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Exercise 8

Heat pumps circulate a fluid refrigerant that cycles alternatively from its liquid phase to its vapor phase in a closed loop. The refrigerant, starting as a low-

Line temperature, low-pressure vapor, enters a compressor
5 driven by an electric motor. The refrigerant leaves the compressor as a hot, dense vapor and flows through a heat exchanger called the condenser, which transfers heat from the refrigerant to a body of air. Now the
10 refrigerant, as a high-pressure, cooled liquid, confronts a flow restriction which causes the pressure to drop. As the pressure falls, the refrigerant expands and partially vaporizes, becoming chilled. It then passes through a second heat exchanger, the evaporator, which transfers heat from the air to the refrigerant, reducing the
15 temperature of this second body of air.

(126 words)

1. According to the passage, the role of the flow restriction in a heat pump is to
- (A) measure accurately the flow rate of the refrigerant mass at that point
 - (B) compress and heat the refrigerant vapor
 - (C) bring about the evaporation and cooling of refrigerant
 - (D) exchange heat between the refrigerant and the air at that point
 - (E) reverse the direction of refrigerant flow when needed

Traditionally, the study of history has had fixed boundaries and focal points—periods, countries, dramatic events, and great leaders. It also has had clear and firm notions of scholarly procedure: how one
Line inquires into a historical problem, how one presents and documents one's findings, what constitutes admissible and adequate proof. The recent popular psychohistory, committed to Freudian psychoanalysis, takes a radically different approach. This commitment precludes a
10 commitment to history as historians have always understood it. Psychohistory derives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and their consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories
15 not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history. It denies the basic criterion of historical evidence: that evidence be publicly accessible to, and therefore assessable by, all historians. Psychohistorians, convinced of the
20 absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that theirs is the "deepest" explanation of any event that other explanations fall short of the truth.

2. Which of the following best states the main point of the passage?

- (A) The approach of psychohistorians to historical study is currently in vogue even though it lacks the rigor and verifiability of traditional historical method.
- (B) Traditional historians can benefit from studying the techniques and findings of psychohistorians.
- (C) Areas of sociological study such as childhood and work are of little interest to traditional historians.
- (D) The psychological assessment of an individual's behavior and attitudes is more informative than the details of his or her daily life.
- (E) History is composed of unique and nonrepeating events that must be individually analyzed on the basis of publicly verifiable evidence.

3. The author of the passage puts the word "deepest" in quotation marks most probably in order to

- (A) question the usefulness of psychohistorians' insights into traditional historical scholarship
- (B) draw attention to a contradiction in the psychohistorians' method
- (C) emphasize the major difference between the traditional historians' method and that of psychohistorians
- (D) disassociate her opinion of the psychohistorians' claims from her opinion of their method
- (E) signal her reservations about the accuracy of psychohistorians' claims for their work

Eight percent of the Earth's crust is aluminum, and there are hundreds of aluminum-bearing minerals and vast quantities of the rocks that contain them. The best
Line aluminum ore is bauxite, defined as aggregates of alumi-
5 nous minerals, more or less impure, in which aluminum is present as hydrated oxides. Bauxite is the richest of all those aluminous rocks that occur in large quantities, and it yields alumina, the intermediate product required for the production of aluminum. Alumina also occurs natu-
10 rally as the mineral corundum, but corundum is not found in large deposits of high purity, and therefore it is an impractical source for making aluminum. Most of the many abundant nonbauxite aluminous minerals are silicates, and, like all silicate minerals, they are
15 refractory, resistant to analysis, and extremely difficult to process. The aluminum silicates are therefore generally unsuitable alternatives to bauxite because considerably more energy is required to extract alumina from them. (153 words)

4. The author implies that a mineral must either be or readily supply which of the following in order to be classified as an aluminum ore?

- (A) An aggregate
- (B) Bauxite
- (C) Alumina
- (D) Corundum
- (E) An aluminum silicate

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

5. The passage supplies information for answering all of the following questions regarding aluminous minerals

- ☐ A Are aluminum-bearing nonbauxite minerals plentiful?
- ☐ B Do the aluminous minerals found in bauxite contain hydrated oxides?
- ☐ C Are aluminous hydrated oxides found in rocks?

6. The author implies that corundum would be used to produce aluminum if

- (A) corundum could be found that is not contaminated by silicates
- (B) the production of alumina could be eliminated as an intermediate step in manufacturing aluminum
- (C) many large deposits of very high quality corundum were to be discovered
- (D) new technologies were to make it possible to convert corundum to a silicate
- (E) manufacturers were to realize that the world's supply of bauxite is not unlimited

Tillie Olsen's fiction and essays have been widely and rightly acknowledged, particularly by contemporary feminists, as major contributions to American literature. Yet few of Olsen's readers realize the extent to which her vision and choice of subject are rooted in an earlier literary heritage—the tradition of radical political thought, mostly socialist and anarchist, of the 1910's and 1920's, and the Old Left tradition of the 1930's. I do not mean that one can adequately explain the eloquence of her work in terms of its political origins, or that left-wing politics were the single most important influence on it. My point is that its central consciousness—its profound understanding of class and gender as shaping influences on people's lives—owes much to that earlier literary heritage.

(126 words)

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

7. According to the author, which of the following is NOT true of the heritage mentioned in the passage?
- ☐ A It emphasizes gender as the determinate influence on people's lives.
 - ☐ B It includes political traditions that span three decades of the twentieth century.
 - ☐ C It has been the most important influence on Olsen's work.
8. Select the sentence in which the author denies possible interpretations of an earlier assertion.



Our visual perception depends on the reception of energy reflecting or radiating from that which we wish to perceive. If our eyes could receive and measure infinitely delicate sense-data, we could perceive the world with infinite precision. The natural limits of our eyes have, of course, been extended by mechanical instruments; telescopes and microscopes, for example, expand our capabilities greatly. There is, however, an ultimate limit beyond which no instrument can take us; this limit is imposed by our inability to receive sense-data smaller than those conveyed by an individual quantum of energy.

(97 words)

9. Which of the following describes a situation most analogous to the situation discussed in the last sentence?
- (A) A mathematician can only solve problems the solution of which can be deduced from known axioms.
 - (B) An animal can respond to no command that is more complicated syntactically than any it has previously received.
 - (C) A viewer who has not learned, at least intuitively, the conventions of painting, cannot understand perspective in a drawing.
 - (D) A sensitized film will record no detail on a scale that is smaller than the grain of the film.
 - (E) A shadow cast on a screen by an opaque object will have a sharp edge only if the light source is small or very distant.



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

(148 words)

10. The author uses Mack's "categories" (lines 4-5) most probably in order to
- (A) argue that the *Iliad* should replace the *Odyssey* as the more popular poem
 - (B) indicate Mack's importance as a commentator on the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
 - (C) suggest one way in which the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* can be distinguished
 - (D) point out some of the difficulties faced by readers of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
 - (E) demonstrate that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* can best be distinguished by comparing their respective heroes
11. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) distinguishing arguments
 - (B) applying classifications
 - (C) initiating a debate
 - (D) resolving a dispute
 - (E) developing a contrast
12. It can be inferred from the passage that a reader of the *Iliad* is likely to have trouble identifying with the poem's hero for which of the following reasons?
- (A) The hero is eventually revealed to be unheroic.
 - (B) The hero can be observed by the reader only from without.
 - (C) The hero's psychology is not historically verifiable.
 - (D) The hero's emotions often do not seem appealing to the reader.
 - (E) The hero's emotions are not sufficiently various to engage the reader's attention.

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