris from a galactic collision coalescing into a double nucleus
- E. material connecting the two nuclei of a galaxy formed by galactic cannibalism

3. According to the passage, a true double nucleus may be produced by the

- A. collision of two dwarf galaxies
- B. incorporation of a dwarf galaxy into a larger galaxy
- C. merging of two galaxies of approximately equal size
- D. separation of a single nucleus into two parts by a lane of dust
- E. waves of new star formation resulting from an instance of galactic cannibalism

Passage 4

line 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
5 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,
10 to the advantage of some forest dwelling songbird. 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 5

line Among some Native American peoples, the oral tradition of one group has sometimes influenced that of another, indeed, tracing such influence has been one major task of scholars of Native American oral literature. European influences are often regarded, understandably, as
5 another matter. Nellie Barnes, for example, in an early stylistic study of Native American oral literature, considered only forms preceding the influence of Europeans. Yet the example of the Zuni version of the Italian fold tale “The Cock and the Mouse” suggests that, notwithstanding the opinions of scholars of Native American oral
10 literature, European influence is not always synonymous with the waning of Native American traditions. The Zuni narrator utilized the European story as an opportunity to exercise his narrative genius, thus leaving his tradition enhanced rather than diminished by the European influence. Such examples should cause scholars researching
15 influences on Native American oral narratives to reassess their notions of the proper domain of such studies.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. assessing the extent of a particular influence on a narrative tradition
- B. pointing out the prevalence of a type of narrative once thought to be rare
- C. reporting results of recent research on a particular narrative tradition
- D. proposing an expansion of the focus of a particular area of research
- E. illustrating the use of an unconventional new research methodology

2. According to the passage, an important focus of research for scholars of Native American oral literature has been

- A. tracing the influence of European tales on Native American narrative traditions
- B. reconstructing the form in which Native American tales existed prior to being influenced by European narrative elements
- C. documenting how Native American oral traditions have influence one another
- D. identifying features of Native American narratives that betray European influences
- E. analyzing the significance of differences that appear in particular Native American narratives after exposure to European influence

3. The author of the passage refers to Nellie Barnes’ study most probably in order to do which of the following?

- A. Point out a weakness common to early stylistic studies of most oral literature
- B. Illustrate a research approach commonly taken by scholars of Native American oral literature
- C. Provide an example of an anomalous approach to the study of Native American oral traditions
- D. Contrast the assumptions building early research with those guiding study of Native American oral literature today
- E. Draw attention to an area of research that has been increasingly neglected by scholars in recent years

Passage 6

line 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
5 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 for behavioral patterns. Often implicit in this argument is
10 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 explanation for a shared behavioral pattern
- E. comparing behavior learned through teaching with that learned through imitation

For the following question, 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 imitation or teaching.
- b. It is thought to be less complex than social learning.
- c. It can occur as a response to environmental factors.

Passage 7¹

line Widespread climate change challenges traditional notions that preserving specific chunks of land is an adequate way to protect endangered species. Commitment to particular places has taken conservation a long way, but it works only when the climate is
5 relatively stable. When climate change rather than degraded habitat threatens a species' survival in a particular location, moving the species to new locales might become one way of preserving it. Some ecologists argue that such assisted migration is simply a way to mimic the natural process of dispersal: its adherents intend to transport
10 species from places that have become uninhabitable through places that human have made impassable. Although it has its risks, assisted migration may be a necessary step in the evolution of conservation.

1. The passage suggests that , in order to adapt to changing conditions, conservationists should

- A. reformulate their goals regarding the preservation of species
- B. turn their attention to reversing climate change
- C. end the practice of labeling certain species as endangered
- D. reconsider the measures they use to protect endangered species
- E. rely on natural processes of dispersal and change

2. The author of the passage implies that some endangered species are unlikely to migrate naturally to habitats better suited to their survival because

- A. climate change is making such habitats disappear
- B. few if any viable routes to such habitats exist
- C. the pace of natural migration is typically slower than the current pace of climate change
- D. their numbers are already below the thresholds necessary for the typically random processes of natural dispersal
- E. their dependency on their current habitats is too strong

¹ Passages 7-10 are from unscored section

Passage 8

line Paintings of property—anything that was possessed—such as those created by eighteenth-century British painter George Stubbs were condemned by several of Stubb’s contemporaries: objects thus “individualized” would appeal to our appetite to own and enjoy them, 5 whereas “generalized” objects in other paintings were no longer merely things but abstract ideas. To collect or commission paintings displaying lofty unconcern with materiality was considered by these commentators a mark of taste and civic virtue, the ability to subordinate private material interests to the abstract, public interest. 10 Yet this notion of disinterested taste and virtue was founded on private interest: it was because the “public” man or woman already owned enough that he or she was presumed to be free from the urge to own more. Political power and status were thus based on the ownership of property, while at the same time they were legitimated 15 by the claim that the avaricious behavior associated with the acquisition of property was somehow transcended by those who had already acquired it.

1. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the first sentence to the passage as a whole?

- A. It introduce a topic that is then placed in historical context.
- B. It introduced two contradictory approaches that are ultimately reconciled.
- C. It presents an argument that is then strengthened by evidence.
- D. It argues in favor of a position that is subsequently modified.
- E. It describes a viewpoint whose inconsistencies are later probed.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the painting of property as it is described in the passage?

- A. It was typified in the work of George Stubbs.
- B. It was usually commissioned by persons who had great political power.
- C. It was regarded in the eighteenth century as a mark of good taste.
- D. It was at its most popular in eighteenth-century Britain.
- E. It was advocated primarily by those who owned a great deal of property.

3. Which of the following statements about “painting displaying lofty unconcern with materiality” would the author be most likely to agree?

- A. Only the property-rich collector could appreciate paintings of this type.
- B. Such paintings demonstrated the collector’s degree of taste and civic type.
- C. Such paintings were often collected by people who were quite property-rich.
- D. Collectors of such painting often displayed them for the public’s benefit.
- E. Collectors of such paintings were, as a class, the most avaricious members of their society.

Passage 9

line In his biography of James Baldwin, Leeming generally analyzes the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural significance of Baldwin's principal literary works, even using several of their titles as chapter headings. In spite of these meritorious features, the book suffers
5 somewhat from an **uneven treatment** of Baldwin's writing. For example, "The Fire Next Time" has been widely, and appropriately, acknowledged as one of the great essays of the past half century. But rather than an analytical and interpretive discussion, Leeming provides only a summary stitches together from quotations and paraphrases.
10 He expends considerably more time and space on the play *Blues for Mister Charlie*, even though Baldwin does not enjoy a widespread reputation as an innovative and substantial dramatist.

1. Which of the following best characterizes what the author of the passage means by "uneven treatment"?

- A. The critical standard that Leeming applies to Baldwin's writing are different from those that he has applied to the work of other writers.
- B. The attention that Leeming devotes to certain works by Baldwin contrasts sharply with the conventional evaluation of those works.
- C. Leeming is more concerned with the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural significance of Baldwin's works than he is with their literary merit.
- D. Leeming devotes inordinate space to some of Baldwin's shorter works while giving short shrift to many of his longer works.
- E. Leeming devotes more space to summarizing Baldwin's dramatic works than to subjecting those works to analysis and interpretation.

For the following question, 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 statements about Baldwin's literary output?

- a. *Blues for Mister Charlie* is a less important work than is "The Fire Next Time."
- b. Baldwin was more influential as a dramatist than as an essayist.
- c. Baldwin's reputation as an essayist is not fully justified by the quality of his essays.

Passage 10

line Recently researchers have questioned the portrayal of pearly mussels, which are freshwater bivalves, as feeding exclusively on particles suspended in water (suspension feeding). Many ocean-dwelling bivalves siphon food from the sediment surface (deposit
5 feeding) or use their foot to sweep edible material from the sediment (pedal feeding). It is known that juvenile pearly mussels can pedal feed, although researchers still do not know how the ability to pedal feed varies across species, over the lifetime of a single mussel, or with the relative availability of food in the sediment.

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

1. Which of the following statements about how pearly mussels feed can be inferred from the passage?

- a. Juveniles of some pearly mussel species are unable to suspension feed.
- b. If the feeding ability of pearly mussels does not change during their life cycle, then mature pearly mussels probably have the ability to pedal feed.
- c. Pearly mussels are unlikely to engage in suspension feeding when the sediment contents abundant edible material.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of bivalve feeding behaviors?

- A. Many ocean-dwelling bivalves are exclusively suspension feeders.
- B. Many ocean-dwelling bivalves get at least a portion of their nutrition from sediment.
- C. Many ocean-dwelling bivalves employ different feeding mechanisms at different states of they life.
- D. Mature freshwater bivalves are known to both suspension feed and deposit feed.
- E. Mature freshwater bivalves are known to get a portion of their nutrition by pedal feeding.

Passage 11

David Belasco's 1912 Broadway production of *The Governor's Lady* created a sensation with a scene set in a Childs cafeteria, a chain restaurant that was an innovator in food standardization and emblematic of modern everyday life. While Belasco's meticulously detailed reproduction of an immediately recognizable setting impressed the public, it was derided by progressive **theater critics** who championed the New Stagecraft theories of European artists like Max Reinhardt. The New Stagecraft rejected theatrical literalism; it drew inspiration from the subjectivity and minimalism of modern painters, advocating simplified sets designed to express a dramatic text's central ideas. Such critics considered Belasco a craftsman who merely captured surface realities: a true artist eliminated the inessential to create more meaningful, expressive stage images.

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about Belasco's production of *The Governor's Lady*?

- A. It was dismissed by certain theater critics who misunderstood Belasco's conception of modernity.
- B. It was intended to marshal elements of the New Stagecraft to serve Belasco's predilection for realistic staging.
- C. It demonstrated that theatrical literalism could be used effectively to express a dramatic text's central ideas.
- D. It elicited responses that reflected a discrepancy between popular tastes in entertainment and the tastes of progressive theater critics.
- E. It relied on the appeal of an impressively realistic stage set to compensate for weaknesses in other aspects of the production.

2. It can be inferred that the "theater critics" would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the theatrical productions?

- A. Theatrical productions that seek to eliminate the inessential also often eliminate theatrical elements that enhance the expressiveness of a play.
- B. Theatrical productions that faithfully recreate the visual details of everyday life are unlikely to do justice to a good play's central ideas.
- C. Theatrical productions that employ the minimalism characteristic of modern paintings may have greater appeal to modern audiences than productions that rely on theatrical literalism.
- D. Theatrical productions that aim to represent truths about modern life should not attempt to employ elements of the New Stagecraft.
- E. Theatrical productions that attempt to produce authentic-looking scenes of everyday reality are likely to fail in that goal because of the theater's inherent limitations.

Passage 12

line 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
5 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
10 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
15 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
20 emerging scholarship on the slaveholding 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 mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion,
25 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
30 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
35 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
40 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
45 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. Which of the following, if true, would provide the LEAST support for Gerteis' arguments as they are discussed in the passage?

- A. In the 1870s, following the abolition of slavery, many Northerners remained unified in their desire to see an effective free-labor system implemented in the South.
- B. As early as the 1830s, Northern abolitionists and Northern reformers with a commitment to utilitarian values began to agree that the United States Constitution was an important antislavery document.
- C. Many Northern reformers who disagreed about political policies argued that abolishing slavery should be a central goal of the United States government.
- D. As early as 1836, many Northern reformers argued that slavery destroyed individuals' ability to pursue their self-interests and thwarted the free pursuit of material gain.
- E. Owing to their different party allegiances, Northern reformers who shared utilitarian values did not join together in important collective actions against slavery.

Passage 13

line 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
5 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**
10 **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

For the following question, 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 14

line 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
5 primarily mediated by changes in tree species composition and the consequent alterations 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
10 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.

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as effects of exotic pests on forest ecosystems?

- a. Decreased vitality in trees
- b. Defoliation of trees
- c. Changes in forest structure

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

Passage 15

line When studying shrimp feeding from hydrothermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round,
5 why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might involve their offspring, which in their larval form drift in the currents to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters. **So far, researchers have found no evidence of**
10 **seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with no seasonal algae blooms.**

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It casts doubt on the accuracy of earlier observations of seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.
- B. It undermines the explanation proposed for seasonal breeding among some shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.
- C. It suggests that alternative theories are needed to explain seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.
- D. It describes the survival benefits to shrimp of mating in parts of the ocean where algae blooms rain down abundantly.
- E. It supports the explanation proffered for the seasonal breeding observed among some shrimp species living near hydrothermal vents.

Passage 16

line Historian E.H Carr's thesis that all debates concerning the explanation of historical phenomena revolve around "the question of the priority of causes" is so familiar to historians as to constitute orthodoxy within their profession. The "true historian," as Carr puts it, 5 will feel a professional obligation to place the multiple causes of a historical event in a hierarchy by means of which the primary or ultimate cause of the event can be identified. In the Marxist mode of historical explanation (historical materialism), a universal hierarchy of causes is posited in which economic factors are always primary. In the 10 classic, more widely accepted alternative ultimately derived from Weberian sociology, hierarchies of causes are treated as historically specific: explanatory primacy in any particular historical situation must be established by empirical investigation of that situation, not by applying a universal model of historical causation.

15 While the need to rank historical causes in some order of importance may seem obvious to most historians, such hierarchies raise serious philosophical difficulties. If any historical event is the product of a number of factors, then each of these factor is indispensable to the occurrence of the event. But how can one cause 20 be "more indispensable" than another? And if it cannot, how can there be a hierarchy of indispensable causes? It was this problem that first led Weber himself to argue for the impossibility of any general formula specifying the relative importance of causes; we cannot, for example, conclude that in every capitalist society religious change has been 25 more significant than economic change (or vice versa) in explaining the rise of capitalism. Runciman offers a different argument leading to the same conclusion. He points out that it is possible to identify specific factors as the primary causes of a particular historical event only relative to an initial set of background conditions. For instance, if 30 we accept English defeats after 1369 in the Hundred Years' War as a given, then we may identify the high levels of taxation necessitated by

these military reverses as the "main" cause of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. If instead we regard the financing of warfare by taxation in this period as a background condition, then we will see the English 35 reverses themselves as the main cause of the revolt. However, neither ordinary life nor historical practice offer reliable criteria by which to distinguish "causes" from "background conditions" and thus to resolve historical debates about the relative importance of causes. And this difficulty casts doubt not only on the Marxist effort 40 to identify a universal hierarchy of causes, but also on any attempt to identify an objective hierarchy of causes—even of the historically specific kind favored by non-Marxists.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Compare two prominent modes of historical explanation
- B. Undermine non-Marxist objections to the historical-materialist explanatory model of historical causation
- C. Analyze ways in which the question of historical causation can be illuminated by Weberian sociology
- D. Challenge an orthodox position concerning historical explanation
- E. Argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflection.

2. According to the passage, most historians share the assumption that

- A. The most useful current model of historical causation is the historical-materialist model
- B. Explaining a historical event requires ranking its causes by importance
- C. The same hierarchy of causes underlies every historical event
- D. Philosophical debates have limited utility for historical practice
- E. Different causes of the same historical event sometimes have the same importance

3. In the second paragraph of the passage, the author uses the concept of an indispensable cause primarily in order to question which of the following claims?

- A. Generalizations about the origins of capitalist societies are defensible.
- B. The study of history is largely independent of philosophical concerns.
- C. A universal model of historical causation is indefensible.
- D. A historical event is caused by many factors.
- E. A hierarchy of the causes of a historical event can be determined.

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

- A. An assumption is identified and called into question.
- B. Opposing views are compared, contrasted, and shown to be compatible.
- C. An argument is advanced, criticized, and then revised.
- D. A theory is shown to be superior to its chief rival.
- E. Similar arguments are shown to lead to different conclusions.

Passage 17

line Buell' study of village sketches (a type of fiction popular in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s) provides a valuable summary of sketches that portray the community as homogeneous and fixed, but it ignores those by women writers, which typically depicted the
5 diversity that increasingly characterized actual village communities at that time. These women's geographical mobility was restricted (although women writers of the time were not uniformly circumscribed in this way), and their subject matter reflected this fact. Yet their texts were enriched by what Gilligan, writing in a different context, has
10 called **the ability to attend to voices other than one's own**. To varying degrees, the women's sketches portray differences among community members: all stress differences among men and among women (particularly the latter) as well as differences between the sexes, and some also depict cultural diversity. These writers represent
15 community as dynamic, as something that must be negotiated and renegotiated because of its members' divergent histories, positions, expectations, and beliefs.

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

1. According to the passage, village sketches written by women in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s typically reflected

- a. The negotiations that characterized trade relationships between villages
- b. The fact that these women did not often travel very far beyond their own village
- c. The plurality of experiences and ideas that existed among the residents of a village

2. Select the sentence in the passage that contrasts how men and women depicted life in village communities.

3. The passage indicates that when Gilligan spoke of “the ability to attend to voices other than one's own,” she

- A. Did not consider that ability to be a desirable psychological characteristic
- B. Did not believe that individuals differ greatly with respect to that ability
- C. Was implying that that ability enhances a sense of belonging in communities
- D. Was assuming that good writers are able to depict diverse characters
- E. Was not discussing the women who wrote village sketches

Passage 18

line Carla L. Peterson's *Doers of the Word* (1997), a study of African American women speakers and writers from 1830-1880, is an important addition to scholarship on nineteenth-century African American women. Its scope resembles that of Frances Smith Foster's
5 1993 study, but its approach is quite different. For Foster, the Black women who came to literary voice in nineteenth-century America were claiming their rights as United States citizens, denying that anything should disqualify them from full membership in an enlightened national polity. Peterson sees these same women as having been
10 fundamentally estranged from the nation by a dominant culture unsympathetic to Black women, and by a Black intelligentsia whose male view of race concerns left little room for Black female intellect.

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

1. The passage indicates that Peterson identifies which of the following as obstacles faced by the women included in her study?

- a. The attitudes of Black male intellectuals toward female intellectual work
- b. The discriminatory attitudes faced by Black women in nineteenth-century America as a whole
- c. Disagreements among Black women speakers and writers themselves about the impact of the Black intelligentsia

2. It can be inferred that Peterson's study and Foster's study are similar with respect to which of the following?

- A. The writers that each takes up for examination
- B. The degree to which each has influenced other scholars
- C. The assumptions that each brings to nineteenth-century African American literature
- D. Their analysis of the nineteenth-century Black intelligentsia.
- E. Their interpretation of nineteenth-century America's dominant culture

Passage 19

Recent studies of the Philippine fruit bat fauna have confirmed some previous hypotheses regarding bats on oceanic islands: for example, species richness (the number of different species in a particular area) and abundance are generally highest in the lowlands and decrease with increasing elevation. With few exceptions, each endemic species (species native to a particular place) is restricted to the modern islands that made up a single island during periods of low sea level, and genetic differentiation has been influenced by the ecology of the species and the current and past geographic and geological conditions. However, far more previous hypotheses have been overturned than supported. **Some endemic Philippine species use disturbed habitat as extensively as non-endemic species that are widespread in Southeast Asia.** Levels of genetic variation within all species are high, not low, and rather than showing evidence of an intrinsic vulnerability to extinction from natural causes, independent lineages of these bats have persisted in rather small areas for very long periods of time (often millions of years) in spite of frequent typhoons and volcanic eruptions. While colonization from outside areas has clearly contributed to the high species richness, speciation within the archipelago has contributed at least a quarter of the total species richness, including many of the most abundant species.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Draw on studies of the Philippine fruit bat in proposing a new theory regarding bats on oceanic islands
- B. Show how recent research on the Philippine fruit bat reflects debates about bats on oceanic islands.
- C. Argue for the relevance of certain new evidence pertaining to the Philippine fruit bat for the study of bats on oceanic islands

- D. Discuss recent investigations of the Philippines fruit bat in light of conventional wisdom regarding bats on oceanic islands
- E. Explain why the Philippine fruit bat is atypical among bats on oceanic islands in terms of genetic variation

2. The primary function of the highlighted text is to

- A. Identify a finding from the Philippine fruit bat studies that will have a significant impact on how oceanic bats generally are viewed
- B. Point out a hypothesis that has been the subject of considerable disagreement among researchers studying oceanic bats
- C. Present evidence that is difficult to reconcile with other recent findings regarding the Philippine fruit bat
- D. Illustrate a widely held view about oceanic bats generally that was confirmed by the Philippine fruit bat studies
- E. Identify a feature of the Philippine fruit bat that does not appear to apply to oceanic bats generally

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “recent studies”?

- A. They point to the need for a significantly revised perspective on oceanic island bats generally.
- B. They were undertaken with the assumption that Philippine fruit bats were somewhat atypical among oceanic bats.
- C. They remain somewhat controversial among researchers because of the number of standard hypotheses that they tested.
- D. They have largely confirmed what scientists thought about the Philippine fruit bat.
- E. They suggest that bats on oceanic islands are more vulnerable to extinction than previously thought.

Passage 20

line 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
5 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 had led critics to approach her work in mostly biographical or historical
10 ways, often in defiance of other critical fashions, especially the various formal approaches that have dominated modern literary criticism.

For the following question, 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 21

line In 1993 a key article in *Nature* suggested that listening to classical music facilitates cognitive performance. The so-called Mozart Effect (ME) was demonstrated as spatial reasoning performance was enhanced following 10-minute exposure to Mozart's Sonata K.448.

5 While several studies claim to have replicated the original research using a variety of classical pieces, some researchers remain skeptical. For example, Chabris (1999) carried out a meta-analytic review of the literature and suggested enjoyment arousal as a more probable mechanism for the ME. Rather than Mozart *per se*, music may be one

10 of many enjoyable stimuli that increases arousal or mood with subsequent non-music benefits. Consequently, it remains unclear whether the so-called ME exists and whether or not it can be generalized across music genres.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Chabris' analysis had which of the following implications?

- A. It confirmed that the benefits associated with the Mozart Effect were not replicable using non-musical stimuli.
- B. It suggested that the benefits associated with the Mozart Effect might not be unique to classical music.
- C. It demonstrated that the music of other classical composers, and not only that of Mozart, was capable of producing the benefits associated with Mozart Effect.
- D. It traced the benefits associated with the Mozart Effect to non-musical causes.
- E. It implied that the cognitive benefits produced by listening to classical music were incommensurable with those produced by other kinds of enjoyable stimuli.

2. Which of the following would be most likely to undermine Chabris' explanation of the Mozart Effect?

- A. Watching a favorite movie failed to provide the kinds of cognitive benefits associated with listening to classical music.
- B. Playing video games enhanced cognitive performance to the same degree as did playing Mozart on the piano.
- C. Listening to rock music produced the same kinds of cognitive effects as did listening to classical music.
- D. Listening to other classical composers yielded the same cognitive benefits associated with listening to Mozart.
- E. Listening to country music failed to produce the same kinds of cognitive benefits for classical music fans as did listening to Mozart.

Passage 22

line Much recent work has examined the claim that women encounter increasing obstacles relative to men as they move up the organizational ladder in business. This proposition, which we term the increasing-disadvantage model, is a core element of the popular glass ceiling metaphor. Despite continued widespread public acceptance of the glass ceiling idea and some consistent findings, most research to date has failed to support the increasing disadvantage model. Indeed, several studies based on private sector firms find that women's mobility prospects improve, rather than decline, as they climb upward in corporate hierarchies. In the public sector, researchers have found either no sex differences in mobility or a larger female disadvantage in lower grades. Comparing cross-sectional national samples of workers, Baxter and Wright found no evidence in the United States, and only **limited evidence** in Sweden and Australia, that women's probability of being located in a higher versus a lower hierarchical level declined relative to men's at higher levels. Taken together, these findings suggest that the glass ceiling may be a myth. Women's scarcity in top organizational ranks may simply represent the cumulative effect of a constant—or even decreasing—disadvantage at successive hierarchical levels.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Compare two explanations for a recurring problem
- B. Summarize evidence relevant to a hypothesis
- C. Point out inconsistencies in a set of findings
- D. Account for the persistence of a point of view
- E. Reconsider the origins of an ongoing issue

2. Based on the passage, which of the following is true of the “limited evidence” from Sweden and Australia?

- A. It lends support to the increasing disadvantage model.
- B. It correlates with findings on women's mobility from most other countries.
- C. It suggests important cultural similarities between these countries.
- D. It points to a phenomenon not widely recognized in these countries.
- E. It helps explain the persistence of the glass ceiling.

3. The author of the passage and those accepting the “proposition” would most likely agree with which of the following?

- A. Lower down on the organizational ladder, women tend to experience fewer disadvantages than they do at higher levels.
- B. Women experience no more disadvantages in moving up the organizational ladder than do men.
- C. The degree of disadvantage experienced by women remains constant as women move up the organizational ladder.
- D. The obstacles to women's advancement vary significantly from country to country
- E. Women face some disadvantage at each stage of the organizational ladder.

Passage 23

line Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystems 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 findings regarding changes to ecosystem biodiversity.
- B. Discuss a possible implication of a difference between terrestrial and marine food supply sources.
- C. Describe the consequences 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 one side of a debate about biodiversity and supports the other.

2. According to the passage, increasing the food yield per unit of land can have which of the following effects?

- A. Enabling more land to be used for development purposes
- B. Compromising progress toward conservation goals
- C. Helping protect comestible species from competition and predation
- D. Helping reduce pressure on marine ecosystems
- E. Helping restore the biodiversity of terrestrial ecosystems

Passage 24

- line* Although some **skeptics** points to Arctic places such as the high latitudes of Greenland, where temperatures seem to have fallen, a recent scientific report concludes that in recent decades average temperatures have increased faster in the Arctic than elsewhere.
- 5 Scientists have long suspected that several factors lead to greater temperature swings at Earth's polar regions than elsewhere. First, most of the Arctic is covered in snow and ice, which are highly reflective; if snow and ice melt, the exposed soil, which absorbs heat, serves to accelerate warming. Second, the polar atmosphere is thin,
- 10 so little energy is required to warm it. Third, less solar energy is lost in evaporation at the frigid poles than in the tropics.

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as factors that might lead to large temperature swings in Earth's polar regions?

- a. The amount of energy lost due to evaporation at the poles
- b. Soil exposure due to melting snow
- c. The relatively thin atmosphere at the poles

2. In pointing to the apparent temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland, the "skeptics" mentioned in the passage intend to raise as a question whether

- A. Greenland is less likely to experience extreme temperature changes than are other areas of the Arctic.
- B. Those more localized temperature drops might indicate an important trend not captured by the upward trend of average Arctic temperatures.
- C. There might be a reversal of the temperature trend in the high latitudes of Greenland.
- D. The factors that cause temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland are different from those that affect the rest of the Arctic.
- E. Greenland has more ice and snow on the ground than do other areas of the Arctic.

Passage 25

line In various writings from the 1940s on popular culture, George Orwell examined commercial texts such as comics and crime novels, seeking out political meanings that ran counter to what he considered an inherent tendency toward socialism in the English common people.
5 The public, he concluded, was often being duped by a convert patrician conservatism, conveyed through commercial culture, that restrained the people's radical instincts. These works constituted some of Orwell's greatest writing, yet those who see him as a lone precursor to today's cultural studies, a field in which scholars examine
10 the ideological implications of popular culture, are mistaken. A number of leftwing writers in the 1930s, many of them associated with the Communist Party, saw the need to take popular culture seriously.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about George Orwell?

- A. He regarded commercial texts as vehicles for the views of ordinary people.
- B. He regarded many commercial texts as having an insidious effect on readers.
- C. He considered commercial texts such as comics to be unworthy of serious analysis.
- D. He initiated a new direction in scholarship by taking popular culture seriously.
- E. He regarded commercial texts as inappropriate vehicles for political ideas.

Passage 26

line 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
5 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 moon's interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust.
10 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.

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

1. Life on Europa in the form suggested in the passage would be dependent on

- a. The protection Europa's icy crust gives against the harmful components of sunlight
- b. The existence of water on Europa
- c. The motion of Europa around Jupiter

2. The highlighted sentence "Take Jupiter's moon Europa" serves to introduce

- A. An instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
- B. 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 27

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 bridges during other periods.

2. 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

3. 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.

Passage 28

line African American drama has, until recently, been rooted in the mimetic tradition of modern American naturalism. The most distinctive attribute of this tradition is the mechanistic, materialistic conception of humanity. Naturalism sees each individual as inextricably bound to the
5 environment and depicts each person as someone controlled by, instead of controlling, concrete reality. As long as African American drama maintained naturalism as its dominant mode, it could only express the “plight” of African American people. Its heroes might declare the madness of reality, but reality inevitably triumphed over
10 them.

The surrealistic plays of Adrienne Kennedy mark one of the first departures from naturalism by an African American dramatist. The overall goal of her work has been to depict the world of the soul and the spirit, not to mirror concrete reality. Within this framework,
15 Kennedy has been able to portray African American minds and souls liberated from their connections to the external environment.

1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage

- A. African American drama has been primarily influenced by naturalism’s emphasis on the materialistic.
- B. African American drama has traditionally acknowledged the relationship between the individual and the environment.
- C. African American drama, traditionally naturalistic, has been little influenced by dramatist Kennedy’s spiritual and psychological approach to drama.
- D. The work of Kennedy suggests a shift away from a commitment to strict naturalism in African American drama.
- E. The work of Kennedy best exemplifies the current interest of African American artists in the spiritual and psychological worlds.

2. According to the passage, Kennedy is concerned with depicting the

- A. Internal rather than the external life of her characters
- B. Madness of reality rather than the effects of reality
- C. Effects of materialism on African American minds and souls
- D. Relationship between naturalism and the human spirit
- E. Effects that her characters have on the environment

3. Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the author’s assertion that Kennedy’s work marks a serious departure from the tradition described in the first paragraph

- A. Kennedy places the action in a real life setting that is nevertheless unfamiliar to the average viewer or reader.
- B. Kennedy movingly portrays the lives and struggles of prominent African Americans in the United States.
- C. Kennedy uses characters found only in ancient African legends and mythology
- D. Kennedy provides insights into American mimetic tradition and dramatic convention
- E. Kennedy depicts the events in a style reminiscent of a television documentary

Passage 29

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 Stern 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. Select the sentence in the passage that offers a possible explanation for a trend.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about recent studies of the gender gap in United States politics

- A. They inaccurately depict voter preference in the South prior to 1980.
- B. They have been unduly influenced by changes in voter preferences.
- C. They fail to recognize important factors affecting levels of voter participation.
- D. They do not pay sufficient attention to the effect regional differences have on voter preference.
- E. They are more concerned with the choices that male and female voters make than with the frequency with which they vote.

Passage 30

For centuries, oak was the wood of choice for European shipbuilders. However, toward the end of the eighteenth century, as British oak supplies grew scarce, shipbuilders there **turned to** teak and found in it an ideal substitute. Other woods expand and contract at different rates than oak, so repairs to oak ships done with those woods split or leak. Only teak matches oak's expansion coefficient and stays watertight. It is unmatched in its resistance to rot and pests, and its oils even protect nails against corrosion. Moreover, it was one of two important tropical hardwoods (with Central American mahogany) that dried light enough to float downriver—the only way to transport timber in quantity from the inland jungles where it grew.

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that an advantage of teak over mahogany is that teak is

- A. more compatible with the materials in existing ships.
- B. less susceptible to rot and pests
- C. available in greater quantities in inland jungles

2. In the context in which it appears, “turned to” most nearly means

- A. Rotated
- B. Resorted to
- C. Deflected from
- D. Reverted to
- E. Revolved around

Passage 31

line 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 invasibility has yet emerged.

5 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

10 amount of unused resources. The diversity in the range of resource release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of consistent ecological correlates of invasibility. 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

15 near complete 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

20 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 a 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 contradicted 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 invasibility.
- D. No general theory of invasibility 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

Passage 32

line In *The Life of Charlotte Bronte* (1857), the first and most celebrated biography of novelist Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell promoted the long-persisting romantic view of Bronte as having no connection with the rest of English society at a time when industrialization was
5 causing much turbulence, but as having sprung naturally, like so much purple heather, out of the English countryside. Gaskell also portrayed Bronte as irreproachably proper, incapable of “unladylike” feelings or dangerous views; this was at variance with the subversive spirit Matthew Arnold accurately discerned, albeit with distance, deep
10 within Bronte’s fiction. While correcting many of Gaskell’s errors and omissions at last, even Winifred Gerin’s *Charlotte Bronte: The Evolution of Genius* (1967) failed to discard Gaskell’s viewpoint. Feminists have introduced new interpretations of Bronte’s life, but it is primarily Juliet Barker who takes into account the larger world that
15 impinged on that life—the changing England in which old divisions of class and gender were under pressure.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Consider similarities in several studies of Charlotte Bronte’s life
- B. Defend a particular view of Charlotte Bronte’s life
- C. Discuss a change in perspective on Charlotte Bronte’s life
- D. Depict the social environment in which Charlotte Bronte lived
- E. Portray Charlotte Bronte as an early feminist writer

2. The passage suggest that Matthew Arnold disapproved of Charlotte Bronte’s fiction insofar as he believed that it

- A. Overly romanticized the English countryside
- B. Contained dangerous ideas buried within it
- C. Perpetuated outmoded social distinctions
- D. Failed to represent industrialized society realistically
- E. Reflected an excessive concern with propriety

3. The passage suggests that Gaskell’s biography of Charlotte Bronte advanced the idea that Bronte was

- A. one of the most celebrated of the romantic novelists
- B. an outspoken advocate of social change
- C. opposed to the industrialization of England
- D. strongly influenced by the social upheaval of the times
- E. chiefly the product of a rustic environment

Passage 33

line Soil communities are dependent on plants for organic matter. Plants provide organic matter for soil communities through the decomposition of leaf litter, by oozing nutrients from roots, or through other methods of deposition of organic compounds into the soil
5 environment. As a result of these diverse methods by which plants supply resources, unique soil communities form under different plant species and under plant communities that differ in composition. If a nonnative plant species invades an aboveground community of flora and fauna, it can alter links between the native aboveground
10 community and the below-ground soil community. For example, an invading nonnative plant could alter the quantity of leaf litter production, which would alter nutrient contributions to the soil.

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

1. According to the passage, plants supply resources to soil communities by which of the following methods?

- a. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by promoting diversity of aboveground flora and fauna
- b. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by oozing nutrients from their roots.
- c. Some plants supply resources to soil communities by depositing leaf litter.

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

2. Which of the following statements about the connection between aboveground plants and below-ground soil communities can be inferred from the passage?

- a. Because of the nature of the link between above-and below ground communities, many soil communities are deficient in nutrients.
- b. The extent to which soil communities are dependent on aboveground plants is extremely variable from one soil community to another.
- c. Because different plants supply resources to soil communities in different ways, distinctive soil communities form under different plant communities.

Passage 34

line The physicist Wallace Sabine pioneered the scientific study of architectural acoustics when he was asked in 1895 to fix a **university lecture hall** in which the echo of a speaker's words rendered them unintelligible. He found that the length of time it takes a sound's echo
5 to decay is determined by the absorption of the sound's original energy by surrounding materials. By hanging panels of sound-absorbing felt on the walls, Sabine reduced the echo enough to make the hall usable. And the data he compiled yielded a mathematical formula for the relationship between a room's echo duration, its
10 quantity and quality of sound-absorbing materials, and its spatial volume.

1. Which of the following can be inferred about the “university lecture hall” mentioned in the passage?

- A. It was not originally designed to be used for lectures.
- B. It was more suitable for listening to music than for listening to the spoken word.
- C. Its walls had surfaces made of material with very poor sound-absorbing properties.
- D. Its poor acoustics resulted from its being designed to accommodate a large audience.
- E. It was constructed at a time when sound-absorbing building materials were not readily available.

2. The passage suggests that Sabine's work made which of the following possible for the first time?

- A. To make a room soundproof.
- B. To build an auditorium out of sound-absorbing materials.
- C. To construct an enclosed space in which sound would not echo.
- D. To design a building to meet predetermined specifications with regard to echo duration.
- E. To render any large room usable for public lectures and performances.

Passage 35

line Historian Colin Calloway argues that in the late colonial period preceding the American Revolution (1775-1783), the British government sought to seal off territory west of the Appalachian Mountain from the encroachment of land-hungry White settlers, to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states, and to guarantee the integrity of traditional native American hunting grounds. By contrast, White Americans, released by the outbreak of the Revolution from the constraints of Britain's allegedly benevolent policies, are portrayed by Calloway as ruthless land-grabbers whose new national government endorsed their rapacity. Bernard Bailyn argues, however, that the "Americans" who encroached on Native American land during the Revolution had been British only a few years before. When, during and after the Revolution, White Americans seized Native American land by any available means, they were continuing a tradition dating back to **the earliest years of English settlement in North America**. And, according to Bailyn, the British government's prewar efforts to preserve the trans-Appalachian west for Native Americans resulted not from humanitarian virtue or ethnic tolerance but from British merchants' desire to maintain their lucrative trade with native Americans and the government's desire to control immigration and avoid costly conflict between White and Native Americans over land.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Suggest that two different arguments about a particular historical period are both questionable
- B. Present historical evidence that undermines a widely accepted viewpoint.
- C. Defend a revisionist historian's thesis against traditionalist criticism.
- D. Outline opposing interpretations of a particular historical phenomenon.
- E. Resolve a dispute among historians over a controversial historical episode.

2. The reference to "the earliest years of English settlement in North America" serves primarily to emphasize the point that

- A. Calloway has exaggerated the ruthlessness and rapacity of White settlers in their relations with native Americans prior to the American Revolution
- B. Seizure of Native American lands by White settlers had increased dramatically throughout the time of British colonial rule.
- C. At one time White settlers had negotiated with Native American people as independent foreign states
- D. White settlers had no legitimate grounds for claiming title to land they seized west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- E. Aggression by White settlers against Native Americans during and after the American Revolution was not a new phenomenon.

3. It can be inferred that both Bailyn and Calloway would probably agree with which of the following assertions regarding the relations between White Americans and Native Americans concerning the trans-Appalachian west

- A. The American Revolution unleashed an unprecedented wave of expropriation of Native American land by White settlers.
- B. The British government's prewar policy towards the Native Americans was determined largely by the interests of British merchants who traded with the Native Americans.
- C. The British government tried to keep White settlers out of the trans-Appalachian west primarily in order to prevent disputes over land between those settlers and Native Americans.
- D. The new national government created by the American Revolution has less incentive than did the British colonial government to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states.
- E. One objective of the British government's land policy prior to the American Revolution was to prevent White settlers from moving to the western side of the Appalachian Mountains.

Passage 36²

line 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
5 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
10 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.

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

1. According to the passage, astronomers recognize which of the following as being liable to cause changes to comets?

- a. cosmic rays
- b. radioactive decay
- c. ultraviolet radiation

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

2. According to the passage, astronomers' belief that comets are pristine relics was

- a. Overturned by analysis of what happens when comets approach the Sun
- b. Supported by what observations revealed about the composition of the outer planets
- c. Based on consideration of the conditions that prevail where comets are located

² There are 2 sets of questions for this passage.

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 astronomers' ability to study the interior parts of comets.
- E. It caused astronomers to revise their account of the composition of the outer planets.

For the following question, 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 simulations showed that despite the low temperatures in the Oort cloud, there as sufficient energy there to alter comets.
- b. Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what simulation showed about the composition of comets.
- c. The simulations themselves did not eliminate the possibility that comets contain pristine relics of material from the early solar system.

Passage 37

line From the 1880s to the 1930s, the textile industry in Japan employed over half of all workers, most of them in the three major branches of silk reeling, cotton spinning, and weaving. Because the branches were highly diverse—in scale, skill requirements, and
5 technology--historians traditionally have analyzed them separately. However, the workforces of all three were drawn primarily from the same population: young, mostly rural women aged 10 to 25. Noting this commonality, Hunter argues that a consideration of the three branches of production together is long overdue: examining elements
10 common to the different branches of textile production may, she asserts, permit the identification of gender-based factors that may have influenced the operation of the Japanese female labor market as a whole.

1. Which of the following does the passage cite as an explanation for historians' traditional analysis of the Japanese textile industry?

- A. A common workforce population across all branches of textile manufacturing
- B. Similarities in the skills required for silk reeling, cotton spinning, and weaving
- C. The importance of the textile industry to the Japanese economy as a whole.
- D. The high number of female factory workers employed within the textile industry
- E. Differences in the technology used in the three major branches of textile production

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

2. It can be inferred that Hunter regards which of the following to be a shortcoming of historians' traditional analyses discussed in the passage?

- a. Their failure to examine factors common to the three different branches of Japanese textile production
- b. Their separation of the Japanese textile industry into three major branches based on differences in scale, skill requirements, and technology
- c. Their failure to acknowledge the contribution made by rural women to the different branches of the textile industry

Passage 38

line In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalized environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully
5 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,
10 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

2. 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 39

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

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

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

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

2. The passage makes which of the following claims?

- A. A rise in precipitation resulting from human factors has increased the frequency and magnitude of landsliding.
- B. Human factors have led to greater changes in landsliding activity than have cyclical climate fluctuations.
- C. Decreases in landsliding activity have historically been accompanied by changes in climate.
- D. Slope stability is more influenced by seismic activity than it is by human factors.
- E. Changes in land-use patterns in mountain ecosystems are generally correlated with changes in climate.

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

3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the role of human factors in landsliding activity?

- a. Human factors can intensify or alter the effects of climate change on landsliding activity.
- b. It is likely that human factors affect landsliding activity more than climate change does.
- c. Until recently, human factors did not have much impact on landsliding activity.

Passage 40

line 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
5 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
10 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 41

line 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
5 philosopher, orator, and politician. Clearly, the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96 C.C., when Quintilian quotes Medea, one of the
10 tragedies.

It is remarkable, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the 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
15 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
20 other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

1. The author mentions Medea primarily in order to

- A. Given an example of a play in which references to certain authors can be used to determine when the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed.
- B. Acknowledge the possibility that the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written by Quintilian rather than Seneca.
- C. Suggest that certain of the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* may have been written near the end of Seneca's lifetime.
- D. Argue that Marci may have been one of the last of the eight plays in the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* to be written.
- E. Indicate how the latest possible date for the time period during which the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae* were composed might be established.

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. The author of the passage would most likely agree that if Seneca had in fact written the tragedies, then Seneca probably would have

- A. Used the plays as platforms for his philosophical ideas.
- B. Referred to the plays in some of his other writings.
- C. Been in danger of exile or execution for certain lines in the plays.
- D. Avoided attaching his name to be the plays out of modesty.
- E. Written the plays during the latter portion of his lifetime.

4. 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.

5. 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 play 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 Quintilian.

Passage 42

line An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the nonimportation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T. H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a “brilliantly original American invention.” **Breen did acknowledge that “a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries.”** However, Mary O’ Dowd argues that from the late
10 seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. resolving a dispute
- B. advocating a course of action
- C. tracing the evolution of a practice
- D. citing competing views of an issue
- E. chronicling a series of events

2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves to

- A. qualify a point made in the preceding sentence
- B. correct an erroneous assumption
- C. provide evidence in support of a perception cited in the opening sentence
- D. provide a rationale for the view expressed in the following sentence
- E. establish the popularity of a point of view

Passage 43

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

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
- B. Call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era
- C. Summarize research on a specific historical figure
- D. Counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
- E. Point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports

2. The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mather's works is most strongly supported by which of the following?

- A. Surviving documents that corroborate Mather's detailed descriptions of his subjects
- B. Mather's firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote
- C. Mather's frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research
- D. Mather's ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part
- E. The quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information.

3. Information in the passage best supports which of the following statements about Mather's biographies of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

- A. Annals written by Mather and others were censored by later historians, thus detracting from their value as full and accurate accounts of the period.
- B. Mather's description of Governor Winthrop includes all of Winthrop's shortcomings, such as a tendency toward levity at inappropriate times.
- C. Mather's descriptions of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were based primarily on firsthand experiences.
- D. Many historians believe that Mather's biographies are poor sources of historical information because biography is an inherently unreliable genre of historical writing.
- E. Mather's writings reflect an interest in the degree of economic success achieved by early Massachusetts Bay colonists.

Passage 44

Recent studies of ancient Maya water management have found that the urban architecture of some cities was used to divert rainfall runoff into gravity-fed systems of interconnected reservoirs. In the central and southern Maya Lowlands, this kind of water control was necessary to support large populations throughout the year due to the scarcity of perennial surface water and the seasonal availability of rainfall. Some scholars argue that the concentration of water within the urban core of these sites provided a centralized source of political authority for Maya elites based largely on controlled water access. Such an argument is plausible; however, it is less useful for understanding the sociopolitical implications of water use and control in other, water-rich parts of the Maya region.

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the political import of the type of urban water management system described in the passage?

- A. Because the system was centralized, it allowed political control over a widely scattered population.
- B. The knowledge required to design and maintain the system became the pretext for Maya elites' political authority.
- C. By selectively limiting access to water, Maya elites used the system to curb challenges to their authority.
- D. The system is not sufficient to explain the sources of centralized political power in all parts of the Maya region.
- E. The system's continued maintenance required political authorities to exert control over an increasing proportion of economic resources.

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the water management systems in the central and southern Maya Lowland?

- a. They were implemented in part because of the prevailing pattern of rainfall.
- b. They were an integral part of lowland cities' architecture.
- c. They were needed because of insufficient resources such as ponds, rivers, and lakes in the lowlands.

Passage 45

line Biologists have long debated about whether egg production in birds is biologically highly costly, some theorizing that egg production is energetically or nutritionally demanding. Lack, however, suggested that clutch size—the number of eggs a bird lays per breeding cycle—
5 is far below the potential limit of egg production. He suggested that clutch size had instead evolved in relation to the number of young that the parents could successfully rear. Subsequently, most studies focused on limitations operating during chick rearing, particularly among altricial species (species in which the parents feed their young
10 in the nest). Lack later recognized that in precocial species (species in which young feed themselves), clutch size might be explained by different factors—the availability of food for egg-laying females, for example.

1. The passage suggests that biologists who say egg production in birds is biologically highly costly would agree that clutch size is determined primarily by

- A. The nutritional and energy demands of egg production.
- B. The number of young that the parents can rear successfully.
- C. Reproductive limitations operating during chick rearing.
- D. The availability of food for newly hatched chicks.
- E. The differences between altricial and precocial species.

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

2. The passage suggests that Lack would agree with which of the following statements about factors affecting clutch size in birds?

- a. In altricial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- b. In precocial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- c. In many bird species, clutch size generally remains well below the potential limit of egg production.

Passage 46

line Early naturalists believed two species of beaver lived in North America: dam beavers and bank beavers. The bank species was thought to resemble the muskrat in behavior, living in burrows or lodges and unable to build dams. In fact, dams are primarily a
5 strategy for dealing with annual variations in water levels. If water levels fall in summer, as they do in most of North America, then beavers' lodge entrances may be exposed. With stabilized water levels, their homes are much safer. Along deep rivers, where "bank beavers" are found, this problem seldom arises. But these beavers do
10 know how to build dams, and do so if the need arises, as may occur if they are forced to relocate after felling and consuming all nearby trees.

1. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?

- A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers' homes.
- B. Most are built prior to burrow construction.
- C. They are found mostly along deep rivers.
- D. They are routinely abandoned as nearby forests are depleted.
- E. They mainly protect beavers from rising water levels.

2. The passage implies which of the following about beavers?

- A. "Bank beavers" are unable to successfully compete with "dam beavers" when resources become scarce.
- B. Differences in dam-building behavior among beavers do not necessarily imply multiple beaver species.
- C. Building dams eventually causes beavers to deplete nearby resources.
- D. When conditions permit, beavers are more likely to build dams than burrows or lodges.
- E. In beavers, dam-building is an acquired rather than an innate skill.

Passage 47

line 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
5 white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered 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
10 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 alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted.
- D. Present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs.
- E. Explain how archaeologists 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 alterations increased the intricacy of their painted designs.
- D. Many of them have some flaw in their shape or structure.
- E. Many of them were altered more than once.

Passage 48

line 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

5 **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

10 the proto-planetary 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

15 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 proto-planetary disk composed of dust and gas
- D. A proto-planetary disk divided into two regions.
- E. Certain planets outside the solar system

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the "attempts" share which of the following goals?

- A. To explain how a Jupiter-sized planet could form so close to its parent star.
- B. To explain what prevents a hot Jupiter from colliding with its parent star.
- C. To determine whether a hot Jupiter is formed from a proto-planetary disk of dust and gas.
- D. To determine whether a hot Jupiter's gravitational field is strong enough to create a groove in its proto-planetary disk
- E. To account for hot Jupiters in a way that is not inconsistent with the standard theory of planetary formation.

Passage 49

line Carolina Hospital notes that Cuban-American writers who write primarily in English are dismissed from anthologies and analyses of Cuban exile literature on that account. She argues that since these writers were born in Cuba and consider themselves Cuban writers, 5 they should not be ignored, and maintains that they represent a new phase of Cubanness, one that is expressed in the language **comfortable** to its writers—English. Moreover, another critic notes that the Spanish and English traditions of Cuban-American writing have different but equally viable functions. The English branch seeks 10 to create a distinctive culture of Cuban roots in the United States, whereas the Spanish branch wishes to preserve a specifically Cuban culture while seeking affiliation with the canon of Latin American letters.

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

1. Hospital, as presented in the passage, would probably agree with which of the following statements about Cuban-American writing?

- a. For Cuban-American writers, writing in English is not irreconcilable with Cuban identity.
- b. All Cuban-American writers are generally recognized as contributing to Cuban exile literature
- c. It is appropriate for anthologies of Cuban exile literature to include works written both in Spanish and in English

2. In the context in which it appears, “comfortable” most nearly means

- A. prosperous
- B. sufficient
- C. agreeable
- D. restful
- E. painless

Passage 50

line Constant variations in the amount of sunlight available on Earth at any given location make energy storage a necessary design feature of terrestrial solar-energy systems. For systems transforming solar to thermal energy, the thermal energy may be stored in matter as either
5 latent heat or sensible heat. Latent heat is absorbed or released whenever matter changes phase, as when matter changes from liquid to gas, for example, or from gas to liquid. Large heat capacities are associated with certain materials, like salts, but in any substance this storage is available only at the unique fixed temperature at which the
10 particular phase transition occurs in that substance. Moreover, materials that have transitions at the temperatures that terrestrial solar-energy systems are likely to encounter are usually destructively corrosive at those temperatures. The storage of sensible heat, on the other hand, allows flexibility as to temperature, in addition, safe
15 substances like water and most rocks have large sensible heat capacities.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss which of the following?

- A. Reasons for the necessity for developing solar-energy systems
- B. Different ways of storing solar energy as heat
- C. New designs for devices that collect solar energy
- D. Procedures for transferring thermal energy between materials
- E. Differences between capacities of solids and liquids to store sensible heat

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

2. According to the passage, solar-energy systems located on Earth must store energy for which of the following reasons?

- a. At any given location on Earth, the amount of sunlight available frequently changes.
 - b. The operation of such systems depends on devices that require a power source other than solar energy
 - c. Demand for the energy produced by such systems varies in unpredictable ways
- Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

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

3. The author suggests that which of the following constitutes a potential disadvantage of using latent heat for energy storage?

- a. The circumstances under which phase transitions occur would limit the versatility of latent heat as a storage method.
- b. The supply of substances that possess the properties that are needed in a medium for latent heat storage is dwindling.
- c. The properties that are needed in a medium for latent heat storage are found in substances that have other, undesirable properties.

Passage 51

line 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 a 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 onetime. 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 even 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 Ages, 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

35 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 usage 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 an ancient work.

45 Much as scholars want to look for overall patterns and formulate useful generalizations, the transmission of each text is a different story and each manuscript's history is unique. Scholars must be careful not to draw conclusions that to beyond what the 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 Roman texts.
- C. Outlining certain difficulties associated with studying the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
- D. Advocating the use of one type of evidence about ancient Roman texts over the use of another type.
- E. Explaining the development and potential uses and drawbacks of stemmata in the study of ancient Roman 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

For the following question, 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 Roman 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 a work by a medieval author, then 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 52

Received feminist wisdom has conceived of history as a male enclave devoid of woman subjects and practitioners, particularly before the twentieth century. As Ann For freedom put it in 1972, “From Herodouts’ to Will Durant’s histories, the main characters, the main viewpoints and interests, have all been male.” Feminist accounts of the 1970s and 1980s viewed historiography (the writing of history) as overwhelmingly “his,” coining the term “**herstory**” and presenting it as a compensatory feminist practice. Herstory designated women’s place at the center of an alternative narrative of past events. Rosalind Miles’s description restates the popular view: “Women’s history by contrast has only just begun to invent itself. Males gained entry to the business of recording, defining and interpreting events in the **third millennium B.C.**; for women, this process did not even begin until the nineteenth century.” The herstorical method provided a means for feminist historians to explore materials by and about women that had previously been neglected or ignored. Herstory promoted curricular transformation in schools and was used as a slogan on T-shirts, pencils, and buttons. Exposing historians’ tacit and intentional sexism, herstorians set out to correct the record—to show that women had held up half the historical sky.

Despite the great scholarly gains made behind the rallying cry, herstory’s popular myth—particularly about the lack of women who have recorded history—require revision. “Herstory may accurately describe feminists’ efforts to construct female-centered accounts of the past, but the term inadvertently blinds us to women’s important contributions to historical discourse before the nineteenth century. Historiography has not been an entirely male preserve, though feminists are justified in faulting its long-standing masculine contours. In fact, criticism of historiography’s sexism is not of recent origin. Early eighteenth-century feminist Mary Astell protested that “the Men

being the Historians, they seldom condescend to record the great and good actions of Women. Astell, like those who echoed her sentiments two and a half centuries later, must be credited for admirable zeal in setting out to right scholarly wrongs, but her **supposition** that historians were only male is inaccurate. Her perception is especially strange because she herself wrote a historical work, *An Impartial Enquiry into the Cause of Rebellion and Civil War* (1704). Astell’s judgment is at the same time understandable, given that much historical writing by women of the late seventeenth century was not published until the nineteenth century. Despite their courage and their rightful anger, Astell and her descendants overlooked early modern woman writers’ contributions to historiography.

1. It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the “third millennium B.C.” primarily in order to

- A. Present an overview of what the practice of history once entailed
- B. Suggest that the origins of historical study are much earlier than had been previously thought
- C. Suggest why the third millennium B.C. has received so much attention from historians
- D. Establish a contrast between men and women in terms of how long they have been recording history
- E. Indicate how significantly the practice of history has changed since the third millennium B.C.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the term “herstory”

- A. was popular mainly in the nineteenth century
- B. is an old term that feminist put to new uses
- C. is controversial within the feminist community
- D. is not especially useful to scholars
- E. was invented to help make a particular point

3. Mary Astell is discussed by the author as an example of an eighteenth-century feminist historian

- A. Who was representative of the intellectual interests of the woman historians of her time
- B. Who inspired many practitioners of herstory in the twentieth century
- C. Who shared with modern herstorians a mistaken assumption regarding the writing of history
- D. Whose major work aroused much controversy at the time of its publication
- E. Whose major work still has not received the attention from scholars that it deserves

4. The author implies which of the following about Astell's "supposition?"

- A. It is likely to have arisen because of Astell's unawareness of much of the historical work written by women.
- B. It was one that Astell reconsidered after she wrote her own historical work.
- C. It was one that was not shared by other feminist historians of Astell's time.
- D. It was one that inspired Astell to write her own historical work.
- E. It directly contradicts one of the basic claims of herstory.

Passage 53

line Much of ecological theory consists of models that are so highly idealized that they are of little real-world predictive value. In addition, many of the parameters used in models—such as birth and death rates—are exceedingly difficult to estimate accurately in the field.

⁵ **Consequently, ecological theory is rarely directly relevant to the**

practice of conservation biology. One notable exception is MacArthur's theory of island biogeography, which predicts the species richness of an island on the basis of its size degree of isolation. This theory could provide important sight into nature preserves, which can
¹⁰ be analogous to islands, often consisting of relatively undisturbed ecosystems surrounded by biologically distinct areas.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the sentence highlighted in the passage?

- A. It suggests a direction for future research regarding a theory presented earlier in the passage.
- B. It presents evidence that will support a theory that is introduced in the following sentence.
- C. It questions the usefulness of a particular version of a theory.
- D. It clarifies an ambiguous statement made earlier in the passage.
- E. It presents a general rule to which the passage will identify an exception.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would probably agree with which of the statement?

- a. The practice of conservation biology may be directly affected by MacArthur's theory of island biogeography.
- b. Undisturbed systems surrounded by biologically distinct area may be helpful in estimating birth and death rate parameters more accurately.
- c. The similarity between nature preserves and the island studied in MacArthur's biogeography theory may help predict species richness in nature preserves.

Passage 54

line Until around 1930 few United States Civil War historians paid much attention to Southerners who opposed the 1861-1865 secession from the United States by a confederacy of Southern states. Southern historians clung instead to a notion of the South's unanimity in the face of Northern aggression. Only when scholars such as Lon
5 decided to examine this side of the war did historians of the Confederacy begin to recognize the existence of Southerners loyal to the Union (Unionists). While these early historians of Southern dissent broke new ground, they also reproduced Confederate authorities' negative view of loyalists as shady characters driven by dubious
10 motives. Even Tatum, who took a largely sympathetic attitude toward loyalists, tended to lump them into nebulous categories, offering broad generalizations that ignored the particulars of Unionists' identities and experiences.

15 This early-twentieth-century historiography nonetheless represented the leading research on dissent in the South until the 1960s and 1970s. Spurred by the advent of social historical methods, a new generation of historians found Unionists interesting as manifestations of the Confederacy's internal weaknesses. Focusing on
20 the Appalachian Mountain and upper South regions of the Confederacy, these scholars argued that there was a profound divide among Southern Whites between those who benefited economically from slave-run plantations and those who did not. One such historian was Escott, who emphasized regional and economic conflict among
25 Southerners. Escott cast Unionists and other dissenters as antiplanter mountaineers who could not, by reason of economic and social alienation, identify with the proslavery Southern cause. This theme has heavily influenced the work of subsequent scholars, who commonly place Unionists at the extreme end of a continuum of class-based
30 Confederate disaffection that was ultimately responsible for the South's collapse. Because the driving force behind such inquiries into

loyalist history has been a desire to explain Confederate ideology, politics, and defeat, **emphasis has been placed on the ways loyalist Southerners diverged from the political and economic mainstream of Confederate nationalism.**

35 Only recently have **some Civil War historians** begun to make Unionists and their experiences, rather than the Confederate state, the center of inquiry. These scholars have done intensive community and local studies of dissenting groups that take into account a range of social and cultural, as well as military and political, factors at work on the Southern home front. Hoping to better understand who remained
40 loyal to the Union during the war, these historians have sought to explain the Civil War's underlying character, dimensions, and impact in particular counties or towns, especially in the upper South and Appalachia. This relatively new trend has stressed the particular, delved into the complexities of political allegiances on the home front,
45 and, as Sutherland notes, highlighted "the gritty experience of real people."

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. Summarize a particular debate among historians
- B. Trace the evolution of a particular area of historical study
- C. Challenge a common misconception about a particular historical period
- D. Identify flaws in a particular approach to the study of a historical subject
- E. Explain why a particular historical question has received little scholarly attention

2. The passage suggests that “some Civil War historians” would probably agree with which of the following statements about Southern Unionists?

- A. Their economic circumstances were more significant than their social and cultural identities in determining their dissent from the Confederate cause.
- B. Their significance to historians lies mainly in what their actions reveal about the mainstream of Confederate nationalism from which they departed
- C. Their political allegiance must be understood in relation to specific local factors that affected their lives during the Civil War period
- D. They were more likely to be from areas outside the upper South and Appalachia than were supporters of the Confederate cause
- E. They were more likely to be from economically privileged groups than were supporters of the Confederate cause.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about histories of the Civil War written before 1930?

- A. Some took a fairly sympathetic view of Southern Unionists.
- B. Interest in these histories has been revived by the work of recent historians
- C. Most offered little analysis of the lives and motives of Southern Unionists.
- D. Many tended to group Southern Unionists into broad categories that obscured their differences
- E. Few accepted the idea that the South was politically unified during the Civil War

4. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It challenges a common misconception about the motives driving an influential group of Civil War historians.
- B. It describes a major contribution of the Civil War historians of the 1960s and 1970s that inspired the next generation of scholars.
- C. It calls attention to aspects of the Confederate cause that were alienating to those Southerners who remained loyal to the Union
- D. It identifies a tendency in Civil War scholarship that more recent scholarship has moved away from
- E. It explains how ideological and political aspects of the Confederacy loyalist Southerners to reject the Confederate cause

Passage 55

This passage is adapted from material published in 1993.

line The recent recognition of a link between increasing rates of deforestation and increasing global climatic warming has focused new attention on the ecological role of forests. Deforestation threatens the continued existence of forests, and their loss would lead to an
5 immediate, irreversible destabilization of the climate because the destruction of forests contributes to increased atmospheric concentrations of such heat-trapping gases as carbon dioxide and therefore to the acceleration of global warming.

The world is at present accumulating carbon dioxide in the
10 atmosphere from two well-known sources the combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation. Deforestation results in higher levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere because the carbon stored in plants and trees is released when trees decay or are burned. A third source, the warming-enhanced decay of organic matter in forests and soils,
15 especially in the middle and higher latitudes, is now being recognized as potentially significant. Evidence is accumulating that carbon from this source is beginning to have global effects. Thus, two of the three sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are directly related to the survival and health of forests.

20 In the discussion about the importance of forests, however, emphasis has fallen on biodiversity, or numbers of species per unit area, especially in the tropics, where such diversity is particularly high. But forests, it should be emphasized, have a similar role in every latitude they contain the largest numbers of different kinds of plants
25 and animals of any community on land and might be considered the most highly developed of the terrestrial communities from the standpoint of complexity of structure and diversity of life and life forms. Forests are far more than simple collections of species, however, it is unfortunate that the discussion of biotic or living

30 resources has been focused on biodiversity rather than on the actual ability of the land itself to support life. In order for the complete range of plant and animal life to thrive, the soil must contain essential nutrients in their proper quantities and proportions, and the atmosphere must be composed of the correct molecules in their
35 proper proportions. If the soils were to become infertile and the atmosphere inhospitable, more than mere diversity or numbers of species would be lost, the land would become impoverished and no longer be able to support any life.

Deforestation almost invariably speeds up the loss of nutrients into
40 watercourses. It also, as previously explained, involves a release of carbon into the atmosphere. Forests thus play a clear and critical role in helping to protect the capacity of the land to support life by increasing the retention of nutrients and in helping to stabilize the atmosphere by storing carbon.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. Importance of forests for protection the land and atmosphere
- B. Role of forests in the tropics versus that in the higher latitudes.
- C. Process of deforestation in the tropics
- D. Need for forests to ensure the preservation of biodiversity
- E. Negative effects of recent global climatic changes in forests.

2. According to the passage, the emphasis on preserving biodiversity in forests has had which of the following effects?

- A. Diverted attention from the importance of the land's ability to support life.
- B. Led to recognition of the causes complexity of terrestrial communities.
- C. Led to an understanding of the causes of accelerated rates of global warming.
- D. Resulted in the formulation of the concept of biotic resources.
- E. Shifted attention away from the role of forests in stopping the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

3. The passage suggests that the emphasis on a forests biodiversity has had which of the following unfortunate consequences?

- A. It has fostered the view that forests have a similar role in every climate.
- B. It has fostered the view that deforestation almost invariably speeds erosion.
- C. It has fostered resistance to preserving any forests but tropical ones.
- D. It has led to an increase in the rate at which the land is becoming impoverished.
- E. It has led to an underestimation of the importance of some forests.

4. The primary purpose of the third paragraph of the passage is to

- A. Explain how the land supports life
- B. Explain what happens when soil becomes infertile
- C. Explain why a certain development in the discussion of forests is regrettable
- D. Show that forests are far more than simple collections species
- E. Argue that forests with a small number of species are more important to the support of than forests with many species

Passage 56

In a study of southern Ontario forests, researchers found significant growth of American chestnut trees under canopy cover. This contrasts with Paillet's observations in New England that the chestnut, while common in some abandoned fields, is sparse in adjacent established forests. These contradictory results may reflect certain basic ecological and environmental differences in the forested habitats examined in the two studies. The woodlots Paillet examined were often more than 50 years old and frequently dominated by hemlock trees. By contrast, the forested habitats in the Ontario study were relatively young and dominated by deciduous trees and hence, may have been more open. Consequently, young chestnut trees may experience less competition for light in the southern Ontario forests.

1. The author of the passage implies that hemlock trees

- A. are not present in Ontario forests
- B. are sparse in abandoned fields in New England
- C. can create a relatively closed canopy
- D. require less light than chestnut trees do
- E. thrive under canopy cover

2. The passage suggests that which of the following factors contributes to the described prevalence of American chestnut trees in Ontario forests?

- A. The trees are in a part of Ontario that receives a relatively large amount of sunlight.
- B. The trees are located in young deciduous forests.
- C. The trees are located in relatively open unforested areas.
- D. The trees have less need for light than competing species do.
- E. The trees were studied more recently than those in Paillet's study.

Passage 57

line 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
5 Italian Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period widely regarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance architects’ 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 materials. The builders of the
10 Pitti Palace (1558-1570) used great blocks of Tuscan stone, just as Etruscans living in the same part of Italy had done some twenty 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
15 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 styles.

A similar example of identical materials used in contrasting styles characterizes the treatment of Roman travertine marble. When
20 Baroque architects of seventeenth-century Rome desired a massive and solid monumental effect, they turned 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
25 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
30 **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.

35 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
40 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
45 subservient to style.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. explaining the differences in quality among different kinds of building materials
- B. discussing the differences among Etruscan, Florentine Renaissance, and Roman Baroque architecture
- C. describing how different materials influenced architecture in different cities
- D. describing the manner in which Renaissance architects often resorted to artificial materials and illusionistic effects
- E. demonstrating the attitude of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Italian architects toward the use of building materials

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 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 preferences 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

Passage 58

line By far the most popular United States literature of its time was a body of now-neglected novels written between 1820 and 1870 by, for, and about women. According to Nina Baym, who has termed this genre “woman’s fiction,” the massive popularity of these novels
5 claimed a place for women in the writing profession. The novels chronicle the experiences of women who, beset with hardships, find within themselves qualities of intelligence, will, resourcefulness, and courage sufficient to overcome their obstacles. According to Baym, the genre began with Catharine Sedgwick’s *New-England Tale* (1822),
10 manifested itself as the best-selling reading matter of the American public in the unprecedented sales of Susan Warner’s *Wide, Wide World* (1850), and remained a dominant fictional type until after 1870. The critical, as opposed to popular, reception of these novels in their own time was mixed. Theoretical opposition by those who saw fiction
15 as a demoralizing and corrupting influence was by no means dead in mid-nineteenth-century America, and popular successes naturally bore a significant proportion of the attack. The moralistic tone of much woman’s fiction did not placate these antagonists; on the contrary, many clerical opponents of the novel thought that women
20 were trying to takeover the clergy’s functions and hence attacked all the more fiercely. Similarly, some male authors, disgruntled by the emergence of great numbers of women writers, expressed contempt for the genre.

On the other hand, the women had a powerfully ally—their
25 publishers, who not only put these works into print but advertised them widely and enthusiastically. Some few reviewers wrote about these works with attention and respect, distinguishing between the works of the different authors and identifying individual strengths and weaknesses. These approving contemporary critics were particularly
30 alert to each writer’s contribution to the depiction of American social

life, especially to regional differences in manners and character types. On the whole, however, even these laudatory critics showed themselves uninterested in the stories that this fiction told, or in their significance.

35 Baym acknowledges that these novels are tell—with variations—a single familiar tale, and correctly notes that this apparent lack of artistic innovation has been partly responsible for their authors’ exclusion from the canon of classic American writers traditionally studied in university literature courses. Baym points out, however, that
40 unlike such male contemporaries as Nathaniel Hawthorne, these women did not conceive of themselves as “artists,” but rather as professional writers with work to do and a living to be made from fulfilling an obligation to their audience. This obligation included both entertainment and instruction, which are not, says Baym, at odds with
45 one another in these books, nor is entertainment the sweet coating on a didactic pill. Rather, the lesson itself is an entertainment: the central character’s triumph over adversity is profoundly pleasurable to those readers who identify with her.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. Summarizing the major contributions of two influential writers
- B. Describing and commenting on a group of literary works
- C. Summarizing the major events of a period of literary history
- D. Contrasting two types of literary works from the same era
- E. Arguing for the adopting of several neglected literary works into university curriculums

2. The author of the passage cites Susan Warner's *Wide, Wide World* most probably as an example of a woman's novel that

- A. Had more advanced artistic elements than many of its type
- B. Attracted an excessive amount of critical attention
- C. Was found to be inappropriately moralistic by many members of the clergy
- D. Was significant as an indicator of the genre's popularity
- E. Signaled the gradual decline of the size of the genre's audience

3. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the members of the clergy mentioned in the first paragraph?

- A. They also opposed works of fiction that were outside the genre of woman's fiction.
- B. They opposed journalism as well as imaginative writing.
- C. Their influence reached its pinnacle in the mid-nineteenth century.
- D. They were unable to obtain the support of other critics for their views.
- E. Their attacks on the genre of the novel did not extend to novels written by male writers.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the majority of the nineteenth-century reviewers of woman's fiction?

- A. They considered the position taken by the clergy in regard to woman's fiction self-serving.
- B. They did not make fine distinctions between different authors.
- C. They placed a higher value on plot than on social significance.
- D. They subscribed to the view of writers as purveyors of popular entertainment rather than as Artists
- E. They regarded woman's fiction as high as publishers did

Passage 59

line Modern feminism has brought the reputation of the English writer Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) to something approaching the luster it deserves. While she enjoyed a certain celebrity among political radicals in the years just after her death, beginning in the nineteenth century her fame as a writer was hidden by disproportionate attention to her unconventional and, at the time, shocking personal life. When, therefore, Virginia Woolf wrote in 1925 of Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* that they felt like books "so true that they seem now to contain nothing new in them," it was more a wishful than an accurate statement of the case. Wollstonecraft's advances in moral thinking still have the power to shock position-takers of every party. The importance of gender even today is said to cut across other criteria for judging the conduct of men and women in society; Wollstonecraft, by contrast, believed that the shared morality of men and women should cut across all specifications of gender.

Wollstonecraft considered gender-based morality a relic of a barbarous age: part of that specialization of virtues by which every sexual feeling was expected to express itself as libertinism (in men) or false modesty (in women). In her view, there ought to be "one criterion of morals for men and women alike, with both sexes cultivating the same virtues. Wollstonecraft rebelled against the copious sentimental literature of her own time, which she felt patronized women by insisting that it was to their advantage to affect chastity and modesty and that such virtues were their own reward.

In *The Rights of Men*, Wollstonecraft explores this double standard from an unexpected angle. It was the first major response to Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), appearing less than a month after that impassioned defense of the deposed French monarchy. A defender of Burke's called Wollstonecraft's book "an

incoherent mass of treacherous candour, interested generosity, and, if not false, at least unnecessary accusation." But Wollstonecraft nonetheless managed to show how the traditionally feminine virtues of sentimental morality had been transferred by Burke to the aristocracy. Burke's rhapsody on the queen of France (glittering like the morning star, full of life, and splendor, and joy) was, for Wollstonecraft, an example of the argument that beauty and instinct must often prevail over reason, the argument on which Burke took his stand as a defender of the old order. Like women, Burke thought, and from a similar greatness and delicacy in their nature, the aristocracy were understood at once to require deference and to solicit compassion. To Wollstonecraft, Burke's argument linked sympathy and power in a dangerous alliance; she insisted that aristocrats do not deserve to be treated in the way that women have traditionally been treated any more than women themselves do.

1. By quoting Burke's defender in the highlighted phrase, the author of the passage most clearly succeeds in

- A. Providing a context for the political turbulence that unseated the French monarchy
- B. Emphasizing the way in which Wollstonecraft's philosophy divided men and women
- C. Explaining why Wollstonecraft's work has won more acceptance in the twentieth century than in the nineteenth
- D. Illustrating the nature of the appeal of Burke's argument
- E. Demonstrating the degree of hostility aroused by Wollstonecraft's work

2. The author of the passage quotes Burke's description of the queen of France most probably in order to

- A. Provide a specific illustration of a position with which Wollstonecraft took issue
- B. Provide a specific example of Burke's already archaic prose style
- C. Balance the quotation from Burke's anonymous defender
- D. Provide evidence of why Burke's position was more widely accepted than Wollstonecraft's
- E. Provide an example of what Wollstonecraft perceived as Burke's lack of political astuteness

3. The passage suggests that which of the following is true concerning Virginia Woolf's appraisal of *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*?

- A. Woolf was defending Wollstonecraft's theories against attacks by nineteenth-century critics who concentrated only on Wollstonecraft's notoriety.
- B. Woolf favored the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft and mistakenly assumed that they had become self-evident in the twentieth century.
- C. Woolf miscalculated the practical effects that the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft would have on society.
- D. Woolf decried the loss in the twentieth-century of social progress made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- E. Woolf was reacting against what she considered a lack of originality on Wollstonecraft's part while calling for more sweeping changes than Wollstonecraft had proposed.

4. The author of the passage suggests that modern feminism has treated the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft in which of the following ways?

- A. Modern feminism has emphasized the progressive aspects of Wollstonecraft's writings, while separating her work from her personal reputation.
- B. Modern feminism has emphasized Wollstonecraft's importance as a theorist, while deemphasizing her effect on the daily life of her times.
- C. Modern feminism has worked toward a synthesis of Wollstonecraft's philosophical advances with those of her contemporaries.
- D. Modern feminism has embraced Wollstonecraft's relative importance as a theorist, while rejecting certain elements of her theories of gender-based morality.
- E. Modern feminism has equated Wollstonecraft's ideas about the popular sentimentalization of women with her view of monarchist systems of government.

Passage 60

line Biographers of Isaac Newton, whose works form the foundation of the modern physical sciences, have long been puzzled by his preoccupation in later life with nonscientific matters. Brewster explained Newton's voluminous theological studies as the product of a lifelong attempt to confirm the essential harmony of science and religion, but failed to account for Newton's fascination with the magical pseudoscience of alchemy. Hall claims that Newton did not really believe in alchemy but merely attempted to retrieve isolated useful facts concealed in the enigmatic language of alchemical treatises. Figala, however, asserts that Newton was no exception to the seventeenth-century tendency to combine the exact sciences with magical thought. Whereas Hall treats the alchemical studies as regrettable distractions, Figala's interpretation moves them from the periphery toward the center of Newton's lifelong endeavors and forms part of a larger scholarly effort to integrate Newton's interest in theology and alchemy with what we now consider his genuinely "scientific" activities.

1. Based on information in the passage, with which of the following statements would Figala be most likely to agree?

- A. Newton probably regarded his theological and alchemical studies as more far-reaching and therefore more important than his purely scientific endeavors.
- B. The conventional view of Newton as an exceptional figure in seventeenth-century science is a twentieth-century invention.
- C. Our understanding of the scientific limitations of Newton's early works can be enhanced by careful analysis of his later nonscientific work.

- D. The amount of time that Newton devoted to nonscientific pursuits and the voluminous theological and alchemical studies he produced indicate that he valued speculative thought more highly than experimental research.
- E. Viewed in the proper context, Newton's preoccupation late in his life with theology and alchemy is not incompatible with his earlier contributions in the exact sciences.

2. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support Figala's explanation of Newton's interest in alchemy?

- A. Seventeenth-century scientists as a rule tended to be more interested in alchemy than in theology.
- B. Newton's interest in alchemy was well known during his lifetime and aroused no controversy.
- C. New research has demonstrated that some seventeenth-century alchemical treatises do contain useful scientific information.
- D. Newton devoted much less of his career to alchemical studies than did most of the lesser-known scientists of his time.
- E. Many of the alchemical studies attributed to Newton have been shown by recent scholarship to be forgeries.

3. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. accounting for a puzzling fact
- B. challenging a conventional explanation
- C. reconciling contradictory viewpoints
- D. presenting divergent interpretations
- E. reconsidering a discredited theory

Passage 61³

line 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**
5 **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 full established in France, where the Hollywood-style
10 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 convention, their slighting of Hollywood conventions does not, by itself, make them modernist or genuinely revolutionary, since the
15 weight of nineteenth-century traditions of art and literature on these—especially in subject matter and ideological assumptions—cannot easily be disregarded.

Set 1

1. The author of the passage states which of the following about French cinema of the 1920s?

- A. The visual style of the films is more indebted to Hollywood conventions than many critics recognize.
- B. The achievements of the films in terms of visual style might have been greater if the director had had the production resources available in Hollywood.
- C. The content and ideology of the films were influenced by nineteenth-century art and literature.

- D. The films would have been more successful aesthetically had their conventional subject matter not been at odds with their unconventional visual style.
- E. The influence of nineteenth-century art on the visual style of the films differentiates them from Hollywood films of the same era.

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 1920s French cinema.

³ There are 2 sets of questions for this passage.

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.

Set 2

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 passage suggests that the author would most likely agree with the critics mentioned in the highlighted sentence about which of the following?

- A. The difficulty of establishing criteria to replace those by which 1920s French films have traditionally been assessed
- B. The ways in which present-day directors would benefit from learning more about French films of the 1920s

- C. The originality of the visual style of French cinema in the 1920s
- D. The need to evaluate 1920s French films by criteria different from those used to evaluate Hollywood films
- E. The desirability of filmmakers⁹ flouting the cinematic conventions of Hollywood

3'. The author of the passage asserts which of the following about “this claim”?

- A. It does not accurately consider the conditions of filmmaking in France in the 1920s.
- B. It fails to depict adequately the achievements of directors other than Gance and L'Herbier.
- C. It underestimates the degree to which certain French directors were influenced by their Hollywood counterparts during the 1920s.
- D. It is equally as valid as the traditional view of 1920s French cinema.
- E. It has more merit than other recent, competing assessment of 1920s French cinema.

Passage 62

line Organizers of the **American Ladies Land League** (founded 1881) managed initially to obscure the ideological differences that existed among their members by appealing broadly to Irish American women to participate in the league. Once women became engaged publicly in
5 support of the organization, however, **differences of opinion** about the league's purpose and goals slowly emerged. One faction within the league limit its mission to obtaining relief in Ireland for poor people, while an economically radical element advocated strongly for economic reform in both Ireland and the United States. While that
10 difference of opinion ultimately hurt the leaguers' effectiveness, women's willingness to openly air their differences demonstrated their comfort with their public activism: they felt no need to close ranks in response to opposition.

1. The author suggests which of the following about the "differences of opinion?"

- A. They might not have emerged if the leaders of the Ladies' Land League had managed the organization more skillfully.
- B. They undermined the effectiveness of the Ladies' Land League in achieving its objective.
- C. The demonstrated Irish American women's ambivalent feelings about becoming political activist.
- D. They emerged as a result of certain changes in the leadership of the Ladies' Land League.
- E. They were more troubling to members of the organization whose economic beliefs were not radical.

2. The passage suggests that the success of the "American Ladies Land League" in attracting Irish American women can be best attributed to

- A. Irish American women's insistence on having a more active public role in economic reform movements
- B. Irish American women's increasing sense of solidarity with women in Ireland
- C. an ability to exploit conflicting functions within the organization for its own purposes
- D. the skill with which the leagued organizers overcame opposition to economic reform in Ireland and the United States
- E. the ability of the league's organizers to represent their cause in a way that appealed to women of different ideological views

Passage 63

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

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

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

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

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

Passage 64

line Many studies investigating face perception (recognition) distinguish between featural information, concerning the parts of a face (eyes, nose, mouth), and configural information, concerning the spatial relationship between those parts. There is evidence that this
5 distinction is also important in mental imagery (recollection) of faces. Indeed, Ishai found that different parts of the brain were activated depending on whether participants attended to the features or to the whole of imagined faces. **This finding suggests that separate neural mechanisms process feature information and configural**
10 **information.**

Whereas configural information seems to play a predominant role in face perception, that need not be the case in mental imagery. People asked to imagine a familiar face would most likely mention the bushy eyebrows rather than the distance between the mouth and eyes.

1. In the context of the passage, the highlighted text serves primarily to

- A. summarize the evidence for a previously stated hypothesis
- B. draw an inference from previously presented evidence
- C. state a hypothesis for which the passage proposes an experimental test
- D. explain the reason for denying a widely accepted premise
- E. offer counterevidence against a previously stated hypothesis

2. The author of the passage would most likely disagree with which of the following statements about the way the brain processes faces?

- A. The neural mechanisms used for processing featural information about faces are distinct from those used to process configural information about faces.
- B. When a person imagines a face, information about the spatial relationship between the parts of the imagined face is the primary cause of brain activation.
- C. Face perception typically results in the activation of the part of the brain associated with configural information.
- D. The distinction between featural information and configural information is important in both face perception and mental imagery of faces.
- E. It is possible that different regions of the brain are activated depending on whether a person perceives or imagines a face.

Passage 65

line 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
5 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
10 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.

For the following question, 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.

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

2. The author of the passage suggests that the participation of women in the economy of Britain North American colonies in the eighteenth century had which of the following effects on women's lives?

- a. It provided women with slightly more economic power than they would otherwise have had.
- b. It provided women a larger amount of leisure time than they would otherwise have.
- c. It bound the women of a community together through activities that were mutually beneficial.

3. In the context indicated, "underground" most nearly means

- A. subversive
- B. secretive
- C. subterranean
- D. alternative
- E. antiestablishment

Passage 66

line While the shift from single-family to multifamily winter dwellings and the corresponding organizational changes in domestic groups were among the more conspicuous features of Labrador Inuit society in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, scholars disagree about
5 what caused this shift. One proposed explanation looks at the shift as an adjustment to the negative effects of long-term environmental cooling on migratory whale and seal species, suggesting that communal housing allowed families to manage these scarce subsistence resources more efficiently. Here, the Labrador case is
10 seen as consistent with traditional adaptive strategies used during periods of productive uncertainty, strategies that typically depend on intensification of communalism in some form.

Critics dismiss this **explanation**, citing insufficient evidence of resource scarcity and noting that Labrador's southerly location
15 (relative to other Inuit locales) would have mitigated the effects of environmental cooling on sea mammal distributions. In fact, whales and seals retreating from former feeding ranges in Arctic waters were likely to have found haven off Labrador at this time. Still, geographically variable distributions probably occurred owing to
20 short-term climatic perturbations such as heavier-than-usual ice formations. However, it remains unclear whether such episodes were significant enough to contribute to a shift in living arrangements.

1. According to the passage, a proponent of the “explanation” would agree with which of the following statements about multifamily winter dwellings in Labrador Inuit society?

- A. The changes in social structure implied by the shift to such dwellings were in keeping with traditional strategies designed to address resource scarcity.
- B. The use of such dwellings resulted in a decline in the consumption of certain scarce subsistence resources such as whales and seals.
- C. The shift to such dwellings enabled the Inuit to make use of resources other than whales and seals.
- D. Such dwellings exemplified an approach to the management of scarce resources that originated among the Inuit in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- E. Such dwellings remained popular among the Inuit even during periods when subsistence resources were not scarce.

2. According to the passage, criticism of the “explanation” focuses on which of the following points?

- A. The tendency of the Inuit to rely on traditional adaptive strategies during periods of productive uncertainty
- B. The negative effect that short-term climatic perturbations may have had on subsistence resources
- C. The fact that climate change would have been less severe in Labrador than in other Inuit locales
- D. The absence of any evidence indicative of long-term environmental cooling
- E. Evidence that there was no resource scarcity coincident with the transition to multifamily dwellings

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the disagreement between proponents and critics of the “explanation” focuses primarily on which of the following points?

- A. Whether long-term environmental cooling had any effect on Labrador
- B. Whether multifamily winter dwellings were more efficient than were single-family dwellings for the management of scarce resources
- C. Whether intensification of communalism represents a traditional adaptive strategy used during periods of productive uncertainty
- D. The extent to which the availability of subsistence resources in Labrador was adversely affected by climate change
- E. The extent to which communal strategies were effective in responding to whale and seal scarcity in Labrador

Passage 67⁴

line Since the 1960s, scholars have attempted to develop and communicate accurate portrayals of Native American women, yet many have been hampered by the inaccuracies and misconceptions of previous works such as Foreman’s *Indian Women Chiefs* (1954),
5 which relies on earlier sources of dubious authenticity in an attempt to document the lives of Indian women who had power within their tribes. Foreman repeatedly generalizes and perpetuates inaccurate data and terminology. For instance, she calls Sarah Winnemucca a “chief.” Although Winnemucca was influential in her tribe, she never
10 “carried” this title. Just as the terms “princess” and “queen” had been by Europeans who did not understand Indian tribal organization, so Foreman erroneously uses “chief” to designate women leaders who held positions of power and influence.

⁴ There are 2 sets of questions for this passage.

Set 1

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. trace the development of scholarship in the field of Native American women's history up through the 1960s
- B. provide an accurate portrayal of an important female figure in native American history
- C. identify several important recent developments in Native American historical scholarship
- D. discuss how scholars since the 1960s have attempted to correct certain inaccuracies promoted by previous scholars
- E. provide an illustration of the inaccuracies that have affected historians’ efforts to portray Native American women accurately

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

2. According to the author, Foreman was like the Europeans referred to in the passage in that Foreman

- A. did not fully understand the precise nature of Indian tribal organization
- B. failed to recognize that Native American women were often powerful figure within their tribes
- C. use an incorrect title in referring to certain Native American women

Set 2

3. According to the author, Foreman was like the Europeans referred to in the passage in that Foreman

- A. assumed that Indian tribal organization was more hierarchical than it actually
- B. made unjustified generalizations based on her knowledge about a single tribe
- C. carefully documented the hierarchies within Indian tribes
- D. use an incorrect title in referring to certain Native American women
- E. relied on sources of dubious authenticity

4. The author of the passage discusses “Indian Women Chiefs” in order to

- A. suggest that its author was one of the first scholars to present accurate portrayals of Native American women
- B. identify a work that attempted to address the inaccuracies and misconceptions of earlier scholarship on Native American women
- C. provide an example of a work that exaggerated the power and influence of Native American women
- D. describe the ambiguities that one scholar of Native American women faced when dealing with sources of dubious authenticity
- E. point to a work whose errors have hindered scholars’ subsequent attempts to portray Native American women accurately

Passage 68

line Throughout much of the Tertiary period (most of the past 65 million years), the Arctic supported continuous forests. Only toward the end of that period does the fossil evidence show that certain present-day Arctic plants were established and widely **distributed** throughout the

- 5 Arctic. Many Arctic plants are thought to have originated in the high mountain ranges of central Asia and North America, to have spread northward to the Arctic as global temperatures fell in the late Tertiary, and to have achieved a circumpolar distribution by the end of the Tertiary (about 2 million years ago). However, fossil evidence to
- 10 support these proposals is either lacking or fragmentary. Consequently, the routes by which these plants expanded their ranges during their colonization of the Arctic remain unknown.

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

1. Which of the following statements about Arctic plants is supported by the passage?

- a. The decline in global temperatures in the late Tertiary prevented many high mountain plants from becoming established in the Arctic.
- b. There is not enough evidence to firmly establish the historical migration routes of present-day Arctic plants.
- c. Present-day Arctic plants are less likely to leave fossil remains than are plants outside the Arctic.

2. In the context in which it appears, “distributed” most nearly means

- A. developed
- B. isolated
- C. dispersed
- D. divided
- E. disconnected

Passage 69

line Octopuses show surprising cognitive abilities: solving mazes, learning cues, and remembering solutions. Furthermore, recent studies suggest that octopuses may display the first “personalities” ever measured in an invertebrate: confronted with the same threats
5 and food stimuli, individual octopuses react differently. Until recently, such traits were thought to be exclusive to higher vertebrates and to develop primarily among long-lived, social animals. **Longevity, it was thought, justifies the biological “investment” in big, complex brains.** Why would the short-lived, solitary octopus develop such
10 traits? Mather postulates that animals that pursue varied food sources in changeable, perilous habitats must develop a wide range of hunting and defensive strategies. Variation in the temperament of individuals enhances survival in a volatile, competitive milieu by ensuring that different individuals respond differently to changing conditions so
15 some will thrive.

1. It can be inferred that prior to the findings on octopuses discussed in the passage, dominant view held that

- A. hunting and defensive strategies are unrelated to brain size
- B. longevity has no relation to a species’ development of advanced cognitive skills
- C. in changeable, perilous habitats, social animals are better able to survive than solitary animals
- D. the behavior of invertebrates of the same species is likely to vary little in response to a particular stimulus
- E. individuals of an invertebrate species and individuals of a vertebrate species are equally likely to display individual “personalities”

2. The author of the passage mentions the biological investment in complex brains primarily in order to

- A. account for octopuses’ ability to solve mazes and remember solutions
- B. explain why recent findings about octopuses have surprised researchers
- C. identify features that distinguish vertebrates from invertebrates
- D. challenge a conventional view about the longevity of vertebrates
- E. present a hypothesis about why octopuses are short-lived

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It articulates a conjecture central to Mather’s theory.
- B. It identifies a trait that is thought to be unique to social species.
- C. It presents evidence that undermines a formerly widely held view.
- D. It explains the logic underlying a view that has recently been challenged.
- E. It points out a crucial distinction between cognitively complex species and other species.

Passage 70⁵

line Scholars hotly debate the date of the first decorative use of copper in the manufacture of Korean celadon ceramics. Some authorities argue that because one of the earliest examples featuring such decoration, a lotus-shaped ewer, was excavated from a tomb dated to
5 1279 the use of the technique in Korea probably dates from the 1200s. **Other authorities** contend this ewer instead dates to the previous century, citing the similarity of its incised lotus petals to other surviving pieces of that era. They maintain that the ewer must have been old—perhaps a treasured antique—when it was buried. Either
10 dating of the method’s introduction would support scholars claims that copper was used in decorating ceramics in Korea before it was used in China.

Set 1

1. The primary function of the highlighted sentence is to

- A. emphasize the long-standing tradition of crafting decorative ceramics in Korea
- B. emphasize the high esteem placed upon antique ceramics in Korea during the 1200s
- C. present concrete evidence that discredits one view regarding the age of the ewer
- D. provide a rationale in support of an earlier dating for the ewer
- E. compare early uses of copper-decorated ceramics in Korea with later uses

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following details regarding the lotus-shaped ewer supports the claim of the “other authorities” about the dating of that ewer?

- a. The style of the ewer’s incised lotus petals
- b. The location at which the ewer was found
- c. The ewer’s distinctive shape

Set 2

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the manufacture of copper-decorated ceramics in China

- A. Often produced pieces featuring lotus leaves
- B. Predated the manufacture of celadon ceramics there
- C. Influenced the popularity of copper-decorated ceramics in Korea
- D. Grew relatively quickly after the introduction of such pieces to the region
- E. Began at some point after the mid-1200s

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

4. According to the passage, the two groups of authorities disagree regarding which of the following points?

- a. Whether the tomb in which the lotus-shaped ewer was discovered is correctly dated
- b. Whether the ewer in question in fact provides an early example of copper used decoratively in Korean celadon ceramics
- c. Whether the lotus-shaped ewer was of recent manufacture when it was placed in the tomb

⁵ There are 2 sets of questions for this passage.

Passage 71

line Availability and management of water greatly influenced human settlement in the Maya Lowlands, and much of Mayan social innovation was centered on storing excess water for times of need. In northern Yucatan the permanent water table is sufficiently shallow that
5 it can be accessed by natural wells known as cenotes. However, over much of the Maya Lowlands, the water table is too deep to have been available to the Maya. In response, they constructed artificial reservoirs to trap runoff. For example, Gallopín estimates that the reservoirs at Tikal (an ancient Mayan city) could have provided for the
10 domestic needs of about 9,600 people for a period of 6 to 18 months. Even with elaborate water capture and management systems, the Maya were greatly dependent upon adequate rainfall over much of their empire and were thus susceptible to frequent or prolonged droughts that approached or exceeded the capacity of their
15 reservoirs. In fact, evidence of droughts in the region based on **studies of lake and shallow ocean sediments** has led many researchers to suspect that climate was responsible for the Classic Maya collapse.

1. The author mentions “studies of lake and shallow ocean sediments” primarily in order to

- A. describe the results of a novel study
- B. identify the source of evidence that suggested a hypothesis
- C. undermine a conventional explanation
- D. highlight the importance of one type of evidence
- E. clarify the value of a particular undertaking

2. The passage suggests which of the following about the reservoirs at Tikal?

- A. They may have been designed by people from northern Yucatan.
- B. They may have hastened the Classic Maya collapse.
- C. They were insufficient to protect the Maya against some lingering droughts.
- D. They were more effective than the cenotes found in northern Yucatan.
- E. They formed a basis for certain Mayan cultural traditions.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about cenotes?

- A. They allowed people in northern Yucatan to avoid dependence on artificial reservoirs.
- B. They were less capacious than the artificial reservoirs found in the Maya Lowlands.
- C. They helped protect people in the Maya Lowlands from prolonged droughts.
- D. They allowed the Maya to store excess water for times of need.
- E. They were an important Mayan social innovation.

Passage 72

line 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
5 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’
10 allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and anti-party governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty
15 ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermined the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its
20 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 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. In the context in which it appears, “evoked” most nearly means

- A. elicited
- B. recalled
- C. cited
- D. suggested
- E. elaborated

Passage 73

line Roughly 250 million years ago, in the worst series of mass extinction in Earth's history, almost all species of life simply vanished. The traditionally held view has been that these extinctions occurred gradually, as changing environmental conditions—global cooling, 5 global warming, dropping sea levels, or some combination of such factors—made life increasingly difficult during the last stages of the Permian period (284-245 million years ago). As Permian life-forms declined, they reached a fatal threshold and species succumbed to mass extinction. Supporters of the traditionalist view note that species 10 begin disappearing from the fossil record well before the end of the Permian period. Yet, while such a pattern could have resulted from a slowly rising extinction rate, some **scientists** argue that just because a species disappears from the fossil record doesn't necessarily mean it became extinct at that point. Moreover, Paul Wignall and others 15 have found sites where marine fossil deposits reached a peak of diversity at the very end of the Permian period. Thus, Wignall believes late-Permian marine life was thriving until it was decimated suddenly by some catastrophe.

Some geoscientists think that this catastrophe involved a meteor 20 striking the earth. Michael Rampino, for instance, claims that a giant meteor crashed into Gondwanaland (the southern portion of the supercontinent Pangea, which covered about 30 percent of the globe in Permian times), setting off intense volcanism. Airborne soot and dirt from the impact blanketed Earth, inhibiting photosynthesis and 25 triggering mass extinction of species. This view is widely disputed by traditionalists, however, Grant Young, for example, holds that the gradual breakup of the Pangean supercontinent triggered widespread climatic change and glaciation, causing the Permian mass extinctions to occur over million of years. Glaciation, Young claims, has occurred 30 throughout Earth's history, and there is evidence that it occurred toward the end off the Permian period. Yet Rampino and others

question one of the traditionalists' basic assumption: the periodic occurrence of glaciation throughout Earth's history. Crucial evidence includes the rock deposits know as tillites, because they resemble the 35 unstratified drift produced by modern glaciers, geologists have long considered tillites to be signposts of glaciation. When trying to determine whether particular sedimentary layers represent tillite deposits, geologists look for stones with faceted shapes, scratched surfaces, and other features that presumably resulted from glacial 40 action. The problem with ascribing all tillites to glaciation, however, is that tillite deposits are widespread in Precambrian sediments. Yet temperatures during the Precambrian (3.8 billion to 540 million years ago)are thought to have been warmer than those in today's nonglacial world. Thus, Rampino thinks that certain tillites were produced by 45 meteor impacts, not glaciers. The first compelling evidence that meteor impacts might have produced tillites came from Moon rocks that showed the same features as earthly tillites. Since no one believes the Moon ever had glaciers, that leaves but one possible cause: impacts.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. consider new applications for a traditional methodology
- B. present a challenge to an established idea
- C. question the purported severity of a particular phenomenon
- D. discuss the implications of a controversial position
- E. identify similarities underlying two contrasting arguments

2. According to the passage, the claim that all terrestrial tillites resulted from glacial action is undermined by the

- A. surface features of most terrestrial tillites
- B. resemblance that exists between terrestrial tillites and unstratified drift
- C. number of terrestrial tillites that date from the Precambrian period
- D. facts that most terrestrial tillites are found in sedimentary deposits
- E. evidence that they resemble the drift produced by modern glaciers

3. It can be inferred from the passage that author would agree that the similarity between terrestrial tillites and certain Moon rocks is significant because this similarity

- A. suggest that it is unlikely that glaciers have produced tillites on Earth
- B. suggest that the rate of meteor impacts on the Moon is much higher than previously thought
- C. provides the first compelling evidence that the Moon has experienced meteor impacts
- D. supports Rampino's explanation regarding the origin of certain terrestrial tillites
- E. supports Young's claim, regarding the periodic occurrence of glaciers throughout Earth's history

4. The passage suggests that the supporters of the traditional view would be most likely to disagree with the "scientists" over which of the following regarding the fossil record during the Permian period?

- A. the number of species that disappeared from the fossil record during the Permian period
- B. the significance of a species disappearance from the fossil record during the Permian period
- C. the point in time at which species began disappearing from the fossil record during the Permian period
- D. the likelihood that the fossil record during the Permian period will be supplemented by new fossil discoveries
- E. the likelihood that the fossil record during the Permian period is as accurate as the fossil records of other periods

Passage 74

line 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 not hard to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But Bishop herself never
5 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
10 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
15 the major poet of her generation.

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

1. The passage indicates that the small size of Bishop's body of 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 75

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements concerning Smith and Clayton?

- A. More research is required to determine whether or not their organizations were typical of those established to aid African American farmers in the post-Civil War rural South
- B. Their contributions to the improvement of the living conditions of African American farmers were overshadowed by subsequent political controversy
- C. Their achievements as reformers have been exaggerated by many historians of the post-Civil War period
- D. There is evidence demonstrating that they were committed to aiding African American farmers in the rural South.
- E. The extent of the criticism made about them by their contemporaries is difficult to determine.

3. Select the sentence that identifies a prevailing scholarly view.

Passage 76

line Like Germany, but unlike other European nations, Norway industrialized rather late in the nineteenth century. Compared to Germany, however, Norway has a comparatively recent history of industrially based social classes and a much longer history of rather
5 egalitarian class relations. The origin of Norwegian egalitarian predates industrialism and the rise of the labor movement. The preindustrial economy was based largely on a small independent peasantry who combined agriculture with fishing (in the north) or with forestry (in the south). Because Norway was under foreign rule for five
10 centuries until 1905, and because the topography is unfavorable for large estates, a strong aristocracy and landowner class did not emerge in most of Norway. There were some exceptions to this pattern, especially in the southern regions where a landowner class did exist. Norway's early social and economic history engendered
15 egalitarianism, although, as has been pointed out by several observers, it was an equality of poverty.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. link between poverty and equality in the preindustrial state
- B. characteristics of industrial society shared by Norway and Germany
- C. effects of industrialization on social and economic relations in Norway
- D. roots of social equality in Norway
- E. emergence of social classes in Norway and Germany

2. According to the passage, northern and southern Norway differed in which of the following ways in the nineteenth century?

- A. a landowning class was more likely to be found in southern Norway than in northern Norway.
- B. Southern Norwegian peasants relied primarily on fishing for subsistence, while Northern Norwegians relied on forestry.
- C. agriculture was a significant activity in southern Norway but not in northern Norway
- D. Southern Norway industrialized earlier than did northern Norway
- E. foreign rule effected southern Norway more profoundly than it did northern Norway

3. The passage suggests which of the following about egalitarianism in Norway?

- A. It was a source of social stability that helped Norway survive five centuries of foreign rule.
- B. It manifested itself in the same way after industrialization as it had prior to industrialization.
- C. It did not necessarily provide a high standard of living for most Norwegians.
- D. It produced a Norwegian industrialization that differed qualitatively from industrialization in other European countries in that the labor movement was less radical in Norway.
- E. It was more pervasive in southern than in northern Norway.

Passage 77

line What accounts for the low-lying, flat surface of Mars's north? On Earth's surface, higher- and lower-lying areas have different types of crust: one, thin and dense, is pulled toward Earth's center more strongly by gravity, and the planet's water naturally comes to sit over
5 it, creating oceans. The processes that generate this oceanic crust drive plate tectonics.

Is Mars's north similarly characterized by a sort of crust different from other areas of the planet? Some researchers do see signs of tectonic activity surrounding the northern basin that suggest that it
10 was created through the formation of new crust, like ocean basins on Earth. However, McGill points to Northern bedrock structures that predate the features said to mark the start of the tectonic process. McGill instead believes that through some novel mechanism the ancient surface sank to its current depth as a single unit. This would
15 explain why features around the basin's edge, which would have formed as the surface dropped, seem to be younger than structures at its floor.

The third possibility is that the northern lowlands result from impacts. Some researchers suggest they formed as a series of big
20 overlapping impact craters. Others arguing that the odds against such a pattern of impacts are large, postulate a single event-the impact of an object bigger than any asteroid the solar system now contains.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explore an analogy between aspects of the geology of Mars and the geology of Earth
- B. describe how a certain feature of Mars's surface formed
- C. point out the effect that new data has had on a scientific investigation

- D. summarize potential explanations of a large-scale geological feature
- E. present the rationale for a scientist's theory and expose some of its weakness

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about geological features on Earth

- A. the relative elevation of the lowest-lying regions of the crust arises in part from forces generated within the planet
- B. the difference in elevation between the ocean basins and their surroundings is greater than the difference between Mars's northern basin and its surroundings
- C. the formation of low-lying areas proceeds by a different process than the one that created Mars's northern basin
- D. the weight of the oceans does not affect the depth of the ocean basins
- E. the proportions of the crust that is oceanic crust is increasing

3. As presented in the passage, McGill's account of the formation of Mars's northern basin differs from the other mentioned in that it alone

- A. explains the formation of certain northern bedrock features
- B. does not specify the force that caused the northern basin to be lower than its surroundings
- C. takes the northern basin to be a landform that is not analogous to any found on Earth
- D. denies that features around the northern basin are the result of tectonic activity
- E. attributes the creation of the northern lowlands to processes occurring within the planet

Passage 78

line The waters east of Cape Hangklip were once the center of a lucrative wild-caught abalone fishery, but illegal fishing in the mid-1990s escalated to such levels that the recreational fishery was closed in 2003. When abalones did not rebound, commercial fishing
5 was also banned. Continue declines in abalone were attributed to poaching, but an invasion by rock lobsters during the early 1990s probably intensified the trend. Rock lobsters prey on sea urchins, and increased rock lobster densities coincided with significant decreases in urchins. In that area, urchins feed largely by trapping drift kelp, and
10 in doing so provide juvenile abalone with both protective shelter and nourishment. Without urchins' presence, juvenile abalones are less likely to survive to adulthood.

1. According to the passage, since the early 1900s, sea urchins in the waters east of Cape Hangklip have

- A. significantly changed their feeding habits
- B. suffered increased predation from a certain species
- C. experienced increased competition for kelp, their main source of nourishment
- D. seen a sharp decline in the availability of kelp, due to environmental changes
- E. rebounded as commercial fishing in the region has declined

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the feeding behaviors of sea urchins

- A. They change according to the type of food available in an area.
- B. They are responsible for the decline of abalones in some regions.
- C. They have a significant impact on the young of another species.
- D. They make sea urchins more vulnerable to potential predators.
- E. They result in marked decline in certain regions.

Passage 79

line One of the reasons why many early British colonies in North America failed amid the New World's abundance was that the settlers' mindset prevented them from living like the native inhabitants. From Native Americans, the settlers learned such skills as building
5 brushwood weirs to trap fish, but they did not adopt the real key to success: mobility. The whole intellectual foundation of European civilization was fixity—a worldview profoundly different from that of Native Americans, who moved in response to changing food resources. Settlers were drawn to North America by tales its
10 extraordinary abundance, not realizing that abundance is seasonal. Culture and ecological knowledge allowed Native Americans to exploit different food sources at different time of year.

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

1. The author suggests which of the following about the early British colonies in North America that failed?

- a. Their inhabitants' worldview was deeply affected with native people and practices
- b. Their inhabitants experienced critical food shortages in part because their culture hindered their ability to exploit seasonally available resources.
- c. Their longevity would have been greater had the inhabitants adopted more of the fishing technologies used by Native Americans

2. The author mentions “brushwood weirs” primarily in order to

- A. Demonstrate that Native Americans provided certain forms of assistance to colonial settlers
- B. Identify a skill that allowed Native Americans to thrive in regions where colonies failed to
- C. Distinguish the kinds of technologies used by Native Americans from those used by colonial settlers
- D. Acknowledge that colonial settlers adopted certain American ways even though they failed in the New World
- E. Contrast the assumptions of British colonial settlers and Native Americans in the New World

Passage 80

line Most popularizations of science actually do more harm than good. Why? The single most important feature of scientific work is not this or that specific result. Instead, what science accomplishes—and what physics in particular accomplishes so beautifully—is the linking of
5 diverse phenomena, the binding together of a myriad of predictions and explanations. What nearly all popularizations do is systematically undermine the progressive reasoning that links principles, conventions, experiments, and laws. Bad science writing splinters the most interesting feature of science, its long run of connected
10 argumentation, into isolated metaphors that last just long enough to evoke a particular result: black holes are said to be huge funnels and quantum electron orbits are characterized as diffuse clouds.

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

1. The passage implies that most popular science writing

- a. focuses on discrete results arrived at by scientific reasoning
- b. spends more time describing scientific personalities than scientific processes
- c. gives readers an incomplete view of the interrelatedness of scientific discovery

2. The author of the passage mentions black holes in order to provide

- A. an instance of a factual error to which popularizations of science are prone
- B. a metaphor for the emptiness typical of most popular science writing
- C. a case in which a metaphor for a scientific process leads to a misunderstanding of that process
- D. an example of the metaphorical explanations the author believes are typical of bad science writing
- E. an illustration of a complex phenomenon for which most readers require simplified explanations

Passage 81

line 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
5 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**
10 **familiar or unfamiliar demonstrators.** At the time, this was unexpected because **Gaief and colleagues (1984)** had previously reported no familiarity effect in Norway rats on social learning of food preferences. However, Gaief et al (1998) subsequently uncovered a significant familiarity effect that was evident when demonstrators are
15 some hours before interacting with observers but absent when demonstrators are immediately before interacting.

For the following question, 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 Gaief 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 82

line Because early factory construction in New York City was inhibited by both the lack of easily harnessed waterpower and mounting real estate costs caused by the development of retail stores, the merchant John Dix concluded in 1872 that New York City would remain “purely
5 a trading city.” Although Dix’s observations had merit at the time, important changes subsequently began spurring industrialization. Manufacturers in such previously small industries as leather tanning, shipbuilding, and sugar refining enlarged their operations, aided by growth in the local market. Some manufacturers began marketing
10 their goods nationally, an operation made more profitable by improved transportation. Merchant demand for printed materials and newspapers lured printers to New York City. Even the New York City financial market, although still largely the preserve of transport speculation, marine insurance, and land investment, began to trade in
15 shares of small local manufacturing firms.

1. Select the sentence that describes circumstances that hindered the industrialization of New York City.

2. According to the passage, all of the following influenced the growth of manufacturing in New York City EXCEPT

- A. a growth in the city’s population and labor pool
- B. increased competition in the city's housing construction
- C. profitable national marketing of goods produced in the city
- D. the city’s development of alternatives to waterpower
- E. demand for printed materials by the city's merchants

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

3. The author of the passage cites which of the following as contributing to the industrialization of New York City?

- a. Increased local demand for manufactured products
- b. A rise in real estate prices
- c. Growth in the city's labor pool

Passage 83

line In the mid-1970's, 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
5 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
10 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.

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

1. According to the neo-Whig scholars as described in the passage, they believe in which of the following were motives for the American Revolution?

- a. The desire of elitist gentlemen to defend their inequity
- 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 reorganized 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 84

line Scholars have tended to treat the ideas of American social reformer Jane Addams as unique, failing to compare them sufficiently with those of other social activists and public intellectuals. Recent work, however, has situated her more thoroughly in the thinking and events
5 of her time. For example, labor historians have usefully contextualized Addams' close work with labor unions in the 1890s. When Addams' interest in the workers' reform agenda is understood in relation to the **history of trade unionism in Chicago** and its impressive record of political action, her contribution emerges as far more cooperative than
10 groundbreaking. Workers influenced her in ways not previously appreciated.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. criticize Addams for not realizing the extent of her debt to other social activists and public intellectuals
- B. describe how scholars have misunderstood Addams' ideas regarding social reform
- C. outline a debate within the historical community regarding Addams' approach to social reform
- D. emphasize the importance of placing Addams' work in a larger framework of reform and activism
- E. discuss the impact of Addams' close work with labor union on working conditions in the 1890s

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

2. The author refers to the “history of trade unionism in Chicago” primarily as

- a. an issue that has been largely ignored by historians
- b. an issue that has inspired contention among historians
- c. a model for how trade unionists might engage in political action

Passage 85

This passage is excerpted from material published in 2000.

line During a search for massive compact halo objects (MACHOs)—
objects the size of planets but that do not orbit a star—astronomer
Charles Alcock did not find many. He did find, however, something
that produced a gravitational effect so strong that it implied an object
5 with a mass six times that of the Sun. If this had been an ordinary star,
it would have been visible in its own light. Given that it was not,
Alcock reasoned at the time that it was probably a black hole.
Although it is impossible to draw strong conclusions from a single
observation, the tiny chance a black hole has of being discovered this
10 way makes it plausible that such lone black holes are common.

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

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the object found by Alcock?

- a. Its mass was probably significantly greater than that of Sun
- b. It was not visible in its own light
- c. It was thought to orbit a nearby star

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the results of Alcock's search is true?

- a. Alcock's inability to find many MACHOs suggests that MACHOs are much less massive than previously thought
- b. Alcock's finding of a lone black hole suggests that such objects are found near ordinary stars
- c. Alcock's finding of a lone black hole suggests that there may be many such lone black holes in the universe

Critical Reasoning

Exercise 1

line The use of nets at beach resorts to protect swimming areas from sharks has been criticized by environmentalists because the nets needlessly kill thousands of marine animals annually. However, environmentalists have recently discovered that an electrified cable
5 buried beneath the periphery of swimming areas causes sharks to swim away while harming neither humans nor marine life. Hence, by installing such cables, resort communities will be able to maintain tourism while satisfying environmentalists' concerns.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. Many seaside resort communities where sharks have never been sighted nonetheless paid to install buried electrified cables.
- B. Tourism at resorts where sharks have been sighted has suffered only slightly despite the fact that many people claim to fear sharks.
- C. Because they have a strong fear of sharks, many tourists prefer to swim at beaches that are known to be well protected from sharks.
- D. The buried electrified cable is not the only innovation approved by environmentalists that is known to be successful in repelling sharks without harming them
- E. The marine mammals that are a major tourist attraction at many resorts do not enter areas around which there are buried electrified cables.

line A mouse's immune system generally rejects proteins different from those produced by that mouse. The immune system of a pregnant mouse does not, however, reject the mouse's fetuses, although the fetal tissue a fetus produces as it develops typically contains many
5 such proteins. Some scientists hypothesize that the placenta surrounding the fetus physically blocks the mother's immune system. But others, noting that the placenta produces IDO, an enzyme that suppresses the immune system, hypothesize that IDO plays a crucial role in protecting the fetus.

2. In order to choose between the two hypotheses, it would be most useful to determine which of the following?

- A. Whether mice sometimes produce IDO when they are not pregnant
- B. Whether the immune systems of fetal mice are capable of attacking the tissue of the mother
- C. Whether there are cases in which the immune system of a pregnant mouse rejects some fetuses but not others
- D. Whether IDO is the only substance capable of suppressing the immune system produced by mice
- E. Whether the immune systems of pregnant mice that are given a drug that inhibits IDO production subsequently reject the fetus.

The surface of Venus contains calcite, a mineral that absorbs the gas sulfur dioxide. Sulfur dioxide is often produced by volcanic activity and is plentiful in Venus' atmosphere, so there must be a source, perhaps volcanic, producing sulfur dioxide on Venus.

3. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. In the recent past, the level of sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere was not much higher than it is now.
- B. If there is volcanic activity on the surface of Venus, it is not adequate to maintain the observed amount of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- C. The sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere forms clouds that prevent direct observation of the surface.
- D. Sulfur dioxide produced by volcanic activity on the Earth's surface is also absorbed by minerals other than calcite.
- E. The calcite on the surface of Venus is in sufficient supply to continue to absorb sulfur for millions of years to come.

line The Rivera Art Museum recently began charging admission. The resulting decline in visitors has been far larger than at other local museums, which have also begun charging admission. The magnitude of the decline might be due to the Rivera' s location near government
5 offices. Because an admission charge is most discouraging to those who plan a short visit, it is likely that government workers who formerly made brief visits during lunchtime and after work now do not.

4. Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the proposed explanation?

- A. The fee for admission to the Rivera is no larger than that charged by other museums
- B. The Rivera does not keep track of how long individual visitors stay in the museum
- C. The decline in visitors to the Rivera has been no greater in workdays than it has been on nonworking days
- D. The museum with the smallest decline in visitors is the most popular with visitors from other countries
- E. In the period between the announcement that there would be an admissions charge and its actual introduction, there was an increase in visitors at the Rivera.

TEB Attorney: TEB Corporation has been accused of not doing enough to discourage its executives from defrauding the government. This accusation is obviously false, since TEB, following its own written policy, rewards those who report the wrongdoing of others and promptly fires proven wrongdoers.

5. Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the attorney's argument in defense of TEB?

- A. "Wrongdoing" is defined in TEB corporate policies as "any activity by a TEB employee that defrauds TEB."
- B. TEB has instituted what it calls "customer friendly" policies of responding to every complaint customers make
- C. The government is not TEB's sole client, nor even its major client.
- D. Defrauding the government would have to involve more than one employee of any company that did so.
- E. Those who have accused TEB of not doing enough to discourage its executives from defrauding the government have themselves been government employees.

line Shoreland County recently purchased an area of wilderness land in the county to prevent it from being developed. In doing so, the county has forfeited all future property taxes on this land. Property taxes are assessed on market value, and if developed, the land would have
5 contributed significantly to the county's overall annual tax revenue. Because of the purchase, therefore, overall annual tax revenue will be lower than it would have been if development had occurred.

6. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. The money the county would have had to expend for services to residences or industry developed on the wilderness land would have exceeded the tax revenue from the developed land.
- B. The market value of undeveloped properties in Shoreland County will not increase significantly in the foreseeable future.
- C. The property taxes received by Shoreland County from the previous owners of the wilderness area were insignificant relative to the county's overall annual tax revenue.
- D. Land near the area bought by the county will not increase significantly in market value as a result of being near wilderness that is protected from development.
- E. Shoreland County will not in the foreseeable future prevent the development of any other land in the county.

line Many shipwrecks dating from the period between A.D. 300 and 600 have been discovered in the Ramian Sea. Well over half of those ships were carrying cargo stored in large ceramic jars, many of which were preserved largely intact on the ocean floor. During that period, such
5 jars carried only liquid. Therefore, liquid cargo was probably carried by a majority of the cargo ships that navigated the Ramian Sea during that period.

7. The force of the evidence cited in the passage is most seriously weakened if which of the following is true?

- A. For ships on the Ramian Sea during the period, a full load of liquid cargo stored in large ceramic jars was not likely to be significantly heavier than a full load of other kinds of cargo that were typical of the period.
- B. There are no surviving records dating from the period that detail specific cargoes shipped across the Ramian Sea.
- C. The ratio of liquid to solid cargo shipped across the Ramian Sea did not vary significantly over the period.
- D. The presence of a sizable quantity of large ceramic jars on the ocean floor is so visually striking that a shipwreck of a ship carrying such jars is more likely to be noticed and reported than are shipwrecks of ships carrying other cargoes.
- E. During the period, grain and other solid cargo was shipped across the Ramian Sea in containers made from material other than clay.

line 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
5 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.

8. 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.

line The 26,000 acres in the Calassa Wildlife Refuge comprise sufficient territory for about two dozen bears, the number currently living there. However, the population is isolated from other bears of the same species, and the genetic variation in a group of two dozen bears is
5 insufficient for a healthy population to sustain itself on its own. Therefore, the bear population in the refuge is bound to decline and, eventually, to die out.

9. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. The abandonment of farms in areas around the refuge is gradually creating a wide strip of land that will connect the refuge to a wild area that supports a substantial bear population.
- B. The bear population in the refuge is a remnant of a much larger population whose range included the area of the refuge.
- C. The area of the refuge used to be part of a much larger area of undeveloped land but is now separated from that larger area by a heavily traveled major highway.
- D. The bears in the refuge are being monitored by biologists studying the ways in which the bears utilize the food resources available to them in the refuge.
- E. The bear population that is geographically nearest to the one in the refuge is also a small, isolated population of about 30 animals.

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.

10. 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 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

Exercise 2

line The asteroid Eros is among a particular group of asteroids that orbit the Sun in close proximity to each other. Recent photographs show that Eros has a three-mile-wide crater with distinctive layers inside. The layers are highly unlikely to have resulted from collisions of
5 other asteroids into Eros, since they are of a type only found inside craters of volcanoes. Volcanic activity, however, is not possible on objects as small as Eros.

1. The statements, if accurate, most strongly support which of the following hypotheses?

- A. Eros has never collided with another asteroid.
- B. Asteroids larger than Eros typically have volcanic craters with layers similar to those inside the crater on Eros.
- C. Any craters on Eros that were formed as a result of collisions with other asteroids are smaller than three miles wide.
- D. Eros was once part of a larger object
- E. Eros is smaller than most asteroids.

line Coffee lovers prize Goruna Island coffee for its distinctive flavor, but many coffee blends sold as “Goruna Blend” contain only 25 percent Goruna coffee. In most of these blends the Goruna flavor is virtually undetectable. Consequently, **the reputation of Goruna coffee**
5 **among coffee drinkers has declined.** Newly introduced labeling restrictions are intended to restore Goruna coffee’s reputation, but **they still allow blends containing only 25 percent Goruna beans to be sold as Goruna Blend.”** Therefore, the restrictions might seem inadequate. Actually, however, they will at least ensure that some
10 Goruna flavor is present, since a strong tendency to mask the Goruna flavor is associated with only certain varieties of coffee and the restrictions prohibit the use of those varieties in Goruna blends.

2. The two highlighted portions play which of the following roles in the argument given?

- A. The first is the main conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides evidence in support of that conclusion.
- B. The first is a conclusion drawn by the argument in support of the position it seeks to establish; the second is evidence offered as further support for that position.
- C. The first presents a problem against which certain measures have been taken; the second presents an apparent shortcoming of those measures that is dismissed by the argument.
- D. The first presents a development for which the argument proposes an explanation; the second is a consideration put forward in support of that explanation.
- E. The first reports a position that the argument seeks to show is inconsistent with certain evidence; the second presents part of that evidence.

line 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
5 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.

3. 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.

line In the country of Seligia, where asbestos has been used extensively in construction, that use is about to be banned, because the exposure of construction workers to asbestos can cause a certain type of cancer. We can predict that **the ban will result in reducing**
5 **the incidence of that type of cancer in Seligia by as much as 50 percent.**

It is true that **no more than 30 percent of the death certificates of Seligians who have died of that cancer have “construction” listed as the deceased’s occupation.** The cancer takes about 20
10 years after exposure to develop, however, and Seligians who have worked in construction commonly turn to less strenuous occupations as they age. Seligian death certificates indicate only the deceased’s last occupation.

4. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a prediction that the argument seeks to defend; the second presents evidence that if not supplemented would cast doubt on that judgment.
- B. The first is a prediction that the argument seeks to defend; the second is a finding, the accuracy of which is disputed by the argument as a whole.
- C. The first is a prediction that the argument as a whole rejects; the second presents evidence on which that rejection is based.
- D. The first is a prediction that the argument as a whole seeks to defend the second is evidence that the defense can be at best partially successful.
- E. The first is a prediction that is cited in order to justify a stated conclusion; the second is a consideration that has been raised against that conclusion.

line When rats are placed under conditions of stress, their adrenal glands immediately increase production of the hormone corticosterone, and soon thereafter the rats' white blood cell count drops substantially. Yet rats without functioning adrenal glands
5 experience little decrease in white blood cell count when placed under conditions of stress. It is likely, therefore, that an increase in corticosterone produced by a rat's adrenal glands causes the rat's white blood cell count to decrease.

5. Which of the following would it be most useful to know in evaluating the reasoning of the argument?

- A. Whether the drop in white blood cell count that occurs in rats under conditions of stress is sufficient to make the rats more susceptible to diseases that white blood cells normally combat.
- B. Whether normal white blood cell counts vary widely among healthy rats that are not under conditions of stress.
- C. Whether the adrenal glands of rats that are under conditions of stress increase production of any hormone other than corticosterone.
- D. Whether the adrenal glands of rats produce elevated levels of corticosterone on occasions when the rats are not under conditions of stress.
- E. Whether rats' adrenal glands are affected by hormones produced by any of the rats' other organs.

line **Cuts that need to be held closed in order to heal properly have generally been held closed with stitches.** However, pressure to reduce medical costs is mounting. Consequently, it is likely that a newly developed adhesive will become the routine method of holding
5 most types of cuts closed. The new adhesive holds most types of cuts closed as well as stitches do, and the cost of applying it is comparable to that of closing cuts with stitches. But whereas stitches must generally be removed by medical personnel after the cut has healed, the adhesive simply wears off. Thus, **for any cut that the**
10 **adhesive can hold closed as well as stitches can, it is more economical to use the adhesive.**

6. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim that the argument disputes; the second provides evidence against that disputed claim.
- B. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is that main conclusion.
- C. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is a conclusion that is drawn in order to support that main conclusion.
- D. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction, the second is a conclusion based on that prediction.
- E. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction; the second is an assessment that is used to support that prediction.

In northern Senland, the number of motor vehicle accidents is about twice as high in January, when icy conditions on the roads are most frequent, than it is in June, when the weather is usually warm and dry. However, in northern Senland, the risk that a vehicle driven in January will be involved in an accident is probably even more than twice as high as it is for one driven in June, since _____.

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

- A. Cities in northern Senland are notoriously inefficient at clearing residential roads of snow and ice.
- B. People are much less likely to drive when the roads are icy than when the roads are dry.
- C. When the roads are icy, drivers tend to drive at considerably lower speeds than they do when the roads are dry.
- D. Even when the roads are icy, most commuters in northern Senland have no choice but to commute by car.
- E. An unusually high proportion of northern Senland's roads are mountain roads.

line Currently, Sulandian television journalists are twice as likely as other workers to support the Blue Party, and Sulandian journalism students are significantly more likely to support the Blue Party than working television journalists are. Therefore, assuming that these students do not change their political affiliations as they get older, the disparity between the political affiliations of Sulandia's television journalists and those of the rest of the working population will increase as current Sulandian journalism students enter the profession.

8. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. Few of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia were trained in Sulandian journalism schools.
- B. Journalists in Sulandia whose political affiliations differ from those of the general population tend to allow their political views to affect the way they report news about politics.
- C. Most of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia who support the Blue Party also supported the Blue Party when they were students.
- D. Support for the Blue party is not significantly less common among those current Sulaidan journalism students who intend to become television journalists than it is among current Sulandian journalism students as a whole.
- E. Classes in Sulandian journalism schools are not taught mainly by working Sulandian journalists.

line A decrease in face to face social contact can precipitate depression. Time spent using the Internet cannot be spent in face to face social contract, so psychologists have speculated that sharply increasing Internet use can cause depression. Studies of regular
5 Internet users have found a significantly higher incidence of depression among those who had recently doubled the amount of time they spent using the Internet than among those whose use had not increased. Hence, the psychologists' speculation is correct.

9. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. In general, the reason that the people in the studies had doubled their Internet use was not that they had earlier experienced a significant decrease in opportunities for face to face social contract.
- B. A sharp decrease in face to face social contact is the only change in daily activity that can lead to an increased incidence of depression
- C. Using the Internet presents no opportunities for people to increase the amount of face to face social contact they experienced in their daily lives.
- D. Regular Internet users who are depressed will experience an immediate improvement in mood if they sharply decrease the amount of time they spend on the Internet.
- E. Before they doubled the time they spent on the Internet, the people who did so were already more prone to depression than are regular Internet users in general.

line Normally, seeds of Emmena the 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
5 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.

10. 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 areas 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.

Exercise 3

line Vitamin E helps the body eliminate harmful chemicals, so some health conscious people take vitamin E supplements. There are two forms of vitamin E, and currently vitamin E supplements contain only the alpha form, while only the gamma form rids the body of the
5 destructive chemical peroxynitrate. As it turns out, there is enough gamma form contained in the typical diet to protect against peroxynitrate, yet even so, the gamma form should be added to vitamin E supplements because _____.

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

- A. Any boost in the level of the alpha form in a person's body will tend to suppress the level of the gamma form in that person's body.
- B. The alpha and the gamma forms can easily be combined in a stable form suitable for use in vitamin supplements.
- C. There are some foods containing high levels of the gamma form that are not a part of most people's diets.
- D. People who take vitamin supplements are more likely to maintain a diet containing high levels of the gamma form than are people who do not take vitamin supplements.
- E. In the process currently used to manufacture vitamin E supplements, the gamma form of the vitamin is actually removed as a result of steps taken to purify the alpha form.

line 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
5 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
10 age, and **in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea.**

2. In the passage, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states observations the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage; the second is part of the ground on which that challenge is based.
- B. The first states observations that, according to the passage, are incompatible with a certain hypothesis; the second is part of the grounds offered in support of a revision of that hypothesis.
- C. The first states observations that, according to the passage, can be reconciled with a certain hypothesis; the second describes a phenomenon that is the factual basis of that reconciliation.
- D. The first presents a phenomenon, two competing explanations of which are considered in the passage; the second is the explanation of the phenomenon that the passage argues is correct.
- E. The first provides evidence against a position; the second is that position.

A plant-based automobile fuel has just become available in Ternland. A car can be driven as far on a gallon of the new plant-based fuel as a car can be driven on a gallon of gasoline, but a gallon of the plant-based fuel both costs less and results in less pollution. Therefore, drivers in Ternland who switch to it will reduce the amount they spend on fuel in a year while causing less environmental damage.

3. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- A. There is no expense associated with operating an automobile that is higher when the automobile uses the plant based fuel than when it uses gasoline.
- B. Automobiles that have been operated using the plant based fuel can no longer be operated using regular gasoline.
- C. The environmental damage attributable to automobiles is due almost entirely to the production and combustion of fuel automobiles use.
- D. The advantages of the plant-based fuel over gasoline will not lead those who switch to the plant-based fuel to do more driving.
- E. Most drivers in Ternland will switch from gasoline to the plant-based fuel.

line A law has been proposed requiring the cargo boxes of trucks carrying gravel to be covered by a tarpaulin, because vehicles driving close behind open-topped gravel trucks can be damaged by gravel flying off these trucks. The law is unlikely to substantially reduce such
5 damage, however: flying gravel is much less likely to come from the cargo box itself than from the grooves of the tires, in which gravel can become wedged during loading.

4. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the argument given?

- A. The drivers of vehicles behind a gravel truck are more likely to remain close behind the truck if the truck's cargo box is covered than if it is uncovered.
- B. Most trucks that carry gravel already carry tarpaulins that their drivers use to cover the cargo box when they are carrying sand, which can blow out of the cargo box in significant quantities.
- C. Of all the damage that occurs to vehicles on the highway, debris that flies off trucks is the cause of only a very small fraction.
- D. The proposed law allows open-topped trucks on the highway to have uncovered cargo boxes whenever their cargo boxes are empty.
- E. Because of the great weight of a load of gravel, the driver of a gravel truck is often driving much more slowly than most of the other vehicles on the road.

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.

5. 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.

Environmentalism: Seventy years ago Hazeldon Forest was created by planting trees throughout a vast area that had been completely deforested by logging and fires. It was not logged until ten years ago, when the government, planning to reduce the danger of forest fire damage, began allowing selective logging. However, this plan has evidently not succeeded, since the number of acres lost to fire in the past ten years was the same as in the previous ten years.

6. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the environmentalist's argument?

- A. Hazeldon Forest belongs to a type of forest in which, as the forest ages, forest fires become more likely to spread once started.
- B. The policy of selective logging was instituted when a new government agency took over administration of Hazeldon Forest.
- C. The trees in Hazeldon Forest are commercially more valuable than the trees in most other forest where the government has instituted a program of selective logging.
- D. The government gains some revenue from the program of selective logging, but this revenue has not been used to pay for replanting the logged areas.
- E. In the ten years since selective logging was instituted, logging companies have taken out as many trees from Hazeldon Forest each year as is allowed by law.

line The national crime rate has been declining, but television news coverage of crime has been increasing. Many media analysts hold that the increasing emphasis on crime is making viewers more mistrustful of others and more afraid of crime. To support this position, they cite
5 survey results that show that the people most likely to be mistrustful of others and to overestimate the crime rate are those who watch the most television.

7. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the support provided by the survey results for the media analysts' position?

- A. There are many people who are deeply mistrustful of others and watch little or no television.
- B. Most people who have themselves been victims of a crime overestimate the crime rate and are mistrustful of others.
- C. Among people who say that they are not mistrustful of others, the great majority say that they believe that when an individual event is portrayed on television, it is portrayed accurately.
- D. Most people who watch television news on a regular basis say that they find crime stories more interesting than most other kinds of stories.
- E. People who are unusually suspicious and particularly afraid of crime tend to stay home watching television more than do people who are not.

line Many traffic accidents occur when deer cross roads. When reflectors are set up that reflect light from oncoming cars toward the side of the road, the number of deer crossing at night drops considerably. However, it is unlikely that the number of traffic
5 accidents involving deer would be significantly reduced by installing such reflectors wherever deer are numerous, since a deer that is deterred from crossing a road at night will probably cross it the next day.

8. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the reasoning?

- A. On any given road, the average number of traffic accidents involving deer tends to vary widely from one season of the year to another.
- B. It is easier for drivers to safely avoid hitting a deer crossing the road in daylight than in darkness.
- C. Even where there are no reflectors to deter them, deer are far more likely to cross a road at night in some places than in others.
- D. Reflectors are less likely to significantly reduce the number of deer crossing the road at night on lightly traveled roads than on heavily traveled ones.
- E. Where there are no reflectors, deer are less likely to cross a road in daylight than at night.

Some conservationists, concerned about the rapid depletion, through poaching, of elephant herds in certain parts of Africa, are urging countries to which ivory is sold to ban ivory imports. This ban, they argue, would prevent ivory sellers from reaching their market, and elephant herds would have a chance to recover.

9. The conservationists' recommendation as described is based on which of the following assumptions?

- A. The capacity of any illegal channels that may exist for the sale of ivory in export markets cannot expand to meet demand in those markets.
- B. There now exist synthetic substitutes for ivory that are essentially indistinguishable from the natural product.
- C. Bans on imports of ivory need to be combined with intensified efforts to stop poaching in order to be effective.
- D. To the economies of those countries that have significant elephant herds, elephants are more valuable alive than dead.
- E. In some parts of Africa where poaching has depleted elephant herds, those herds are already beyond recovery.

Personnel administrator: The exorbitant cost of our health-insurance benefits reflects the high dollar amount of medical expenses incurred by our employees. Employees who are out of shape, as a group, have higher doctor bills and longer hospital stays than do
5 their colleagues who are fit. Hence, because we have to reduce our health-insurance costs, we should offer a rigorous fitness program of jogging and weight lifting to all employees, and require employees who are out of shape to participate.

10. The conclusion reached by the personnel officer depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. A person who is fit would receive a routine physical checkup by a doctor less regularly than would a person who is out of shape.
- B. The medical expenses incurred by employees who are required to participate in the fitness program would be less than those incurred by employees who are not required to participate.
- C. The strenuous activities required of out-of-shape employees by the program would not by themselves generate medical expenses greater than any reduction achieved by the program.
- D. The fitness program would serve more employees who are out of shape than it would employees who are fit.
- E. The employees who participate in the fitness program would be away from work because of illness less than would the employees who do not participate.

Reading Answers

Passage No.	1	2	3	4	5
Psg 1	E	D			
Psg 2	A	E	B	A	
Psg 3	B	B	B		
Psg 4	A	B			
Psg 5	A/D	C	B		
Psg 6	D	abc			
Psg 7	D	B			
Psg 8	E	A	C		
Psg 9	B	A			
Psg 10	B	B			
Psg 11	D	B			
Psg 12	C	D	C	E	
Psg 13	C	ac			
Psg 14	abc	C			
Psg 15	E				
Psg 16	D	B	E	A	

Psg 17	bc	S1	E		
Psg 18	ab	A			
Psg 19	D	A	A		
Psg 20	bc	E			
Psg 21	B	A			
Psg 22	B	A	E		
Psg 23	B	E			
Psg 24	abc	C			
Psg 25	B				
Psg 26	bc	A			
Psg 27	A	D	E		
Psg 28	D	A	C		
Psg 29	S2	E			
Psg 30	ab	B			
Psg 31	C	B	E		
Psg 32	C	B	E		
Psg 33	bc	c			
Psg 34	C	D			
Psg 35	D	E	E		
Psg 36	abc	c			

Psg 37	E	A			
Psg 38	B	D			
Psg 39	A	C	ac		
Psg 40	A	E			
Psg 41	E	E	B	C	D
Psg 42	D	A			
Psg 43	D	E	E		
Psg 44	D	abc			
Psg 45	A	ac			
Psg 46	A	B			
Psg 47	C	A			
Psg 48	B	D	E		
Psg 49	ac	C			
Psg 50	B	a	ac		
Psg 51	C	D	ab	S5	
Psg 52	D	E	C	A	
Psg 53	E	ac			
Psg 54	B	C	C	D	
Psg 55	A	A	E	C	
Psg 56	C	B			

Psg 57	E	D	C	C	
Psg 58	B	D	D	B	
Psg 59	E	A	B	A	
Psg 60	E	B	D		
Psg 61	C A	B D	E A		
Psg 62	B	E			
Psg 63	A	B			
Psg 64	B	B			
Psg 65	a	abc	C		
Psg 66	A	B	D		
Psg 67	E	c			
Psg 68	b	C			
Psg 69	D	B	D		
Psg 70	D E	a c			
Psg 71	B	C	A		
Psg 72	D	S5	A		
Psg 73	B	C	D	B	
Psg 74	ab	A			
Psg 75	C	D	S2		

Psg 76	D	A	C		
Psg 77	D	C	B		
Psg 78	B	C			
Psg 79	b	D			
Psg 80	ac	D			
Psg 81	a	C			
Psg 82	S1	D	a		
Psg 83	b	D			
Psg 84	D	ac			
Psg 85	ab	c			

Critical Reasoning

EXE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Exe 1	E	E	A	C	A	D	D	C	B	E
Exe 2	D	C	D	A	C	E	C	D	C	E
Exe 3	A	C	D	A	B	A	E	B	A	C