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# *Exercise 26*

Authorities in California required drivers to use their headlights on a certain road during the daytime as well as at night and found that annual accident rates on the road fell 15 percent from the previous level. They concluded that applying the daytime rule statewide would lead to a similar reduction in accidents.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the authorities' argument?

(A) Because an alternate route became available, the volume of traffic on the test road decreased during the test period.

(B) Drivers were informed of the requirement to use their headlights on the test road by means of a series of three conspicuous signs in each direction of travel.

(C) Under certain conditions, among them fog and heavy rain, most drivers in California already use their headlights during the daytime.

(D) Full-scale application of the daytime rule would cause headlight bulbs to burn out sooner than they currently do and thus to require more frequent replacement.

(E) The test road was selected to include a great variety of the sorts of road conditions that drivers in California are likely to encounter.

It has long been known that during an El Nino, two conditions exist: (1) unusually warm water extends along the eastern Pacific, principally along the coasts of Ecuador and Peru, and (2) winds blow from the west into the warmer air rising over the warm water in the east. These winds tend to create a feedback mechanism by driving the warmer surface water into a "pile" that blocks the normal upwelling of deeper, cold water in the east and further warms the eastern water, thus strengthening the wind still more. The contribution of the recent model is to show that the winds of an El Nino, which raise sea level in the cast, simultaneously send a signal to the west lowering sea level. According to the model, that signal is generated as a negative Rossby wave, a wave of depressed, or negative, sea level, that moves westward parallel to the equator at 25 to 85 kilometers per day.

(158 words)

2. According to the passage, which of the following features is characteristic of an El Nino?
(A) Cold coastal water near Peru
(B) Winds blowing from the west
(C) Random occurrence
(D) Worldwide effects
(E) Short duration

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

3. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would result fairly immediately from the cessation of the winds of an El Nino?

A Negative Rossby waves would cease to be generated in the eastern Pacific.
B The sea level in the eastern Pacific would fall.
C The surface water in the eastern Pacific would again be cooled by being mixed with deep water.

In a recent study, David Cressy examines two central questions concerning English immigration to New England in the 1630's: what kinds of people immigrated and why? Cressy finds that most adult immigrants were skilled in farming or crafts, were literate, and were organized in families. Each of these characteristics sharply distinguishes the 21,000 people who left for New England in the 1630's from most of the approximately 377,000 English people who had immigrating, to America by 1700.

With respect to their reasons for immigrating, Cressy does not deny the frequently noted fact that some of the immigrants of the 1630's, most notably the organizers and clergy, advanced religious explanations for departure, but he finds that such explanations usually assumed primacy only in retrospect. When he moves beyond the principal actors, he finds that religious explanations were less frequently offered and he concludes that most people immigrated because they were recruited by promises of material improvement.

(155 words)

4. According to the passage, Cressy would agree with which of the following statements about the organizers among the English immigrants to New England in the 1630's?

I. Most of them were clergy.
II. Some of them offered a religious explanation for their immigration.
III. They did not offer any reasons for their immigration until some time after they had immigrated.
IV. They were more likely than the average immigrant to be motivated by material considerations.

(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III, and IV only
(E) II, III, and IV only

5.The passage suggests that the majority of those English people who had immigrated to America by the late seventeenth century were

(A) clergy
(B) young children
(C) organized in families
(D) skilled in crafts
(E) illiterate

Traditionally, pollination by wind has been viewed as a reproductive process marked by random events in which the vagaries of the wind are compensated for by the generation of vast quantities of pollen, so that the ultimate production of new seeds is assured at the expense of producing much more pollen than is actually used. Because the potential hazards pollen grains are subject to as they are transported over long distances are enormous, wind-pollinated plants have, in the view above, compensated for the ensuing loss of pollen through happenstance by virtue of producing an amount of pollen that is one to three orders of magnitude greater than the amount produced by species pollinated by insects.

However, a number of features that are characteristic of wind-pollinated plants reduce pollen waste. For example, many wind-pollinated species fail to release pollen when wind speeds are low or when humid conditions prevail. Recent studies suggest another way in which species compensate for the inefficiency of wind pollination. These studies suggest that species frequently take advantage of the physics of pollen motion by generating specific aerodynamic environments within the immediate vicinity of their female reproductive organs. It is the morphology of these organs that dictates the pattern of airflow disturbances through which pollen must travel. The speed and direction of the airflow disturbances can combine with the physical properties of a species' pollen to produce a species-specific pattern of pollen collision on the surfaces of female reproductive organs. Provided that these surfaces are strategically located, the consequences of this combination can significantly increase the pollen-capture efficiency of a female reproductive organ.

A critical question that remains to be answered is whether the morphological attributes of the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated species are evolutionary adaptations to wind pollination or are merely fortuitous. A complete resolution of the question is as yet impossible since adaptation must be evaluated for each species within its own unique functional context. However, it must be said that, while evidence of such evolutionary adaptations does exist in some species, one must be careful about attributing morphology to adaptation. For example, the spiral arrangement of scale-bract complexes on ovule-bearing pine cones, where the female reproductive organs of conifers are located, is important to the production of airflow patterns that spiral over the cone's surfaces, thereby passing airborne pollen from one scale to the next. However, these patterns cannot be viewed as an adaptation to wind pollination because the spiral arrangement occurs in a number of non-wind-pollinated plant lineages and is regarded as a characteristic of vascular plants, of which conifers are only one kind, as a whole. Therefore, the spiral arrangement is not likely to be the result of a direct adaptation to wind pollination.

(453 words)

6.The author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing

(A) the current debate on whether the morphological attributes of wind-pollinated plants are evolutionary adaptations

(B) the kinds of airflow patterns that permit wind-pollinated plants to capture pollen most efficiently

(C) the ways in which the reproductive processes of wind-pollinated plants are controlled by random events

(D) a recently proposed explanation of a way in which wind-pollinated plants reduce pollen waste

(E) a specific morphological attribute that permits one species of wind-pollinated plant to capture pollen

7. According to the passage, the "aerodynamic environments" mentioned in the second paragraph, when they are produced, are primarily determined by the

(A) presence of insects near the plant

(B) physical properties of the plant's pollen

(C) shape of the plant's female reproductive organs

(D) amount of pollen generated by the plant

(E) number of seeds produced by the plant

8. The passage suggests that the recent studies cited in the second paragraph have not done which of the following?

(A) Made any distinctions between different species of wind-pollinated plants.

(B) Considered the physical properties of the pollen that is produced by wind-pollinated plants.

(C) Indicated the general range within which plant-generated airflow disturbances are apt to occur.

(D) Included investigations of the physics of pollen motion and its relationship to the efficient capture of pollen by the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated plants.

(E) Demonstrated that the morphological attributes of the female reproductive organs of wind-pollinated plants are usually evolutionary adaptations to wind pollination.

9. It can be inferred from the passage that the claim that the spiral arrangement of scale-bract complexes on an ovule-bearing pine cone is an adaptation to wind pollination would be more convincing if which of the following were true?

(A) Such an arrangement occurred only in wind-pollinated plants.

(B) Such an arrangement occurred in vascular plants as a whole.

(C) Such an arrangement could be shown to be beneficial to pollen release.

(D) The number of bracts could be shown to have increased over time.

(E) The airflow patterns over the cone's surfaces could be shown to be produced by such arrangements.

Isadora Duncan's masterly writings on the dance reveal the depth of her determination to create a lyric form of the art which was free of characterization, storytelling, and the theatrical exhibition of skills. She wished to discard the traditional methods and established vocabularies of such dance forms as ballet and to explore the internal sources of human expressiveness. She shunned bodily ornamentation and strove to use only the natural movements of her body, undistorted by acrobatic exaggeration and stimulated only by internal compulsion. In her recitals Duncan danced to the music of Beethoven, Wagner, and Gluck, among others, but, contrary to popular belief, she made no attempt to visualize or to interpret the music; rather, she simply relied on it to provide the inspiration for expressing inner feelings through movement.

(130 words)

10.The author implies that Duncan relied on music in her recitals in order to

(A) interpret musical works solely by means of natural body movements

(B) foster the illusion that music serves as an inspiration for the dance

(C) inspire the expression of inner feeling when she danced

(D) validate the public belief that music inspires the expression of feeling through movement

(E) counter the public belief that she made no attempt to visualize music


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